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ZIONIST IDEALS AND ASPIRATIONS

THE PALESTINE MANDATE

The re-establishing in Palestine of "a new Jewish polity, grand, simple, just, like the old," is what George Eliot, one of the most noble English people who passed so passionately for "a new Judea, poised between East and West, a covenant of reconciliation," has been the ardent wish, the central hope, of the Jewish people since its dispersion nearly two thousand years ago. Throughout the ages there have been many efforts by Jews themselves, and by true Christians of different countries, to help the people of the Book to re-establish themselves in their ancient home. But in its present organised form Zionism dates back from the First Zionist Congress, which met at Basel in 1897. At the assembly the following programme was adopted:—

"Zionism strives to create for the Jewish people a home in Palestine secured by public law. The Congress contemplates the following means to the attainment of this end:—

"1. The promotion on suitable lines of the colonisation of Palestine by Jewish agricultural and industrial workers.

"2. The organisation and binding together of the whole of Jewry by means of appropriate institutions, local and international, in accordance with the laws of each country.

"3. The strengthening and fostering of Jewish national sentiment and consciousness.

"4. Propaganda steps towards obtaining Government consent where necessary to the attainment of the aim of Zionism."

THE BALFOUR DECLARATION

In November, 1917, the late Lord Balfour, then Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, issued, on behalf of the British Government, the following Declaration:—

"His Majesty's Government view with favour the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavours to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country.

The pledge embodied in the Balfour Declaration was the settled policy of the Allied and Associated Powers, and had behind it a general consensus of opinion in the country and all the world over.

In April, 1920, the Supreme Council meeting at San Remo ratified the policy of the Balfour Declaration, and as a result of measures being brought by Zionists throughout the world it was decided that Great Britain should be entrusted with the administration of Palestine in pursuance of the Balfour Declaration. In May, 1922, at a session of the Council of the League of Nations,

which took place at St. James's Palace, the Palestine Mandate was approved.

THE PALESTINE MANDATE

In the Preamble of the Mandate it is stated:

"Whereas the Principal Allied Powers have also agreed that the Mandatory should be responsible for putting into effect the declaration originally made on November 2nd, 1917, by the Government of His Britannic Majesty, and adopted by the said Powers, in favour of the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, it being clearly understood that nothing should be done which might prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country; and

Whereas recognition has thereby been given to the historical connection of the Jewish people with Palestine and to the grounds for reconstituting their national home in that country;

The relevant articles to the Jewish National Home are:

"The Mandatory shall be responsible for placing the country under such political, administrative, and economic conditions as will secure the establishment of the Jewish national home, as laid down in the preamble, and the development of self-governing institutions, and also for safeguarding the civil and religious rights of all the inhabitants of Palestine, irrespective of race and religion (article 2).

An appropriate Jewish agency shall be recognised as a public body for the purpose of advising and co-operating with the Administration of Palestine in such economic, social, and other matters as may affect the establishment of the Jewish national home and the interests of the Jewish population in Palestine, and, subject always to the control of the Administration, to assist and take part in the development of the country.

The Zionist Organisation, so long as its organisation and constitution are in the opinion of the Mandatory appropriate, shall be recognised as such agency. It shall take steps in consultation with His Britannic Majesty's Government to secure the co-operation of all Jews who are willing to assist in the establishment of the Jewish national home (article 4).

The Administration of Palestine, while ensuring that the rights and position of other sections of the population are not prejudiced, shall facilitate Jewish immigration under suitable conditions and shall encourage, in co-operation with the Jewish agency referred to in article 4, close settlement by Jews on the land, including kibbutz lands and waste lands not required for public purposes (article 6).

The Administration of Palestine shall be responsible for enacting a

nationality law. There shall be included in this law provisions framed so as to facilitate the acquisition of Palestinian citizenship by Jews who take up their permanent residence in Palestine (article 7).

The Administration may arrange with the Jewish agency mentioned in article 4 to construct or operate, upon fair and equitable terms, any public works, services, and utilities, and to develop any of the natural resources of the country, in so far as these matters are not directly undertaken by the Administration. Any such arrangements shall provide that no profits distributed by such agency, directly or indirectly, shall exceed a reasonable rate of interest on the capital, and any further profits shall be utilised by it for the benefit of the country in a manner approved by the Administration (article 11).

Addressing the Council of the League of Nations at the Ratification of the Palestine Mandate, the Earl of Balfour said:

"I most firmly believe that for the Arab population, as for every other section of the population in Palestine, a new era of prosperity is going to open with the beginning of the new regime. I believe that every liberty will be preserved to the Arab population; I believe they will increase in material wealth. I believe they will gain liberties which under the Turkish rule they never dreamed of. Therefore, I would beg them to do all that they can in their power to see that a system in which they have not been forgotten works to the best advantage not only to others but also to themselves. — July 24, 1922, at St. James's Palace, London.

I am prepared to maintain that the policy of His Majesty's Government in Palestine, and the policy set forth by His Majesty's Government, but of the Allied and Associated Powers in Palestine, is and will be most helpful to the Arab population. I hold that from a purely material point of view the policy that we have initiated is likely to prove a successful policy. But we have never pretended, certainly I have never pretended, that it was purely from these materialistic considerations that the Declaration of November, 1917, originally issued. I regard this not as a solution but as a partial solution of the great and abiding Jewish problem.

My whole friend told me in his speech, and I believe him sincerely, that he has no prejudice against the Jews. I think I may say that I have no prejudice in their favour. But, their position and their history, their connection with world religion and with world politics, is absolutely unique. There is no parallel to it, there is nothing approaching to a parallel to it, in any other branch of human history. Here you have a small race originally inhabiting a small country, I

think of about the size of Wales or Belgium, at any rate, of comparable size to those two, at no time in its history wielding anything that can be described as material power, sometimes crushed in between great Oriental monarchies, its inhabitants deported, then scattered, then driven out of the country altogether into every part of the world, and yet maintaining a continuity of religious and racial traditions of which we have no parallel elsewhere.

That, itself, is sufficiently remarkable, but consider—it is not a present consideration, but it is one that we cannot forget—how they have been treated during long centuries, during centuries which in some parts of the world extend to the minute and the hour in which I am speaking; consider how they have been subjected to tyranny and persecution; consider whether the whole culture of Europe, the whole religious organisation of Europe, has not from time to time proved itself guilty of great crimes against this race.

I ask your Lordships to consider the other side of their activities. Nobody who knows what he is talking about will deny that they have at least—and I am putting it more moderately than I could do—crowded all their weight in the field of scientific, intellectual, and artistic progress, and they are doing so to this day. You will find them in every university, in every centre of learning; and at the very moment, when they were being persecuted, when none of them, at all events, were being persecuted by the Church, their philosophers were developing thoughts which the great doctors of the Church embodied in their religious system. As it was in the Middle Ages, so it was in earlier times, so it is now. And yet, is there anyone here who feels content with the position of the Jews? They have been able, by this extraordinary loyalty of their race, to maintain this continuity, and they have maintained it without having any Jewish Home but however that may be, do not your Lordships think that if Christianity, not oblivious of all the wrong it has done, ever give a chance, without injury to others, to this race of showing whether it can originate a culture in a Home where it will be secured from oppression that it is not well to say, if we wish to do it, that we will do it. And, if we can do it, should we not be doing something material to wash out an ancient stain upon our own civilisation if we absorb the Jewish race in friendly and effective fashion in those countries in which they are the citizens? We should then have given them what every other nation has, some place, some local habitation, where they can develop the culture and the traditions which are peculiarly their own.

(Lord Balfour in the House of Lords on June 21, 1922.)

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THE
Manchester Guardian
COMMERCIAL

Saturday, December 16, 1933.

PALESTINE

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PALESTINE'S PROSPERITY

The Elements of Permanence

By S. Hoofien, Chairman Tel-Aviv-Jaffa Chamber of Commerce

THE prosperity of Palestine has for the last two years been a source of wonder to a world overwhelmed by economic depression. Indeed, such prosperity was considered as remarkable as to be almost unbelievable, and much ink has been spilt in endeavouring to prove that there is no real prosperity at all in Palestine, but merely a boom which is bound to collapse in not too long a time, leaving the country in a worse state than it was before. On the idle assumption that after a spell of fair weather it is sure to rain at some time

such economic prepossessing has been indulged in by special correspondents and visitors, and the metaphor of the prelude to the storm has been worked to death. It seems now that a description of the present state of the country should not appear without an attempt being made at examining the fundamental question of whether it is true that the country is prosperous in the ordinary sense of the word, and whether this prosperity has any chance of lasting, if it be proven to exist at all.

No one denies that the outward signs

of prosperity are unmistakably there. The Government Budget is not only balanced but showing a large and growing surplus. Trade figures are showing large increases from year to year, not to say from month to month. Not only is there no unemployment, but there is even a considerable demand for labour, coupled with rising wages. In the face of these patent facts one might ask why there should remain any doubt as to the reality of the country's prosperity.

The answer lies in the fact that this fortunate state of affairs is accom-

panied by increasing immigration and considerable lack of clarity as to the very relevant questions of whether immigration has caused prosperity or whether, on the contrary, prosperity has attracted immigration, whether this immigration will last or not, whether the country can absorb it, and whether the country's main industries in which this immigration is investing its capital (and, more power) have a future that is reasonably assured. In view of the serious nature of these questions the doubts which have been expressed about the reality of Palestine's prosperity will be more easily

THE OLD PALESTINE AND THE NEW

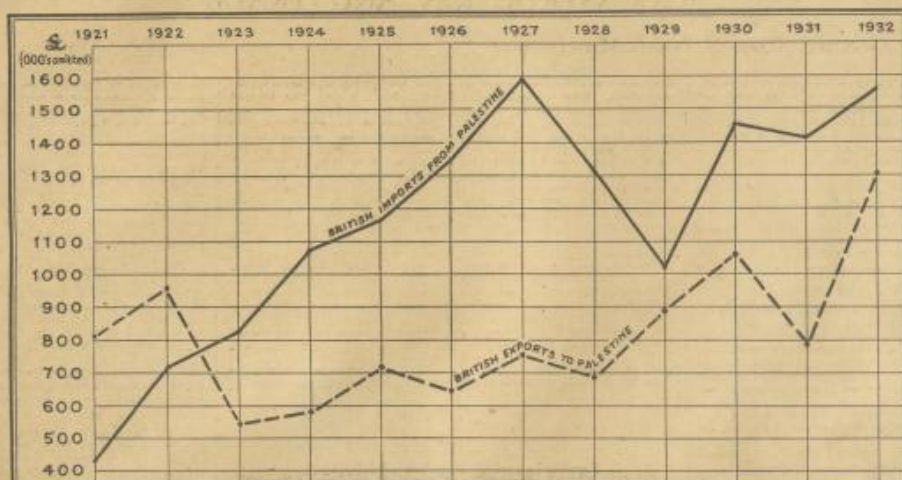


Damascus Gate, Jerusalem



Allenby Street, Tel-Aviv

TWELVE YEARS' TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN



For the first nine months of the present year imports from Palestine were valued at £1,335,949, and exports to Palestine £1,142,042, so that the year's trade total will probably be a record one.

appreciated. The present short construction may not give into an economic picture, and is dealing with the subject the wrong way, only able to give here the impression of one who has closely followed the country's development for over twenty years and who has had the opportunity of passing the facts and figures presented with it.

Palestine was, until recent years, fundamentally an agricultural country, and it is still being regarded as one by some people. This, however, is no longer the case. To put it in the very lowest, Palestine is in a state of transition towards becoming a country of horticulture and industry. It would probably not be an exaggeration to say that the country emerged from this period of transition at least three or four years ago and that it is continuing to move in the direction indicated above.

Then part of Palestine's economy which is agricultural (the word being understood in the narrow sense of grain growing, with the attendant industries of primitive dairy-farming and tithing) would surely be no more prosperous than any other agricultural community in the world but for the fact that it finds a better market within its reach. Even in the Holy Land *mitzva* do not happen nowadays, and it would be too much to expect that a country should become rich and prosperous on grain-growing in the present times.

Furthermore, the climate of Palestine is not very propitious to grain growing, dependent as this is on rains falling in season and in sufficient quantities. The country has been visited by more or less serious droughts for several years in succession. Agriculture would be in quite a bad state even if not for the almost complete remission of direct taxation (rendered possible by the abundant revenue from other sources) which the Government has strictly practised during the last few years, and for the easy and wide inland market presented by the population living on horticulture, trade, and industry. As it is, the best that can be said about agriculture is that with some assistance it has been able to hold its own.

Very different is the picture pre-

sented by horticulture, which in Palestine means orange-growing in all its forms and purposes. The remarkable progress made by this industry is well known. The trees are continuing to be sold at quite satisfactory prices which, for a variety of reasons on which it is impossible to dwell, have been little affected by the depressed level of the general price-level. The area under plantation has been greatly increased. The country's income from horticulture is already larger than its income from agriculture, and this will be so in an increasing measure in the future.

Orange-growing is an investment yielding considerable sums, which shows in results during the first six years of hard work. Quite a large proportion of the planters have gone through this preliminary stage during the last ten years; many of them are still passing through it, but a great number have begun to emerge from it in recent years. Instead of saving and investing every penny, these planters now have a growing revenue to spend. They are big, expanding, building, and repairing. They need no longer live with the strictest economy, and may now legitimately spend money on some of the luxuries of life. It is this change from investing in spending which is the main underlying cause of the country's prosperity, and, subject to what will be said later about the future of the orange-growing industry, it may be considered a sound and durable economic cause—neither a bubble nor a boom.

Before the year 1921 the country had no industry to speak of. The immigration of the years 1914 and 1922 caused a real boom, which collapsed in the latter year due to reasons unconnected with Palestine. After the collapse it was, however, found almost immediately, in the year 1926 and to a growing measure in subsequent years, that this wave of immigration had left a most beneficial residue in the form of a host of small industries, most of which have since then been showing very satisfactory progress.

The depreciation of sterling has given

these industries the same modest lift which British industries have derived from it. Further capital has been invested from savings and in a considerable extent, by newly imported funds; high experience has been gained by employers and workmen alike; and a strong and on the whole very reasonable trade union movement has, with good reason on the part of the employers, made for industrial peace during quite a prolonged period. All this has resulted in industrial prosperity which is extremely modest as its extent if measured according to the standards of all-established industrial countries, but which is of the very greatest importance for so small a country as Palestine. This industrial development again, as with horticulture, is a safe, sound, and reliable one—no boom and no bubble.

Another development has been taking place. Palestine has long been in the centre of Jewish world interest, but while Zionists of all descriptions have for many years considered the investment of money in Palestine to be a sacrifice—a thousand times worth making from the national point of view—they have now discovered that from the point of view of the ordinary investor Palestine is not as entirely unprofitable a proposition, and that the ordinary migrant may find a living there. This fact was discovered at a time when it also became apparent that many investments in the old as well as in the new world were not at all as safe as was falsely imagined in the "good old days," and, further, that the actual or potential Jewish position in many countries did not compare as advantageously with conditions in Palestine as had been the case for many years. This fact has caused a stream of Jewish capital and immigration to flow to Palestine.

The housing accommodation required by the new immigrants has given rise to considerable building activity. Furthermore, these new immigrants plant orange groves, build factories, open shops and offices, employ labour of all kinds—in short, they have to live and to spend. Hence they have given

a considerable impetus to the country's general economic life, entailing more trade, more transport, more employment, more trade premises, and also—as an unavoidable thing in a crisis situation—world-wide talk and more publicity about so remarkable a phenomenon.

All those who know the Jewish world are agreed that there are still abundant sources of immigration of men and capital for years to come. Such immigration as there has been was really—some might say greedily—absorbed. With some planning, some suitable control and selection, the necessity of which no sane person doubts, there is room for considerably larger immigration for a long time to come.

We in Palestine have been taught by experience that immigration has its ups and downs. A stopping, gradually brought about by causes inherent in the immigration itself, may cause inflated land prices to come down, which in itself would be a welcome thing to most inhabitants, except to a number of landowners, and it may divert a number of workers from the building industry to other industries, incidentally causing some measure of unemployment until industry and horticulture will have absorbed the surplus. No bubble will burst and no boom will collapse, and the country's prosperity may be expected to grow. If, however, immigration, of which the country is in desperate need, is artificially held up, then, of course, the present impetus may receive a check, the consequences of which the writer would find it difficult to predict.

There remains the question of the measure of confidence that may be placed in the future of the orange industry. This matter calls for a separate article. It may, however, be stated here that if the facts will confirm the present feeling that the worst of the world depression is over, there seems to be no reason why the market should not be able to absorb Palestine's increased production. Lack of efficient sales organisation may cause a setback in one of the very next seasons, if not in the present one, but such a setback need not have any permanent effects.

RECONSTRUCTION AND TRADE

Goodwill Towards British Manufactures

By Lord Melchett

It is not only every expert Palestine representative an important and expanding potential market for British goods, and if British initiative chooses to assert itself, it should be able to establish a predominantly British commercial influence in a country which is the gateway between the eastern and western parts of the British Empire. Some idea of the rate at which development is going on and of the opportunities both for trade and investment may be formed by considering a few facts about what has been done to develop the country in recent years.

The growth of the use of power may be taken as a fair test of the increasing prosperity of a country. In 1923 3,000,000 kwh. of electricity was generated in Palestine by the Palestine Electric Corporation alone; by 1928 this had been increased to just over 11,000,000 kwh. The increase of over 300 per cent, in the amount of power generated has been accompanied by a 40 per cent reduction in the price per kilowatt hour. The number of consumers of current practically doubled between 1924 and September, 1928.

In the year 1924 the area of new groves planted by Jews was 17,000 dunams, as compared with 6,000 dunams in the previous year. In the year 1928 the export trade of Palestine is estimated to have reached the record figure of £24,000,000, as compared with about £1,200,000 in 1925.

Recently water has been discovered in many parts of the country, even in what was formerly regarded as a very dry area in the Plain Es-Samra—the Tiber—and the scope for extensive canalisation and intensive cultivation has thus been enormously increased. Another factor aiding for the growth of productivity and therefore of demand in the country has been the new technical and scientific knowledge which the driving out of highly trained specialists from Germany has made available.

In the relatively brief period since the establishment of the British mandate in 1921, a new and prosperous country has been created out of what was for centuries little more than a desert. Great power plants have been constructed, water supplies have been organised, harbours, roads, and railways have been built. The official opening of the harbour at Haifa is not only of tremendous value to Palestine itself but it marks also the forging of another vital link between the East and the West. In Tel-Aviv the expansion can be measured by the rising amounts invested in building activity. In 1928 £100,000 were spent in this way, in 1930 £275,000, and in 1932 £700,000.

The banker of Palestine is probably the only one in the world that balances with a distinct surplus. Jewish investment, which is a good guide to the confidence which the Jewish people have in their own country, amounted in 1928 to some £24,000,000, and the deposits in Palestine banks now amount to £24,000,000, of which about £24,000,000 belongs to Jews.

Important as these varying factors are, there is another feature which must be mentioned, and that is, inevitable as it may seem, the absence of unemployment. The lack of earning power of such large masses of the population of the world as a whole is obviously a very important factor in the rapid reconstruction of markets which has taken place. At the present moment earning conditions in Palestine are so high that workers in many cases are receiving as much as £1 a day, and their spending power is correspondingly high. With the increase of individual earnings will be to some extent diminished, but we may look forward to much more than a corresponding increase in the total purchasing power of the Jewish population of Palestine.

But it would be a great mistake at present to regard Palestine as a purely Jewish country. It is a country where Jews and Arabs are working side by side in its development, on the whole in reasonable harmony. Occasional disturbances are very much over-advertised in the popular press, and too much attention should not be paid to highly coloured reports. The increasing trade and prosperity of the country are sufficient evidence in themselves that things generally are peaceful, and those of us who have made extensive tours of the country know full well that the Arabs themselves are enjoying a better life.

There is another consideration, far too often disregarded, and that is that these early stages of development represent the most difficult and least remunerative period of the country's new life. No one who has not seen what has been done can conceive the magnitude of the task with which the pioneers have been faced, nor the courage and determination with which they are breaking down the barriers against economic progress set up by thousands of years of dereliction. We are well on the way to overcoming these initial obstacles, and once they

are of a lasting nature, the determination of a long oppressed people, who for 2,000 years or more have been without a national home, to restore a new spiritual home for our race, and the economic development is very largely the result of the realization that a sound economic background is essential to spiritual progress.

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PALESTINE'S YOUNGEST CITY



Municipal Buildings at Tel-Aviv

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So much for the general prospects for the development of the Palestine market. Now let us turn to the particular aspects of it which offer scope for British trade. In the first place, I must say that British manufacturers at the present time are not exploiting Palestine's purchasing capacity to anything like the extent which they should. The latest reliable figures which I have before me are for 1928, and they show that whereas in 1920 Great Britain claimed over £1,000,000 of an import trade worth, roughly, £1,000,000, in 1928 she only claimed £1,000,000 worth out of nearly £2,000,000. That is to say, Great Britain's share of the Palestine import trade fell from something over 50 per cent in 1920 to just over 50 per cent in 1928. A later figure which has been mentioned in an address the possibility of some slight improvement in 1929, but even if this proves to be the case the increase is too small to be encouraging. Early in the year the leading Jewish authority on the subject expressed the following opinion: "In two leading fields—machinery and textiles—in which Great Britain should claim a

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as far as scope for trade in their own lines of production is concerned. If they would do so they would reap a twofold advantage. I have written enough to indicate the immediate possibility of extended trade, and it should be unnecessary for me to stress that argument. But there is another very important aspect of the matter which is, that those who now build up proper sales organisations in a new and rapidly growing country will be in

a position of advantage to seize upon every new opportunity that presents itself. The Jewish nation which I have previously quoted also states that "an intensive selling campaign is obviously wanted in the market, in which British trade is not commensurate with Jewish desire and the possibilities of the situation."

The Jewish people in Palestine, grateful for what Great Britain has done for them as the Mandatory Power, and realising keenly the future

value of the strongest possible links with the British Empire, is definitely anxious to trade with Great Britain in preference to other supplying countries. By the terms of the Mandate that preference is, of course, a purely sentimental one, but we have seen in our own country through the activities of the Empire Marketing Board to what an enormous extent a sentimental preference can be a real and permanent one.

During the course of the Empire

Marketing Board's campaign, elaborate and effective machinery was established by Dominion agencies for maintaining the closest contact with the British market and the greatest regularity of supplies of good quality. Palestine has no need to run an advertising campaign to establish a preferential demand for British goods. The preference exists; the machinery is waiting to be explained; and the future new trade entirely in the hands of the British producers.

BACK TO THE LAND

Settlement in the Pioneering Days.

THE vineyards of Israel have ceased to exist, but the Eternal rejected the children of Israel, and to colonise the vineyards of the vineyard, although they have no fruits to gather, will again their vineyards.

Baron Hirsch, pioneer through the mouth of Tiberias was in the process of folkdom since then even his fertile mind could have imagined. Barzilai visited Palestine in 1913, and though the country was in a desolate state he became so attached to it as he had, unfortunately, had nothing tangible to bring about the realisation of his promise. He just "gazed upon the silent hillsides of the north, and a lone shofar blew upon his lonely shofar," he saw of his home now as gazed upon the fallen state, and wondered "Is there no hope?"

Hope there always was in Jewry of the redemption of the desert soil, as of the people's return to the Land of Promise. Originally an agricultural people, the Jews have in the course of their tragic history not been allowed any contact with the soil. After the final collapse of the Jewish State in 70 A.D. when marked the beginning of the Diaspora, Jews continued in Palestine itself, and in their new homes, largely in Mesopotamia and Syria, to occupy themselves with agriculture. But in the course of time the Jews, harassed and persecuted, expelled from one country after the other, and subjected to indignities and restrictions everywhere, were gradually alienated from soil and seed. Here and there, wherever permitted to do so, individual Jews attached themselves to the soil, but the bulk of the people lived in the towns, segregated in the ghettos or, as in Russia until the fall of the Czar, in the pale of settlement.

A beginning to translate the words "back to the land" into work was not made until late in the nineteenth century. The beginning of Jewish education in Palestine was of course, mainly the result of the Jewish national revival and the undying sentiment for the old home, but it was also due to the distressing conditions under which the 6,000,000 Jews lived in Russia. Many leading Jews in Western Europe, while respecting the national significance of Jewish education in Palestine, sided the movement out of philanthropic motives. These were many, too, who believed that a reawakening of Jews in the soil was a very desirable thing in itself. Baron Hirsch, actuated by philanthropic motives and by a keen desire to effect a change in the structure of Jewish life, spent careful forethought in the establishment of Jewish colonies in Argentina. All the early Zionist thinkers, too, laid stress not merely on the return of the Jews to Palestine but on their return to the soil. It was accepted as axiomatic that agriculture must be the basis of a regenerated Jewry in Palestine.

Moses Haim, a prominent writer and social reformer, who was originally a follower of Karl Marx and one of the ablest exponents of Socialism at that time, but who, at a later stage, disagreed with both Marx and Engels, believed in the regeneration of the

Jewish people in their ancient land through colonisation. A man of clear insight, he became that the removal of civil disabilities was no solution to the Jewish problem. His observations on the German attitude towards the Jews have a remarkable significance in the light of present day events.

"The German hates the Jewish race," he wrote in his "Rome and Jerusalem," published in Leipzig in 1882; "he objects less to Jewish beliefs than to their races," adding that neither emancipation nor conversion was of any use. He therefore urged Jewish colonisation in Palestine in the hope that France, supported by the other Powers, would help in that work.

Moses Haim was a radical writer, and much influence as he exerted must have been rendered to intellectual Jewish quarters. Of more immediate significance were the views of Rabbi Hirsch Kalischer, who, moved by religious and moral forces, did not content himself with writing and speaking on Jewish colonisation in Palestine but took steps to set the work in motion. In his writings Rabbi Kalischer pleaded with orthodox Jewry that the redemption of the Jewish people in the ancient land must come about in a natural way through self-help, and pleaded that Jewish colonisation in Palestine should proceed without delay. He urged that the Jews already residing in Palestine should begin to work on the soil, and take up agricultural work, and advocated the establishment of an agricultural school in Palestine to teach Jews farming.

The First Organised Step

The Rabbi visited several countries and conducted a world-wide correspondence with the view of eliciting support for his plans. Two other leading Rabbis, Oberlander and Alshich, assisted him in his efforts, which, in spite of opposition from certain ultra-orthodox quarters on the one hand and Jewish religious reformers on the other, were crowned with some success. In 1891 a Palestine society was formed with the object of effecting purchases of large tracts of land in Palestine, to be parcelled off in small holdings. This first organised step to reduce the "desolate, devastated, sacred land through Jewish colonisation, cultivation and improvement," in quote Rabbi Kalischer's words, small and insignificant as it appeared at the time, marked an important stage in the history of Jewish colonisation in Palestine; the over so because among others he secured the support of the Alliance Israélite Universelle, the representative body of French Jewry. Prompted more by the desire to reduce the misery of the land Jewish community in Palestine than by national aspirations, that French Jewish organisation founded in 1870 the first agricultural school in Palestine, under the confident name of "Mitzpeh Israel" (the gathering of Israel). The establishment of that institution had more far-reaching effects than the founders had intended it to have. If not a gathering up of Israel, as the name suggests, the modern farm school in Palestine was the first practical beginning of Jewish agricultural work.

Situated near Jaffa, on the road to

Jerusalem, the school, where all branches of agriculture and horticulture are taught, is now surrounded by orange groves, orchards, and avenues of cypresses, and mulberry trees. The results of labour through this school in the domain of agriculture and dairy industry had a tremendous effect on the future of Jewish colonisation. The more fact that a large tract of barren and sandy soil was transformed into a flourishing settlement for about 150 souls was an impetus to further colonisation. It was an inspiration to the "back to the land movement" which spread among Jews, including the small Jewish community in Palestine itself. In 1893 a number of Jews in Jerusalem acquired a large stretch of land beyond Jaffa, and formed the colony of Petach Tikvah (door of hope), now one of the most flourishing Jewish settlements.

Four years later a new colony was founded, this time by Jews who came from Russia following the pogroms in that country in 1881. The main stream of Jewish immigration which began in that year was directed to the United States, but a group of idealists, most of them university students, imbued with the Zionist ideal and disgusted with the conditions under which Jews lived, decided to proceed to Palestine to work on the land there. These pioneers, known as the "Bilul" (the abbreviation in Hebrew of "The House of Israel Let Us Go Forth"), laid the foundations of Jewish colonisation. Their purpose was both national and social; they wanted to show Jews a new way of life—working on the land and in Palestine. These enthusiasts, suggested by groups of "Lovers of Zion" in Russia and elsewhere, secured a barren tract of land in a desolate place, where the soil was supposed to have been dried up since the days of Sennacherib, and founded the colony of Kibbutz-Zion—"The Firm to Zion."

Bilul-Zion is now one of the most prosperous of Jewish colonies, with vineyards, orchards, green lawns, and fine modern buildings. But superhuman energy and untold suffering were endured before the desolate soil was reclaimed, and enormous fortunes spent, too. Indeed, but for the munificence of Baron Edmond de Rothschild, of Paris, who had inherited his title, as in other colonies formed later, "and fortune," the work would have had to be suspended if not completely abandoned at different times. The famous wine cellar in Bilul, one of the largest in the world, is said to have cost Baron de Rothschild 1,500,000 francs. This remarkable wine cellar, which no one visiting Palestine should fail to see, it was also by other colonies engaged in wine culture.

Disheartening reports about the sufferings of the early pioneers, the ravages of disease, lack of water, hunger, attacks by bedouins—did not deter Jews from Russia and other countries from going to Palestine, and in spite of difficulties from Turkish officials a number of new Jewish colonies sprang up, all engaged in the reclamation of vines and oranges. These, too, were assisted by Baron Edmond de Rothschild, and some difficulties arose later through the managers appointed by him, who were perhaps more efficient than efficient.

The had feeling between the impressions of the pioneers who were led to the transformation of the "Bilul" child colonies," as they were called, to the Jewish Colonisation Association, a body responsible for the administration of the large land left by Baron Hirsch for Jewish colonisation work chiefly, but not exclusively, in Argentina. It was this body which established, in 1901, a number of Jewish settlements in lower Galilee, where every settler was given a considerable area for the cultivation of wheat.

Much as had been achieved in the first stage, the results were not regarded as satisfactory. The old formula provided very valuable experience, and showed that though without agricultural training the Jewish colonies were equal to the task and, able to brave the most trying conditions. But the methods were somewhat haphazard; they were individual or philanthropic and lacked a planned national character. The Zionist Organisation, which came into being in 1907, did not criticise and the work in Palestine, Hirsch having been opposed to petty colonisation and the then existing methods. He maintained that they had to secure first a political status in Palestine before proceeding with colonisation.

A New Note

It was not until 1908 that the Zionist Organisation, without abandoning the political activities as formulated by the late leader, took up the work of colonisation. It struck a new note in that its colonisation was based on mixed farming—corn, dairy produce, vegetables, poultry farming, and plantations. The acres for the settlers were small, and usually so were the means. Five or six such settlements were formed, the land having been provided by the Jewish National Fund (a fund for the purpose of purchasing land in Palestine as the inalienable property of the Jewish people). The chief significance of these Zionist settlements was that all the work was done by Jewish labour, unlike the plantation colonies where cheap non-Jewish labour was used. In spite of many hardships the new methods proved to be as inspiring factor in Jewish national colonisation, and this process continued to develop until it was interrupted by the war. It was resumed after the war with a political basis—the Palestine Mandate—helped it. According to the Mandate the Mandatory Power is obliged to facilitate the close settlement of Jews on the land, including State lands. But so far all the work achieved in the domain of colonisation has been through Jewish efforts. In 1929 the Palestine Foundation Fund was formed by the Zionist Organisation, and much of its revenue is expended on Jewish colonisation. It was with the aid of the Palestine Foundation Fund and the Jewish National Fund that the Valley of Jezreel, a large former nest of malaria, was transformed into one of the most flourishing and biggest Jewish settlements in Palestine. To-day there are about 75 Jewish settlements in Palestine, and it is estimated that at least 25,000 Jews are engaged in agricultural work.

MODERN PALESTINE



The Keren Hayesod Settlement, Tel Joseph

(Photo: Keren Hayesod)



Entrance to settlement Klar Jechenkiel in Erezek

(Photo: Keren Hayesod)



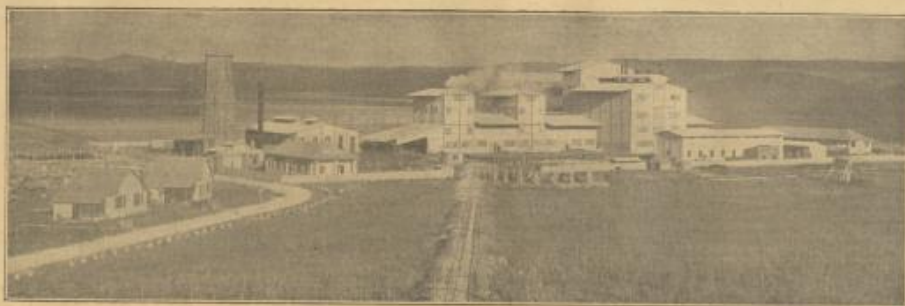
Girls' agricultural school at Nahalal

(Photo: Keren Hayesod)



Artificial irrigation in a settlement

(Photo: Keren Hayesod)



Neuber cement factory, near Haifa

(Photo: Keren Hayesod)

PALESTINE TRANSFORMED



Communications, agriculture, and the power system

PROMOTING PUBLIC HEALTH

I.—Results of Modern Administration

By Col. G. W. Hesse, C.B.E., Director of Health

THESE are few countries in the world whose climates can compare, in their variety, with those to be found in Palestine. In the summer in the hills, warm, dry climate in the hills of Judea and Galilee is tempered by an almost constant westerly breeze, which brings a cool evening and frequently a cold night, while an occasional hot east wind blows in May and in October. There is an average summer temperature of 74 deg. Fahrenheit. On the coastal plain, within 10 miles of the hills, a dense climate prevails, uniformly hot and sunny. Temperature averages 75 deg. F. in summer, 60 deg. F. in winter.

In the Jordan Valley, below sea level—1,200 feet at Jericho and 600 feet at the Sea of Galilee—there is tropical heat by day and by night, and a little breeze only from the Dead Sea and the Sea of Galilee to cool the sleeper at night. Temperature at Tiberias averages 74 deg. F. in summer and 54 deg. F. in winter.

On the hills in the winter, from December to the end of February, rain is the rule, and mild breezy weather and from the exception, with intervals of days of sunny, springlike weather, while in March and April the warm spring rains and the whole country is green and gay with flowers. The coastal plain is milder and less disagreeable in the true winter, and the Jordan Valley is warm and sunny the whole winter through.

Palestine was years ago a place of pestilence and disease, but all this is

changed. The country has had the advantage of fourteen years of modern administration—an administration that has reduced the requirements of public health. Malaria is banished from the towns, and the pestilential marshes have nearly all been drained and reclaimed for agriculture. In certain areas in the Jordan Valley and around the marshy waters of Moson, though, it is still easier to sleep unprotected by mosquito nets. Typhoid fever and the dysenteries have been reduced to a low annual incidence, and call for no alarm from those who take reasonable sanitary precautions. But the water supplies of the cities are so good as yet show suspicion, pending the execution of the important projects in view, and the water from cisterns and wells has to be treated with caution.

The hotels and restaurants, mineral-water factories, and all trades dealing with beverages and food products, are carefully safeguarded by sanitary inspection. The sanitary installations of all public establishments and new private dwellings in towns are regulated and are reaching a high standard.

The more acute infectious fevers have for many years been eliminated from Palestine. No case of smallpox has occurred in the towns for five years. There has been no cholera since 1918 nor plague since 1906. Typhus is rare. Dengue, that curse of the Mediterranean littoral, presents no

danger in Palestine on account of the constant anti-mosquito campaign in all towns. The incidence of measles, whooping cough, and scarlet fever is comparable with that in Europe.

Municipal sanitary services are well conducted in the larger towns, and a good standard of cleanliness is maintained, under difficulties, in the main streets and subsidiary roads. The poor people are being gradually educated to more cleanly habits in their houses and in their vicinity, but the lack of adequate water supplies and main drainage presents problems not thought of in the modern cities of Europe.

Lack of money and of Government or municipal land is responsible for the notable absence of public gardens to relieve the overcrowding that threatens the larger towns, a matter that is receiving the nearest consideration of the Town-planning Commission. Tree planting in avenues and in high-ways, and the development of private gardens under the auspices of the H.E.O. of the Town and the horticultural societies, has made a notable advance in recent years, and reforestation by the Government and by Jewish colonists will in a few years change the face of the country, reducing its arid appearance in summer when the crops are gathered.

Whether in winter, in spring, or in the early summer, Palestine's sunny weather, and the opportunities for living under different climatic conditions at the traveller's will, make it admirable as a health resort. The late

summer and early autumn are not seriously oppressive but are not recommended to the tourist.

Palestine is fortunate in its hospitals, of which there is a chain throughout the country, provided partly by the Government and municipalities and partly by Christian missionary societies and orders, by Jewish organizations, and by Arab private enterprise. Specialist surgery and medicinal treatment are obtainable in all large centres, as well as in Gaza, Haifa, Tiberias, and Nazareth. The Ophthalmic Hospital of the Order of St. John, in Jerusalem, and subsidiary Government clinics throughout the country, provide specialized treatment for eye diseases; and infant welfare, maternity, and health centres, to educate the mother and care for the child, are provided for the poor in many of the towns, Jewish colonies, and Arab villages.

The birth rate in 1922 was 40 per 1,000 for Arabs and 26 per 1,000 for Jews, and the death-rate was 25 per 1,000 for Arabs and 30 per 1,000 for Jews. The infantile mortality rate was for Arabs 162 per 1,000 births, while for Jews it was 64 per 1,000 births. Protected as they have been from epidemic malaria, and from serious outbreaks of infectious disease, and provided with adequate hospital and out-patient facilities for the sick, the whole people of Palestine show a natural increase of population of 30 per 1,000, a figure which has not been approached by any other country in recent years.

II.—The Conquest of Malaria

THE Jewish people have made notable contributions to the improvement of health conditions in Palestine. Haifa, Haifa, the Women's Zionist Organization of America, assumed the responsibility for the health services required in connection with the resettlement of the country. They have introduced modern hospitals with modern hospital standards. They were the first to introduce systematic antimalarial work. They established in the country the first penicillin and infant welfare stations, which have served as models for the stations subsequently established by the Government Department of Health and other agencies. The Labor Organization has established the first voluntary Sick Insurance Cooperative which has proved to be a powerful organization supplying to-day, almost wholly out of members' fees, medical service and sick benefits to about 25,000 members, representing 45,000 souls.

To describe in detail the benefits conferred upon the country by improved medical and nursing services, by the country-wide maternity, infant welfare, and school hygiene services, and the antiscabies work requires more space than is available for this article. One contribution, therefore, will be the control of malaria, which has been of far-reaching and undoubted benefit to all sections of the population.

Before, during, and immediately following the war malaria was the outstanding scourge in Palestine. Among the British Expeditionary Forces 8,500 primary cases were reported between April and October, 1918, while from October to the end of that year the number was over 30,000. Mr. Brandeis on his first visit in 1919 became convinced that Jewish settlement of the country without the control of malaria would be a hopeless undertaking.

In a characteristic manner he called attention to the need and provided the funds for the study of the problem.

In 1922 the Malaria Research Unit, financed by American Jewish funds, was attached to the Government Department of Health. The function of this unit was to make a survey of the prevalence of malaria in rural Palestine, evolve methods of control, and organize a systematic campaign for the control of the disease.

A general preliminary survey revealed the acute nature of the problem. All of the plains were seriously affected. Malaria was highly prevalent in practically all the settlements and villages along the coastal plain, the Plain of Esdraelon from Haifa to the Jordan was a continuous chain of breeding places, malaria-infested villages and kibbutzes (deserted ruins of villages); and the Valley of the Jordan, from the headwaters in the north to Beisan in the south, was practically uninhabitable. The army report stated the Kibbutz marshes near Haifa, the Ajlun Valley on the coastal plain, and the Jordan Valley as intensely malarial; other places—Kedesa, Akko, Zuvor, and so on, were not included, because the army was fortunate enough not to have to camp there. Blood and spleen examinations showed that 40 to 60 per cent of the rural Jewish population and 20 to 30 per cent of the rural Arab population living in the plains were infected with malaria. The Jewish population were better off only to the extent that they lived in better houses and had better medical treatment.

The Malaria Research Unit engaged, therefore, in a fourfold activity: (1) investigation; (2) organization of malaria control districts; (3) co-operative drainage and control enterprises with the existing settlements; (4) close co-operation with colonizing agencies.

In the field of investigation and control the work attracted the attention and interest of the Malaria Commission of the League of Nations, and in 1926 a special Commission was sent

to Palestine to study the progress of the work on the spot. To this day Palestine is one of the malaria research centres, and the malaria research station, maintained by the Hebrew University at Rosh Pinna, ranks high among stations devoted to the study of the epidemiology and control of malaria.

Of special importance and permanent value to the country was the sanitation and reclamation work carried out by the colonizing agencies and by the settlements themselves in the co-operation with the Malaria Research Unit. The success of the control measures and the demonstrated possibility of controlling malaria carried conviction. The colonizing agencies realized that it was an economically sound policy, and "no colonization without sanitation" was accepted as the guiding principle.

The Jewish National Fund did outstanding work in the field of reclamation and drainage. Thanks to its efforts the greater part of the Valley of Esdraelon extending from the outlet of the Kibbutz to Akko and from Akko almost to the boundary of Beisan was reclaimed and rendered habitable. It also carried out important work in Wadi Hazzarath on the coast and areas along the Jordan. Its operations covered an area of 80,000 dunams at a total expenditure of £111,000. This extensive area, formerly sparsely inhabited by a highly infected population, has been converted into an area covered by many new healthy settlements.

The Jewish Colonization Association has spent considerable funds in the reclamation of the marshes of Kabara on the coastal plain. These marshes caused by the Zerk and its tributaries were, next to the Hish marshes at the headwaters of the Jordan, the most extensive in the country. By patient systematic work this area has been reclaimed and rendered cultivable—a pioneer undertaking which elsewhere is carried out only by the Government.

By Professor L. J. Kliger

Other agencies also did outstanding work in this field. The Palestine Salt Company reclaimed the former marshes at Akko, which still have traces of old Roman dykes. The Electric Company, which did important work in Beisan, the Palestine Electric Company, under the area of the power station, reclaimed and eventually free of infection.

Of equal significance were the undertakings carried out locally by the settlements themselves. Haifa is an outstanding example. This is one of the oldest colonies. It covers an area of some 40,000 dunams. It was considered one of the most malarial settlements in a highly malarial country. By patient systematic work one marsh after another was brought under control, so that during the last three years Gedera is included among the healthy settlements and its population of 300 has grown to 5,000.

It is difficult to picture clearly the extent and importance of this aspect of the work done by the Jewish people, or of its importance in the development of the country, without citing extremely figures and areas. Suffice it to say that from Gedera in the south to Haifa in the north only three important marshy areas remain which belong either to the Jewish or to the Government. All others with the exception of Nebi Rubin have been drained or brought under control by Jewish effort. In the Valley of Esdraelon the same story can be told. With the exception of the Kibbutz area, near Haifa, Tiberias, and the area near Beisan drained by the Government, the rest of the extensive reclamation and control work has been brought about by Jewish effort. If we add the control of the Jordan from Jisr to the Sea of Galilee by the Palestine Electric Company we have covered the greater part of the cultivable plains. There remains only the Hish marsh, given in concession ten years ago to a group of Syrians, and still undrained.

EDUCATION IN PALESTINE

I.—Adapting the European System

By Dr. Isaac R. Berkson

THERE is a common misconception that pioneering people can get along with little or no schooling for their children, that the sturdy Anglo-Saxons, particularly, have been content to "rough it" without caring for the cultural quality of the new life on the border. Acquaintance with actual colonization experience in modern times quite dispels such notions. In the "Pioneer Primer," a very interesting and instructive survey of colonization in various parts of the world, Isaac Bowman tells us: "The English in Rhodesia make school facilities their first concern. . . . The pioneers of the Middle West were devoted to the idea of schooling. . . . Whether a stock improver or a settler, the pioneer is largely a matter of education."

On general grounds, then, the deep interest taken by the Jewish settlers of Palestine in education need not surprise us or be accounted a mark of impractical idealism. There were, in addition, special factors in the situation. Schooling is a very old habit among the Jews, long embodied in religious and social traditions. Moreover, the turning to Zion was only one aspect of a broad movement of Jewish national-cultural renaissance.

The Jewish pioneers who came to Palestine fifty years ago were determined not only to rebuild the ruins of the Land of Israel; they were infused also with the ideal of establishing in Palestine a centre of Jewish cultural and spiritual life. The early Zionist pioneers realized quite clearly that their new conception of Jewish life implied a new kind of education for their children. The schools they found in Palestine were, mostly of two types—outpost schools, where Bible and Talmud were taught, generally in Yiddish translations; or modern schools conducted by foreign societies, in French, English, or—as at Tel Aviv—in German. Neither of these types of education could possibly satisfy the new settlers.

Schools began to be founded that expressed the outlook of the newcomers. In these new schools Hebrew was the language of instruction for all subjects; the course of study represented an organic union of Hebrew subjects with the European school curriculum; devotion to the upbuilding of Palestine was inculcated as the national ideal. In spite of the many difficulties the new type of Hebrew school prevailed, and at the time of the outbreak of the war had established itself as the representative type of Palestinian Jewish school. About sixty institutions had been established,

including schools of various grades—kindergarten, elementary schools, a secondary school, and a teachers' seminary. After the British occupation a Department of Education was formed under the Zionist Administration, and the schools were united in a system of education under central control.

The school system expanded with the growth of population and came to be recognized by the Government as the Hebrew public-school system, autonomously directed by the Jewish authorities under Government inspection. It is thus, in a sense, parallel to the public system of education conducted directly by the Government for the Arab section of the population.

Up to 1929 the Zionist Organization remained the directing authority—a function which automatically passed over to the religious Jewish Agency formed in that year. In October, 1932, the beginning of the school year, the system of education was transferred to the authority of the Vaad Leumi (General Council of the Jewish community of Palestine), the Jewish Agency continuing to give a substantial subsidy and to cooperate in the management of the schools.

The total number of pupils enrolled during the last school year, 1932-3, was close to 24,000 (kindergarten, 4,877; elementary schools, 16,098; secondary schools, 1,424; teachers'

seminaries, 284; vocational schools and miscellaneous, 679). In addition to the number enrolled in this main system of Jewish public education about 15,000 other Jewish children are in attendance in various schools in Palestine.

The Hebrew school system has served as a most important instrument of unification among the settlers, who come from all parts of the world, bringing with them diversified backgrounds, languages, and customs. The revival in Palestine of Hebrew as the common language of the Jews was a practical necessity—not alone a romantic ideal as among Zionist Jews in Europe, and the schools have played a chief part in winning the "battle of languages." It is noteworthy, however, that in spite of the urgent necessity of emphasizing unity the educational system has managed to provide for differences of religious and social outlook in a rather exceptional manner.

Three types of schools are recognized in the official system: "Mizrachi," "General," and "Labour." All schools have a common programme of minimum essentials, which include Bible and Hebrew Jewish history, and Palestine geography; the three R's, and other usual elementary school subjects. But each type of school is differentiated in its point of view and in the special subjects it emphasizes.

The "Mizrachi" schools are religious in character and devote considerable time to instruction in the Talmud. They stand closest to the Jewish traditional type of education. The "Labour" schools, which are affiliated with the Socialist party, stress work as an integral part of the educational programme and usually provide opportunities for agricultural training. These schools may be said to have adapted themselves most readily to the needs of the New Palestine. The "General" schools stand midway between these two more unusual types, and resemble more nearly the normal elementary school in Europe or America.

The Hebrew school in Palestine in its several forms may be regarded as an adoption of the modern elementary school to Jewish tradition and to the special needs of developing Palestine. The danger inherent in the excessive literary character of conventional schools—always present in transplanting European systems of education to new countries—was doubly great in Jewish educational work in Palestine, for the Jewish school tradition is bookish in the extreme. This difficulty has not been entirely overcome, but a considerable degree of adjustment to practical needs has taken place.

Particular interest has been shown in agricultural training. As I have mentioned, the "Labour" schools emphasize agricultural work, and a number of the "General" elementary schools include gardening as a part of the regular school programme. There are also "Children's Villages," which combine general education with agricultural training. The Women's International Zionist Organization maintains an agricultural school for young women at Nabatieh, and conducts farming groups for young women in various parts of the country.

The most important institution for agricultural training is the Mikveh Israel Agricultural School, established by the Alliance Israélite Universelle about sixty years ago. The Hadassah Agricultural School for Jews, established by the Government from funds bequeathed from a wealthy Oriental Jew, will soon be opened. A similar institution for Arabs, made possible by the same bequest, has been in operation since 1921.

Less satisfactory, perhaps, has been the development of technical and vocational education, although this field has not been neglected altogether. Something is done in the way of manual training in the elementary schools, and sewing has a regular part

WORKING FOR PALESTINE'S FUTURE



Photo: Ronin Museum.

Central building of the Hebrew University at Jerusalem



Photo: Ronin Museum.

Hebrew Technical Institute at Haifa



Photo: Ronin Museum.

An open air lesson in the Smek Jezreel

in the girls' courses and classes. There are several small trade schools, and this year a domestic science course has been opened by the American Women's Mizrahi Organisation. The principal institution for technical training is the Hebrew Technical Institute at Haifa. Its main department consists of a four-

year course of engineering and architecture, and associated with it is a trade school for metal workers, to which elementary school graduates are admitted.

There is a variety of auxiliary educational and cultural activities in various stages of development, of which space

hardly permits a mention; physical training, gymnastics, swimming, and sports; hiking, which has become a regular feature of school life; circulating libraries for workers; the dramatic groups—Chel and Hahlmah—daily Hebrew newspapers; a large variety of periodicals; the publication of

Hebrew books at the rate of one a day. From the point of view of scholarship, the Hebrew University, opened by Lord Balfour in 1922, holds the supreme place. Its modest work is slowly growing, and it is undoubtedly playing a part in spreading science and learning in the Near East.

II.—The Arab Schools

THE article on Jewish education in this supplement will no doubt give a picture of one side of the dual system of national education which has been evolved in Palestine. The purpose of this article is briefly to give some particulars, based on official reports, of the other side, the Arab side, which includes all schools, Government and non-Government, where Arabic is the principal medium of instruction.

A number of new Arab schools have been opened since 1929 by various agencies other than that of the Government, but the system is predominantly Governmental and is supervised by the Government Department of Education, which not only performs the numerous duties generally associated with Boards of Education but also administers and maintains out of public funds the Government schools of the Arab public

system. No fees are charged for elementary education in these schools, though a small fee is charged in colleges and secondary schools.

With regard to elementary education, an effort has been made to render it of practical value to the pupils by formulating a separate syllabus for elementary schools in towns and villages. In this way it is possible to avoid imposing an education of too academic and literary a nature upon a class whose interests and requirements are almost entirely of the country. Furthermore, nothing is done in this way to encourage a drift of the country population to the towns, where possibly suitable employment could not be found.

The development of elementary education has been fostered by joint effort. In 1920 the Arab villages which had no educational facilities were

invited to co-operate with the Government in providing elementary schools. The procedure has been for the building and equipment to be furnished by the inhabitants of the village and, if considered adequate by the Department of Education and Public Health, for a teacher to be appointed and paid by the Government. The syllabus is of a fairly comprehensive nature, and many of these schools have gardens where practical instruction in agriculture is given under the supervision of an expert. A system of tree-planting inaugurated some years ago in connection with village schools is being extended with a view to allocating to every school a plantation to be maintained by successive generations of children.

In the town elementary schools, boys and girls receive in separate schools a reasonably wide education embracing

By a Special Correspondent

Arabic, arithmetic, history, and geography, Sanskrit, and religion.

Secondary education naturally has not made the same extensive progress as yet, but in some of the principal town boys' schools the first two years of the secondary course are given, while at Jaffa three years of secondary work are covered. The only Government school providing a complete secondary course of four years is the Government Arab College in Jerusalem, and there are in Government day schools providing secondary education for girls. Men teachers are trained at the Government Arab College, and in order to provide higher or specialist teachers the Government maintains scholars at the American University at Beirut, which is frequented by members of Palestinian Arabs, at the Helwan Training College, near Cairo, and at educational institutions in the United Kingdom.

ENCOURAGING THE CRAFTSMAN

A New Interest in Handwork

By W. A. Stewart, Supervisor of Technical Education

A LARGE number of home industries still exist in Palestine, in addition to the small shop industries that belong rightly to the category of arts and crafts. The Arab women, both Moslem and Christian, carry on the crafts of embroidery, lace making, and basket-work; the designs used vary in different districts and often have a special character of tradition. Lace and embroidery specially made for sale to tourists is based on the traditional costume embroidery, but is not often carried out in the fine, hand-woven linen and vegetable dyed silk thread used in the old costumes. D.M.C. has taken the place of the silk thread, and a variety of dress materials replaces the linen, except for the shawls of Ramallah which are still embroidered on hand-woven linen.

Handloom weaving is an industry for men in Palestine, but has recently been introduced into the girls' school at Ramleh with great success. The principal centre of this industry is Mejfa, near Gaza, where cotton cloth for native robes and silk sailings for minaret wear employ a large number of looms. In Gaza itself the Kilim rug industry is still carried on in rather crude and simple designs and colourings, finding a local market with the fellahin. Gaza also has an interesting industry in the making of daggers and swords.

There are two handloom weaving shops in Hebron making cotton and wool stuffs, and the Arabs in this district weave their handloom sheep and goat wool into carpets and saddle-bags without using looms. The warp is stretched out on the ground and kept tight with pegs. There is a simple form of beaded and shed stitch, and the web is wound on a stick for shuttle and driven home with a goat's horn. The Arab women do this work, and they repeat on the carpet as it is

being made. These carpets are very strong and durable and are used by the Arabs for seating, floor sacking, cushion covers, and hangings as well as for carpets to sit or sleep on. Local wool is also used for the wide-striped brown and white cloth used by the fellahin for robes or shawls.

An effort is being made to improve the weaving industry by the Department of Education. Selected Government students have been sent to the weaving school in Makalla Kadir, in Egypt, where they are being trained on both hand and power looms. On their return it is hoped they will give a new impetus to this valuable industry.

In Tel-Aviv there is an interesting industry making hand-woven shawls, mostly for use as Jewish prayer shawls. They are of fine white and black wool, made from imported yarn, and the weaving is excellent. Machine weaving of silk and artificial silk has been started in two modern Jewish factories in Tel-Aviv, and an effort is being made by the Government Departments of Agriculture and Education to encourage the rearing of silkworms. The results have now passed the experimental stage, and the Imperial Institute has reported that the quality of the silk is excellent.

Pottery of local clay is made in many centres. It is mostly confined to simple water jars, but the shapes are good and some of the pottery, especially that of North Palestine and the district of Ramallah, has much resemblance to prehistoric pottery.

The making of a new glass pottery, now known as Jerusalem pottery, was started some years ago by the Pre-Jerusalem Society. This ware is a fusion in the tradition of Etruscan and Rhodian pottery, and the shapes and designs have recently been modified by a study of the pottery of Illyria and Sicily and the beautiful tiles on the House of Omar. The pottery has

found export markets in Paris, London, and America and has a character of its own due to the strictly Oriental nature of its designs and to its being made and painted by hand.

The pearl industry of Beithlehem is mostly one of souvenirs for the tourist trade. Crosses and pendants, in which the "Star of Beithlehem" is often the principal motive, necklaces, shells carved with the "Notivety" or the "Last Supper," boxes, and frames are the principal objects made. The designs are mostly derived from the carved wood incense-burners in the Church of The Nativity at Beithlehem, and are often carried out with great skill and an accuracy which is surprising when it is realised that the workers have never been trained to draw.

The olive-wood toy animals of Beithlehem and Ain Karim are made by boys. They are turned out with great rapidity, but often show character and observation of movement which is the result of a life in constant association with animals.

Centred in one of Palestine's oldest towns, the place of the patriarch Abraham, the Hebrew glass industry has probably been in existence since the time of the Romans—indeed, many of the shapes are identical with those of old Roman glass in the Jerusalem Museum. The industry is seasonal. The workmen are agriculturists and will not light their furnaces until their tomato crop is marketed; also, they do not work in the summer as the heat of the furnaces in the hot weather would be unbearable.

The furnace is circular and has four or five holes around it from which the workmen take the molten glass, which is coloured by the addition of cobalt, manganese, copper, and iron oxides. The heat is derived from brushwood and the refuse of the olive press, and a small smoking oven is placed above

the furnace. The principal objects made used to be hypocausts for peasant women, small water-bottles with squat vases, and cups with handles. The Arts and Crafts Exhibition, however, has less the means of developing a demand for finger-bowls and plates and many new shapes of flower bowls and vases, and the industry has recently grown.

Copper-smiths still exist in Leon, Nazareth, Nablus, and Jerusalem, and the work done is very satisfactory. The forms are confined to native cooking pans and water jars and basins, and a complete outfit often forms part of a bride's dowry. Unfortunately, the import of cheap, enamelled iron and aluminium ware is causing the decline of this very interesting craft, as is evident in Aza, where a hazaar once known as the Copper Smiths' Bazaar now contains only two workshops. The cheap, empty lens-like tin is also largely responsible for the decline of this craft.

During several months in the year, after the harvest is gathered, the peasants and Jewish settlers of Palestine have very little work to do. It would add considerably to the domestic welfare and general economy if they employed their spare time in home industries and handicrafts. The Department of Education has recently introduced handwork in town and village schools; in the latter the work has a distinct bias to the needs of agriculture with the intention of training the young peasant to make or repair the tools he needs.

Many villages do not contain a single craftsman, and all repair work has to be taken to the nearest town, often at considerable expense and waste of time. It is hoped that the introduction of wood and iron-working into village schools will improve this state of things and increase the prosperity of the villages.

POWER STATIONS IN PALESTINE



The power-house at Haifa



Tel-Aviv's striking power-house

A SOUND BALANCE-SHEET

Building Up a Reserve Fund

IN a period of world economic depression the achievement of a balance between revenue and expenditure is a rare occurrence, and the expectation of a surplus in such times may reasonably be regarded as a foolish hope. But the wave of economic depression, though it travelled far and wide, passed over Palestine at such a height that it left the inhabitants unscathed. And so the achievement of a surplus balance at this time in Palestine is not so surprising. The following table shows that a surplus of £P11,367 is estimated to result from the current financial year's working, while the aggregate surplus by the end of March, 1934, is estimated at £P1,241,842.

Surplus balance at the close of 1933	
Estimated revenue for the year 1933-4	£P2,428,765
Estimated expenditure for 1933-4	2,386,418 — 12,367
Estimated surplus on March 31, 1934	£P11,367
The actual figures for the first six months of 1933-4 indicate that the	

estimated surplus for the year will be appreciably exceeded.

The building up of large reserves or surplus balances is not advocated by some authors on public finance, but they all admit the wisdom of such a course. The security for increased revenue may coincide with a time when ability to pay taxes is materially impaired, and store all agree that it is wise to put something by for a rainy day. Palestine, with an eye to the possibility of 1934 years in store, has chosen this course. Moreover, it is difficult to estimate what portion of the revenue in a period of expansion may be regarded as permanent.

It should not be concluded that surplus balances have accumulated to the detriment of public services detaching on the State, or that the Government has ostentatiously despoiled its people of funds. With the expansion of the estimated revenue from £P2,322,565 in 1929 to £P2,666,745 in 1933 the estimated expenditure on public services increased from £P2,446,657 to £P2,449,418. In percentage terms revenue increased by 25 per cent and the expenditure by

17 per cent, this margin of 8 per cent stands to be reduced by the fact that the estimated expenditure in 1933 exceeded the estimated revenue for that year by £P19,742. Thus, assuming a balanced estimate for 1934 the increase in the revenue would have been approximately 18 per cent, leaving a margin of 1 per cent, which is hardly enough for the purposes of a working-year balance. But the building up of a reserve is the result of actual figures, not of estimates. Judicious measures of control over expenditures have proved of great value; on the other hand, revenue estimates are prepared on a conservative basis, with the result that collections often exceed the estimate.

This state of affairs has also enabled the Government to forego an appreciable portion of its revenue and other receipts. Since 1929 the agriculturists have been suffering from poor harvests owing to a shortage in the rainfall and to an invasion of field mice and other pests. In 1932 the fellahs had fallen considerably in arrears in the payment of taxes and instalments of the agricultural and other loans which had been issued to them from time to time

By a Special Correspondent

since 1918, and in view of their precarious condition it was deemed expedient to afford a substantial measure of relief. Accordingly, the title assessment for the year was reduced by £P352,000, leaving a balance of £P3,000 to be collected. Arrears of taxes in respect of businesses before 1930 amounting to £P4,100 were remitted; and, where the situation of the debtor warranted such action, arrears instalments of agricultural loans, seed loans, and trade loans to the tune of £P2,410 were also remitted. The total remission amounted to £P358,510, which is not an inconsiderable part of the amount collectable normally from agriculturists.

This salutatory state of public finance is the result of careful husbanding of revenue sources and a wise diversion of expenditure. It must be mentioned that the husbanding of revenue sources does not normally mean increased taxation. The taxes which were collected at 12½ per cent of the gross yield of the soil was reduced to a real 10 per cent in 1927; it was commuted to the average assessment of

MODERN JERUSALEM



Government House, on the Mount of Olives

—Continued—

The financial results of these reforms, with other minor improvements in the administration of revenue, is reflected in the accompanying comparative table of actual collections.

Regarding the direction of expenditure, figures speak for themselves, but it will not be amiss to explain that Palestine actually meets the whole cost of the local administration, and although it receives a grant-in-aid from His Majesty's Government towards the cost of the Trans-Jordan Frontier Force, Palestine contributed in 1932-3 a sum of £169,501 towards the cost of defence.

The decrease in the expenditures from 1929 to 1938 is due to the fact that in 1938 Palestine met a very considerable portion of the needs of the industrial fund from the funds collected, and charged to current revenues. This had in the preceding years been expended on industrial surveys from loan funds. Under the Administration of the Occupied Enemy Territory (South), the revenues of Palestine met the fiscal requirements taken over from the British Administration, and the expenditures of the Administration, with a deficit amounting to £2,000,000, and that, too, was not accumulated. This, too, was not from current revenue in 1938. The total of these extraordinary and supplementary payments amounted to £10,000,000. Thus the cost of current operations in 1938 should be regarded as £10,000,000.

In certain cases increased duties are imposed in protection of infant industries against the competition of imported products. In this category may be placed import duties on cement, machinery, nails, rocks and stockings, leather and flour. In other cases the import duty is the cessary of an ad valorem duty—examples are the duties on wine and spirits or champagne.

A good deal of waste work still remains to be done, but it must be acknowledged that the outlines of a sound fiscal policy have been firmly and clearly traced. The intricacies of building up the edifice are by no means easy, but in skilled hands some very big progress has been made.

PARIS
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Rene Bachmann,
Jean Dubouche,
Charles de Carjak,
Henri Fény,
Le Baron Marcel Hottinguer,
Jacques de Serfles,
Le Comte Vladimir Filov Witz,
Anatole Hardy,
Ella Varas

7, Rue Meyerbeer
MARSEILLES
38, Rue Saint Ferréol

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PALESTINE TRAVEL AND TRAVELLERS

A Great Invisible Export

By Gershon Agrensky, Editor "Palestine Post"

BEFORE the coming to Palestine of the irregular or illegal tourists, whose diary is an exciting Westminster and Government office in Jerusalem, there were bona-fide travellers, and before these there were regular tourists and trippers en masse, and before these regulars there were pilgrims, and before the pilgrims there were crusaders, and before the crusaders there were conquerors, and before the conquerors there had come the spies, those sent by Moses and others.

From the days of Joshua and Caleb, sent to spy out the land, to the present time, there has been a never-ending stream of travellers and immigrants to Palestine. The travel elsewhere on Palestine is certainly the most fascinating. Whether they had come to settle or to glimpse, travellers in all ages and from all climes disregarded the discomforts and defied the perils of travel to the Holy Land. The attraction of tourists was never in Palestine the problem it is and has been in less fortunate countries. Tourist traffic covered in this tiny coastal spot, because every house in Christian and in Jewry possessed a copy of the Bible, always the best guidebook to the Holy Land. It needed no poster propaganda to lure visitors, nor high-powered travel agents to lasso the attention of the best authorized territory in the world.

With the last war came a lasting

change. The stream of pilgrims from such countries as Russia had practically dried up. The great orthodox masses lost both the means and the piety impulse to undertake the journey. Their

century crusaders, those who had not left their homes in the war emergency, left with the last foot-soldier of General Allenby's warriors recruited from all corners of the world. (Lord Allenby

But a world weary of staying at home, except when on business connected with the 1914-18 visitation, began to take Mediterranean cruises, of which Palestine (Haifa and "land elsewhere" to Nazareth and the shores of Galilee, to Jerusalem and Bethlehem) was to many the focal point. Quaint liners, each rivaling the other in luxury of appointment, disembarked three hundreds—indeed high-powered motor-cars in which they were whisked through the night. This stream kept on undisturbedly until 1920, when the lecture or something dropped out in the vicinity of Wall Street and the resolutions outlawed the bookings.

Parallel with the numerous cruises were ships sailing from Italian, French, and Russian ports, with travellers of another type—the modern and peaceful Jewish invaders who slept on deck and ate when and what they could. They were (and still are) the Zionist pioneers with whom it is not the province of this article to deal except with a passing reference to the fact that they also sailed who paid for their passage across the Mediterranean rather less than the pre-1920 tourists paid for a single land excursion in, say, Madeira or Haifa.

There is no confusing these travellers. They are immigrants, authorized and certificated, and with practically no mental reservations. Their number the last thirteen years or so may be in the neighbourhood of 75,000, and they and the immigrants of other categories make up the total

TEL-AVIV



A group of factory workers

hustle in Jerusalem, built on a Jewish scale by a semi-official church, had been converted into prison, law courts, police headquarters, and other offices of government. The last of the twentieth

century, protested against his troops being regarded as anything but soldiers, but the Field Marshal will perhaps not mind the noise of the town crusaders past this time!

THE RIVER OF PALESTINE



A settlement on the Jordan

(Photo: Keren, Haifa)

of more than 100,000 Jews who have come since the time it was recognised that Jews belonged to this country of right and did not come as adventurers.

But there is a class of Jewish traveller about whom there has always been a little confusion and over whom there is now a good deal of heart-burning. He is not a regular tourist, for he comes for three months, instead of for as many days as the luxury tourist does; he is not a religious pilgrim, since the impulse bringing him here is not exclusively religious; he is not a crusader or conqueror; he perhaps best fits in as a fiscal descendant of the *epi* Joshua. He comes to see for himself and comes with a tactical reservation about stopping here if he can employ his capital or his profession profitably, or his time usefully. The number of his type grows with the increase in the country's economic opportunities and with the decrease, because of the tightening up in the various other categories of travellers, in the number of travellers' permits.

The immigration law provides that such a traveller may on finding employment apply to be registered as if he were an applicant for an immigration permit awaiting his turn abroad. The swelling in the number of these open slots forced the land grant law passed the Government some years ago. It is claimed that such tourists throw the Government's calculations out, since the authorities estimate the absorptive capacity to be one thing and these frequent tourists prove to be another. The present law and cry will only do down if a sort of minority is granted to all those who are doing the country on other terms than above.

EUCALYPTUS



A wood in Palestine

J. A. Stone

ing that the High Commissioner's estimate errs on the conservative side.

With these irregular tourists, the number is, however, far from exhausted. "Tourism" is one of Palestine's great invisible exports. It wants intelligent cultivating. Advertisement an essential for out-of-the-way places is not the prime necessity in the case of Palestine. But a campaign of another sort is needed—judicious and enlightened publicity to overcome the unfortunate advertisement in which the Holy Land falls a victim with each eruption of disorder and violence. Whatever their effects in the country itself—and those are sufficiently grave—the reports abroad about Palestine when Palestine holds the spotlight throughout a disturbance are disastrous to travel of all sorts and all but kill tourist traffic—the regular bona-fide traffic which keeps the motor-cars moving and fills the new first-class hotels. It may not deter the genuine pilgrim, it does not deter the immigrant and the irregular tourist with a mental reservation, but it paralyses the actual tourist trade. It is therefore not without point to assure the local rioters that they do infinite harm to themselves and the country in whose interests they believe they are rioting, and to assure the public abroad that however bad the symptoms are they are not as bad as those painted there who are interested in exploiting them. The country had a respite from riots between the years 1921 and 1929 and again between 1929 and 1933. There are few who do not now realise that riots are bad business, more especially tourist business, though it should be added that tourists are at all times safe, even in times of disturbances.

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A NATIONAL HOME IN THE MAKING

The Work of the Zionist Organisation

By J. Hodas

THE return of the Jews to Palestine has been an age-long dream of the Jewish people. It is nearly twenty centuries since Palestine was wrested from the Jews by the Romans, but the Jews have never given up the hope of regaining the land of their ancestors. Among the bulk of scattered Jewry it was more than a vague and remote hope, a vision which Zion would be restored to their people: it was a deep conviction, indeed an article of religious faith, which them. And throughout the ages individual Jews of great distinction,

scholars and scribes, went to Palestine to end their lives there.

In the course of the centuries there were numerous schemes among Jews and non-Jews, notably in Great Britain, for the settlement of Jews in Palestine, none of which materialised. Lord Shaftesbury was among those who urged the British Government during the crisis in 1831 when Palestine was occupied by Mohammed Ali to carry out its influence in obtaining internationally guaranteed rights for Jewish colonisation in Palestine; Palestine was very sympathetic to

the proposal, but owing to some delay a great opportunity was missed. Laurence Oliphant was another distinguished Englishman who gave his assistance to plans for Jewish colonisation in Palestine. Late in the nineteenth century a movement, under the name of "Lovers of Zion," was organised among Jews in different parts of the world with the object of establishing Jewish agricultural settlements in Palestine. This movement, which was confined to small groups, had the active support of Baron Edmond de Rothschild (father of Mr. James de Rothschild, M.P.), who spent many millions on Jewish colonisation in Palestine.

But the Zionist movement is its modern form, and the Zionist Organisation which controls and is responsible for all the organised work in the making of the Jewish National Home, began with the appearance in Jewish life of Dr. Theodor Herzl's booklet "Jahdenstaat" (Jewish State). Dr. Herzl was one of the editors of the "Neue Freie Presse," of Vienna, quite unknown to the bulk of Jewry. He had, in fact, been detached from his people, though from his writings it is clear that very early in his youth he had founded over the Jewish question. But having been in France during the Dreyfus case, his susceptible nature was profoundly moved by what happened. His latest Jewishness was stirred, and his reaction to the anti-Semitic campaign was the "Jewish State." In this booklet the author found boldly the tragedy of the Jewish people the source of the Jewish trouble, according to his analysis, was the loneliness of the Jewish people, and the solution to the Jewish problem was to provide a land for the people without one.

The analysis of the Jewish problem and its solution were not as new to the bulk of Jewry as to Dr. Herzl, who had been absent from Jewish life; and though the booklet made some impression when it first appeared in 1896 it would probably have been relegated to the limbo of oblivion but for the gent and genius of the author. Having formulated his deep convictions, he proceeded from word to action. His friend Dr. Max Nordau (who later became one of his staunchest supporters and one of the leaders of Zionism) had doubts about the sanity of the author, but Herzl was not deterred by what his friends said or thought.

The first consideration of the Zionist leader was the organisation of the collective Jewish will for the idea of a Jewish home. To achieve such organisation Herzl, who since the publication of the "Jahdenstaat" had not lost contact with many Jews interested in Jewish colonisation in Palestine, conceived what is known as the first Zionist Congress, at Basle, in August, 1897. In his original scheme Herzl did not specify a particular country as the Jewish National Home, but he soon realised that the hope at the bulk of Jewry was concentrated on Palestine. Indeed, most of those who attended the assembly were interested in colonisation work in Palestine.

It was at that congress that Zionism found its organised expression as a national movement for the re-establishment of the Jews as a people in Palestine secured by public law, and the Zionist organisation was formed to further that object. The "organisation and binding together of the whole of Jewry by means of appropriate institutions, local and international, in accordance with the laws of each country" and the "strengthening and fostering of Jewish national senti-

ment—and consciousness" were included in the programme adopted at the first Zionist Congress. Jewry quickly responded to the call, the national sentiment, which had always existed among the masses but had not before been organised, as a wide national will to include all shades of opinion, now found expression.

There was, of course, much opposition to the movement. The ultra-orthodox objected to it on the ground that such an organisation was an attempt to force the hand of God; that the restoration of the Jews to Palestine, which was a cardinal principle of Jewish religion, had to come about in a miraculous manner, and not through political and financial instruments. Assimilationist Jews opposed Zionism because they had objected to Jews regarding themselves as a national entity instead of a religious brotherhood. In spite, however, of opposition from different quarters the Zionist Organisation grew rapidly in numerical and moral strength, and within a few years became the most powerful influence in Jewish life.

The Zionist Organisation was constituted on a democratic basis. From the very first women were entitled to the vote in its assemblies of a shetel, which is the symbol of adherence to the Zionist programme and affiliation to the Zionist Organisation. The shetel is issued annually, and before the war the price was one shilling everywhere, but owing to differences of exchange it is not uniform in these days. In Great Britain the price is two shillings. Every holder of a shetel is entitled to vote his delegate to the Zionist Congress, which is the supreme authority of the Zionist Organisation.

Within the first few years of its formation the number of organised Zionists had risen from 7,000 to 96,000. During the war years the international character of the Zionist Organisation—international in the geographical sense—was interrupted, but it has become intensified since 1918. Thus at the Eighteenth Zionist Congress held in Prague last August nearly 750,000 members were represented.

The number of organised Zionists who purchased the shetel (in 1932) and the increase of the Zionist strength, as may be seen from the vast contributions for and investments in Palestine. The revenue of the shetel is mainly for the upkeep of the machinery of the organisation. The money expended on and for the Jewish National Home is derived from special funds created by the Zionist Organisation.

Two financial institutions differing in purpose and character were established by Herzl within a few years of the formation of the Zionist Organisation. At the second congress in 1903 the Jewish Colonial Trust came into being. The trust was registered as a joint-stock company in London in 1904, with a paid-up capital of £250,000 and with over 100,000 shareholders distributed in all parts of the world. Herzl had on assuming a charter from the Sultan of Turkey for Jewish settlement in Palestine on an autonomous basis, and the Jewish Colonial Trust was to have been the chief financial instrument for that purpose. But the Turkish Government, under Abdul Hamid II, rejected Herzl's conditions, and the charter plan was abandoned.

The Jewish Colonial Trust, however, had meanwhile extended its activity, and in 1901 established a branch in Jaffa under the name of the Anglo-Palestine Company. This offshoot of the London Jewish Colonial Trust is



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for a Christmas present to proclaim its origin so brazenly. But the old familiar Balkan Sobranie trade mark is no vulgar flourish. It is a sober reassurance that your taste is as unquestionable as his or hers, that there are still some people who know good cigarettes before they smoke them.

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now in Tel-Aviv, and occupies a most important banking position in Palestine.

Another financial institution under the Zionist Organisation, founded at the Fifth Zionist Congress in 1901, is the Jewish National Fund, registered as an English limited liability company (Hesli, though he negotiated with other Powers, had always had strong hopes that Great Britain would become identified with Zionism, and was anxious to concentrate the financial institutions in this country). The purpose of this fund, which derives its income from small voluntary contributions wherever Jews reside, is to purchase land in Palestine which is to remain the inalienable property of the Jewish people. Through this fund it was possible to put new Jewish settlers on the land, while the Jewish bank rendered assistance through the granting of credits to those engaged in trade and industry.

The interest of Great Britain in modern Zionism was first manifested in 1901, when the Government of this country offered the Zionists the district of El Arish in the Sinai Peninsula. Lord Cromer was in favour of the scheme, which, however, did not materialise owing to irrigation difficulties. Great Britain's recognition of and interest in the Zionist Organisation was again revealed in 1903. At the Zionist congress held in that year Herzl made the announcement that Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, who was then Secretary of State for the Colonies, had offered a stretch of land in British East Africa for Jewish settlement on a completely autonomous basis. This

offer, while it made a tremendous impression, also had the effect of a serious split in the Zionist movement. All recognised with deep gratitude the generosity of Great Britain, but Uganda not being Palestine the offer was eventually found unacceptable.

In 1904 the founder of modern Zionism died, at the age of 44, but though the death of the leader was a tremendous blow the movement continued to progress. In the succeeding years the Zionist Organisation, while not neglecting political negotiations, concentrated its attention more on practical work in Palestine, chiefly on developing the Jewish agricultural settlements.

The territorial position of Palestine became acute during the war, and Great Britain, apparently destined to become bound up with the fate of the Jewish people and their land, came forward in November, 1917, with the now famous Balfour Declaration, in which the British Government pledged itself to facilitate the establishment in Palestine of a National Home for the Jewish people. Mr. C. P. Scott, an old supporter of Zionism, played so small part in bringing about the policy approved by the War Cabinet and endorsed by the allied and associated Powers. It was Mr. Scott who introduced Dr. Weismann to Mr. Lloyd George, then Prime Minister.

Thus the main principle embodied in the Zionist programme in 1907 obtained recognition in 1917. The statement of policy by Lord (then Mr.) Balfour, who was Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, was embodied in the Palestine Mandate, and ratified in 1922, after the

Supreme Council had decided in 1920 that Great Britain should administer Palestine under a mandate of the League of Nations.

The Palestine Mandate gives international recognition to the policy of the Jewish National Home, based upon the historical connection of the Jewish people with Palestine. It provides, among other things, "that the Mandatory shall be responsible for placing the country under such political, administrative, and economic conditions as will secure the establishment of the Jewish National Home," and that the Administration of Palestine, "while ensuring that the rights and position of other sections of the population are not prejudiced, shall facilitate Jewish immigration under suitable conditions and shall encourage, in co-operation with the Jewish Agency, close settlement of Jews on the land, including State lands and waste lands not required for public purposes."

The mandate also provides for the official recognition of "an appropriate Jewish agency as a public body for the purpose of advising and co-operating with the Administration of Palestine in such economic, social and other matters as may affect the establishment of the Jewish National Home and the interests of the Jewish population in Palestine." The Zionist Executive, elected by the Zionist Congress and somewhat extended in 1920 through a council composed of representatives of other Jewish communities in different countries, has been recognised as the Jewish Agency. It has the function of conducting all work, political and economic, in connection with the

Jewish National Home. The Jewish Agency has under its direction the financing of all activities involved in the development of the Jewish National Home, such as immigration, education, health services, and colonisation work.

In addition to the two financial institutions mentioned above the Palestine Foundation Fund (Keren Hayesod) was established in 1901. Like the Jewish National Fund it is supported by voluntary contributions, but, unlike the former, its contributions are of larger amounts. Indeed, the Palestine Foundation Fund is the main financial instrument of the whole structure of the Zionist work and achievements in Palestine. Education, public works, agricultural settlements, the Agricultural Experimental Station, health, immigration, and commercial investments are among the items of expenditure covered by the Palestine Foundation Fund.

This is but a brief sketch of the history and development of the Zionist Organisation and its institutions. The organisation is made up of over fifty Zionist federations, and in addition there are separate unions that exist across the territorial organisations, because they represent specific points of view, such as the orthodox, labour, and so on. The supreme authority, however, is the Zionist Congress, held every two years, which elects a president and an executive committee. The Zionist Congress represents the various groups; this body is twice a year to supervise the executive. There is no country where Jews trade without its regarded Zionists.

CEMENT IN PALESTINE

THE manufacture of cement in Palestine by the Portland Cement Company "Nesher" Ltd., has proved to be one of the most successful industries associated with the modern enterprise of that country. Foreseeing that there would be considerable building activity following upon the development of Palestine, Mr. M. Polak, the founder of the company, realised that the country would benefit by providing cement from within its own borders and a company established for that purpose would be able to offer remunerative investments to shareholders. His anticipations have been fully justified by results. Over £11,000,000 has been invested in building since 1925.

The cement produced by the Nesher Company, whose works are on the railway in the Kishon Valley about four miles from Haifa, is of the highest quality, equal to the best brands manufactured in Great Britain. It is used exclusively by the Palestine Railways, Public Works Department, and Harbour Board, and the supplies are now so extensive, with quality assured, that virtually all the cement requirements of Palestine are undertaken by the Company. Export is carried on by the Company's own shipping to Syria, Cyprus, and other countries in the Near East.

Possessing its own Electrical Power Station, mechanical workshops, and railway sidings, the Nesher Company uses large quantities of British coal.

Special care is given to provide for the comfort and welfare of the workmen, both Arabs and Jews, numbering about 500. A contributory Pension Scheme is in force for the benefit of employees, and the company has built forty workmen's houses and a school accommodating 250 children.

"WE ARE BUILDING . . ."

The Keren Hayesod, Palestine Foundation Fund, founded in 1921, has received up to September 30, 1933, £4,950,000 from sixty countries.

Return to the Land.

Jewish immigration into Palestine proceeds by right not by sufferance. Since the War, some 144,500 Jews have come into the country. Up to date the Keren Hayesod has financed immigration to the extent of £445,000.

Back to the Soil!

The agricultural settlements have been established, fostered, by the Keren Hayesod. The Agricultural Experiment Station, which probes into the agricultural possibilities of the country, introduces new cultures and serves all existing settlement by the dissemination of theoretical and practical knowledge, is an institution set up by the Keren Hayesod. The Keren Hayesod has spent £1,567,000 for purposes of agricultural colonisation.

Hands at the Plough!

In the Jewish settlements employing hired labour the number of Jewish workers has increased from 800 in 1921 to 14,000 at the present moment. It was the Keren Hayesod which helped the Jewish workers to gain a foothold in those settlements. The total Jewish agricultural population numbers 60,000 souls.

Work in Town and Country.

The Jewish worker needs financial assistance in order to obtain a proper training and strike root in the country. It was the Keren Hayesod which provided cheap housing in town and country at a cost of £90,000. The Keren Hayesod extended loans to urban workers' co-operatives for equipment and working capital, more particularly in the sphere



A PALESTINE STOREHOUSE.
GRANARY IN A KEREN HAYESOD SETTLEMENT.

of building and quarrying operations.

Laying out Roads.

One hundred and seventy thousand, or 73% of the Jewish population of 230,000, live in the cities of Eretz Israel; in Tel-Aviv alone more than 70,000 people. Directly and indirectly, the Keren Hayesod has fostered urban development. It helped to construct roads in towns and suburbs. In Tel-Aviv alone it spent £30,000 on road construction between 1925 and 1927, whilst its total disbursements on public works, such as road construction, draining of marshes and amelioration works, accounted for £523,000.

Build Houses!

An investment of £51,250 on the part of the Keren Hayesod made possible the establishment of the General Mortgage Bank of Palestine; debentures to the amount of £368,000 were issued and loans granted to the extent of £386,000. This Bank was the pioneer in the sphere of urban mortgage credit.

Machines to the Fore.

Jewish industry is the product of private Jewish enterprise. But national capital, too, flowing through the channels of the Keren Hayesod, furthered its growth, directly and in-

directly. Loans to the amount of £50,000 were granted to industrial undertakings and for the establishment of financial institutions. The Keren Hayesod invested £183,000 in banks, which, in their turn, extended industrial credits.

Light and Power!

Industry and trade need electric power. Haifa and Tel-Aviv, Tiberias and Jaffa, townlets and villages, draw power and light from the Palestine Electric Corporation. It was the Keren Hayesod which helped to set up this Corporation by means of a first investment of £105,000.

Natural Resources.

The Palestine Potash Company, which exploits the mineral resources of the Dead Sea and prepares the ground for the development of important chemical industries—the Keren Hayesod was one of its founders.

Healing the Sick!

Jointly with the Hadasah Medical Organisation (American Women's Organisation) and the Kupath Holim (Workers' Sick Fund), the Keren Hayesod provided the Jewish health services, whose direction now lies in the hands of the Vaad Leumi, the National Council of Palestine's Jewish population. Keren Hayesod disbursements under this head amounted to £295,000.

The Old Language.

The New School.

But what would it all amount to without a Jewish progeny brought up in the Hebrew

The tragic fate of German Jewry points to Eretz Israel. Thanks mainly to the pioneering efforts of the Keren Hayesod, Eretz Israel is ready to absorb thousands upon thousands of German Jews into a free and constructive Jewish life, provided that it receives additional funds over and above its regular income.

The system of providing for the Fleet by way of bagged nets is becoming more and more popular in view of the permanent character of the achievement in Palestine. Provision is with effect in the form of the Keren-Kayometh Limited. Registered address: Brook House, Walsworth, London, E.C.4.

A HIGHLY DEVELOPED CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

Credit Co-operation the Dominant Type

By Harry Viteles

PALESTINE, with its 10,000 square miles, is comparable in size to Wales. In October, 1933 the 225,000 Jews constituted about one-fifth of the total estimated population of 1,100,000. The agricultural and rural Jewish population of about 80,000, or one-fourth of the total, is an indication of the "return to the soil" movement and of the potential importance of agricultural co-operation in Jewish economic life.

The pioneer character of the country, the desire to create a more just social and economic life in Palestine, the efforts being exerted to replace individualism with social consciousness—this is the environment in which the Jewish co-operative movement in Palestine has been nurtured. It has been comparatively easy to demonstrate the advantages of co-operative over individual action, but it has been, and still is, more difficult to reconcile the individualistic traits and habits of life with co-operative methods and administration. Many are quick to appreciate the benefits of co-operative marketing but reluctant to sacrifice immediate profits for future gains. It has been impossible to convince the producers that it is not the primary or only purpose of a co-operative to make money.

Interest rates. The result of the present appreciation of the co-operative term is not every kind of enterprise prospers and at all places "the large number of dormant co-operatives." For about twenty co-operatives of which are Arab rural credit co-operatives which have not started operations, all the registered co-operatives are Jewish. The following table gives an analysis of them:

	Total	Arab	Jewish
Registered	121	25	96
Active	100	22	78
Capital	£1,100,000	£100,000	£1,000,000
Members	100,000	10,000	90,000
Assets	£1,100,000	£100,000	£1,000,000
Liabilities	£1,100,000	£100,000	£1,000,000
Surplus	£1,100,000	£100,000	£1,000,000
Reserves	£1,100,000	£100,000	£1,000,000
Income	£1,100,000	£100,000	£1,000,000
Expenses	£1,100,000	£100,000	£1,000,000
Profit	£1,100,000	£100,000	£1,000,000
Loss	£1,100,000	£100,000	£1,000,000
Net	£1,100,000	£100,000	£1,000,000

While, on the one hand, the Jewish co-operative movement, with its 26,000 members, over £2,000,000 in share capital, reserves, and other own capital and over £1,000,000 in deposits and savings, is only an insignificant part of the world co-operative movement, it is, on the other hand, the most highly developed co-operative movement in the Middle East. Last year agricultural products worth about £1,250,000 were sold through co-operatives, including about 15 per cent of the citrus crop and 30 per cent of the silk, dairy produce, vegetables, eggs, honey, almonds, bananas, and grapes produced by Jews.

The movement, which began during the Ottoman regime, has up till now retained its secular basis, but has been encouraged by the Government. About a year ago the Government started to implement Mr. C. F. Siskind's recommendations for the enactment of a new co-operative law to replace the "Co-operative Societies Ordinance, 1926" (which closely followed the text of the Swedish Co-operative Act, 1922), and for the organization of Arab co-operatives. A register of co-operative societies who will devote his whole time to their duties has now been appointed.

Just as consumer co-operation is the most widely practiced in England, credit co-operation is still the dominant type of co-operation among the Jewish populations in Europe, and it was also the first to take root in Palestine. Eighty-one credit co-operatives are

registered, 25 with registered offices in towns and 56 in villages and rural communities. Fifty of these eighty-one credit co-operatives are active and have about 35,000 members, though that implies only about 25,000 individuals since the same person may be a member of more than one co-operative. They have about £2,000,000 in share, reserve, and other own capital, and over £1,000,000 in deposits and savings. During the past year 31 credit co-operatives granted 21,000 loans for the amount of over £2,000,000. The average amount of own capital and deposits per member in Palestine are over £25 and £20 respectively, as compared to £15 and £12 for 700 Jewish co-operatives in Eastern and Central Europe. Their financial independence is reflected in their indebtedness of less than £200,000 to banks—less than 10 per cent of their total liabilities. A run on a credit co-operative is unknown, and so far only three have been liquidated.

Irrigation Societies

All the 45 registered agricultural co-operatives for the sale of agricultural products, all the twenty-one irrigation societies, and all but one of the twenty-one citrus co-operatives are Jewish. Fifty of the ninety-four societies were registered during the last four years, and sixty-three, with about 5,000 members, are active. There is practically no Jewish village without the or more agricultural co-operative. In many Jewish settlements the first joint enterprise is an irrigation co-operative society.

Fifteen of the twenty-one citrus co-operatives still maintain their activities in making seasonal advances on loans. The largest and oldest citrus co-operative is the "Pardes" Co-operative Society of Orange Growers (Est. 1899) Limited, which has 28 members, occupies 4,500 acres of groves, and while handles and ships 1,200,000 cases, or nearly half the Jewish crop. Centralized packing is used only to a very limited extent, and still the fruit is not pooled. On the other hand, the "Egipso" Co-operative Society of the Cellars of the Wine Growers of Radon to Zion and Zichron Jacob, Limited, which controls 90 per cent of the wine grapes, is following good from the very outset, as did also the "Thomra" Co-operative Marketing Association of the Jewish Agricultural Workers' Settlements in Palestine, which last year marketed over £200,000 worth of milk, dairy produce, eggs, vegetables, bananas, and grapes.

Four registered cattle insurance companies, insuring over 7,000 head of cattle for nearly £200,000 for about 1,200 farmers, are in operation. The "Hachshira" Cattle Insurance Company (organized in 1919) is the largest and oldest, insuring about 3,500 head of cattle (mostly cows) for 1,300 members. The total insurance covered is £210,000, and the annual premium amount to £27,250.

Palestine seems to be the ideal laboratory for once more testing out the co-operative agricultural settlement system—one of the oldest forms of co-operative undertaking, with a not particularly brilliant past, including those who are now active. There are 119 co-operative agricultural settlements with nearly 9,000 members. They are of varying constitution, as follows:

INTEGRA.—A group of urban or rural workers unite for the purpose of future agricultural colonization. Every member pays an entrance fee, generally £25, and a monthly contribution of £1 and spends. The Jewish National Fund supplies the land on a 49-year lease. At the beginning a small occupational group settles on the land, while the other members continue with their old occupations, but all share equally in the costs of erecting the

water installation, deep ploughing, and so on. Thus for the liquidate have used for settlement only their own funds and, to a smaller extent, commercial credits.

SEMI-INTEGRA.—This is the second stage. Once on the land, every member of the group has his own movable and immovable property. He disposes of his own earnings, but still continues to participate in all co-operative undertakings. The twelve smallholders' settlements, with about 1,200 members (total population 2,000), were established and financed by the "Keren Hayesod" (Palestine Foundation Fund) on Jewish National Fund land.

KUTZOT.—A group having similar political, economic, social, and, in a few instances, also religious, backgrounds, pool their resources and substitute collective for individual property. The twenty-eight Kutzot, with about 2,500 members (nearly all of which were collected and financed by the "Keren Hayesod"), include for the most part individuals with a developed consciousness of kind. The Kutzot differ from the collective farms in Soviet Russia because the farms are voluntary associations; the individuals are members and not workers; there is no personal property; and there are no wages. All earnings are pooled and every member and his family get what is needed. There is equality for all, with special rights for the children, the aged, and the weak. The membership is most of the Kutzot is fixed, new members being accepted only with the development of agriculture.

KUMUTZ.—There are fifty-five Kibbutzim, registered and unregistered, with about 2,500 members; they have £200,000 in own capital, and £200,000 invested in movables and immovables. They have the same historical, social, and economic background as the Kutzot, and, as in the Kutzot, all earnings are pooled. They differ from the Kutzot because, first, the membership is more fluctuating; they cannot refuse to accept any of the members sending to Palestine from their branches abroad. Secondly, their primary source of income is from wages earned by members working for others; the minimum daily wage of four shillings is sufficient for the maintenance of the worker and one other member. Lastly, unlike the Kutzot, they have received little or no assistance from colonizing agencies.

Nearly all of the ninety Workers' Productive Societies (twenty registered) are affiliated with the General Federation of Jewish Labour in Palestine. There are three principal types: industrial, services—such as transportation and restaurants, and fishing labour contracting groups. The following table shows the position of seventy-one Workers' Productive Societies:

	Members	Capital
Registered	1,121	£22
Unregistered	30	15
Total	1,151	37
Own capital	£118,000	£2,000
Investments in industry and commerce	£220,000	£3,000
Government advances	£100,000	£5,000

Most of these societies have now introduced a differential wage scale according to skill; they do not pay during periods of unemployment; wages are a flat charge on the business and the societies try to avoid the dangers of over-financing their clients. There is still a tendency towards self-expansion—over-investment in movables and immovable property, and the creation of new enterprises without sufficient preliminary study.

As interesting experiment is the "Yachin" Agricultural Contracting Co-operative Association, Ltd., which is developing for distance workers about

1,000 shanars of citrus plantation. Working with a minimum staff, it contracts out the work to and on the responsibility of co-operative groups; but it still lacks the two fundamental principles—participation in share capital by all those working, and mutual responsibility for the debts of the society.

There are also three building labour contracting agencies; securing contracts for about £750,000. It is hoped that these will avoid the mistakes of their predecessor, the "Sabit Bina" Jewish Workers' Co-operative Association for Public Works, Building, and Manufacture, Ltd., in trying to set as a colonizing and financial institution.

Consumers' co-operatives until now have not been more successful in Palestine than in any other countries. The absence of a sufficiently large proletariat who are not potential farmers, the difficulty of competing with the numerous small stores run by families and selling on unlimited credit, and the strong sense of loyalty to the neighbourhood store are some of the more important reasons. The "Hamashbir Hamerkazi" Central Co-operative Wholesale Society, which has organized thirty consumers' stores, all except those in rural communities, and which in 1933 will have a turnover of about £200,000, acts in the double role of co-operative wholesale store and supplier to the Kutzot, Kibbutzim, &c.

The desire to own a home or to build a new community is a motive which has been the driving force in the organization of the co-operative land purchase and building societies in Palestine. These societies are characterized by the large number of non-voting members—for the most part prospective settlers in Palestine. Nearly all these societies have confined their activities to the purchase and betterment of the land, the installation of water systems, and the reconstruction of roads, and the necessary community buildings. Only 22 of the 38 registered societies in this group filed returns for 1932. These had over 2,100 members, share and reserve capital of over £200,000, and undistributed profits and other funds of over £200,000.

Problems for the Future

What has been done is insignificant compared with what remains to be done. Let me conclude by listing some of the questions and problems which the co-operative movement in Palestine will have to face in the next decade:

- (1) Are the present types of co-operative, particularly in the rural centres, suitable for the country?
- (2) Multiple or single purpose societies, particularly in small rural communities?
- (3) Expansion of the co-operative effort of citrus and the ultimate centralization of shipping and exporting within one co-operative.
- (4) How can a multiplicity of citrus, irrigation, and other types of co-operatives within one colony be avoided, and what can be done to put a stop to the multiplicity of credit co-operatives in the citrus?
- (5) How can the Jewish community be convinced that duplication of membership in credit co-operatives is unhealthy?
- (6) The separation of either one central or several small auditing unions to be staffed with co-operative auditors.
- (7) Introduction of the genuine spirit of small savings instead of relying on lottery and other chance schemes.
- (8) How to stimulate and expand co-operative co-operation along roadside lines.
- (9) How to prevent the further piling up of the co-operative movement in factional groups.

*Note. Report by Mr. C. F. Siskind, Ltd. "The Possibility of Introducing a System of Agricultural Co-operation in Palestine, 1933."

POWER FROM THE JORDAN

Palestine's Two Electric Supply Systems

By a Special Correspondent.

IN her system of electrification Palestine has been fortunate in being able to start with a clean sheet. A little over ten years ago the entire scheme was only in the paper stage, whereas today she has a series of power stations and a distribution network which may well be the envy of other countries whose supply has been developed over many more years. The advantage of having no existing system was, of course, that a comprehensive scheme could be devised without having to consider fitting up systems of varying ages, generating current of every conceivable kind, sometimes inefficiently and perhaps more often definitely inefficiently. Even so, the solution of the problem has been by no means easy. Water power was the obvious source of generation, but the difficulty lay principally in the fact that the rainfall of Palestine occurs almost entirely in the four winter months. Any hydro-electric plant had, then, to rely on a cost system of water storage if the output was to be maintained over the whole year.

But Palestine could not wait for the completion of the big enterprises that such a scheme involved, and the Palestine Electric Corporation, which is responsible for the electric supply of the entire country except in Jerusalem and its immediate environs, undertook the construction of two power stations, one at Haifa and the other at Tel-Aviv. These plants were to be driven by Diesel engines and were designed to deliver alternating current at 6,300 volts. In 1922 the Tel-Aviv station was finished, and it had a total capacity of 1,200 horsepower—a very small figure compared with the present total capacity of the enterprise

of 22,500 horse-power. A year later a further Diesel plant at Jaffa was necessary, adding 450 horsepower to the station, and in 1925 the Haifa station, with another 1,200 horse-power, came into use. Extensions were still required, and in 1926, 1927, and 1928 as additions to the plant at Tel-Aviv. With these new generators the total capacity of the Tel-Aviv and Haifa stations in 1928 reached over 7,000 horse-power. Today, with the completion of the hydro-electric stations, the supply from these Diesel plants is only used for stand-by purposes.

In the meantime work in the water-power schemes went ahead rapidly. The first power station was built at Jareesh, Muznech, just below the point at which the Yarmouk joins the Jordan, and giving a fall of 50 metres from the top of Galleh. Two dams were built, one across the Jordan near Deheshleh and the second across the Yarmouk, the first retaining water to a height of about eight metres and the second to a height of nine metres.

It was decided, however, to divide the 30-foot head of water between the two of Galleh and Jareesh-Muznech into two parts, the lower part, with a head of 17 metres, being brought into service first. The station and all works in connection with it were completed early in 1929. The power-house was designed for four vertical turbo-alternators, each of 3,000 horse-power, and the first two were in service when the station was opened in June of that year. The demand for power has grown so rapidly, however, that a third unit has been necessary, and a third turbo-alternator was installed during the present year, bringing the total capacity of the corporation

including that of the stand-by stations, up to 32,500 horse-power.

Alternating current is produced at a pressure of 6,300 volts with a periodicity of 50 cycles per second. In view of difficulties in transporting equipment, single-phase transformers have been adopted, and these step the supply up to 60,000 volts, at which pressure it is sent by overhead line to Haifa and thence to the sub-station at Tel-Aviv. At both Haifa and Tel-Aviv the voltage is broken down to 22,000 volts, the second pressure for the secondary transmission lines. The local stations step down to 6,300 volts, and the main distribution network operates at 200-250 volts; the higher voltage between phases is used for power supply, while between a phase and neutral the 220 volts give the normal lighting potential. The secondary transmission network extends from Haifa to Nazareth and eastwards through the Jezreel Valley, while along the coast the two networks have extended until they have met, virtually covering the entire coastal area. The total mileage of high and low tension mains is now well over 700 kilometres, and the load is steadily growing.

How rapidly the use of electricity in Palestine has expanded is shown by the reports of the corporation. In 1927 the number of customers connected to the mains was 7,071, and altogether 2,257,106 units were sold. Last year the number of customers had risen to 15,112, and power sold double the 1927 figure, while the sales reached 11,268,026 units, nearly 500 times the consumption in 1927. In the first nine months of 1933 sales had reached 11,801,483 units, a big advance on the total for the whole of 1927,

while at September 30, 1933, the number of customers was 19,842. At the beginning of 1932 the rates for energy were increased substantially; yet the gross revenue rose from £219,673 in 1931 to £214,418 in 1932.

While this is the brief outline of the supply outside Jerusalem, the story for Jerusalem itself shows a growth even more rapid. Until early in 1929 the only means of lighting, apart from buildings fortunate enough to own their private generating plant, was by candle or oil lamp. In 1929 the Jerusalem Electric and Public Service Corporation, Ltd., was formed, and after less than nine months' work a supply of electricity was available in both the old and new cities. Here a big difficulty had to be surmounted in the antique vicinities of the old city, and for the sake of sight the cables were carried underground within a certain definite area. The corporation has power to supply energy within a radius of twenty kilometres from the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, and the mains now extend to Bethlehem, in the north, and as far as Ramallah, in the north.

The Jerusalem station houses five internal-combustion engines, driving alternators, four with outputs of 500 kw. and the fifth of 400 kw.

The supply is 3 phase, but during recent years 6,000 volts is stepped down at the sub-station to 220 volts, as with the rest of Palestine Electric Corporation's present time there are only 250 mains connecting over 6,000 kw. and in a little more than four years output of the station has reached 2,200,000 units.

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AGRICULTURE IN TRANSITION

Changing Over to Intensive Farming

By a Special Correspondent

PALESTINE has long been noted as a country of contrasts, and nowhere are the contrasts better exemplified than in the realm of agriculture. The winter crops are sown in one field, a shepherd herds his flock in an adjacent patch, a peasant woman carries on her head a basket of produce harvested by hand in the nearby village, and a donkey is used for transport.

Here she deposits her load on one of the many heaps, gradually growing in size as women, camels, and donkeys add their quota of crops brought in from the fields. Once the whole crop has been gathered the animals, men, and donkeys, are driven unaccompanied round and round the heap for weeks on end until the straw has been broken into fragments, small enough readily to be consumed as food. To complete the work a fat board with sharp flints or pieces of iron partially embedded in it is drawn over the heap of grain and chaff. Then follows the winnowing. The mixture is thrown up into the air with broad pointed wooden buckets as in biblical days. The heavy grain drops close by, the chaff is carried by the wind further away, and the last heap consists mainly of the dust of straw, seeds, and husks.

Let us return to our two fields during this period, and we will find a very different scene. In the winter the stubble has been ploughed, the physical condition of the soil improved, the moisture still in the soil will be conserved, and the soil is ready to absorb in the next stage any early rains that may come. The village fields, experts have grazed any remaining stubble down to the roots, and the soil is a tangled mass. The ploughing

animals—often enough a distinctive donkey—pulled to a half-starved bullock—cannot pull the fragile wooden plough through the hard-baked earth.

culture of the country and needs no further elaboration.

The problem of agricultural progress as viewed by the Department of Agriculture

THE HARVEST OF THE VINE



(Photo: Keren Hayend)

Fruit gatherers in a Keren Hayend settlement

The first rains must be awaited and the ploughing then be undertaken against time. This applies more particularly to the heavier soils, but the contrast persists throughout the agricultural

culture might well be likened to an attempted joining together of the two ploughing teams illustrated above. The recipe would read somewhat as follows:—Join your teams together

with your distinctive donkey and bullock to make the combination pull together as a well-balanced team! Obviously this borders on the impossible, and solutions must be slow and laborious.

On the one hand we have primitive agriculture as practiced thousands of years ago, and covered mainly with the production of food crops to maintain the household and in a lesser extent the domestic animals. Any surplus may be sold, and in good years small areas of "cash crops" may be grown successfully. The cattle are looked upon as a necessary evil without which the land cannot be prepared, and not as a source of potential wealth. Little attempt is made to grow fodder crops to maintain these, and little forage production, except in the form of straw, is known.

In general holdings are too small to allow farmers to sacrifice a part of the family income for the sake of the animals. The cattle sustain no such scanty pasture as may be available on the waste lands. They graze the stubble fields after harvest, and during the annual period of semi-starvation between the harvest and the rains, are kept alive with the broken straw of the wheat and barley so recovered from the threshing floor. Should they be working a handful of barley and vetches may be added to the straw.

The cash crops usually grown include molasses, barley, melons, sesame, and tobacco. Good quality molasses barley can be produced in Southern Palestine, and in pre-war days found an appreciable percentage of Palestine exports, but production has always been something of a gamble; the rainfall is irregular, and often enough fails completely, and the quantity and quality of the grain vary accordingly. Bulk exports were generally below the standard of the samples previously submitted. During the war and after-

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JUICY AND SEEDLESS

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would rather and more reliable sources
of supply become available to overseas
consumers and, additionally, a long
series of years of poor rainfall recently
have left little or no surplus available
for export.

Water melons are a favourite fruit
throughout the East, and the fame of
the melons from the coastal plains of
the Holy Land is almost proverbial.
Besides the local market there used to
be a lucrative trade in water-melons
with Egypt, but the latter country now
produces its own melons in increasing
quantities, and, not incidentally, ex-
ports them by means of high Customs
duty. The main market, having been
lost to Palestine, values have slumped
in normal years and the area sown to
melons has decreased by large and
hazardous.

Scourge has suffered from a series
of years of drought. The crop is
dependent on an ample winter rain-
fall, coupled with good "latro-
pains," which are considered in the soil
by dry farmers, becomes feasible. The
seed is much valued in the Orient both
for the production of oil and the
manufacture of sweetmeats, and the
crop, when successful, is a remunerative
one, both on the local market and
for export.

The first grades of elegance
season have not been produced with
success in Palestine. It does not pay
to grow the choicest grades, and the
intermediate ones have been grown in
such quantities as to glut the local
market. The possibility of an export
trade is bound up with the vexed
questions of Protection and Empire
Preferences.

On the other hand, we see a
sustained effort to convert the produce
of the soil into its most valuable or
concentrated forms by intensive farming,
the raising of crops of the greatest
possible intrinsic value, and the pro-
duction of dairy produce, eggs, and
poultry. Where a water supply is
available, and soil and climate are
suitable, increasingly large areas are
being converted into citrus orchards,
satisfying the demand (direct or
indirect) in all "monocultures," with the
possibilities of overproduction, falling
markets, pests, and diseases. In the
neighbourhood of markets, holdings

are being adapted to the intensive
production of fruit crops, such as
vegetables and soft fruits (straw-
berries), with gratifying results for
the time being.

In spite of amiable climatic and

desirable period of the year. But there
is a good demand for fresh milk in the
towns, and milk production can be
maintained on a profitable basis until
this market reaches saturation point.

Other dairy produce can only be

under sheep, vicia, and fruit trees.
Here again the disposal of the produce
may meet with considerable difficulty
since the local market becomes satu-
rated with oil, fresh fruits, and con-
centrates in their various forms. The
policy of not putting all the eggs into
one basket must be kept in view. By
growing foodstuffs the farmer can at
least feed himself and his family if his
fruit crop fails, or he cannot find a
market for it, he is faced with starva-
tion if he has nothing else to fall back
on.

The present High Commissioner
takes the deepest personal interest in
the development of the agriculture of
the country. Every effort is made by
the Department of Agriculture to help
the backward farmer in his fight for
existence. His cereals have been im-
proved beyond recognition by selective
and new introductions made available
to him at a minimum of cost. Selected
fruit trees, stocks, and land wood are
distributed either free or at cost price
from Government stores. (A number
of agricultural stations and schools
are at his disposal.)

Village schoolmasters have been and
are being trained in agriculture. Many
village schools are equipped with
gardens, where the demonstration of
approved agricultural and horticul-
tural practices is made to all pupils.
Officials of the department give con-
tinuous prophetic assistance to the
farmer in all branches of agriculture
in its widest sense. Numerous demon-
stration plots throughout the country
are designated to bring to his notice
new crops, better cultivation, improved
implements adapted to his drought
conditions, and more modern agricul-
tural practice in general.

The better feeding of cattle and the
production and conservation of forage
for use in superabundant seasons is
encouraged and demonstrated. In
suitable cases agricultural loans in cash
or kind are made available on easy
terms, and where genuine hardship is
encountered, such as by crop failure,
taxation is reduced or remitted. Co-
operation among villagers is encour-
aged by a special Government service.

Thus it is hoped to make the inevit-
able transition from subsistence to intensive
farming easier for the cultivator,
and to encourage him to make the best
possible use of his patrimony.

TERRACE CULTIVATION



A colony in the neighbourhood of Jerusalem

general conditions, dairy farming has
shown a considerable increase. Pale-
stine cannot be considered a dairying
country in the true sense of the word.
The purely seasonal rainfall and
consequent lack of adequate pastures,
and grazing flocks, farmers do grow
green fodder crops under artificial
irrigation, at great expense, to main-
tain the milk supply during a some-

times to pay with the help of high
protective tariffs. The situation is
made more difficult in the mountain
by the fact that, owing to the religious
hate of the greater part of the
population, a pig industry, for the
utilization of the waste products of
dairying, cannot be maintained.

In the hill country cereals are
gradually giving way to larger areas

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The Herzelia Citrus Growers, Ltd.

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The Jaffa Fruit Co., Ltd.

The Jaffa Orange Syndicate, Ltd.

Mr. Erich Ney

The Palestine Fruit Distribution Co., Ltd.

The Palestine Orange Export Co.,

The "Palog" Co-op. Soc., Ltd.

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An orange tree nursery



Gathering the fruit

THE JAFFA ORANGE

Marketing Problems of the Citrus Trade

By S. Talkowsky, M.B.E., Chairman of the Jaffa Citrus Exchange.

ABOUT eighty years ago one of the first boxes of Jaffa oranges were sent to Queen Victoria by the British Consular agent at Jaffa, and thirty years ago the total exports of Jaffa oranges just reached 500,000 boxes. This winter Palestine will be sending abroad over 3,000,000 boxes of oranges and grapefruit, ten years hence the annual exports of citrus fruits will probably reach 10,000,000 boxes, and, if the present rate of new plantings is kept up, the total in about twenty years will be at least 20,000,000 boxes. Palestine will then most likely have the biggest orange export trade in the world, with the exception of that of the United States.

To anyone who considers these figures it must be obvious that the marketing of annual crops of such a size will present a problem of the first magnitude. It is only natural for both the growers and the Government of Palestine to ask themselves whether it will be possible to find markets for these large outputs, at prices which will leave the planter an adequate return on his capital. The ques-

tion acquires additional importance through the fact that, while the scheme so far designed for the rehousing in Palestine of a national house for the Jewish people are just first and foremost an olive tree, and as the land of all the agricultural pursuits which Palestine offers the growing of oranges and grapefruit is so far the only one that presents realisable opportunities for profitable investment, either as a capitalist's tool in the shape of large properties held by individual growers or by joint-stock companies, or in the shape of small holdings worked by the owners themselves and their families.

There is no doubt that in most European countries the consumption of fruit is increasing very rapidly from year to year. During the period 1926-27 the average consumption of oranges per head of population increased from 10lb. to 24lb. in England, from 8lb. to 16lb. in Norway, from 10lb. to 15lb. in Germany, from 10lb. to 16lb. in Sweden. An analysis of the countries of origin shows that from year to year Jaffa oranges and grapefruit have represented a constantly

increasing proportion of the total imports of citrus fruits in Great Britain and a number of Continental countries, to the detriment mainly of the Spanish orange, which practically all over Europe is being ground.

The reason for this growing popularity of Palestine fruit is that the increasing public everywhere has realised that, among all oranges and grapefruit offered for sale in European markets, the Jaffa orange excels in juicy content, in fragrance, and in its pleasant shape. Until quite recently the advantage of these superior qualities was to a certain extent counterbalanced, in the eyes of the fruit trade, by the fact that there often occurred in shipments of Jaffa oranges an unduly high proportion of waste owing to the length of the sea voyage from Palestine to Great Britain or Continental, North Sea, and Baltic ports, as well as to the inefficient handling of the crop. But an enormous change has come about in the course of the last five or six years. The rapidly increasing crops, sending the steamers to obtain larger individ-

ual cargoes, have made it for the leading steamship company engaged in the carrying of Jaffa fruit, to acquire modern vessels, enabling greater speed with less vibration, securing the arrival of the orange in better condition.

Ten years ago 15 to 20 days was the average duration of the voyage, but some of the best steamers engaged in this trade are now taking only 12 to 13 days from Jaffa to Liverpool or Glasgow, and even to Hamburg. Since it is during the last few days of the sea voyage that most of the waste is likely to occur this cutting down of the duration of the voyage by about one-third has proved a very potent factor in reducing the losses on account of waste, and the less waste a shipment contains on arrival at the port of discharge the better the fruit will keep thereafter.

Another important factor which has resulted in reducing the rate of waste in the shipment of Jaffa oranges has been the setting up by the Palestine Government, in 1926, of a Fruit Inspection Service to prevent the shipping abroad of unsorted fruit. In

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- (2) Organisation of Planting Groups.
- (3) Acquisition and Development of new tracts of land offered to would-be planters and settlers.
- (4) Picking, Packing, and Selling Oranges and Grapefruit on behalf of Fruit Growers.

The Yakhin Planting Groups, "Yakhin" Association has quite new methods of settling the interests of settlers of various classes.

Some data and figures taken from the last report of "Yakhin" may be quoted here.

During the last five years work was carried out for a sum over £P.150,000.

For 1933 contracts have been concluded to a value of £P.82,725.

In 1933, 2,300 dunams are being cultivated on contracts made previously and 2,600 dunams are being planted and cultivated on new contracts. As a total, 4,900 dunams, or 1,225 acres, are now tilled and managed by the "Yakhin" Association.

The simplest way for people residing outside of Palestine to become Orange Growers and to ensure for themselves, after some years, the possibility of settling there on the land, is to apply to "Yakhin," Tel-Aviv, Palestine, 12, Habashim Str., P.O.B. 332, for particulars about establishing Orange Groves on the basis of Contracts. These Contracts contain all the necessary stipulations with regard to planting, cultivating and managing the groves until such time as they begin to bear fruit.

addition, by endeavouring to prevent as far as possible the export of fruit that is either immature or affected with blight, to the extent of keeping vigilantly, the Fruit Inspection Service has been instrumental in improving even the outward look of the Jaffa oranges shipped to foreign countries. It is these two factors—shortened duration of the sea voyage and Government inspection before shipment—which together have been mainly responsible for enabling the Jaffa orange to gain that public favour to which its unsurpassed natural qualities entitle it.

It is nevertheless striking that the present good reputation of Palestine citrus fruits will not in itself suffice to secure ready markets at profitable prices for the huge crops of the future. For it does not appear that the annual increase in the consumption of oranges—and the same applies to grapefruit—is the principal remaining obstacle in the principal remaining countries of Europe will keep pace with the increase in output unless, on the one hand, growers find it possible by accepting lower prices to place their fruit at the disposal of more and more people, and unless, on the other hand, intensive propaganda is conducted in all consuming countries with the purpose of stimulating consumption.

The present export season is likely to become an important landmark in the history of the Jaffa citrus trade. In response to pressure from a section of the citrus industry the Palestine Government have just published a new ordinance establishing a propaganda levy on all exported citrus fruit; the proceeds of this levy are to be used in

funding large-scale advertising campaigns in all the principal countries to which Jaffa oranges and grapefruit are being shipped.

As to accepting lower prices, there is one great handicap under which the citrus industry of Palestine suffers. Although administered by Great Britain as the Mandatory Power, Palestine is still being denied the advantages of Imperial Preference. Palestine citrus fruit is subject to Great Britain to the payment of a Customs duty which amounts to about 10s. 6d. a box on grapefruit and about 1s. a box on oranges. What this duty means to the Palestine citrus grower can be easily appreciated if one considers that at the time when these duties were brought into force the grower's profit, even with orchards in full bearing, and not allowing for depreciation or for interest on capital invested, did not exceed about 2s. a box on grapefruit and about 1s. on oranges.

It is obvious that in order to get rid of the huge crops of the future growers will have to be satisfied with considerably lower prices than those obtained at present; for the cheaper they can sell their fruit the more will consumption be increased. A reduction or the abolition of the duty would benefit both the people of Great Britain, who would get the fruit cheaper, and the Palestine grower, who would be able to sell much larger quantities in the United Kingdom.

Lastly, there is the problem of rational distribution—that is to say, of regulating the selling dates of fruit ships from Palestine in such a manner that every important market, in the

United Kingdom as well as on the Continent, is kept regularly supplied with quantities neither more nor below its requirements. For no other factor has such a damaging effect on the level of prices as the rapid accumulation of periods of glut and under-supply. The leading Jaffa shippers have a fair idea of the quantities of oranges and grapefruit that the various ports, say, in Great Britain, can profitably handle during a given period. From Haifa, with its new and splendid harbour, ships can, of course, be sailed—and their arrival dates in England consequently determined—exactly in accordance with a pre-arranged time-table. But at Jaffa, where the boats are loaded in an open roadstead exposed to the full impact of extremely violent and prolonged winter gales, schedules of sailings are no more than pure theory. Every now and then—in fact, almost all the time—fruit ships from Jaffa clash with those from Haifa in the same British or Continental port, with consequent disastrous losses to shippers.

No palliatives, such as the minor improvements now undertaken in Jaffa by the Palestine Government, will help to solve this most vital problem. It can be successfully dealt with only by a radical measure, and there is one only—the construction, as rapidly as possible, of a modern harbour at Jaffa. Such a harbour need not be very great, and ought certainly not to be of a size to compete with Haifa; its site and equipment should be such as to allow for the simultaneous loading of at least four average sized fruit ships from the quayside straight into the holds.

REARING SHEEP IN PALESTINE

Improving the Fleece

By a Wool Correspondent

PALESTINE has been known from time immemorial as a sheep-rearing area. It has been suggested that the Chaldeans were the first to domesticate sheep for supplies of milk, meat, skin, and wool about the time of Abraham, so that Palestine has been a sheep-rearing area for over 4,000 years.

At present there are about 220,000 sheep in Palestine, which yield an annual clip of about 1,000,000lb. of wool. The average weight of a fleece from a Palestine sheep is about 4½lb. The wool is rough and shaggy, but has a good length and is fairly strong, so that it makes a good, hard-wearing carpet yarn. Sometimes the entire hindquarters are woven into coarse cloths by hand-spinning and domestic weaving.

Palestine sheep are of a bedouin type and are similar in height to certain types of British mountain sheep. They have a good length of leg, and are able to travel long distances without fatigue. Their woolly covering only grows on the shoulders and haunches, while the head, neck, legs, and belly are quite free from wool. As a rule they have brown faces and underparts, but some have speckled faces, while others have jet black faces like the Merino or Hottentot sheep. The bedouin sheep, which are found in Syria, Palestine, and Iraq are

noted for their heavy tails, which carry about 90lb. of fat.

Their probable ancestor was the Argali which migrated across Asia when the Gobi Sea of China dried up, and as these animals had to traverse arid plains in summer and cold valleys in winter they grew reserve supplies of fat. The Merino and Hottentot sheep carry their fat supplies in two pouches on their rumps, while the bedouin sheep have their reserve fat in their large thick tails.

Small flocks of sheep are kept which are intended to supply the needs of limited communities. In the villages the sheep graze on the open pastures around the houses, but after the harvest they are taken to the fields to act as scavengers and eat up the remains of the crops. Every night the flock is brought back home for milking and enclosed in the courtyards of the houses.

Shearing is done in May, and the wool is cut from the sheep irrespective of colour, so that the blacks, browns, greys, and whites are all mixed together. Sometimes the sheep are first washed prior to shearing in order to give a cleaner wool, which fetches a better price.

Wool is sold in the open market like other commodities and is purchased by

the traders. A certain amount of the better quality wool is made into cloth by hand spinning and weaving, but the majority of the wool is sold to Persia and Turkish merchants to be used in the carpet and suitcases trades.

Certain young male sheep are killed as lambs; their skins are dried in the sun, and then sold as lamb skins. These are produced by the Persians, merchants and being from bedouin sheep are classed as "Persian lamb skins" and sold for coat trimmings and so on.

Scientific selection of rams and ewes for breeding was not practised until recently, the rams and ewes being herded together, but now certain of the larger sheep farmers have been experimenting with the selection of ewes and the employment of stud rams.

Wool improvement has been considered by parliament and experiments have been carried out to improve the fleece by crossing the native sheep with Egyptian and South African merino rams.

Investigations for wool and sheep improvement are being made at the Government Farm in Acre, where breeding experiments are being carried out both in selection of the bedouin rams and ewes for mating, and in cross-breeding with other types and breeds of sheep.

SIAMESE PUMMELOS

Palestine as a Future Source

By a Correspondent

TO the people of the Far East the Siamese pummelo is no novelty, but it is still somewhat rare in the citrus groves of Palestine and not yet common on the European markets. Nevertheless, several thousand cases of the fruit have been shipped during the last few years to England, Germany, Holland, France, and other European countries from Palestine and marketed with very satisfactory results, and it is hoped within the next few weeks to ship a fair number of cases to the United Kingdom market.

The pummelo, although closely related to the grapefruit, is quite different in shape, appearance, and flavour. It is less bitter than the grapefruit, and the natural sugar and acids are pleasantly blended. The

and the citrus lohi. These two varieties which survived are known as Goliath and Nana. The fruit of the former weighs from 1lb. to 4lb. and the latter from 1lb. to 2lb. each. Both kinds are pear-shaped, and may aptly be described when ripe as golden pears.

There are at present about 2,000 pummelo trees growing in Palestine, mostly scattered in groves around Jaffa, and of these some 600 are in bearing. The pummelo, like the grapefruit, starts bearing about two years after budding. Young trees from five to six years old bear about 20 to 40 fruits a tree, while older trees bear as many as 200 fruits a tree.

The pummelo is known to grow in fruit on decidedly alkaline soils, and it is hoped that it may be possible to grow it in Palestine on alkaline soils

GROWING THE SIAMESE PUMMELO



A six-year-old tree in Palestine

fruit is regarded as a good food and tonic, and is rich in basic minerals and vitamins, particularly Vitamin C, and is in consequence recommended by the medical profession for children and invalids. It is served as an appetizer before meals and as an aid to digestion after meals.

The pummelo was introduced into Palestine some twenty-four years ago by Mr. E. H. Robinson, who at that time introduced a large collection of tropical and subtropical fruits from the Far East. They were transported in specially constructed cases in their own soil, and special tanks of water were brought on the road so that they could be watered with water to which they were accustomed. On reaching Jaffa the then Turkish officials refused to allow the plants entry, and it was two weeks before they were cleared, during which time a considerable number disappeared. Mr. Robinson planted the remainder in his orange grove at Bab-el-Wad.

In his subsequent travels, during the war, nearly the whole collection perished, and only two varieties of pummelo survived, which showed that these kinds possessed remarkable vitality and power of endurance. Mr. Robinson has since landed a large number of trees with these varieties and has distributed a large quantity of seedlings to many growers through-

out to other citrus fruits. It is thought that it may be possible to use the pummelo as a stock for growing other citrus fruits, and so render it possible to grow them in alkaline lands or where the irrigation water is brackish, where they cannot normally be grown. This is a question which is receiving the attention of the Department of Agriculture and Forestry.

Local experiments with grapefruit as a stock for alkali lands, in Jericho, Beisan, and along the Jordan, has given definitely disappointing results, but it is possible that the pummelo will respond differently. If so, it will open up enormous possibilities of extending the cultivation of citrus fruits in the Holy Land, a question of very special interest to the Palestine citrus growers. The few pummelo trees now growing in the Government Experiment Station at Jericho, in heavy alkali lands, are developing well and certainly look happier than other citrus trees in the same area, which assured well for this fruit.

As this note leaves Jaffa the first shipments of pummelo of the season are being dispatched. It is hoped that this fruit will become as popular in Europe as it is at present in the East, and it is expected that Palestine will be in a position to export some 15,000 to 20,000 cases of pummelo in the next few years.



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ORGANISING PALESTINE'S WORKERS

Labour's Part in National Reconstruction

By I. Ben-Zvi

THE labour movement in Palestine is essentially Jewish. The reason for this is twofold: in the first place the new Jewish immigrants introduced an element widely experienced in the ways of modern organisation; in the second place Jewish labour already constituted a majority of the urban proletariat of Palestine. Moreover, Jewish labour, quite apart from its superior skill and quality, forms quantitatively an important section of the agricultural population of Palestine.

The large part of Palestine Jewish labour is organised into the General Federation of Jewish Labour in Palestine. This federation, generally known by its Hebrew abbreviation, "Histadrut," has succeeded in organising within its ranks nearly 90 per cent of all Jewish labour in the country. Its functions are primarily those of a trade union, and here any other trade union federation is included both agricultural and industrial trades, all of which are united in one general federation. This federation is represented by such legislative institutions as the national committee and its elected periodically renewed council, and by an executive in which supreme authority is vested. This executive is empowered to conduct and supervise the activities of the federation as a whole and in its different branches and branches.

The federation is made up of two parts: on the one hand by the ideal of labour solidarity, which is common to the labour movement the world over, and by a faith in the independent political action of the working class similar to that of the British Labour Party. On the other hand the federation is actuated by the high ideal of national reconstruction, the reconstruction of the Jewish national home and of Palestine as a whole. Consequently, the federation has in addition to its trade union functions undertaken a large constructive programme going far beyond mere and simple trade unionism, a programme embracing problems of immigration, colonisation, and co-operation as well as cultural and social work.

One of the federation's main tasks is the main task of organising the Jewish working class. It also seeks for ways and means of organising Arab workers. Towards this purpose the federation has formed Arab "sections" and incorporated them, into some of the existing national trade unions, as in railways, or into the land branches, as with the "Kibbutz" movement. In addition, island clubs have been founded—based in both the rural and urban areas. These clubs are, however, predominantly Arab, and their main purpose is to educate and unite the Arab workers in trade unionism.

Most of the Jewish workers in Palestine come from the East European countries. A minority come from Western and Oriental countries. Organised labour, now embracing nearly 50,000, is largely the product of the immigration of the last twelve years—since the British administration. The general standard of living and culture of the Jewish immigrants is higher than that of the native Arabs. This is just the opposite of what we see in most immigrant attracting countries, where the immigrants standard is usually lower than that of the inhabitants. Immigrants into Palestine are, therefore, mostly at a disadvantage, compared with native labour, and the latter, due to the lower standard of living, tends to compete unfairly with them.

It is impossible for the newcomers to enter into the economic life of existing Arab villages and cities, for they cannot stand against the competition of cheap native labour. The Arab villages contain 500 to 1,000 men and with a population of nearly 100,000, as well as the Arab cities, with a population of nearly 250,000, are thus enormously placed in Jewish immigration. The only available fields that are almost Jewish immigration are those land areas which are already in

or may yet pass into Jewish hands—that is, existing Jewish colonies, new Jewish plantations, the newly built cities, some large-scale industrial undertakings like the Palestine Electric Corporation, the Palestine Portland Cement, Limited, and the Ashdod Harbour, and, also, Arab land available for sale to Jews which is either altogether unsuitably or is as yet under partial or extensive cultivation. In the latter case only a half of the land can be bought.

Such a purchase would have a twofold result. On the one hand it would lead to the extension of Jewish colonisation, and on the other hand the money realised for the sale of the land would make possible the intensification of the labour extensively worked Arab agricultural holdings. Government public works, municipal undertakings, and large industrial concerns are now mainly based on Arab labour, and the share of Jewish labour in them is very restricted. But in the future this may well be reversed.

The only defence against the competition of cheap native labour is organisation. The federation, therefore, has itself the primary task of technically organising Jewish labour. By the introduction of new methods and the division of labour, by the provision of skilled training and the introduction of new social forms the federation has succeeded in securing for its members a basis for existence within the Jewish economic sphere both in agriculture and industry.

Nevertheless the competition of cheap Arab labour is very great, and many Jewish employers are restless under their obligation to employ Jewish labourers. They are in Jewish labour "sections" in the Arab labour is in reality the struggle for cheap, unorganised labour. As a result of this opposition to the Histadrut on the part of Jewish employers thousands of unorganised Arab workers are employed in certain Jewish colonies and plantations.

Fifteen thousand Jewish men and women are now employed in agriculture; two-thirds of them are engaged in the employment of native labour in day workers, though some of them are working under contract. Skilled workers are sometimes employed by the month. The prospects of increasing the number of these rural workers, who now number about 12,000, depend upon the introduction of new capital, chiefly in plantations, and upon the extension of the Jewish agricultural area.

Roughly a third of Jewish agricultural workers are, strictly speaking, "Yishim," i.e., they are not, however, to be confused with private colonists, because first they are settled in Jewish National Fund land, and hence land speculation is a priori impossible, and, secondly, they are not allowed to employ any labour outside their families. These labour settlements are situated mainly in the Valley of Jezreel, and also in the Sharon and Negev, &c. There are forty villages, with a total population of over 4,000 men and women. The villages are of two main types, the "Kibbutz" and the "Moshav." In the Kibbutz the land is collectively worked by the whole group, and the proceeds are enjoyed together. In the Moshav each family has a separate parcel of land at its disposal for which it alone is responsible and the proceeds are enjoyed separately. It is clear, therefore, that Kibbutz is a collective form, with the one limitation that families live apart. The children, however, live together in separate houses and are brought up and educated together. The Moshav, on the other hand, is not collectivist; but nevertheless it has many co-operative features—for example, the collective sale of produce, and the collective ownership of heavy machinery, such as tractors and the machinery in them. Organised industrial labour numbers over 20,000 workers. During the last five or six years the relative number

of those employed in industry, such as building has greatly increased in favour of permanent employment, such as in factories and transport.

In most countries the villages seek to better their position by emigrating to the towns, but in Palestine the opposite tendency is to be noted. There, most industrial labourers seek an opportunity to leave the towns and to settle with their families in the land.

The federation has founded a chain of co-operative institutions in order to help both the producers and the consumers. The Workers' Bank, which has been operating for the last twelve years, has as its primary function the encouragement of co-operatives. It grants credits to the industrial and agricultural co-operatives, and finances labour co-operatives for building or planting. A series of loan banks for small loans has been established all over the country. The consumers' co-operative, "Thimra," sells the products of the labour buildings, and a special co-operative contracting agency, "Yarbin," procures plantations for individuals or groups abroad who desire to settle in Palestine in the future. In the towns and larger colonies labour co-operative offices have been founded by the federation; they assist workers in building and road works secured by subsidies from the Government and municipalities as well as from private individuals. All these co-operatives branch out of a central co-operative, known as "Hevrat Oydim," to which all members of the federation belong as a matter of course. This central co-operative is rightly termed the mother co-operative.

The federation also regulates employment by means of employment offices in the towns and villages. They were not only members but all unemployed who apply to them; there are no Government employment exchanges in Palestine. A special women's council carries out important activities among women in the field of employment and technical education, and has among other things established training farms for girls.

The federation has its own daily paper, "Davar," and its own schools in the larger settlements and in some of the larger towns. Courses in the Hebrew language and in technical and social subjects are constantly being given in all the towns. Among other cultural activities of the federation the sports organisation and the art theatre are noteworthy.

The federation has taken particular interest in securing the workers suitable medical care in the event of illness. Towards this purpose it has founded a special institution, "Kibbutz Cholim" (Jewish Suffering Family), which provides the worker with individual and clinical medical care, and the provision for the upkeep of a workers' convalescent home near Jerusalem.

The "Kibbutz Cholim" is a very interesting institution, which provides the worker with individual and clinical medical care, and the provision for the upkeep of a workers' convalescent home near Jerusalem. The "Kibbutz Cholim" is a very interesting institution, which provides the worker with individual and clinical medical care, and the provision for the upkeep of a workers' convalescent home near Jerusalem. The "Kibbutz Cholim" is a very interesting institution, which provides the worker with individual and clinical medical care, and the provision for the upkeep of a workers' convalescent home near Jerusalem.

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PALESTINE'S INDUSTRIAL VARIETY

Aluminium to Zincography

By Cecil Hyman

THE British Consular reports of June and July, 1933, covering districts of the old Turkish Empire which are now Palestine, speak of soap-making and the manufacture of candles of religion in olive wood and mother-of-pearl as the only industries as that time; wine-making and the exporting of oil from olives were also carried out. An American Consular Report of 1927 considered that "industrial development along purely manufacturing lines is not practicable for Palestine unless promising local supplies of minerals are found, and there is no assurance that such will happen." Indeed, it has not yet happened, but by the end of 1927 a census of industries taken by the Government showed 3,500 small and large producing factories and workshops in operation, employing 17,500 workers, with an annual output valued at £2,800,000. The census included both Arab and Jewish enterprises. In the summer of 1933 a census of Jewish industry alone, carried out by the Jewish Agency, recorded 1,121 establishments, small and large, employing 16,000 workers, with an annual output valued at £2,100,000.

Danish Bacon
—**Buffalo Macaroni**
—**Hams**
—**Products**
—**Sausages**
—**Cheese**
—**Produce**
—**Food**

Way apart from the soap, higher cotton industries, people handicrafts, such as jewelry, and velvet making, and such weaving, were carried on in traditional processes unchanged probably since Biblical times. The soap industry, though chronologically pre-war, must be regarded as post-war in character since it was established by Baron Edmond de Rothschild as part of his Zionist activities, and the cellars at Bishan-le-Zion are said to be the largest in the world after those at Boudon.

The only pre-war industry of real importance, then, was the soap industry, meeting as it did the Moslem requirement of a soap free from suspicion of undesirable animal fats. But although it was carried on on a considerable scale, with an export, mainly to Egypt, valued at £200,000 in 1931, only hand-power was used, while the preliminary process of olive oil expression was carried out in 164 establishments mainly by animal power—that is, by the circumambulation of a blundered donkey or camel. Of the 322 establishments enumerated in 1928 476 still used animal power, and the writer has within the past year seen in Jerusalem a vat of oil being stirred by a man wading his naked body through the liquid.

The whole position of industry in Palestine changed with the beginning of large-scale Jewish immigration in 1922. A mere recitation of the articles now being manufactured gives a vivid picture of the changed country. We now have aluminium ware, automobile bodies, enamel wares, artificial teeth, biscuits, boot polish, bath sponges, bathing costumes, bromides, lanterns, locks, and batteries and accumulators; cement, hardboard boxes, mustard powder, corsets, tents, suitcases, cinema films, cigarettes, and candles; drugs of various kinds; envelopes and electricity; furniture, flour, tea, fruit-jams, and fertilizers; glass; jewelry and handbags; insect powder, iron safes, and iron jacks; knitted goods; locks, leather— and imitations of skins; matches, mirrors, and prehybridized seeds; plates of Persia, paper bags, pyjamas, pictures, type, pencils, razors, pen-instruments, poultry feed, and

potash; rope, refrigerators, raincoats, and razor blades; shoes, shirts, smearing powder, shaving soap, slippers, bricks, suitcases, and sanitary ware; toys and umbrellas; wire netting and washing soda; zincography. The list is far from complete, and among further industries contemplated are beer, paper, and sugar.

The new industries may be divided into three categories: those indicated by the immediate requirements of an

most public works, military expenditures, and building in the rural areas) averaged £1,850,000 a year; 1932 was the peak year with over £2,200,000. It is typical of the efforts of local industry to supply the country's needs that in spite of the increasing demand the output of cement fell from 99,500 tons in 1925 to 4,532 in 1932. Simultaneously, exports of Palestine cement rose from nothing in 1925 to 14,000 tons in 1931. The urgent demands of 1931

prior only 18 per cent of the total number of Jewish workers—a proof of the soundness of the settlement.

Of the second category of industries—those based on local raw materials—the most important is Palestine Tissue, Ltd., operating a concession for the extraction of chemicals from the Dead Sea. The output in 1932, the third year of operation, reached 10,000 tons of potash, which is the quantity called for in the tenth year by the terms of the concession. The whole output, with the two tons of bromine produced daily, finds a ready market in England and elsewhere.

Of the pre-war soap industry, which also belongs to this category, I have already spoken. It is still operated in primitive fashion, and this, combined with the general slump in commodity prices, adulteration of the product by the use of said oil instead of pure olive oil, and the shrinking of its principal market through Egypt's adoption of a protective tariff, has brought the industry into a decline. The value of its exports has fallen steadily from £238,000 in 1927 to £108,000 in 1932. The Government, concerned at the condition of the only important Arab industry in Palestine, is setting up a commission to report on measures for its revival. In marked contrast to the tendency in the post-war toilet-wrap industry (the Arab industry produces laundry soap), the exports of which have increased from £1,100 in 1927 to £28,000 in 1932.

Nearly all the products listed earlier in this article as being made now in Palestine fall within the third category. Very few of the new industries find their raw material on the spot; many of them were set up within an assured market, yet more than 8,500 industrial establishments have been founded and they are now employing about 35,000 workers, while their annual output is valued at over £2,000,000. They have increased in number and prospered against all scepticism and forebodings.

Why, it was asked, should an artificial-teeth factory prosper in Palestine when the finger must be brought from Canada, the gold and platinum from London; when skilled workers were at hand; when having finally been made the teeth could not possibly be wasted in Palestine? Yet a factory was built in 1928 and was able to export to the value of £1,100 in 1927, £216,000 in 1930, £213,425 in 1932, and £270,000 in the first half of 1933.

Why should handbags be made in Palestine? Yet the factory was built in 1927 and began its export trade (worth £2,000) in 1928; by 1932 it had grown to £20,000. Of mirrors £190 was the value of exports in 1928, £2,501 in 1932; of iron bedsteads £190 in 1928, £2,345 in 1932; of stationary cooking up to 1932, £24,770 in 1932—and this apart from sales in the home market, which in iron bedsteads, for example, amounted to £240,000 in the past year.

The factors enabling these industries to exist, to expand, to conquer the local market, and to penetrate foreign markets are the indispensable skill, devotion and will-power of the immigrants. They took upon their backs not merely the strains of loneliness but as their part in the reconstruction of an abandoned existence in surroundings of their own creation. It is this attitude which has enabled them to overcome all the difficulties to which a new country, strange conditions, lack of credit facilities, discouragement from within, and the general world crisis without have subjected them. But they were supported by their fellow-immigrants, who used the new products not alone for their economic worth but for the moral value in consuming things of their own creation. The use of "Yotvotz Hearts"—of their own production—became a passion.

TEETH—



(Photo: Simon Marcus)

Making artificial teeth in Tel-Aviv

Increasing European population, such as cement, bricks, and tiles for building, and electricity in the absence of other forms of fuel; those based on raw materials found locally, such as flour milling, oilseed oil extraction and refining, fruit canning, and chemicals from the Dead Sea; and finally those which, in spite of the absence of both local demand and raw material, are made possible by the skill and the knowledge of the new immigrants. Among these last the artificial-teeth industry supplies an astonishing example.

The building industry is of primary importance in the new development. In the eight years 1925 to 1932, the same invested (exclusive of Govern-

resulted in imports being increased to 7,301 tons in that year, in spite of a home output of 100,000 tons, exports from which were curtailed to 6,000 tons. The recent factory at Haifa, in which £200,000 has been invested, is now working day and night, and is considering doubling its output.

This intensive building brought with it certain dangers to the economic structure of the Jewish part of the population. In 1925-26 building labourers formed 46 per cent of the total number of Jewish workers, and their support when the building movement declined sharply in the following year put a strain on the general Jewish settlement. Today, in spite of much greater building activities, they com-

—AND TINS



(Photo: Simon Marcus)

Making tins for the "Shemen" Oil Factory at Haifa

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CREDIT AND CURRENCY

Palestine's Varied Banking Facilities

By a Banker

THE great extension of banking services has been one of the interesting features of post-war development in Palestine. Before the war the credit needs of the country were catered for by branches of four banking institutions, a number of local private bankers, and a multitude of moneylenders, the rural population being almost entirely financed by the latter. A Government agricultural bank existed, it is true, but it was only in its early stages of development when the war broke out, and it had by that time not been able to extend its scope much beyond the needs of the larger landowners. There were at the same time a number of Jewish co-operative societies for the benefit of the early colonists.

With the ending of the Turkish regime and the setting up of a British Administration, combined with the opening up of the country to immigration, the whole situation began to change, and in the early part of 1919 (at the request of the army) the Anglo-Egyptian Bank (Dominion, Colonial, and Overseas)—extended its system to Palestine as army bankers and later as Government bankers. The linking up of Palestine to the rest of the world had its repercussions in every branch of the social and economic life. Under the influence which came from the West an entirely new outlook was evolved, resulting in a complete transformation of the country in the course of a decade. The impoverished condition of the farmer, who during the period of the military conquest had been unable to attend to his crops, was a matter of immediate concern to the newly established Government, and special steps were taken to provide facilities for short and long term agricultural loans.

Later, the introduction of English banking was reflected in new legislation based on the English Bills of Exchange Act and English company law. Many of the old Turkish laws were amended to meet the new conditions, a new judicial system was introduced, a

new currency was established, and many other changes of a widespread character also took place.

In a general way the banking system is organised upon English lines; at the present time Palestine is served by branches of four joint-stock banks and a rather unusual number of small local banks. Moneylending is still practised in the villages, and to a lesser extent in the towns, but on the whole the village money is now less prominent, particularly in certain districts. In a number of villages, however, the money has a considerable hold, and it must be remembered that until a few years ago money, in the absence of other outlets for savings and attracted by high rates, had become an integral feature of actual village life; in fact, it was the usual form of investment.

Alongside the banking system is a strong co-operative movement, which from the modest pre-war beginnings is now serving every Jewish point of development and is playing a most important part in the general development of the country. Realising the great benefits to be derived from the activities of co-operative societies, the Government is now fostering their establishment in Arab villages, where up to the present organisations of that character have not existed and little effort at any sort of co-operation has been made. It is hoped to be able to build up the economic life of the village around such institutions.

It will be seen, therefore, that the credit system of the country is served by banks, co-operative societies, and moneylenders. The principal banks are the following:—

BARCLAYS BANK (DOMINION, COLONIAL, AND OVERSEAS), who act as bankers to the Palestine Government and are agents for the Palestine Currency Board. They have branches at Jerusalem, Jaffa, Haifa, Tel-Aviv, Nazareth, Acre, and Nabulus, and undertake every class of banking operation.

THE ANGLO-PALESTINE BANK, Ltd., which was established before the war

under Jewish auspices, also undertakes a diversified type of business at its branches at Jaffa, Tel-Aviv, Jerusalem, Petah Tikvah, Haifa, Nabulus, and Tiberias.

THE OTTOMAN BANK was also established in the country before the war, having been the banker for the Turkish Government. It has branches at Jerusalem, Jaffa, Haifa, Tel-Aviv, and Nabulus, and likewise undertakes a general banking business.

THE BANCAL DI ROMA, which was established in Palestine soon after the war, has branches at Jerusalem, Jaffa, Haifa, and Tel-Aviv.

The more important banks of local origin are the following:—

THE ANSHAL BANK, at Tel-Aviv—a co-operative institution with capital and reserves of £200,000, and total deposits as at September 30, 1932, of £200,000.

THE WORKERS' BANK, Ltd., with a paid-up capital of £200,000, is closely concerned with the agricultural and commercial activities of the Palestine Jewish Labour Federation.

THE GENERAL MORTGAGE BANK OF PALESTINE specialises in long-term urban mortgage loans.

THE TEMPA BANK is a foundation of the German Templar community, for whose needs it also has a special reserve. It has a paid-up capital of £200,000.

THE PALESTINE MERCHANTS' BANK, with branches at Haifa and Jerusalem, has a paid-up capital of £200,000.

The Arab Bank, Ltd., has branches at Jerusalem, Jaffa, and Haifa, and represents an effort on the part of the Arab community to have their own institution. It operates with a capital of £200,000, and at December 31, 1932, its total deposits amounted to £200,000.

There are also other institutions which serve special purposes, such as the Central Bank of Co-operative Institutions, which works with co-operative societies in both short and long term financing, while the Palestine Corporation, Ltd., grants

small industrial credits and medium-term loans to citrus-growers.

In a general way the British system of banking is followed, and the growing importance of the citrus trade has resulted in the close co-operation of the large banks for the financing of the shippers and growers. Altogether there are over 70 banks and financial institutions, local and foreign, handling something like £20,000,000 to £25,000,000 of deposits. Palestine may be considered to be well provided with banking facilities, and with the contemplated establishment of an agricultural mortgage bank for long-term accommodation every modern banking facility will be available.

The currency of Palestine, based on sterling, replaced in 1927 the then existing Egyptian currency which was brought into the country by the British troops during the war. The unit is the Palestine pound, which is on a parity with the Egyptian pound, which is divided into 100 mils, and is controlled by the Government, which is represented by an officer and two assistants (Dominion, Colonial, and Overseas).

The total currency in circulation on September 30, 1932, was £2,200,000, of which £1,200,000 was in the form of banknotes and £1,000,000 in the form of coins. This remarkable increase of approximately 50 per cent is due to the general expansion of trade—evidenced by the import and export figures of 1932 as compared with 1931—resulting from increased immigration and increased employment and the general development which is taking place. Palestine currency notes are issued in various denominations, from £1 to £500, and coins, bronze, nickel-bronze, and silver, in denominations of 1 mil to 100 mils. Provision has been made for a gold coin of £1 containing 125.747 grains of standard gold, but it is not intended to mint this at present.

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Before closing the list of improvements must be made of Jaffa, though after Haifa this may appear as a consolation. Jaffa, or Dead Sea Port, or the latter name implies, is on the shore of the Dead Sea, and must rank as a port because the harbour shore of that sea is in Tyro-Jordan.

There is also Akko, a town on the east of the same river, at or near the site of Elak or Elnasr, which harboured King Solomon's "navy of ships." Being at the meeting point of four countries—Sinaï, Palestine, Trans-Jordan, and Haifa—the disrupted and changing boundary has thrown it in and out of Palestine by turns. Though excluded by a medieval Arab port regular as a "great port of Palestine," it is no longer a great port, and it is now administered as a place in Trans-Jordan.

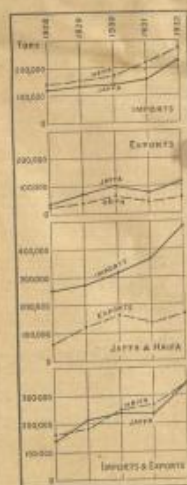
It seems unlikely that fresh ports will arise in the future, because suitable sites are lacking and because economic policy leads to concentration. Development is more likely to follow the line of improvement in the accommodation at existing ports, especially—in order from south to north—at Dair, Jaffa, and Haifa.

Haifa is never likely to recover its former pre-eminence as a city nor to become more than a secondary port, though something might be done to improve conditions there. Jaffa is capable of expansion to cope with so much of the country's increasing trade as is not diverted to Haifa. The local interests which urge that its expansion should take the form of a deep-water harbour argue that there is justification for two such harbours in the country. Comparison of trade returns show the total volume last year to have been about equal at Jaffa and Haifa, Jaffa leading in exports. (See diagram.) The harbour at Haifa is rapidly growing itself. The town is growing in importance. The coming of the oil pipeline from Iraq will give

a great impetus to the movement. There is provision made in the engineers' plans of the harbour, as published, for additional piers, sheds, and other facilities to be furnished as the growth of trade may demand.

If the projected railway from Haifa to Baghdad should materialise—and there is no good reason why it should not—then this will further enhance the importance of Haifa and constitute it as artery of communication

HAIFA AND JAFFA



A comparison of imports and export trade

between Europe and the whole of South-west Asia.

Such, then, are the ports of this remarkable land which, stopped in history as it is and subject to prehistory too, may yet look confidently beyond the travail of transition to a more wonderful future than any period of the past.

ARMS AND COMMUNICATIONS

How Palestine's Railways Have Developed

By a Special Correspondent

BEFORE the war Palestine was a province of the Ottoman Empire in Asia Minor. Today Palestine extends from Haifa in the north to Nakura, Metulla, Hula, and Bekef Plan in the south, and to the Jordan and the Dead Sea in the east. The railway operated by the Palestine Railways Administration, however, extends the far across the Sinai Desert from Haifa, on the Palestine-Egyptian frontier, to Kantara, on the Suez Canal, and from Bekef to Khan in Transjordan—both of British rule. References in this article to the "Palestine Railways" must, therefore, include the railways in Sinai and Transjordan as well as those actually in Palestine.

Until 40 years ago there was not a single line of railway in what is now Palestine. Indeed travel was an adventure in every sense of the word, and was undertaken by caravan, horse, and camel over the very hilly, hilly roads and tracks which linked the scattered towns. In 1899 a French company obtained a concession to build a line of narrow gauge, some 52 kilometres in length, from Jaffa to Jerusalem. The material for this line was brought from Panama after the failure of De Lesseps to build a canal there. The line, finished in 1902, represents a considerable feat of engineering, and was opened amid the approval of the war in 1914.

At about the same time (1901) an English company obtained a concession to build a line from Haifa to Damascus, but this was abandoned owing to financial and political difficulties.

Ten years later the Sultan of Turkey continued the line from Haifa to Damascus by means of a narrow-gauge railway to Bekef. Damascus was usually the starting point of pilgrimage every year when many thousands of devout Muslims from different parts of the world passed to Mecca and Medina. The Turkish Government first offered to buy out the French company, which owned and operated the line between Haifa and Bekef, but this offer being declined, built a line parallel with it from Damascus to Bekef. This parallel in narrow gauge was opened to the public from Haifa to Bekef in 1911. The English company, and for that the Turkish, desiring a connection with the Mediterranean, had laid the line from Haifa to Bekef by way of Akko, Bekef, and the fertile plain of Jezreel, across the Bekef and the slopes of the Sea of Galilee at Nazareth, and thence through the valley of the River Kartak to Bekef, and outstripping engineering feat in its march to Bekef, where it joined with the line under construction from Damascus to Bekef.

In the meantime the main project of the Hejaz railway from Damascus to Bekef had been pushed with "inducement" through barren and waterless country south to Mecca, and thence to Medina, which was reached in 1908. The cost of the construction of the railway was contributed to by Muslims throughout the world, and by the use of military personnel for labour the cost was kept down to the very low figure of £1,000 per kilometre in the plain and £1,500 per kilometre in the hills.

The Hejaz railway was intended primarily for the convenience of pilgrims, but after some years of operation it became evident that the line had other important possibilities, as it ran through the most thickly populated part of Palestine, and through the Hama, in other days known as the granary of Syria. Dutch line extensions in the main line centred and in 1913, first, at Bekef, and then from Haifa to Akko, while in the same year a line from Akko to Jerusalem was projected. Only some of this, to Bekef, had been completed up to 1914.

Thus the stretch of Hejaz railway just described and the line between Haifa and Jerusalem ran entirely distinct and unconnected systems of

different gauge—were the only lines of railway in Palestine up to the outbreak of the war. In the winter of 1914 a Turkish division made a surprise attack through Palestine and the Sinai Desert on the Suez Canal. This division came through Syria, using the railway from

Haifa to Bekef, and connected with the Egyptian State railways by means of a bridge, had reached Hamad (800 km.). By January, 1915, the railway had been pushed through El Arish, where it crossed the rail on railways pending the construction of a

joint pipes to underground concrete storage tanks. The pipeline was capable of delivering 600,000 gallons a day.

Lydda, which was reached in February, 1915, became a hub of railway activity; a junction was constructed, and communication with Haifa, which had been disconnected, was re-established by a new, gauge light railway. As part of the new standard gauge system the old French section, Lydda-Jerusalem, was widened from 105 cm. to standard gauge, thus making it possible for trains to run without change between Egypt (Kantara) and the Holy City.

With the collapse of Turkish resistance the line was pushed further north from Lydda to Tulkarem (which remained, and still remains, the junction with and between the main line from Haifa), over part of the old Turkish formation in places, and as far as the terminus at Haifa, which was reached at the end of 1915. Haifa is now the headquarters of the railway administration.

In June 1916 the country was divided into administrative tasks of 1916, railway as a

The temple Lydda and a standard gauge line and most of the Lydda and Tulkarem branch from was dismantled, and specially prepared for the war.

By 1917 the railway was in a position to receive and deliver goods from the front from Haifa to Bekef, and a military installation was set up at Kantara.

Thus from the essentially network of railways as it existed at the outbreak of hostilities was evolved the present-day system extending over 1,000 kilometres between Haifa, Bekef, and Jerusalem, and representing one of the most important of the railway systems in the world. The railway now has 120 locomotives, 120 passenger coaches, and 1,200 goods vehicles, and the staff comprises some 1,200 employees.

The main line, between Haifa and Jerusalem, and Kantara, are equipped with sleeping and restaurant cars. Goods train services are frequent between the principal centres, and the new harbour at Haifa is likely to lead to a considerable increase of import and export traffic through the port.



bridges, to Haifa, the border station of Palestine, which was reached in June, 1917. By the side of the railway a water supply pipeline was laid. Water was taken from the ancient water canal on the west side of the Suez Canal, and pumping stations at intervals of 25 miles forced it through 12-inch covered

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THE ROUTE TO IRAQ

How the Oil Pipelines are being Laid

By a Special Correspondent

OF all the constructional activity in Palestine and the Middle East for development, it is, on a large scale, the laying of the pipeline by the Iraq Petroleum Company from Kirkuk in Iraq to Haifa in Palestine and to Tripoli in Syria. In an age of large-scale undertakings and impressive statistics, this enterprise can still be the imagination with its 210,000,000 feet, its 15,000 workmen, its 1,200 miles of pipeline, and its route across rivers and desert. From wells far in Asia this pipeline will carry oil on a long underground journey to the shores of the Mediter-

anean, thence to be distributed by tankers to other countries of the world. The work is already well advanced.

The pipeline is actually run in duplicate from Kirkuk to Haditha, a distance of 190 miles; from there two routes are followed. The southern line, mainly within French Syria, and goes for 100 miles approximately parallel with the River Euphrates and then across stony sections and flat alluvial desert to a point just north of Palmyra. Thence the line strikes to 2,000 feet above sea-level until it drops into the valley of the Orontes, south of

Hama, where its elevation is 1,000 feet above sea-level. Hence it is not only in itself quite an important town but is the railroad for this northern section of the line. Leaving Hama the route lies near the village of Tel Kalah to the terminal site about 41 miles from the town of Tripoli and from its port, the small harbour of El Mina. It is all the while of this north line runs for about 600 miles.

The southern section of the line, which is about 600 miles long, will pass mainly through territory under British mandate. Leaving Haditha it runs to Baalbek, and thence passes over country consisting for the most part of flat desert for about 140 miles, and after that traverses over a hundred miles of lava country from Bama to Umm el Jimal. This is an exceptionally troublesome tract of country for transport operations, since the rocky ground breaks down into clouds and restricts visibility, if the wind is blowing in a low level. From Umm el Jimal the route lies to Ma'rab, across the

of these dimensions, unless it happens to strike a limestone or basalt bed below the surface, when the trench is shown upwards, leaving the trench to be completed by the blasting gang who are following behind. The blasters are followed by other labourers who finish the trench to its correct size, and then come the pipe welders.

In ordinary country but or chosen 48-foot pipes are lined up and joined by arc welding, so that lengths of 120 yards or more of pipe now lie on the surface of the ground. These lengths are then pulled by tractors, one at a time, up against the end of the continuous pipe and again joined by welding, though the joints now are not as easily made.

The next process is pipe protection, the application of dope and a subsequent wrapping of asbestos felt, applied spirally like a putty.

Everything is then ready for lowering the pipe into the trench. It is suggested, on skidding down the trench at points about 70 yards apart,

THE WAY OF AN OIL PIPE



Pumping stations are indicated

Jordan and the Valley of Edessa to the terminal site on the Bay of Acre.

On the whole of the system of lines, there are in all 18 pumping stations. The first three on the double line are to have duplicate pumps; the remainder on the single sections of the line will have single pumping sets. Their position in relation to each other depends upon the lay of the land and such factors as pumping pressure and the diameter of the pipes.

When the work was first taken in hand a great deal of preliminary preparation had to be undertaken by the survey and transport departments. They were, in fact, given a three months' start before the arrival of the welding gangs, so that they could always keep ahead in dressing the miles of pipeline to be ready for the welders' attention.

This dressing, which is the first of the main operations involved in laying the line, requires various kinds of equipment. Every winter for a period of days the desert becomes a quagmire, large tracts are covered with boulders, hill sections in places are too steep for normal means of transport, and only by means of tractors and winches can they be surmounted. For each type of terrain, therefore, the appropriate form of transport has to be used. In some sand and irrigated water meadows the caterpillar tractor, in more favourable terrain the 20, 30, and 40 ton lorries, and in the lava country, where boulders and dark holes abound, the Beaneville articulated vehicles have proved most suitable. In itself the dressing consists of laying out the pipe along the land.

After that comes the ditching process, which is performed by a remarkable machine consisting of a power unit mounted on a caterpillar tractor, behind which is a revolving excavating wheel. The type of machine used by the Iraq Petroleum Company is capable of cutting a trench 36 inches wide by six feet deep and is able to lift its load up to 15 inches in diameter. It makes a continuous furrow

and between these points it is directed into the bottom of the trench. As a result of this procedure the pipe is actually a little longer than the trench, so that when finally it is lowered it is forced down under compression and is not in tension. The object of this is to ensure that the pipe cannot be pulled apart. Slightly in the trench, the back filter, another tractor carrying a rope on a 100 lb. drum, rapidly takes the rope back into the trench, and soon there is nothing but the telephone line which is being carried across the desert at the same pace as the pipeline to indicate the route to be followed.

The actual throughput of the double line is intended to be about 4,000,000 tons. None of this oil will pass the door of the Bass Canal, which have hitherto been paid by the tankers carrying their oil cargoes from Basra to the west. The cost of transport also between Basra and Port Said will be saved, so that the economies resulting from the enterprise clearly justify the expenditure.

An incidental result, but one of moment everywhere at the present time, is the employment provided by the undertaking. The pipeline itself represents a total weight of some 10,000 tons, orders for which have been distributed among British, French, American, and German manufacturers. The laying of the pipe has demanded the provision of all kinds of equipment, motor vehicles, caterpillar tractors, drainage and back-filling machines, air compressors generating pumps for welding, and so on. It has further demanded the erection of buildings for offices, stores, and workshops, the erection of some 1,000 miles of overhead telegraph lines with all their incidental equipment. Lastly, it has not only provided several thousands of Transjordanians with the prospect of several months' employment, but it is also incidentally acting as a training ground, introducing methods of organisation and order formerly conspicuous only in their absence.

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