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Jewish State Discussed by Britain and U.S.

Truman Raised Issue at Potsdam

By R.H. SHACKFORD,
U.P. Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Thursday. — The United States proposed at the Potsdam Conference that as many Jews as possible be permitted to enter Palestine, President Truman declared at his press conference at the White House today.

The President said that he had discussed the question of a Jewish National State with Mr. Churchill and Mr. Attlee. He added, "We are still discussing it." He explained that he had not discussed the problem with Marshal Stalin because the Soviets had nothing to do with it.

Mr. Truman stressed that the United States, while desiring that the largest possible number of Jews be permitted to proceed to Palestine, insisted that the question must be solved peacefully in negotiations with the Arabs and the British. He said he had no intention of sending half a million troops to Palestine to maintain peace.

Britain's Responsibility

The President's statement is regarded as a move to make it perfectly clear that the British bear the main responsibility in any decision to establish a Jewish National Home in Palestine.

President Truman's assertion that Marshal Stalin had nothing to do with the matter, and therefore was not consulted, gave the lie to reports that Marshal Stalin had assured him that Russia would support a Jewish State programme, provided it did not prejudice Arab interests and did not involve the migration of Jews from Russia to Palestine.

The United States, it is remarked here, is interested in the matter principally because of the large Jewish population here and the fact that a number of prominent Zionists are constantly urging U.S. aid to establish a Jewish National Home in Palestine. The President gave a clear indication that he realizes the difficulties of the problem when he said that the matter must be diplomatically arranged with Britain and the Arabs.

The American Government, at Potsdam, took a position favouring the Jewish National Home in Palestine if it could

FOUR POWERS TO GARRISON JAPAN America Awaits Formal Surrender

WASHINGTON, Thursday. — President Truman told the press today that Japan would probably not be divided into zones of occupation. Instead Allied forces including Russians and Chinese, all under General MacArthur, would move into the country. He said that occupation plans were well under way, adding that the problems of occupation in the Far East were entirely different from those in Germany.

Next Sunday is a Day of Prayer and Thanksgiving for the Allied victory. It will be separate and distinct from V-J Day which will come when Japan has formally signed the surrender.

Warning that the official peace would only come with the formal Japanese signing of the surrender instrument, Mr. Truman pointed out that there were still 2,000,000 fully armed Japanese troops. The length of the occupation period would depend, just as in the case of Germany, on how rapidly and sincerely the conquered nation adapted itself to the process of democratization.

Asked what would be done in peacetime with the three vast plants in the United States now turning out the atom bombs, President Truman declared that the matter was up to Congress.

He said he hoped that in the long run these vast facilities would be used for the benefit and welfare of the world instead of its destruction. The wheels were already turning to achieve this purpose and he hoped that Congress would go along with it.

Questioned on domestic matters, President Truman said that he would recommend a comprehensive peacetime military training programme to Congress. He also said that he would call a conference of the representatives of Labour and Capital to iron out the present difficulties soon after Congress had been reopened.

(U.P. & R.)

Choice of Suicide Or Surrender

By Reuters Special
Correspondent

MANILA, Thursday. — Allied trucks with loudspeakers are combing the hills of Luzon calling on the Japanese to surrender honourably following the Emperor's announcement of the acceptance of the Potsdam declaration. Behind us in the islands, where thousands of Japanese still hold out, Australian troops have also begun sending messages to the trapped Japanese.

In Manila everyone is asking whether General Yamashita, Japan's military hero who was

Emperor Orders "Cease Fire" on Pacific Fronts

But Execution May Be Delayed

MANILA, Thursday (U.P.) — An announcement from Tokyo today that Japan would send a mission to Manila tomorrow to receive General MacArthur's surrender terms was coupled with the warning that it would probably be up to 12 days before the "Cease Fire" orders reached all the Japanese forces.

An Okinawa report announced that a Japanese armistice delegation of probably four members will arrive off Okinawa tomorrow morning.

General MacArthur was informed today that the Emperor had ordered a "Cease Fire" and was sending members of the Imperial Family to the fronts to see that the order was enforced. The order, it was added, should be received by the forces in Japan within 48 hours and by those in China, Manchuria, Korea, and the southern regions, except Bougainville, New Guinea and the Philippines within six days, Bougainville in eight days, and New Guinea and the Philippines in 12 days.

Unconfirmed radio reports state that Japanese Army H.Q. in Manchuria has appealed to the Russians to call off their attacks and to cease fighting.

Surrender on Flagship

Admiral Chester V. Nimitz revealed today that the final surrender ceremony would be held on board his flagship. It is believed that it will take place in Tokyo Bay.

Admiral Nimitz disclosed that at least 133 American and British warships, including nine battleships and 20 carriers, took part in the Third Fleet's final air and sea assault on Japan in the past month. A huge armada totalling over 1,000,000 tons of war craft is still off the Japanese coast awaiting orders to enter the enemy's territorial waters.

In the war's final 72 sorties of aerial attacks, planes of Admiral Halsey's Third Fleet destroyed or damaged 1,300 Japanese planes — the greatest bag of the war.

Bomb or No Bomb

By MEYER HANDLER,
U.P. Correspondent

MOSCOW, Thursday. — "Izvestia's" international observer today derides the atomic bomb as "a sensational miracle" and tries to pour ridicule upon people in Allied countries who believe that the bomb alone could have won the war, adding:

"The sensation of the atomic bomb has blinded some people. They are willing to regard science as a wizard of incantation. They should be reminded of the extremely sober statement made by Lord Louis Mountbatten in London. 'It is the greatest stupidity to assume that the atomic bomb can put an end to the war.'"

The paper remarks that some American newspapers are trying to diminish the Soviet role in the Far East war, and says: "The war was brought to an end not by sensational miracles but by the powerful efforts of all the Allies who jointly struck at Hitlerite Germany and Imperialist Japan."

BIG BLOW WITHHELD

SEAC HQ., Thursday (R). — A powerful Navy force under the command of Rear-Admiral G.N. Oliver, including the largest number of escort carriers and naval aircraft to be engaged in a single operation by the British East Indies Fleet, sailed from Ceylon last week, it was reported today in a special communique from SEAC HQ.

The communique added:

"At the announcement of the cessation of hostilities on August 15, offensive operations for the day, which included attacks on Japanese-held airfields, shipping and shore installations were withheld.

"The force included the cruiser Royalist, the aircraft carriers Empress Khadige and Shah, and the destroyers Fes and Tartar."

CIVIL WAR THREAT IN CHINA

By GEORGE WANG, U.P. Correspondent

CHUNGKING, Thursday. — In a last-minute effort to avoid civil war in China, Major General Chiang Kai Shek has taken the initiative to bring about a reconciliation in the bitter dispute between Chungking and the Chinese Communists.

WAR MUST BE LAST, CHURCHILL HOLDS EX-PREMIER REVEALS POTSDAM SECRETS

LONDON, Thursday (R). — Mr. Churchill disclosed today, in his first speech in the House of Commons as Leader of the Opposition, that in the first days of the Potsdam Conference, prior to the atomic bomb experiments, he and President Truman approved a plan submitted to them by the Combined Chiefs of Staff for a series of great battles and landings in Malaya, the Netherlands East Indies, and the homeland of Japan.

"These operations involved an effort unsurpassed in this war, and no one could measure the cost in British and American lives and the treasure they would require. Still less could it be known how long the stamping out of the resistance of Japan in the many territories she had conquered, and especially in her homeland would last."

Speaking about the atomic bomb, Mr. Churchill said that the news of the trial of the bomb in the Mexico desert came to them at Potsdam.

"Success beyond all dreams crowned this sombre magnificent venture of our American allies. Detailed reports of the Mexican desert experiment, which were brought to us a few days later by air, could leave no doubt in the minds of the very few who were informed that we were in the presence of a new factor in human affairs. We possessed powers which were irresistible."

Decisive Factor

"Great Britain had the right to be consulted in accordance with the Anglo-American agreements. The decision to use the atomic bomb was taken by President Truman and myself at Potsdam, and we approved military plans to unchain this dread, pent-up force."

"Marshal Stalin was informed by President Truman that we contemplated using an explosive of incomparable power against the Japanese. It is to this atomic bomb more than any other factor that we may ascribe the swift ending of the war against Japan."

Mr. Churchill added that he could not associate himself with those who considered that the atomic bomb should have never been used at all. Six years of total war had convinced most people that had the Germans or the Japanese

they will not condemn those who struggled for their benefit amid the horrors and miseries of this grim and ferocious epoch. The bomb brought peace, but man alone can keep that peace. I am in entire agreement with the President of the United States that the secret of the bomb shall as far as possible not be turned over at the present time to any other country in the world. (hear, hear). This is no desire or wish for arbitrary power, but for the common safety of the world.

U.S. on Power Summit

"Nothing can stay the progress of research and experiments in any country, and although research will no doubt proceed in many places, the construction of the immense plants necessary to transfer theory into practice cannot be improvised in any country. For this and other reasons the United States at this minute stand at the summit of the world."

"I rejoice that this is so. Let them act to the level of their power and responsibility. So far as we know there are perhaps three or four years before the great progress made in the United States can be overtaken. In these years we must remodel our relations with other men wherever they dwell in such a way that those who do not wish or dare to fall upon each other for the sake of a vulgar and outdated ambition or for passionate differences in ideologies, and that international bodies by supreme authority may give peace on earth and justice among men."

Mr. Churchill said that in his opinion it would be a mistake to suggest that the Russian declaration of war on Japan was hastened by the use of the atomic bomb.

Attlee Replies to Tory Charges

LONDON, Thursday (R). — Mr. Attlee replying to Mr. Churchill's speech, opened by describing Mr. Churchill as "one of the main architects of our victory" and adding "his place in history is secure. Victory was really the outcome of the plans made under his leadership."

"My understanding with Marshal Stalin in the talks which I had with him," he said, "had for a considerable time in the past been that Russia would declare war on Japan within three months of the surrender of the German Army. The reason for a delay of three months was the need to move over the Trans-Siberian Railway large reinforcements to convert the Manchurian Army from a defensive to an offensive army."

The Potsdam Decisions

Mr. Churchill then dealt with the Potsdam decisions. He emphasized the importance of encouraging assumption of responsibility by trustworthy local German bodies in proportion as they could be brought into existence. "We cannot have the German masses lying down on our hands expecting to be fed," he said.

He was glad that the permanent secretariat of the Council of the Foreign Secretaries, which would study the immediate problems that lay before the Allies in Europe and Asia, would be in London. "It is high time that London, the oldest, largest, most battered and first of the war capitals should have recognition," he declared. He was also glad that the evacuation of Russian and British forces from Persia was about to begin.

Germans Harshly Treated

He warned the country against deluding itself into supposing that the results of the first conference were free from disappointment and anxiety or that the most serious questions were all brought to a good solution. "I must put on record my own opinion that

the provisional western frontier agreed upon for Poland, comprising as it does one quarter of the arable land of Germany, is not a good augury for the future of Europe. We always had in the Coalition Government the desire that Poland should receive ample compensation in the west for the territory conceded to Russia east of the Curzon Line. But here I think a mistake has been made in which the Provisional Government of Poland has been an ardent partner by going far beyond what necessity or equity requires. There are a few virtues the Poles do not possess." (Cheers). And there are few mistakes they have ever avoided." (Loud laughter).

He was concerned about the reports of the conditions under which the expulsion and the exodus of the Germans from the new Poland had been carried out. "Enormous numbers were unaccounted for. Where had they gone? What was their fate? A similar condition might reproduce itself in a modified form in the expulsion of the Sudeten and other Germans from Czechoslovakia. It was not impossible that a tragedy on a prodigious scale was imposing itself behind the iron curtain which at present divided Europe in twain."

Soviet Influence

"Almost everywhere Communist forces have attained or are obtaining dictatorial powers. That does not mean that everywhere has the Communist Party been established nor that it will be established. In those countries torn by war there must be for some months to come the need for an authoritarian government. The alternative would be anarchy and it would be unreasonable to ask or to expect that liberal government or British or United States democratic conditions should be instituted immediately. They take their politics very seriously in these countries."

"But we are entitled to know where we stand."

"The House and the country are entitled to know who are the spokesmen of the Government. I see that Professor Laski said in Paris a few days ago that our policy in Greece was to be completely changed. What is the meaning of that? I thought that we were agreed upon our policy towards Greece."

The American Government, at Potsdam, took a position favouring the Jewish National State in Palestine if it could be peacefully established and maintained, adds the PTA.

The American view, the President continued (according to this Agency) was that they wanted to let in as many Jews as possible to Palestine, and that the matter should be worked out diplomatically with the British and the Arabs.

The President's statement is considered as the official American denunciation of the White Paper, according to the PTA.

New Members for Jewish Agency

LONDON, Thursday. — The Mizrahi Party have agreed to return to the Jewish Agency Executive which has been broadened by the addition of eight new members, of whom five will have the right to vote only on political matters. The new appointments are:

London: Mr. Berl Locker (Labour) to have full Executive status; Mr. E. Dobkin (Labour) and Mr. M. Shapiro (Mizrahi), hitherto deputy-members, to have full Executive status; Dr. Bernard Joseph (Labour), Dr. M. Sneh (General Zionists A.), and Dr. Aaron Barth (Mizrahi) to have "political status" — i.e. the right of vote on political matters;

New York: Dr. S. S. Wise, and Dr. A. H. Silver to have political status on the Executive, in addition to Mr. L. Lipsky and Dr. Nahum Goldmann. The Jewish Agency's activities in the United States and all matters relating to Zionist policy will be supervised by a Committee of eight, comprising the four foregoing members of the Executive and Mr. Chaim Greenberg (Labour), Mrs. Rosa Halpern (Hadasah), Dr. Israel Goldstein (General Zionists A.), and Rabbi Leon Gellman (Mizrahi).

It is understood that the Mizrahi agree to return to the Executive after the decision to extend its composition on definite political lines. It withdrew its claims when a representative of the Political Department gave an assurance to the Inner Council that steps would be taken at Jerusalem to keep all members informed of political developments. (Palcor & PTA)

LONDON, Thursday. — The Colonial Secretary, Mr. George Hall, promised a deputation from the World Zionist Conference today that the representations of the Conference would be considered "most carefully and with all possible goodwill." (Reuter).

In Manila everyone is asking whether General Yamashita, Japan's military hero who was cornered recently in the Caraballo mountains, will surrender or commit harakiri. Recently captured prisoners express doubt whether high ranking officers in the hills would surrender. Some would commit harakiri, they said, and others would continue to fight.

One of them said: "There will be no trouble when American soldiers go to Japan if it is the wish of the Emperor. The army, navy and the Japanese people exist only by the will of the Emperor."

A Japanese infantry sergeant who comes from much bombed Yokohama, said: "I believe that the Japanese soldiers could surrender without fear of disgrace, since with this 'unconditional surrender' everyone is in the same class."

Strange Calm

By Wm. FRANK FREMAINE, U.P. Correspondent

GUAM, Thursday. — A strange peace has settled over the Western Pacific but American fighting men go grimly ahead, carving out the great bases from territory won in the war's bloodiest battle.

Japan is still trying to give "cease fire" orders to the armed forces, and thus on Iwojima, Okinawa, Guam, Eniwepok and other islands—and aboard the warships of the U.S. Third Fleet off Japan—they are on the alert, warily awaiting the actual cessation of hostilities.

Points of Dissent

By R.H. SHACKFORD, U.P. Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Thursday. — Peace has returned to the world after nearly six years of war—but not total peace.

Throughout the world are scattered points of discord where open conflicts may break out at any time.

North China is a major potential trouble spot. A struggle for power is proceeding between the Central Government at Chungking under Marshal Chiang Kai Shek and the Chinese Communists. It is understood that the United States is making every effort to keep the situation from boiling over into civil war, but many experts fear that a clash is unavoidable.

Other danger points include Spain, and the Middle East, where Syria and the Lebanon are the immediate major trouble spots. Then there is the ever-present Arab-Jewish feud and the future of Palestine—issues which have caused bloodshed in the past.

In India, the Nationalist movement is expected to step cautiously until it can find out more about the new British Government's promise of self-government.

avoid civil war in China, Marshal Chiang Kai Shek has taken the initiative to bring about a reconciliation in the bitter dispute between Chungking and the Chinese Communists.

The Generalissimo has sent a message to the Communist leader Mao Tse Tung proposing a conference, adding "Permanent peace in the world can materialize after the Japanese surrender. We have many internal problems awaiting settlement. Please do not decline."

The darkest hour for China was precipitated by the Japanese surrender. The Communist statements here have not only shown that they categorically refuse to obey Chiang Kai Shek's orders but that they accuse the Generalissimo of being "secretly connected with the enemy and the latter's puppets while attempting to annihilate all Chinese forces other than his own."

The statements simultaneously indicate that Communist troops are converging on Teiping, which they apparently want to seize before the arrival of the Central Government air borne forces. Thus, there is a danger of an imminent armed clash between the two forces. Chiang Kai Shek's appeal is regarded as a last minute effort to avoid a catastrophe.

General Ho Jing Chin heads the right wing of the Kuomintang and is considered by the Communists as their chief enemy. His selection to accept the surrender and collect arms from the Japanese troops is bound to rouse suspicion in Yen-an and appears hardly conducive to the success of the conference proposed by Marshal Chiang Kai Shek.

OPTICAL ILLUSION

NEW YORK, Thursday (R). — The New York radio quotes a U.S. Navy Department report that the United States Third and Fifth Fleets were one and the same fleet, operating under different names to baffle the Japanese.

SYRIA WANTS ALLIED TROOPS TO LEAVE

DAMASCUS, Thursday (R). — The hope that the end of world hostilities would accelerate the evacuation of Allied troops from Syria, and the transfer to Syria of aerodromes now used for war purposes, was expressed in the press today in comment on the surrender of Japan.

All Syrian public buildings and Allied quarters were flagged. The President, Shukri Bey Kuwatly, and Prime Minister telegraphed congratulations to the heads of Allied Governments.

The Syrian Government has set up a Consulate-General in New York (under the Legation at Washington). Rafik Eff. Acha, former Syrian Consul in Cairo, has been appointed to the post.

Chiang Kai Shek Challenged

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday (UP). — General Chu-Teh who heads the Chinese Red Army, demanded, in a Yen-an radio broadcast, picked up here, Chinese Communist representation at Japan's surrender.

He said that he had sent a memorandum to the British, American and Russian Ambassadors at Chungking challenging Marshal Chiang Kai Shek's right to be China's sole representative in the surrender negotiations.

General Chu also called on the United States to halt Lend-Lease to Chungking immediately "for the sake of reducing the danger of civil war in China." He said that "the danger of such civil war is now extremely grave."

NEW TOKYO CABINET

NEW YORK, Thursday (R). — Three members of the Suzuki Cabinet which resigned yesterday, are among the first eight Ministers of the new government according to a Tokyo broadcast.

The report added that Prince Fumimaro Konoye, one of Japan's seven elder statesmen, has become Minister without portfolio.

Army Releases Speeded Up

Palestine Post Special

LONDON, Thursday.—The War Office announces details of the programme of releases from the Army. The official programme for men is now as follows:

- August 13 to 26—Group 12; Group 13;
- August 27 to Sept. 9—Group 13;
- Sept. 10 to 23 + Group 14;
- Sept. 24 to Oct. 7—Groups 15 and 16;
- Oct. 8 to 21—Groups 17 and 18.

In addition to any married women who did not wish to be released in the first period, single women will continue to be released as follows:

- August 13 to 26—Groups 11, 12 and 13;
- August 27 to Sept. 8—Groups 14, 15 and 16;
- Sept. 10 to 23—Groups 17, 18 and 19;
- Sept. 24 to Oct. 7—Groups 20, 21 and 22;
- Oct. 8 to 28—Groups 23, 24 and 25.

Subsequent group releases will be announced as and when the dates are fixed.

the atomic bomb should have never been used at all. Six years of total war had convinced most people that had the Germans or the Japanese discovered this new weapon they would have used it upon the Allies to their complete destruction with the utmost alacrity. He was surprised that there were people who thought that rather than throw this bomb the Allies should have sacrificed a million Americans and a quarter of a million British lives in desperate battles in the invasion of Japan.

"This Grim Epoch" "Future generations will judge this dire decision and I believe if they find themselves dwelling in a happier world from which war has been banished and where freedom reigns,

Small Zone for French in Reich

WASHINGTON, Thursday (U.P.). — France, which had hoped to occupy the entire Rhineland, has been assigned only two small sections of south western Germany, it is revealed here today.

The announcement of the zone boundaries shows that Coblenz is the only major Rhine city which French troops will occupy. The rich Ruhr will be taken over by the British.

Anticipating French objections, the U.S. and Britain yesterday issued statements promising a review later of the demarcation of U.S., British and French zones. The review will be made in the "light of the prevailing conditions and the retirement of the respective forces of occupation."

France has never made public her official demands for the attainment of the Rhineland, but the zone given to her falls far short of what she desired. The other zones are much the same as previously outlined.

The bulk of the U.S. zone comprises Bavaria, and most of the province of Wurttemberg. The Russian zone surrounds Berlin east of the Polish border to the mouth of the Elbe in the west and south to the U.S. zone. The British have been assigned all the Rhine valley lying east of Belgium and Holland.

Anglo-French Amity Stressed

PARIS, Thursday (R). — His Majesty the King, in a telegram to General de Gaulle, says:

"I am happy to send to Your Excellency my sincere congratulations and those of the Government and of my people. In the long and varied history of our ancient countries—at times divided by differences and quarrels and at others united by ties of friendship, common interest and policies—never were more imperative the reasons for maintaining and strengthening the tie which was welded under the onslaught of the common enemy."

General de Gaulle has replied: "Victory sees our two peoples united in the fight for the same cause as they have been since the beginning of this long war which in truth started 30 years ago. Events have proved that nothing could sunder the links which unite us. With Your Majesty, I wish that our two peoples should continue in the closest friendship."

What is the meaning of that? I thought that we were agreed upon our policy towards Greece, especially after Sir Walter Citrine and the trades union report on the position. "The British, United States and French Governments have accepted the offer to send observers to Greece. I am sorry that we could not persuade Russia to send also. Has there been any change?"

Forces of Destruction

Referring to the atomic bomb, Mr. Attlee said that unless the forces of destruction now let loose on the world were brought under control it was vain to plan for the future. The atomic bomb must be controlled in the interests of all peoples and not exploited in the interests of only one people.

The demobilization of the armed forces would be speeded up, but the call up of young men must continue. In the next six weeks well over a million people would be released from munitions works.

Mr. Attlee said that the economic position in Europe was very grave. He feared that there were many people in Europe who would be both cold and hungry this winter despite all that could be done. Coal was one of the greatest difficulties. The next was shortage of transport and here everything possible would be done with the aid of military vehicles.

On nationalization, Mr. Attlee said that the Government's policy for the coal mines would bring great advantages in the long run. (Opposition laughter and cries of "how long"). But it could not affect the position this winter. Mr. Attlee gave no details about the proposed nationalizing of either the coal industry or the Bank of England.

YOUR MIDNIGHT

The Commander-in-Chief of sage, while Moscow says that the Japanese forces in China the Japanese have launched has agreed to surrender according to a Chungking mes-

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GOVERNMENT AND INDUSTRIES COOPERATE RESEARCH for PEACE-TIME

By a Special Correspondent

The Federation of British Industries have announced the formation of a new Research Committee to establish close partnership between science and industry. This was followed by a new £400,000 a year steel research plan and proposals to double the capacity of the existing cotton research. These three measures, all taken within a few days, are indicative of the large-scale rapid expansion which is now taking place in British industrial research.

During the war years the organization of the industrial investigation grew to new and powerful dimensions. It contributed not only to the unparalleled output achieved by United Kingdom war workers, but it also produced weapons which were so largely instrumental, in ensuring an Allied victory. Victane — high octane fuel which gave the Allied aircraft 25% higher speed — the ten-ton bomb, the Baily Bridge, Mulberry Harbour, Radio-location, the ocean pipe line Pluto, fogdispelling FIDO, anti-tank and ack-ack rockets, are only few of the wartime achievements of the United Kingdom scientific industrial research worker. This great machinery for scientific inquiry, strengthened and extended still further is now to be geared wholly to peace-time production.

Government's Leadership

Much of the success of Britain's wartime research — and this will apply equally to post-war — lies in its nationwide organization, headed by the Government. Application of scientific investigation to industry in Britain is in the hands of three main types of organizations. First are Government Departments, the chief of which is the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. The function of this body — unique among Government organizations in the world — is to conduct research for the benefit of the community, also to aid industrial and academic research. It covers an immensely wide field, ranging from building to fuel and from radio to engineering.

The largest establishment operated by this Government department is the National Physical Laboratory in Teddington where much of the scientific work in connection with the atomic bomb was done. It has a staff of well over a thousand. This laboratory has nine divisions: physics, electricity, light meteorology, engineering, aerodynamics, metallurgy, radio, and ship design. Its main function is the study of methods of measurement so important for the control of industrial processes. Here accurate measurement is undertaken to within one-millionth of an inch. The radio division established a technique used in developing radio-location, and the ship division, with its model-testing tanks several hundred feet long, is estimated to have saved ship-owners millions of pounds in thirty years, by research in the motion of ships.

Sir James Chadwick F.R.S. who by discovering the "neutron" in 1932, laid one of the main foundations on which the study of the atom is based. He became Nobel Laureate for Physics in 1935, and played an important role in the construction of the atomic bomb.



DISCOVERER OF THE NEUTRON

will be the establishment of the new national aeronautical research development centre, near Bedford, with wind-tunnels employing 100,000 horsepower compared with 4,000 horsepower of the biggest tunnels now in use.

Collective Research

The second type of the organization is made up of collective research associations, maintained by individual industries, on an unparalleled scale, covering 29 separate industries. Textile, motor-car, food, rubber, engineering and electrical industries are among those taking part. The value of this cooperative study is shown by the results achieved. As far back as 1933 the savings effected included £390,000 on coke in pig iron production, £1,300,000 on coal in steel production, and £1,000,000 in the electrical industry. The Government also supports these collective research organizations by grants.

The third research group is that of individual firms. All leading firms in Britain and many small firms maintain their own research organizations as well as collective associations established within their industry. This third category also receives Government assistance through remission of taxation on expenditure and research and equipment. A recent report of Courtaulds, who stated that they were greatly extending their organization and were also providing £500,000 for university research, is indicative of the scale on which United Kingdom firms carry out and sponsor scientific investigation. They are also sponsoring cooperative research of the Rayon industry.

Industry and Universities

The Courtaulds statement is a typical example of the close collaboration of industry with university research, and their awareness of the importance of the application of pure scientific findings to industrial development. Cooperation was also promoted by such schemes as the exchange of research workers between university laboratories and workshops, as announced last June by the London Midland Scottish Railways. In the same month, textile machinery makers of a big United Kingdom group, reported a scheme by which apprentices of the textile industry will be able to take full university courses. University study is assisted by Government grants, also financial contributions by industrial firms and organizations.

This in brief is the framework of the United Kingdom Industrial research now to be applied full force to the development of peace production. Its achievement will promote prosperity at home also and will bring benefits abroad by stepping up the quality of British exports and the development of peace production.

London's Refugee Centre

"Hall of Hope"

By W. A. JONES

LONDON

IT was a lounge in the Palace Hotel in Bloomsbury, where the orchestra played and no one worried about the future... before the war.

Today there is no music. No scurrying waiters. No palms, no candelabra.

That room now is half-way house between happiness and despair... a cross roads in London for nomads of Europe, where long lists of names on notice boards are their signposts to a happy — or blank-future...

Occasionally there is laughter — but often cut short by a sob.

It is the headquarters of all the refugee-organizations in Britain, where men and women speaking many languages try to tie up again the links between husband and wife, parents and child, who were parted, deported, and sent to concentration camps by Hitler's Gestapo.

Here in this room 20,000 names of Germans, Austrians, and "Stateless persons from Central Europe," found after six years' silence by the liberating armies, are posted up on the boards.

They "disappeared" from the capitals of Europe long ago. Now they live again — in these lists. Men and women resurrected from Belsen, Buchenwald, Auschwitz, Dachau, Theresienstadt.

Men and women who were found hiding in battered towns, who had gone "underground" as long ago as 1938 and fled from country to country to escape the Gestapo.

I watched the shuffling parade of refugees around the notice boards, as relatives who have found sanctuary here sought for the names of lost loved ones.

Old and young... University lecturers rubbing shoulders with street cleaners and waiters... people all with the marks of suffering on their faces.

Now and again a head would be raised. A man from Prague would recognize a woman from Vienna across the columns of names.

The Woman Who Watches

They would shake hands, talk about the past and exchange hopeful fragments of information about the people they once knew.

Then a man with grey streaking his hair — he came from Austria — suddenly exclaimed.

He had found the name of his mother in those columns. So he sat down to write her the first letter after many years of anguish, starting "Geliebte Mutter" — Dearest Mother.

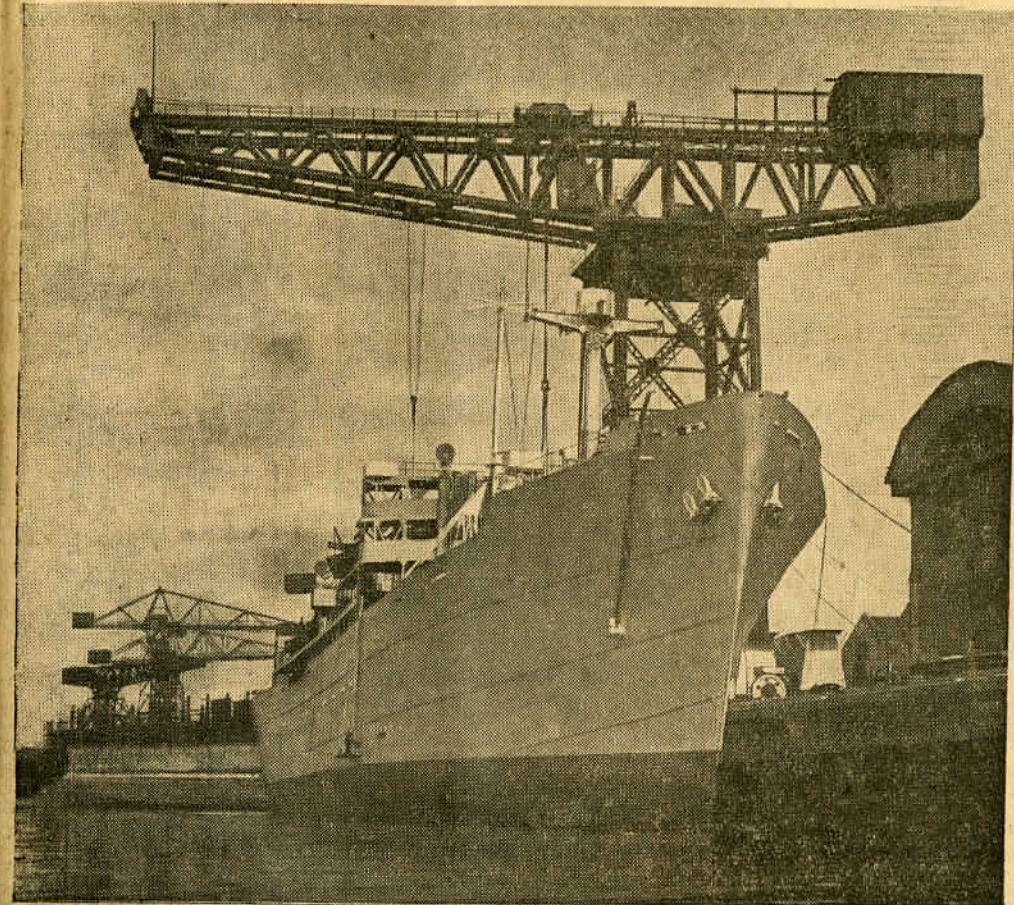
Watching over this lounge is a woman who sits from 8.30 in the morning to 5.30 in the afternoon, recording all who are traced, guiding and giving a helping word in broken English.

She is Liane Herz, an Austrian, once a surgical nurse in Vienna, who came to England in 1938. Since then she has done many jobs, from domestic ser-

NOW IT CAN BE TOLD:

GIANT LINERS' WAR ODYSSEY

By George Blake



She is not a "Queen" of the seas, but hundreds like her must be built to replace British ships which were sunk during the war and to carry

the augmented export trade which Britain needs to pay for her food and post-war social services.

Here is the story of two great British ships.

On Sunday, September 3, 1938, the "Queen Mary" was at sea, bound for New York on her normal run from Southampton. She carried 2,332 passengers, a record number, for a great many American citizens were hurrying home. She docked at New York on Monday, the 4th, and there she lay throughout the autumn and winter months of the so-called "phony" phase of the war, the British Admiralty advising her owners that a ship so valuable should not sail "for the time being."

It looked like the end of a brief and troubled career. You will remember that the mere proposal to build a ship so large and fast — perhaps a hundred yards longer than the average liner, perhaps ten knots faster — had been almost bitterly criticized. You will remember that the building of her was halted for months by the financial crisis of 1930, and that the resumption of work on her, and then the launching of her by Queen Mary, in a downpour of rain, and King George the Fifth not long recovered from a serious illness, were events that moved us to depression or rejoicing in truly national terms.

"Queen Elizabeth," was being completed in the fitting-out basin of her builders, Messrs. John Brown & Company, at Clydebank. This lovely ship — even larger than the "Queen Mary" with two funnels instead of the "Queen Mary"'s three — had always seemed fated to a stormy career. She was launched at the very height of the Munich crisis in 1938. The young Queen alone performed the ceremony, for the King had to stay in London.

When the war broke out, this handsome "Queen Elizabeth," well-advanced towards completion, but lying motionless in the fitting-out basin on the Clyde, became an obvious tar-

Foxes in London

FOXES are invading the suburbs of London less than six miles from Charing Cross... Backyard poultry-keepers have provided a tempting invitation to the marauders, which have gradually become more audacious since the war started. This year they are penetrating the residential areas of Hampstead and the Ken Wood, with disastrous results for the hencoops. At

from that day five years ago, almost literally, the "Queen Mary" has been round the world again and again and again.

She was stripped and refitted for trooping at Sydney within the space of only 14 days. On May 4 she sailed in convoy for Fremantle and so on by way of Capetown and Simon's Town for Freetown, West Africa. She arrived in the Clyde on June 11. Less than a fortnight later she was off again with 5,000 British troops for the Middle East. She disembarked them at Capetown. She crossed the Indian Ocean. She was soon at Trincomalee in Ceylon. On August, 1940, she arrived in Singapore. A dramatic destination — that.

Seaborne Division

Do you remember 1940 and its dreadful tale of our reverses? If ever Britain needed big fast ships to sling available armies about the world it was then. And so the "Queen Mary" was sent out to the big dock at Singapore, specially lengthened for her reception, for a refit so thorough and extensive that she was almost gutted of her peacetime comforts, and her accommodation so tightly and economically rearranged, that she could carry many thousands of soldiers at a time. At the peak of her wartime career, when American reinforcements were pouring across the Atlantic, the "Queen Mary" was carrying (and feeding) on every east-bound voyage, as regularly as clockwork, 15,000 men — the equivalent of a division, a town afloat. It is cutting a very long story short to say that the "Queen Elizabeth" completed in New York, quickly followed in her sister's wake. She left New York on November 12, 1940, and left the Singapore dry-dock refitted for trooping on February 11, 1941.

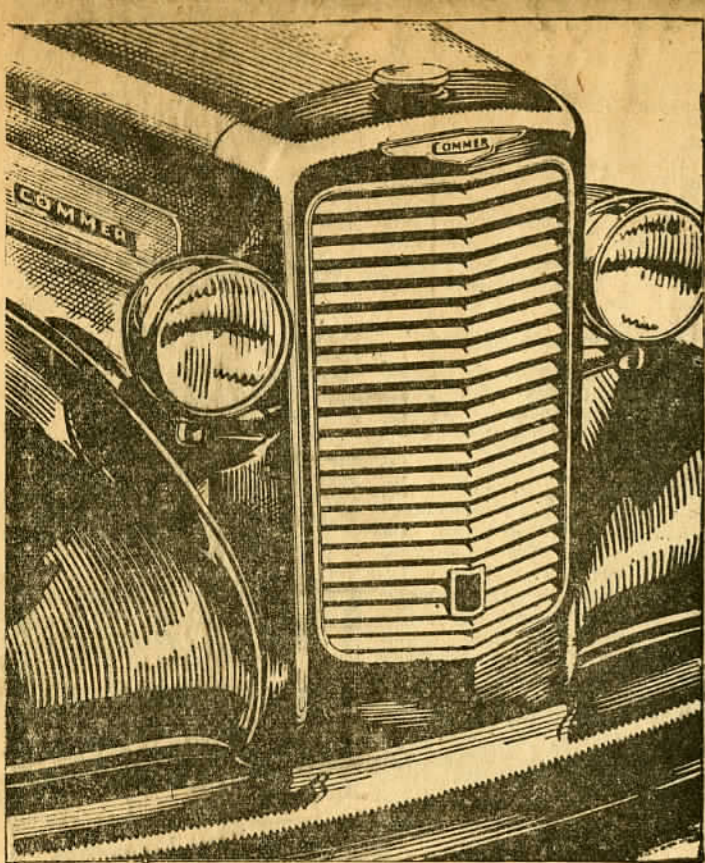
I have warned you that I could not possibly go through the long tale of their voyages. Just take it that together, and sometimes in company with other ships, they carried the Anzac troops from Australia and New Zealand to North Africa — and home again in due course. When Australia was threatened after the first Japanese successes, the two sisters, then being overhauled in North American ports, were turned out to save the situation. The "Queen Mary" was at Boston, on the wrong side of the United States, but it wasn't long before she was off with more than 8,000 U.S. troops for Sydney. The "Queen Elizabeth" was at Esquimaux with another 8,000 Americans for the defence of Australia. More than 16,000 troops in just two ships, covering the width of the Pacific in less than a fortnight.

Well, it was done. Most of us who were not on the spot at the time can still recall our delighted surprise at the announcement that the "Queen Elizabeth" was safe in New York.

Now I have to cut a long and glorious story short and give you just a few significant dates and facts.

The "Queen Elizabeth" sailed down the Clyde on February 26, 1940. After some steering

That was in 1942. And then



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Its achievement will promote prosperity at home also and will bring benefits abroad by stepping up the quality of British exports and the development of new products.

As regards the present Government's attitude to industrial research, the statement made last January by Ernest Bevin, now the Foreign Minister, is significant. He said "more and more money and even greater effort must be devoted to research and development."

She is Liane Herz, an Austrian, once a surgical nurse in Vienna, who came to England in 1938. Since then she has done many jobs, from domestic service to mother's help.

"Every week 30 to 40 people come in here to find that their worries are over," she told me with a weary smile.

"The others, well, they keep coming. There is always hope." For this woman there is none. Her family was put to death by the Gestapo.

and King George the Fifth not long recovered from a serious illness, were events that moved us to depression or rejoicing in truly national terms. Now this symbol of our national pride was to be laid up in a neutral harbour "for the time being" after only three years of useful service!

"Queen Elizabeth" 's Maiden Voyage

Meanwhile, during that "time being," her sister-ship the

This year they are penetrating the residential areas of Hampstead and the Ken Wood, with disastrous results for the hencoops. At Ken Wood alone, the number of foxes roving the district is estimated at between thirty and forty. This is the price which London pays—and pays gladly—for the heaths and copses which surround the busy city. But the poultry-keepers are becoming concerned.

The "Queen Elizabeth" sailed down the Clyde on February 26, 1940. After some steering and engine trials in the Firth of Clyde she set out for New York on March 2. She crossed the Atlantic with very little incident, arriving at New York on March 7—just five days after her departure from English shores, and not bad going for a ship that had never had a chance to run herself in. She must have averaged nearly 30 knots all the way across. When she reached New York her arrival was entirely unexpected, and there she was berthed alongside her elder sister, the "Queen Mary".

"Queen Mary" at Singapore

But things had been happening to the "Queen Mary" in the meantime.

Just the day before her sister sailed from the Clyde, the Cunard White Star Company got word from the Ministry of War Transport that the "Queen Mary" was required for Government service and was to put to sea as soon as possible. Thirteen days later, on March 20, the sisters parted company.

From New York the "Queen Mary" went to Trinidad. There she took on oil fuel and fresh water and then went on, according to new orders, to Sydney, New South Wales, by way of Capetown. She reached Australia on April 17, 1940. She had taken just 28 days to complete a voyage of over 14,500 miles—two-thirds of the way round the world. And

More than 18,000 troops in just two ships, covering the width of the Pacific in less than a fortnight.

That was in 1942. And then for the first time since 1940, the two "Queens" were ordered to return from their far, fast voyages to home waters. American troops were ready to come to Britain to complete their training for D-day. The big ships were returning at length to that Western Ocean for which they were originally designed.

That was the idea then, at least, but they were still needed to plug another hole in our scattered defences. Rommel was driving hard for Suez that summer of 1942, and again the British transports had to gather in British ports to take our men far overseas. The two "Queens" were there, of course, and it was a long haul from the Clyde to Suez round the Cape of Good Hope. No rest for those ships, no rest for their crews of some 800 souls each, officers and men.

Almost a Million Miles

I give you just two figures; and they frighten me, at least. During their joint career in time of war, the "Queen Mary" and the "Queen Elizabeth" have steamed a total of 850,000 miles and have together carried one and a quarter million passengers, practically all of them fighting troops—the equivalent of 100 divisions.

BBC Press Service

A MIRACLE OF BRAIN SURGERY

THEY CUT HIS WORRY OUT

By EDWARD H. SPIRE

AN operation which opens up the possibility that, in the long run, science may be able to remove the constant threat of worry and fear from mankind has been successfully carried out by two British medical men.

The two British doctors confirmed an earlier theory as to where the "seat of worry" is situated in the brain by disconnecting this area from the rest of the brain.

Everyone who has worried—and who has not?—knows the fatal power which, it appears, is possessed by this section of the brain. For years the hopeless advice "Don't worry!" has been the best help we could expect. Or a doctor, knowing he could do little, would prescribe the old panacea of rest, change of environment and regular meals.

Medical science has been trying, applied psycho-therapy for extreme cases who may otherwise eventually end in mental institutions, suffering from melancholy or delusions, brought on by worry which has grown until it overshadowed the whole mental horizon. Often doctors have failed.

Thus the story of the discovery of the brain's worry centre, and of the first surgical operation upon it, is a drama of the highest importance to mankind.

It was the famous Portuguese surgeon, Professor Moniz, who first investigated and threw light upon this worry centre.

He broke with modern practice by treating the extreme cases not from the point of view of a psychologist but from that of an anatomist and surgeon. His aim was the elimination of the source of worry, and he wanted to do it with the knife.

New Theory

He worked on the theory that the front of the brain, lying behind our forehead and called the "prefrontal cortex," produces the mental associations which direct our moral and ethical functions, just as other areas in the brain probably direct our sensual functions, such as sight, hearing, movements, and so on.

He investigated cases of persons who had suffered from damage to their prefrontal cortex, usually as the result of

accident or war wounds. In almost every case he found that the damage done to certain nerves in the prefrontal region of the brain caused an astonishing change in the person's character. And in most cases the change had the characteristics of a happy transformation.

And so Professor Moniz decided that by deliberate damage to the nerves which connect the prefrontal cortex with the thalamus—a lower brain centre, believed to direct certain emotional and instinctive phenomena of the brain—the actual source of worry could be attacked and eliminated.



With King George the Fifth, the world's greatest monarch.

Animals First

Operations were first carried out on animals.

It was left to two Bristol doctors to be the first to put this theory into practice in this country, an operation which gave new and normal life to a man who for years had been a prey to worry in its most extreme form.

They were Dr. Robert Edward Hemphill, director of the Bristol Mental Hospital, and the late Dr. Wilfred Yillway, a London brain specialist.

They were assisted by a third medical man, the brilliant Czech endocrinologist, Dr. Max Reiss, a refugee who works at the Burden Neurological Institute in Bristol.

The patient upon whom the operation was performed was

a Bristol man who up to the age of 22 had been completely normal. He was more than 6ft. tall, handsome, and weighing more than 10st, the picture of a healthy, happy young man. He had many interests, including football, which he played well, and he took an active part in the local society while also being a good and intelligent worker.

But that description applied to him nearly 16 years ago. The difficulties of the 'thirties, when he lost his job, began to overcome him.

Unemployed for a time, he began to worry, not merely about immediate and real problems but about the most trivial things. Even after finding a job he was unable to keep it. He worried that he would be unable to live up to it.

Then he began to worry that his organs were "deranged"; that his heart and stomach were not in the right place. He did not eat properly and rapidly lost weight until he became emaciated. His interest in the opposite sex vanished, as did all his other interests. He developed queer obsessions.

Psychiatric treatment produced no results, whatsoever. The patient could not stop worrying. Finally, Dr. Hemphill, decided that the man's only hope was to undergo the delicate brain operation first mooted to the theory by the Portuguese professor. Life meant so little to the patient that he gladly agreed to "submit."

The operation took place. An inch above the outer corner of the patient's right eye a small hole was made through the skull bone after this had been exposed by turning up the skin and tissue.

Nerves Cut

Through this little hole a specially constructed knife—a masterpiece of precision work—was inserted to cut the bundle of nerves which were carrying the unhappy man's messages of worry, and fear from the prefrontal brain part to the thalamus. It was like the severing of wires between a transmitting and receiving telegraph station.

In itself, the operation is not

dangerous. The risk lay in the possibility of injuring other nerves vital to the patient's intelligence should the knife cut too far. Another danger lay in the possibility of injuring a blood vessel, which might have resulted in a brain haemorrhage.

But the operation was completely successful in every respect. Within four months the patient was again a healthy and normal man. All traces of worry and obsessions had disappeared. He developed a ravenous appetite the day after the operation, and soon was back to a normal weight.

Dr. Hemphill afterwards described his ex-patient, once a mental wreck unfit for any activity as a "happy chap of good-natured, if somewhat lazy, complacency, who simply does not know what worry means."

Working Again

Today he is a clerk on a busy main railway station in a large city. His post is a responsible one, and he carries out his work with dexterity. He has a sureness and confidence seldom found among "normal" people. He has recently got engaged to be married, and has recovered all his former interest in sport and social activities.

And what is, perhaps, the most amazing thing, he seems to have forgotten almost completely all the troubles and worries he endured for almost 15 years. That time of worry, fear, and misery seems to have been cut out of his life with the tiny nerve bundle which gave rise to it. Though he is now 38, he looks like a young man in the twenties.

But it is important to understand that this method of treating mental disorders is as yet only used in extreme cases, usually for people bordering on insanity.

No one should get the impression that any surgeon could—or would—perform the operation on any patient who happened to be suffering from worry.

Some doctors take the view that the results are still of a doubtful quality and consider that the patient loses depth of character.

At the same time, the success it has achieved in certain cases give rise to hopes of important and far-reaching developments.

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POST-WAR PROBLEMS OF PALESTINE INDUSTRY

MR. NOVOMEYSKY'S VIEWS ANALYSED

By an Economic Correspondent

A study of the present position of Jewish industry in Palestine by Mr. M. A. Novomeysky, Managing Director of Palestine Potash Ltd. and a pioneer industrialist of this country, leads him to the conclusion that it is faced with serious problems which, unless dealt with urgently, will develop into a crisis that will leave Palestine's economy irretrievably damaged.

Writing recently in "Ha'aretz", Mr. Novomeysky warns against complacency in the matter of the unquestionable wartime achievements of Jewish industry during the same period have shot up, he states. The Jewish Agency estimate of their increase is between 25 and 30 percent in the middle of 1943, and more now, over the pre-war rates, but he also points out that nowadays the basic wage is not the main part of workmen's earnings. Apart from the high-cost-of-living allowances, a series of indirect payments must be taken into account, such as bonuses, contribution to Sick Fund, leave, indemnity in dismissal, and, in some cases, provident funds and travelling allowances. Thus, the Histadrut claims LP. 1,750 as the daily wage of a first-class worker in the building trade and LP. 1,150 for the unskilled labourer, to which amounts a further 11 percent should be added for indirect payments. Mr. Novomeysky calculates that in Palestine (Potash Ltd., the daily cost, direct and indirect, of a highly skilled worker is now LP. 1,760 and of an unskilled worker LP. 1,131.

High Local Costs

A second factor dealt with by Mr. Novomeysky is the cost of local manufactures. He instances a cast-iron boiler made here at the price of L. 780 when one of better quality delivered from England costs only £150. A large number of such locally produced goods are finding markets, although they are not of the same quality as their English or American counterparts seeing that the local manufacturer has neither the right materials nor the requisite experience yet.

The situation that Mr. Novomeysky insists must be faced is the ending of this period of prosperity and full employment by the arrival of English and American goods, all cheaper and many of them of better quality than our own.

Material and Labour

Returning to the two principal factors in the cost of industrial production, namely materials and labour, Mr. Novomeysky does not believe that even substantial reduction in the price of imported raw materials will immediately reduce

new science of Industrial Engineering. In cases where it has been applied in the United States the productivity of labour has been enhanced, the quality of output improved, and the earning capacity of the workers raised.

Palestine's industrial crisis may come sooner than people expect, says Mr. Novomeysky, and the first to suffer will be the workers. Preliminary steps to meet it and to mitigate its consequences must be taken at once by all concerned.

Restlessness in Industry

Whether or not Mr. Novomeysky's gloomy view is completely justified by the facts, some of the facts he brings forward are undoubtedly true. There is a restlessness in Palestinian Jewish industry which causes considerable harm not only through man-days lost in stoppage of work but also, and perhaps more, through day to day disputes in the factories. Not all the employers have yet conceded proper working conditions as a matter of course, nor have all the workers conceded to the employers the right to expect a proper day's output for a proper day's pay. This is a matter for both sides to examine at the highest level, to communicate their findings to their respective members, and to educate the latter towards practice of their recommendations.

But the question immediately confronts one—what is a proper day's pay? Is it the sum that will enable the article being made to compete in price with similar articles from abroad, regardless of the effect on the workers' standard of living? or is it the sum which will enable the worker to enjoy a reasonable standard of living? It may be replied that in the latter case there will be no work and if the article cannot compete there will be no standard of living for the workers at all. But this easy answer allows the form in which the question is put to ignore other factors, factors which Mr. Novomeysky himself ignores. Experience in the United States has shown that it is possible to produce competitive goods even with the highest paid labour in the world. And if merely cheap labour is sought, then there is no end to the process except in slave labour, for there is always some country with an even lower standard of living to serve as a criterion.

High Productivity

America can pay high wages largely because of the high productivity of labour, of machinery and of management. Because labour forms large in any analysis, the other two factors tend to be overlooked in Palestine. Mr. Novomeysky's sermon, which appears to have been directed in the first place

from us. We know nothing of the Government's future tariff policy. We do not even know if the Government itself knows. We do not know whether policy in higher places will prevent certain industries from being set up, which could prosper even with high wages. We do not know whether after the war the Government will continue to hamper certain economic enterprises by special imposts, as in the case of the Tel Aviv Port. We do not know whether the Government will, as it did before the war, add to general costs by taxing road transport in favour of the railways. We do not know how far the Government itself, or perhaps some higher instance, is preventing the cost of living from going down and so preventing the workers from accepting lower wages.

Many such things we do not know, which, being answered as desired, might enable Palestinian industry to pay high wages and give high profits (another factor left out by Mr. Novomeysky) and still be competitive.

WIRELESS PROGRAMMES for today and tomorrow

Highlights

FRIDAY

The programme in the G.F.P. which used to be called "Forces Prom" now goes out under the title of "You asked us to play", and it's a sort of classical request programme, usually presenting only one work, asked for by some member or members of the Forces. The work requested this afternoon at 5.15 is Tchaikovsky's Fourth Symphony in F Minor. It will be played by the Hallé Orchestra conducted by Toscanini.

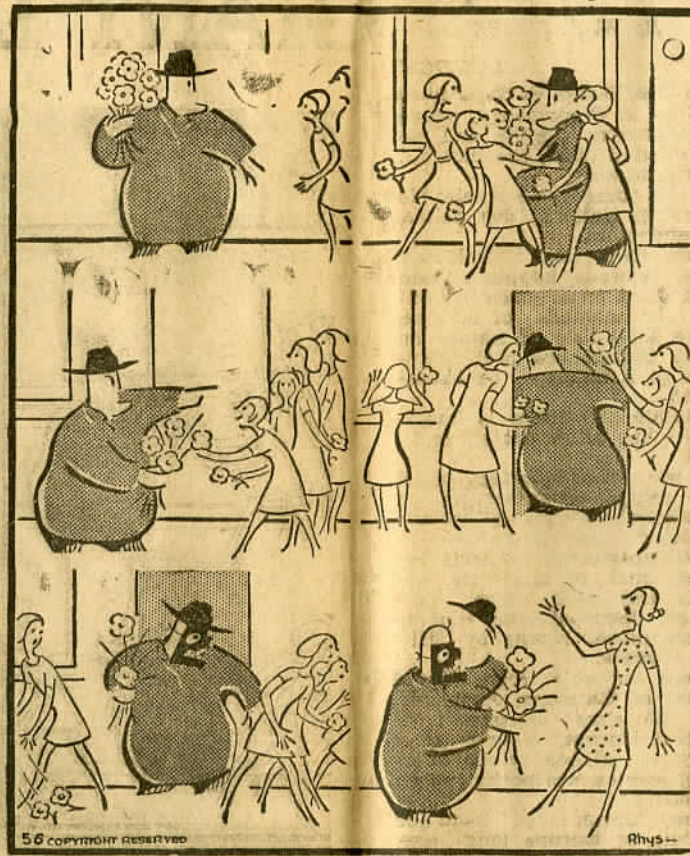
Binnie Hale usually introduces "The Melody lingers on", but in today's edition in the G.F.P. at 7.30 p.m. her place will be taken by Marie Burke. Miss Burke has had a long career on the English musical stage. She is perhaps best known for her work in Jerome Kern's "Showboat" and in "Waltzes from Vienna" both of which enjoyed very long runs. She is the mother of Patricia Burke, now also a first-rank musical-comedy star in her own right. Both Burkes have recently returned to London from a long and successful tour for Ensa in the South East Asia Command.

P.B.S. 449 m.

Time Signals : 12.00, 2.00, 6.00, 8.00, 9.00 p.m.
News Flashes : E. : 11.00 a.m. A : 12.04; H. : 12.07, 8.45 p.m.
News : E. : 1.50, 9.30; H. : 1.30, 5.25, 8.15; Arabic : 2.00, 7.30; Fr. : 12.10, 10.30.

12.15 p.m. Quran Reading (Broadc. from Al Aqsa Mosque, Jerusalem) 1.40 "Listen While You Lunch" (R). 2.15 Arabic Song. 2.40 Muvashahat—Classical Arabic Songs. Talk in Arabic about Ramadan. 3.15 Rural Arabic Songs. 3.35 Arabic Songs (R). 3.55 Classical Song in Arabic. 4.15 "Peace with You, Angels of Peace" 4.45 "For the Times". 5.00 Hebrew Children's Hour. 5.30 "Bandstand" (R). 6.05

Professor Wise-Guy



SPORTSMAN'S SCRAPBOOK

TEST MATCH INCIDENTS WERE "NOT CRICKET"

By Our Sports Editor

It is generally assumed that "incidents" in sport are produced in the more strenuous games of rugby, soccer and ice hockey, and it is worthy of note, therefore, that the two major incidents in sport this year have occurred on the cricket field and both at the game's headquarters, Lord's.

The general opinion is that although the two incidents were within the rules of the game, they were just "not cricket".

The first incident occurred when G. O. Allen was given out "handled ball", having done what fifty per cent of even first-class batsmen do in picking up "the ball from near his feet and tossing it to the bowler, after the ball was seemingly dead. This is usually done to save time. Anyhow, Allen was given out, and it was within the rules. The Australian captain should, however, have asked him to carry on batting. Such an action being in keeping with the spirit of cricket.

Substitute Keeper

The second incident occurred in the fourth Test at Lord's when the Australians played a substitute as wicketkeeper in place of Sismey who had been injured.

The rules say: "A substitute shall be allowed to field or run between wickets for any player who may during the match be incapacitated from illness or injury, but for no other reason, except with the consent of the opposite side."

"In all cases where a substitute shall be allowed, the consent of the opposite side shall be obtained as to the person to act as substitute, and the place in the field which he shall take."

Here again it was within the rules, but it is generally considered that the Australian captain should not have been requested that a substitute should function behind the stumps like bowling and batting, in neither of which a substitute can participate, wicketkeeping is a major function.

When Sismey was injured, Workman took on the gloves, but quickly the score of "Mr. Etroras" reached the total of 52. It was then that Hassett brought Carmody, his twelfth man, on to the field to keep wicket.

In a Test match at the Oval some years ago, Frank Woolley of Kent, who at the time had no superior either with bat or ball and was one of the best slip fielders in England, put on the gloves, but like Workman conceded over 50 extras. The England captain in that case, however, did not bring on a reserve-keeper as substitute.

Soccer Gets Going

competition, but the thirty old Southern League clubs are exempted from this. The qualifying tourney is open to all clubs in Scotland and the two finalists of this tournament will then compete in the competition proper with the thirty exempted clubs. The final will take place on April 20.

Continental Tours

The soccer played by first class exponents has so highly been appreciated by the troops on the Continent that the British Liberation Army officials in charge of entertainment have, through the Football Association, invited League clubs in England to give men abroad a weekly programme, at least until the end of November. A match every Wednesday is suggested.

As the soccer season in England opens on Saturday, August 25, this programme may interfere somewhat with the training of league players, while there is also the question of injuries in mid-week preventing a player from playing for his club on the Saturday to be taken into consideration, but some real consideration must be given to the entertainment of the troops overseas.

Taxing of Golfers

There has been tremendous interest in the big professional golf tournaments recently played and the question has been raised whether the winning professionals have to pay tax on their winnings.

One leading professional states that a £600 prize means at most £300 to the winner and to those augmenting winnings by other means, such as instructions, it often means less than half. This despite the fact that the professional can set off against these winnings such items as new balls, caddies fees and all costs incurred in leading tournaments.

Any successful wagering on results is of course "unofficial" and tax-free.

Penicillin Saved Farr

An interesting story is revealed of how Tommy Farr's eyesight was saved.

Farr, who is the only Englishman to go 15 rounds with the world boxing champion, Joe Louis, and was former holder of the British heavy-weight championship, is now 31 and suffered from a serious infection of the right eye.

This threatened his eyesight, but the wonder drug penicillin saved it, Farr, who is now the host of a Brighton public house, had to be suspended downwards while the sight saving penicillin was filtered through his nose and around the affected eye. This affected

King George V Challenge Trophy, the 100 guineas Gold Trophy and five other trophies.

London and East Coast birds fared very badly in the race, because of the thunderstorm and the south-east wind.

C.B. Holmes to Retire

Britain's foremost sprinter, Cyril Holmes, will retire from competitive athletics at the end of the present season.

Although Holmes is now 31 years of age, having been running in first-class athletics more than ten years, only a few weeks ago he won the 100 and 200 yards in the Army Championships, beating evens for the 100 yards.

Holmes, who is a C.S.M. Instructor, expects to be demobilized soon and intends to turn his attention to his father's business in Bolton.

Holmes, who ran in the 1936 Olympics in Berlin, won the British Empire Games 100 yards at Sydney in 1938 in the excellent time of 9.7 sec. and the 220 yards in 21.2 sec. In the recent four-cornered athletic contest at the White City he also accomplished a double with the two short sprints. Holmes will be sorely missed.

"Camera Eye" Needed

It cannot be made too clear that all concerned with the King's winner, Rising Light, and also Stirling Castle and Hobo, would have appreciated the photographic finish after the Burghfield Stakes at Ascot a week or so ago. It would have settled so many arguments.

The judge ruled that Stirling Castle had been beaten a head with Hobo another short head away. No doubt the man in the box would have invoked America's "camera eye"—if it had been already installed in England—just to satisfy himself and public opinion.

The St. Leger betting has been completely upset by the temporary unfitness of Dante, particularly as there is no real second favourite, Rising Light and Stirling Castle being placed as joint seconds at long odds. If Dante does not run it would appear to be an outsider's race. But who?

CONTINENTAL OFFERS FOR ATHLETES

British sportsmen are receiving numerous offers from sporting bodies on the Continent, but none have been more popular than boxers.

Nel Tarleton, British feather-weight champion, has received an offer to fight for the European feather-weight title against the Belgian champion, Kid Duebirt, in Brussels, but he is unlikely to take on any

RECENT BOOKS

NEW PERIODICALS

By Olivia Manning

HORIZON, July 1945, 2/-.
WINDMILL, Number 2, 4/6.

The new number of 'Horizon' is one of the most generally interesting that has yet appeared. It contains, among other things, an essay on Sartre, a description of the Belsen concentration camp and a long review of a new book on telepathy. The variety of this reading matter is made acceptable to 'Horizon's' readers by the fact that each subject is treated from a common standpoint, the standpoint of the human intellect. In a world given over to destruction, 'Horizon' has held ground for the intellectual and held it well. As 'New Writing' and 'Daylight' slipped gradually back into the commonplace, 'Horizon' held its position the more firmly. Other literary magazines are now appearing, and no doubt a reaction will soon set in against the vulgar fiction to which the paper quota has been devoted, but it is unlikely that the newer periodicals will displace 'Horizon' or even seriously rival for some time the even excellence of its contributions.

Ayer's article on Jean-Paul Sartre (to be concluded in the August issue) is one of a series on Novelist-Philosophers. Sartre, whose amazing short story 'The Room' appeared in 'Horizon' some time ago may to future generations appear the most outstanding of his time.

Alan Moorehead visited Belsen a few days after the British entered. Belsen no longer exists. The living have been removed, the dead buried and the foul buildings burnt to the ground but, Mr. Moorehead says, the mental danger remains. The danger of indifference.

H.H. Price, reviewing 'Telepathy: an outline of its Facts, Theory and Implications' by W. Whately Carington says "There can be no doubt that this is the most exciting book on Psychological Research since Mr. Dunno's 'Experiment with Time' and in his eighteen page review of the book he goes deeply into the problem of what Dr. Rhine described as 'extra-sensory perception'. Other articles in this month's 'Horizon' are 'The Political Condition of France' by Jacques Debu-Bridel and 'A Crisis of the Imaginary' by Andre Mason. There are two poems, one by Bejeman and one by Spender, both representative pieces.

'Windmill,' the new literary periodical, has now appeared for the second time. This number shows a decided improvement on the first, and there seems little doubt that when the editors find their feet their periodical will prove the long needed fiction vehicle for new prose that 'New Writing'

is probably the first chapter of a James Hanley novel that will be entitled 'Winter Song'. Hanley is an accomplished novelist with a long-standing reputation as a writer of rather depressing books about seamen and the sea. In this new novel he is apparently bringing his very considerable skill to a new subject, that of the return to the world of a prisoner who has done a fifteen year stretch for murder. I doubt if there is a reader who will not regret having come to the end of this first chapter and who will not decide at once that he must read the novel.

The second of the two first chapters is from an as yet unnamed novel by C. P. Snow. This is equally successful in catching the reader's interest. If this publication of first chapters is an experiment on the part of 'Windmill's' editors Reginald Moore and Edward Lane, then it is one to which neither novelist nor publisher need object. It has proved the

means of whetting the appetite as even the best of reviews cannot. The short stories are by Joyce Cary, Thomas Wolfe, Dorothy K. Haynes, Frank O'Conner, Robert Payne and Johan Fabricius—an impressive list.

George Orwell writes, with his usual clarity and sanity, 'In Defence of P. G. Wodehouse', proving him to have been nothing more formidable than a middle-headed Bertie Wooster. T.H. White rakes up, delightfully, an old scandal in 'Men, Women and Hervey's', and Ruthven Todd contributes an interesting piece on the excitement caused by the early advances of science.

Contributions that will probably be of particular interest to readers in the Middle East are 'Written in Cairo' by P.H. Newby—an attempt to analyse the Levantine outlook on life—'The Christian Soldier' by Elie Papadimitriou who lived for a period in Jerusalem, and my own 'Last Civilian Ship.'

PEACEFUL PENETRATION

Britain's magazine publishers are worried by the plans of their American colleagues to swamp the British market with their products. With an enormous reading public in their own country paying all their overhead expenses in advance, the British editions of American magazines would cost their owners the price of printing and distributing only. The danger of an "American magazine invasion" on a large scale is thus seen to be real and imminent.

Tom Hopkinson, editor of Britain's popular weekly "Picture Post," gives a blunt answer to this question in the "News Chronicle." First of all he says, the public in Britain must make up its mind whether it matters or not "that American ideas and ideals should dominate the magazines we buy as they dominate the films we see, that the reader, like the cinema-goer, should have the American view-point and the American way of life incessantly put before him instead of the British"; that Britain, as a result, should become "a second class U.S.A." If, however, the British public thinks that the coming American invasion matters — what can be done about it?

Invasion Started

In a way, the "invasion" has already started. In order to provide U.S.A. troops in Britain with their accustomed reading material, the military authorities have imported up to 300,000 copies of a single American periodical per month. Practically every copy has been read not only by American soldiers, but by British civilians

kinson's opinion, is the fact that — the magazines published in this country are, on the whole, so bloodless and so out-of-date that American value and American energy will sweep numbers of them away. There will be a magazine massacre.

Mr. Hopkinson expects many British magazines selling hundreds of thousands of copies to go down in the first rush. On the other hand, he thinks that some typical British periodicals, like "The New Statesman and Nation" and "Horizon" should not be affected by any American invasion.

The Remedy

The remedy, in Mr. Hopkinson's opinion, is a revolutionary change of staffing. While the British dailies are in hot competition to secure the best editors, reporters and feature writers, and are spending money lavishly to improve their services, periodicals have been run on a key-note of misunderstanding "economy".

"But," says Mr. Hopkinson— whose own periodical is one of the greatest successes in Britain, "it's not too late to bring in new men and women, particularly young ones, and to give opportunity to their talents." To realize that a magazine, like a daily paper, must depend on the thought and the effort of a team. . . It is not too late to realize that if our magazines do not pay writers and artists handsomely, they will either take up other work or go—as so many have done in the past — to the United States."

He concludes his article on the

Fiction and Verse

GULLIBLE TRAVELS. By Richard Busvine. Constable, London. 549 pp.

When the war broke out Richard Busvine was something of a personage in what he calls 'the rag trade'. He was managing director of a fashionable Hanover Square dressmaking establishment. He was too old for a flying job in the R.A.F., which is the job he really wanted to do, so he chose to try to turn himself overnight into a war correspondent — and an American one at that. He never quite succeeds in persuading us that he is a first class news-hog, but he has produced an entertaining book out of his Fougasse-like itineraries in search of truffles.

A great part of his early life as correspondent of the "Chicago Times" appears to have been spent struggling to get into buildings to enter which one needed a special pass. As the passes, he assures us, were nearly always safely kept inside the building a certain amount of frustration ensued. When he gets into his stride, however, he soon shows his paper how willing he is to go anywhere and do anything; Belgium, Finland, Luxembourg, Holland during the Nazi invasion, Egypt, India, Burma and America. Perhaps you are beginning to feel that this is just another case of "Tell me the old, old story of Finland, and the Continental Bar"? It is not quite Richard Busvine has an engaging and individual way of putting his war correspondent's badges into place and trying to look as if he had been born with a typewriter on his knees.

At the risk of being reprimanded for ignoring the war adventures in this book I intend to concentrate on the blondes. The blondes are a lot of fun. Only one blonde was ever too much for the author—the superb Scandinavian natural with the voice of a contralto parrot trained in a bar-gee's cabin. She was a mistress of both invective and abuse. But my favourite blonde in Richard Busvine's collection is his wife—known as *The Screwball*. She is an American. She has spirit, audacity and a highly infectious love of life. She is as wayward and as radiant as a floating soap bubble. When *The Screwball* is late for an appointment, she does not apologize—she invents a man who sat on her hat in the bus. He has a bulldog and six hungry children. There are tears in your eyes when she has finished. *She* does not sulk or get moody when her husband talks too much about Tamara the Langourous—the woman with all the inside information, the woman who knows everybody worth knowing and nothing worth talking about. No, *The Screwball* just sits down and writes him a series of cryptic notes signed "Eye of the Morning, the Beautiful English Star" and

knit him a hat of marshmallow. I was very sorry indeed when *The Screwball* faded out of the story.

Towards the end of the book a certain weariness creeps in, a staleness in the telling. It is partly, I think, that Richard Busvine has rushed about so much, seen so much, heard so much, and partly that the full implications of horror in a great deal of what he has seen and heard are beginning to weigh heavily on him. His style is breezy and conversational, and a little too slapdash, especially at moments when the breeze turns into a half gale.

HEATHER TEAGUE

MARCHING SOLDIER. A poem by Joyce Cary. Michael Joseph. 28pp. 2/6.

The publishers say "This long poem crystallizes Mr. Cary's sense of the tragedy of the war, as well as the unaccountable fact that the discipline employed makes heroes out of very ordinary men and women. *Marching Soldier* is a poem which touches us all." In point of fact there never was a "poem" less crystalline, more amorphous — a poem which jouched us less. "Our withers are unwrung."

One of my colleagues on this paper said of Mr. Cary that he is one of the half-dozen novelists who count in this novelist-haunted world; but I am not tempted to persuade you to read "Marching Soldier" with a plea that the author is one of even the half-hundred poets who count. It is doubtful if he is a poet at all. The careful reading of William Blake's prophetic books that he made for his novel "The Horse's Mouth" seems to have given him an idea that he could do the same thing if he tried.

Self-confidence is a good thing; but here the result is the expression of commonplace ideas and emotions in — to use a culinary phrase — coarsely minced prose. There is no music, however hard you listen: there is no imagery, however hard you look. It is not hard work, but fruitless work that one minds. There is a proverb about a cobbler: Mr. Cary can write novels.

R.J. HILTON

THE PRIMER OF THE COMING WORLD. By Leopold Schwarzschild. Hamish Hamilton, 1944. 10/6.

The problem of problems — how to keep the peace? The answer Schwarzschild gives, realistic and none too hopeful, ought to be read by everyone, from the mothers of small children to the advisers of the Big Three. This reviewer is not at one with every conclusion drawn or every opinion stated. But if the arguments are challenging the facts are non-controversial, and the lat-

tempts at creating a peaceful world order all suffered from the delusion that States and their relations could be regarded much as individuals. This is fallacious, he claims, as— individuals are unarmed and the authority above them is armed, while in international relations the reverse is true — power exists below and impotence above. The author gives unchallengeable historic examples before hammering in his conclusion that the character of international relations

contention is that neither economic improvement nor the abolition of capitalism would mean keeping the peace. The moving force in making war is power. The most compelling chapters are those dealing with the German settlement, the only one that matters. No one can gauge the future spirit of Germany, so it is absolutely necessary to make her definitely incapable of waging war. This state of things can be accomplished not by partial demilitarization as after 1918, but only by complete and lasting disarmament which must be assured by a strong allied garrison, to be maintained in Germany for a minimum of 50 years.

Schwarzschild warns against meddling with the internal politics of the different countries, golden words that will probably be heeded no more in the future than in the past. And he comes to the conclusion that against war between the three Great Powers themselves there exists no preventive beyond their own will and self-restraint, especially as regards Russia. He ends with an impassioned appeal for true liberalism and freedom.

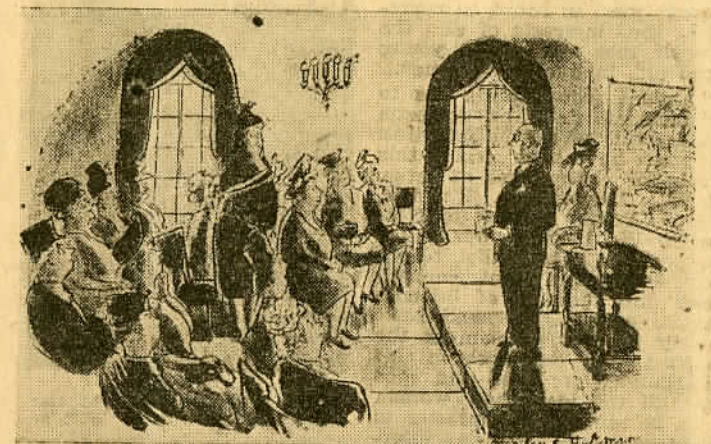
PAULA ARNOLD

PLANNING THE NEW NURSERY SCHOOLS. Published by arrangement with the Nursery School Association of Great Britain. University of London Press. 40 pp. 2/6.

This pamphlet is a survey of the essential features of school buildings required for children between the ages of 2 and 7, made by a committee appointed by the Nursery School Association of Great Britain. The recommendations cover the questions of sitting, garden lay-out, the school building, the staff, and the different types of accommodation required for different age groups.

A great deal of nonsense is talked about the detrimental effect of the day-nursery on the child. No doubt there is danger if the school is run on hospital or institution lines, but no one who reads this pamphlet and who has had experience of the cramped conditions of even a good working class or modern middle-class home in a large town can have any doubt of the value to the child of the spaciousness, happy activity and expert psychological as well as physical care that he will get in a nursery planned along the lines recommended here.

C.M.P.



"May I ask a question? There are still one or two things about the post-war world that bother me." (The New Yorker)

ter are so apposite to the theme and so cleverly marshalled that they most strongly support the former. It ought not to be forgotten that in his weekly paper published in Paris during the fateful years before the war Schwarzschild accurately foretold much of what has come to pass, and warned of much that could have been avoided had he been heeded.

I have found this a book harder to put down than any I have read for years, not excepting the great modern novels. It fascinates chiefly by the author's masterly grasp of facts, his clear and compelling logic, and by the raciness and humour of his style. Incidentally, it is very well translated into English.

Schwarzschild begins by pointing out that former at-

HEBREW BOOKSHELF

PHEDRE. By Jean Racine. Transl. by Nathan Alterman. "Machbaroth Lesifrut'h". 1945.

Nathan Alterman, one of the most gifted of our contemporary Hebrew poets, has poured into his translation the fulness of his talent, a remarkable musical and metrical sense, and a complete mastery of poetic style. His previous translations were but a prelude to this serious undertaking. Here he is strict and severe only in respect to rhyme did he depart from the original, following Bryussov's example who in his famous translation for the Moscow Art Theatre

fact that less space is given to Mahler's Eighth one of the pillars of symphonic music, than to Liszt's "Faust" symphony and about the same as that allotted to Strauss' "Burlesque".

This reviewer is among those who are, in general, not too happy about the "education of the masses" where music is concerned. Apart from the obvious advantages, there is the danger that the ordinary music lover, who previously enjoyed his symphony, may develop an inferiority complex because he missed the point where the "development

section" started and become fidgety, as he counts up to variation seven which, he has been told, contains the most ingenious treatment of the theme? I am inclined to think that before tasting of the apple of detailed knowledge the Music Lover not only felt better but was also more "understanding."

Mention should be made of the instructive introductions in this book to the various periods of musical history, the chapter on the moderns, and the care bestowed on print and make-up. It will undoubtedly be a best seller. R. da C.

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seems little doubt that when the editors find their feet their periodical will prove the long needed fiction vehicle for new prose that 'New Writing' has ceased to be.

Among the fiction in the new (Windmill) are five short stories and two first chapters of novels soon to be published. The most interesting of these

300,000 copies of a single American periodical per month. Practically every copy has been read not only by American soldiers, but by British civilians as well who not always paused to reflect that the size and style of the American periodicals could not possibly be rivalled in wartime Britain. But the main danger, in Mr. Hop-

will either take up other work or go—as so many have done in the past—to the United States."

He concludes his article on the rather pessimistic note that "looking round at the majority of British magazines and the people who control them, it seems very unlikely that these facts will be realized in time."

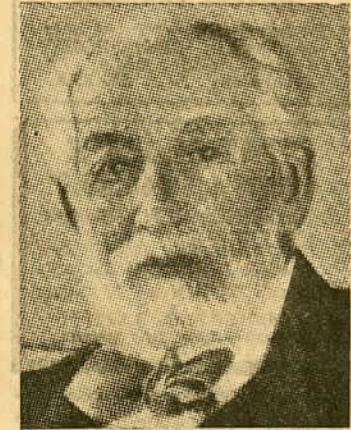
"THE BARON'S" PORTRAIT

By Ludwig Lewisohn

EDMOND DE ROTHSCHILD.
By Isaac Naiditch. Zionist Organization of America. Washington, 1945. 114 pp.

It is a relief and a joy to come upon a brief book that brims with life. Mr. Isaac Naiditch, veteran Zionist, probably fell quite naively upon the delightful form into which he cast this book. But it happens that from 1919 to the death of the "Baron", Mr. Naiditch turned himself, as it were, into his Boswell. He recorded the living words concerning Palestine and the Zionist cause uttered over many years by Edmond de Rothschild. The result is a portrait of the utmost pointedness, distinction and charm—a book that tells us more and tells that more better than a long and heavily documented record would have done.

Mr. Naiditch's great point is that, within the limitations of his age and station, Edmond de Rothschild always was a Zionist and not a mere philanthropist. Despite his great age he followed the intellectual curve of his time, assumed the Honorary Presidency of the Jewish Agency in 1929 and finally wrote that open letter of fiery protest to the London "Times" which marked the culmination of his career not as a philanthropic pro-Pales-



Baron Edmond de Rothschild

tinian but as a Zionist and co-founder of the Jewish State to be Nor was Baron Edmond unconscious of that fact. In a fascinating conversation with Mr. Naiditch, he narrated the story of his meeting with Herzl, his not at all unimpeachable objections to what seemed to him the danger of Herzl's immediate techniques and ending with the admirable remark:

"But history has shown that Herzl was right and not I." It is curious how, almost

without a descriptive word, there shine through the conversations recorded by Mr. Naiditch the precise atmosphere of the Paris of those years between the two wars, the Rothschild interiors, the coming and going of people, the aloofness of the Baron's family from his ideals and endeavours, the gradual intensification of Zionist thought and work, as these could be watched from the focusing point of Edmond de Rothschild's drawing room and study. But that is the virtue of art, however simple, as contrasted with research, however earnest.

Mr. Naiditch has admirably enabled us to see and feel the character and very lineaments of a man of the rarest goodness and the clearest vision, a man of extraordinary beauty of character and of steady devotion to the highest ideals and purposes within his sphere. Of how many men in all history can as much be said?

The translation by Mr. M. Z. Frank is worthy of all praise and even more to be commended is the translator's wise and acute preface on the Rothschild family and the contrast between its true character and its mystic reputation in the world.

all nations can be decent and merciful to those who, at the very moment, are their mortal enemies."

LONDON'S GLORY. Twenty Paintings of the City's Ruins by Wanda Ostrowska. Text by Viola G. Garvin. Allen and Unwin. 54 pp. 15/-.

The illustrations are by a Polish exile who was attracted by the ruins of London and the stories they suggest. The letter-press provided by Miss Garvin shows once again her great literary gifts; it will appeal to a wide public and even without the illustrations would well justify the book. **A.M.H.**

STORIES OF THOSE YEARS. By J. Ehrenburg. Moscow, 1944.

Most of these war stories were published in Soviet literary magazines during 1944. Some critics became alarmed when Ehrenburg was reprimanded for his attitude towards the Germans. They can now make their minds easy: Ehrenburg is again writing his weekly column for "Pravda"; He certainly was the literary "Stakhanovite" Number One during recent years as far as the quantity of his output is concerned. **W.L.**

Barred Sunlight

*I saw barred sunlight fall,
Deep in the subway
Filtered the new day;
Dust danced and passing feet
Threw shadows from the street.*

*Now from my desk I cannot
see the sky,
Surrounding buildings are
too high.
And yet a magic thing
occurred—
The shadow of a flying bird
Went winging on the wall.*

IRENE ORGEL

Obituary

Librarian's Death

The death has occurred in England of a man who kept the largest and most expensive library in the world, which had over 3,000,000 books and 46 miles of shelves. He was Mr. Robert Farguharson Sharp, aged 80. In 1929, Mr. Sharp retired from the position of Keeper of the printed books at the British Museum where he had been for 42 years. Within a month of publication, every book published had to be sent to this library—and they poured in at what he termed "an appalling pace"—everything from the penny dreadful to the erudite treatise.

German Author

Bruno Frank died at the age of 59 in Beverley Hills, Cal. He passed the greater part of his life in Munich where he lived next door to his great friend Thomas Mann. His works include a "Political Novel" on the Stresemann-Briand period, and "Der Magier" the hero of which is Max Reinhardt. He was also successful as a playwright, and wrote a comedy "Nina" for his mother-in-law, the great operetta star Fritzi Massary.

The best of the books which he wrote in the American exile was "A Man called Cervantes." **F.R.**

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He depart from the original following Bryussov's example who in his famous translation for the Moscow Art Theatre rhymed the long monologues only. Hebrew verse which has an affinity for the epical hexameter, also takes well to the rigid alexandrine.

Alterman has rendered Racine neither into modern nor into Biblical Hebrew. It is a fusing of archaic and modern qualities, which helps to present a Racine breathing the dignity of the classical age yet sounding as if it were written in our time. For those who saw and heard Habimah's excellent performance, the publication of the text enabling one to read and re-read it for further appreciation, will be more than welcomed.

This brilliant achievement parallels another great occasion in Hebrew literature some generations ago. When Salkinson's translation of "Othello" appeared in 1874, Peretz Smolenskin, the leading publicist of his day, was so enthusiastic that he wrote in the preface: "Vengeance has been taken upon the sons of Britain. At last we repay them for having made our Holy Scriptures a book of their own... What a triumph for our holy tongue, since now its beauty holds so rare a gem!"

Translations such as this prove the vitality of the Hebrew language and its ability to meet the challenge of absorbing world classics into its own. **DOV VARDI**

OLAM HASYPHONIA. (The World of the Symphony). By P. Gradenwitz. Massada. Tel Aviv, 1945. 480 pp. LP.1.600.

This is a valuable addition to the field of informative literature for the Hebrew reading concert-goer. The book includes a short essay on musical form and colour and a chapter on the instruments of the orchestra. The major section is devoted to analyses of orchestral works and it is here that criticism may be made. The very great number of works pressed into a volume of less than 500 pages necessitated a brevity which reduces analysis to the obvious, e.g. the statement that Schumann's "Manfred" overture "begins with three excited chords, after which a passionate transition leads to the main part", or the use of the four adjectives "solemn, unworldly, heartfelt and transfigured" for the greatest Adagio written since Beethoven, that of Bruckner's Eighth. The emphasis, on the other hand, is sometimes arbitrary, as, for instance, the

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Miscellany

The Poetry Review recently published the following beautiful epitaph by Major David Tennant (a cousin of Margot Asquith).

FALLEN IN ITALY
*Beneath the olive and the vine
They rest, whom War has spent.
Surely their clay makes oil
and wine
A greater Sacrament.*

Preparations are being made for what promises to be South Africa's most ambitious publishing venture of a historical subject. This is the printing of the famous "Dagverhaal", or Journal of Jan van Riebeeck, who founded the first white settlement at the Cape of Good Hope.

To mark the 300th anniversary of the landing, which falls due in 1952, the book is to be published from the original manuscript in the Union Archives. The first volume will appear in 1950, the second in 1951 and the last in April 1952. The three volumes will total more than 2,100 pages of original old Dutch text and a translation into English.

The Van Riebeeck Society, which for 25 years has been engaged on reprinting rare early books on South Africa, has asked for a £5,000 grant from the Union Treasury to finance the enterprise.

From Miss M. T. Talbot, the British Museum has received a gift of the first importance in the shape of the famous Lacock Abbey copy of Henry III's third reissue of Magna Carta, 1225.

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Shorter Notices

THE BIRTH OF CANADA the Frenchman, Paul-Marie GRAND PARADE: By G. B. Lancaster. John Lane the Bodley Head.

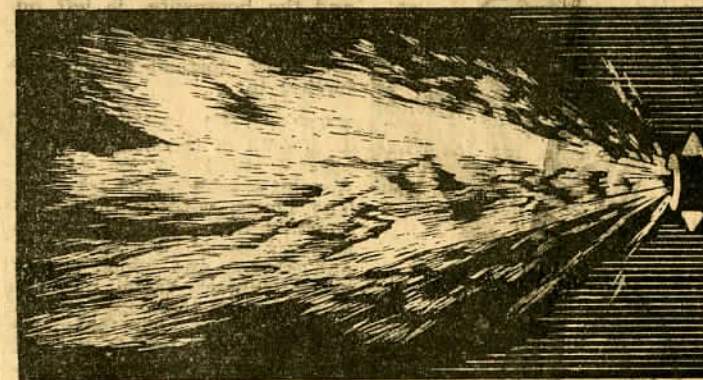
This is a grand story, carrying one back to the days when Canada was having her birth pangs, and going through her most exciting, pirate-like times. But the facts and the fiction are unhappily mated. Just as the story gets most enthralling, one feels the author saying: "Ha! Here I must introduce a few historical facts," and there follows a positive wodge of them. The author hasn't properly digested the historical background of this period, otherwise the facts would have been introduced imperceptibly, and too many of them are not necessary—one can look them up afterward in the proper place, a history book.

The main part of the tale is the story of the sprawling family—the Cochranes—where every member is a character, rather in the Dickens style. There is Anne, the Beauty of Halifax, her young cousin Charnisay a charming tomboy, who falls in love with the cuckoo in the Cochrane nest—

The scene where she finds him amid awful squalor in the Melville House prison is unforgettable. But there are many scenes in this book I shall remember. If one skips the dollops of historical fact, this is a book to keep and enjoy. **JOAN HARDY**

ABOVE ALL NATIONS. An Anthology compiled by George Catlin, Vera Brittain and Sheila Hodges. Gollancz: pp.VI + 88. 2/6 net.

In these days of widespread unhappiness a little book such as this brings some relief. It reminds one that after all the darkest evil is never unrelieved, and that, as the motto of the volume, taken from an inscription at Cornell University, says: "Above all nations is humanity." The book consists of extracts from newspapers and books of experience, selected necessarily from British, and to a smaller extent, from American sources. Its purpose is explained in one sentence in Victor Gollancz's Foreword. "These pages... show that even amidst the illimitable degradation of modern warfare men of



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SCANNING THE PAPERS

By BEAU BRUMMEL

HERE are three instances of women holding exceptional jobs — all three in the United States.

Mrs. Muriel Tsvetkoff is General Manager of the Better Business Bureau of San Francisco, Vice President of the National Association of Better Business Bureaus, and the first woman to hold office in this organization. Her office which she has headed since 1936, handles an average of 1,700 complaints a month.

As a girl, Mrs. Tsvetkoff took piano lessons. Having become somewhat of an accomplished pianist with pupils of her own, she wanted to study with a master. To earn her lessons, she applied for a job and got one with the Oakland Better Business Bureau. Thereafter, in her own words, "she just grew into the work", which is backed by the whole business community of San Francisco.

Keeping the Light

Mrs. Fanny May Salter, who succeeded her husband as keeper of the Turkey Point Lighthouse, Maryland, high up the Chesapeake Bay, is the only woman lighthouse-keeper in the U.S. Coastguard Service. Her permanent appointment by the late President Coolidge shattered a long-standing rule that held "women shouldn't be employed in such arduous duties."

Until two years ago, when the electric light system was installed at Turkey Point, Mrs. Salter had to climb to the top of the lighthouse four or five times a day. She maintains a radio watch and is on duty seven days a week, 24 hours a day. Snow-blocked roads often maroon her many weeks at a time during the winter, leaving radio and telephone as her only means of communication with the outside world.

Mrs. Salter wonders whether she will ever be able to sleep away from the light. Said she: "You see its bright beam has been shining through my bedroom windows for so many years that it has become my security and companion. Whenever the light goes out I wake up immediately."

Editor of Army Paper

Mrs. Thelma Thurston Gorham, a young Negro woman, claims to be the only woman editor of a U.S. Army Post newspaper — the "Apache Sentinel" at Fort Huachuca in Arizona, where Negro troops are trained. She is an accomplished journalist, and the only other person on her staff of 30 who has ever seen the inside of a newspaper office before is another woman, a Negro WAC who was a reporter.

Mrs. Gorham has the distinction of being the only Negro member of Theta Sigma Phi, an honorary sorority for

Twenty-Three Women M.P.'s in Parliament

By BARBARA CASTLE

(Barbara Castle, at 33, is one of the youngest members in the new Parliament).

The number of women in the new House of Commons has risen from 14 to 23. I believe that women are going to play a much bigger part in this Parliament than in any previous one. For the first time we shall be accepted as ordinary, hard working members, and this is what we want. For we have come to Parliament to do what, for want of a better word, I might call a "man-sized" job. In short, to represent the interests of all the people, men and women, young and old, in our constituencies.

Anyone who expects us to concentrate on a few domestic issues will have some surprises. Women have been elected this time for every type of area, from London to Tyneside, from North Lanark to Norwich. We have in our ranks a barrister, a journalist, teachers, economists, local councillors and students of international affairs. We shall raise every type of problem in the House. By our work in this Parliament we shall end once for all the idea that women can be sent to Westminster to represent only "women's interests". We shall claim to be fighting for the interests of the wage and salary earners as a whole, for we maintain that women's cheap labour is a constant threat to the income standards of men, and most men now agree with us.

But don't imagine that this means that we shall waive our claim to speak with special knowledge on matters in which our work as housewives and mothers may have given us special experience. It is obvious, for example, that women

members will be particularly vocal on the question of housing. For years we have been agitating to get rid of the slums and the overcrowding which have undone so much of the patient work of mothers to bring up healthy families. I think, I can speak for all women members, when I say



Ellen Wilkinson—one of the outstanding women M.P.'s.

that we shall not rest until every family in this country has a decent convenient home to itself, at a rent it can afford to pay.

Women M.P.'s will see, too, that the houses built today are sensibly planned. Mistakes in design must be eliminated. It is unsafe to assume that we can make good plans in a hurry. The steel house, of which the Ministry of Works was so proud, because it had a refrigerator in the kitchen,

had no space for parking a pram and nowhere at all for boiling the weekly washing. The houses of the future, whether produced by the Government or the local authorities, must be better designed than that.

Education is another field in which women have tended to specialize. They know how important the school can be in making or marring the child. Getting rid of slum homes is a fine ideal — but it is only half a victory if the slum schools remain. Clearing away out of date school buildings, cramped play grounds, and over large classes is one of the big jobs ahead.

But it is wrong to imagine that these are the only women M.P.'s interest. All of us, who have fought in this election, who have been brought up against bad housing conditions, backward educational standards, and inadequate provision for babies and mothers, have realized that all these problems are merely a part of a wider problem which must be solved, if our country as a whole is to flourish. If poverty is to be wiped out, we must get rid of unemployment, the chief cause of poverty. And if we are to get rid of unemployment we must set our industries to work producing the things we need, according to a central plan.

We shall make the prosperity and expansion of British industry one of our primary concerns, and while we watch the home front we shall never forget that all our hopes for the future rest on the maintenance of world peace, which means intensive study of foreign affairs and careful watch on what is being done about the reorganization of Europe.

After Six War-Years in London

By RENEE COHEN

HAVING just arrived from England to Palestine, I am surprised to learn how little this country knows of the war-time conditions and life in Great Britain. Palestinians hear with astonishment that I have not tasted a banana for at least five years, or grapes, melons, peaches or other fruits which are in such abundance here; during the whole war our family had about 24 oranges and lemons; eggs, one a month for every person, and sometimes it was bad. Nuts of all kinds are "ill unheard of luxuries: tomatoes, well, we were lucky, if we got a quarter of a kilo a week, in the short season lasting about four months.

My unaccustomed eyes now gaze with wonder at the well stocked shops, especially at the fruit, and at the street vendors who actually offer their wares, and are pleased if one buys. How different from London, where the shop assistant's service has become a personal favour. When I left, every article was in short supply, and things seemed harder than before. V.I.P.

day. Potatoes became scarce, and the basic rations of fats and bacon were reduced.

Everywhere and for everything in London and greater London there are queues, for the rations, for the vegetables, for meat, and especially for fish which is not rationed. It is a common sight for women to start queuing in front of a closed fish-monger's stall an hour before the fish is due to arrive from market, then by the time it is unloaded from the lorry, and placed on the slabs, another hour has passed when the queue may number over 100 women, tired women, drab women who stand with patience, but with worrying thoughts of children expected back from school, of work still to be done, of this awful waste of time.

All the food must be carried by hand from the shop to the home, and the home must somehow be kept clean. Soap is rationed, and I remember that the coupons for June were not honoured, owing to lack of supplies. The queuing is not confined to the poor

and middle classes. Even in the more exclusive shops, such as Harrods and Fortnum & Mason's, where one sees the elite of London society, I have recognized many a well known actress waiting, with basket in hand, to be served.

Civil requirements have had to be cut down not to the bone but to the marrow. Not only does the housewife have to do everything herself (the famous *charlady* is nearly a thing of the past) but unless she has a child under 14 years of age, she is also compelled to do her share of national service—full or part-time. The whole of the population was gone through by a fine tooth comb and few were missed.

War-Time to Peace

The change came so gradually from peace to war-time conditions that one is not aware of them unless by one who is suddenly transferred, as two have been, from the drab hard life in England to the seemingly plentiful life in Palestine. The women here look bright and well-dressed, and to my London eyes free—of

Demobilization Day for Women

By a Special Correspondent

Some women members of the Armed Forces have already returned to civil life in Palestine this month. The number who doff uniforms is expected to rise steadily from now on.

Probably the dominating feature in the personality of the "new woman" developed by the Army is the desire to carve a career in civil life. Girls in the Services were required in many cases to perform responsible jobs. They may wish to continue their lines of work, or carry on in jobs as close as possible to those they learned so well. In many cases girls who had never worked before undertook to learn a trade, liked it, and made a success of it.

The organization which dealt with service-women's problems during the war years was the Palestine Council of Women's Organizations. Three women's bodies go to make up this central organization: Hadassah, WIZO, and the Working Women's Council of the Histadruth. The peacetime problems are also being dealt with by this organization through local bodies set up in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv, called the Local Committees of the Women's Council.



"What's the matter, Dear? Aren't you glad to see me?"

Of the various professions to which servicewomen will be welcomed, nursing is one of the most important. All of the four training schools for nurses in Palestine — Hadassah in Jerusalem, Beilinson Hospital in Petah Tikva, and Assuta and Hadassah Hospitals in Tel Aviv — have decided to grant a reduction of one year in the three year training course to girls with experience in service nursing who wish to become student nurses. Other facilities are also being planned to encourage candidates to undertake work in this field, which is considered of primary importance at the present time.

Another project to provide peacetime professions to servicewomen, especially for those who before the war were employed in children's institutions, health work, etc., is a course in social and relief

New Trends in Modern Furniture

Now that we are in the post-war period and raw materials as well as finished products will soon, we hope, be had for the asking, it might be a good idea to see what the future has to offer us in the way of furniture.

Functionalism is still the basic factor in the design of every piece you see — no unnecessary frills or knick-knacks but bold lines and striking colours.

Here is a beautiful example of clear lines and originality: a low glass wooden framed coffee table, in the centre of which there is a shallow depression to be used as a flower bowl. With a few roses or gardenias floating in it, it makes a charming decoration — without obstructing the view across the table. Another idea on similar lines, is a built-in cigarette box, the dream of every hostess, I am sure.

New curtains, too, will go a long way towards rejuvenating your home. A good idea — and an easy one — is to dye your curtains in a new shade in harmony with the general colour scheme of course. Leave a broad band of the original chintz or creton undyed — add it at the top, in the middle and at the bottom in different widths and you will have almost new curtains at small expense.

Plastics, of course, will be the joy of every decorator and housewife. Experiments are constantly being made and soon a plastic fabric is expected on the market, in no way different from any woven material, but with a big surprise: rub a damp cloth over it and it is as shiny as new.

Though we will have to wait for the removal of many restrictions, it is stimulating to know that modern technology is preparing an abundance of beautiful — and practical — things. D.K.

What's in the Market Now?

By LILIAN CORNFELD

AUGUST is an off month for vegetables. Eggplant which is not too greatly appreciated is in its heyday. If anything can be done with an eggplant it is right in this country. A minimum of 100 ways is required of an Arab housewife but Europeans don't do too badly at that. The main difference lies in the preparation. The Oriental method is to fry it first and foremost and then bake or stew it ad lib — the Western world prefers its "veg" bland and stews or boils it straight. Peeled, cubed and steamed with margarine and served with lebania — it's really not bad at all.

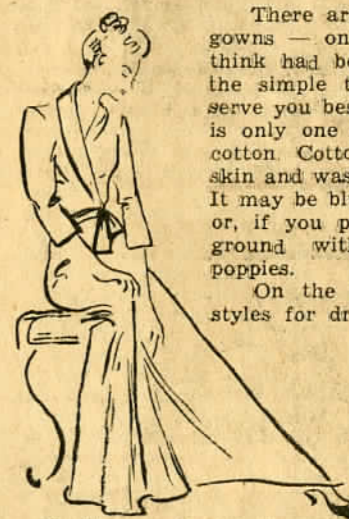
Gourds in Season

Watermelons are now very plentiful and very good. There is an enormous crop and the price is lower than last year. Natives of this part of the world use watermelons not only as staple food but as a drink in warm weather. There are 2

Chosen for You

By GERDA MAAS

This is just about the time of the year when one gets around to thinking about a new dressing gown, what with old ones worn out or so badly faded that they are hardly presentable. But before we go on I'd like to say a word about dressing gowns. If we rightly understand their purpose, they are a "before-dressing-gown" and not, as I frequently notice, to be worn for shopping in the morning or a trip to the beach. Convenient as this may be, it gives you the air of "floppiness," which must be strictly avoided in the feminine outfit.



with it may be of the same material or of shiny leather.

The second kind has an exaggerated shawl collar, the longer part of which comes down right across the front till it reaches your left hip where the belt ends in a huge soft bow (as sketched). The skirt is more or less straight, but wide and comfortable.

JOBS

Fashion Prizes

The Foreign Trade Institute has just announced the prize winners of the Tenth Fashion Show held in Tel Aviv at the end of June.

First Prizes were awarded by the Jury to: Standard Stock for their coats and costumes; Marina for handwoven costumes, and Angela for lingerie.

Certificates of Merit were awarded to: S. Blumenthal and Gina Gref for gloves; El. Bachmann for ladies' belts; Tavor Ltd. and Omanuth (Klein & Komm) for artistic handicraft; Aled Ltd. for knitted wear; S. Scharf for furs; M. K. (Kathem & Neumann) for beach dresses; Fashion Dress Co. Ltd. for coats and costumes; M. Gruen for leather handbags, and Anatole Potok for trimmings.

Fashion News

From Fashion Headquarters

A glamorous trousseau always affords a thrill to the bride and her friends, but even perfect strangers, who were guests at the fashion show and tea at the Carina Salon, Haute Couture, Jerusalem, this week, shared in the excitement, as they glimpsed some of the gowns which Miss Abiad of Haifa will wear in Beirut after her marriage on August 19.

A very striking street suit was fashioned out of blue Angora cloth. The jacket, which gave a bohemian effect had two wide

Mrs. Gorham has the distinction of being the only Negro member of Theta Sigma Phi, an honorary sorority for women journalists.

where the shop assistant's service has become a personal favour. When I left, every article was in short supply, and things seemed harder than before V-E

is rationed, and I remember that the coupons for June were not honoured, owing to lack of supplies. The queuing is not confined to the poor

terations to the general appearance of the house.

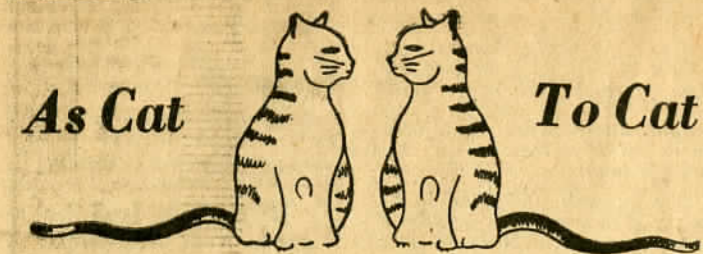
NEEDLESS TO SAY, Susanna does not turn up on time, and the two extra days that elapse before her return are not helped by the fact that the housewife has hopes of her coming and therefore works with a lighter heart and a much lighter brush. Her eventual arrival is greeted with re-primations of a kind which the housewife has been pondering over with relish for this period, and the fact that Susanna receives them with a broad smile and the remark that she has been in Tel Aviv and can't the lady see what a beautiful tan she has put on is anything but soothing. Susanna's children, naturally, have undergone a miraculous recovery.

Full of righteous indignation, the housewife ignores Susanna's tan and coldly refrains from asking her if she had a good time, although it is completely obvious that she had. The atmosphere is chilly for at least an hour during which Susanna potters about commenting adversely on the alterations in the house and the fact that the baby is looking very pale and thin. Finally the air clears, Susanna gets properly down to work, and it then becomes obvious that other people's handiwork is seldom satisfactory, for it is now Susanna's turn to mutter, to find patches of dust behind wardrobes, to assert that the housewife has done the floors and the windows very nicely for an amateur, to comment that the woman who scrubbed the paint might at least have done it properly while she was about it. Weakly, the housewife falls back on her two undoubted grievances, the dust on the tops of the doors and the two extra days' leave taken without permission. But the complete conviction of Susanna that she and she only is in the right is beyond struggling against, and finally the housewife collapses, realizing that one woman's cleaning is very apt to be another woman's poison.

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By Pleasance

THE WORST OF THESE ARTICLES everlastingly being printed in women's papers about Woman in Wartime — or rather immediate post-Wartime — is that they tend to give the ordinary female an inferiority complex. The housewife, normally comfortably sorry for herself, reads one of these pieces and is immediately convinced that she is not suffering properly—that she ought to have at least half a dozen more children, fewer rooms, more stairs, and no electricity or water laid on, as well as, of course, no domestic help at all. She would then be a real Modern Mother. As it is she wallows in the luxury of a daily char and feels permanently guilty, and the only thing that can allay this guilt is the occasion when the char—

call her Susanna—achieves the unprecedented triumph having stayed long enough to get a holiday.

IN THEORY THE HOUSEWIFE prepares very nicely for the char's holiday. She arranges that her own work shall be done as much in advance as is possible for any woman of her temperament to do—that is about half an hour—and that the char shall leave the cupboards tidy, the floors scrubbed with soap and brush, the windows cleaned, and all the washing finished. In practice of course this works out differently, because the char's children, who were in perfect health throughout the year, choose this moment to develop that curious Palestinian disease known as "Temperature", and as this necessitates coming late and going early to wait in queues at clinics on the part of the char, rather less housework is done than usual, and the housewife is left on D-Day feeling relieved that she will definitely have to do all the work, instead of vaguely having to.

FOR THE FIRST FEW DAYS of independence the relief, allied to a certain amount of satisfaction, remains. The house, without Susanna's constant flow of merry prattle, in a mixture of Hebrew, Arabic and French and which covers every subject from international politics to infant feeding, radiates peace. The baby, allowed to lie in his natural slothful nudity instead of being constantly submitted to catechisms as to why, at his age, he doesn't sit up, and why he hasn't got more clothes on, is obviously happy. Up to the neck in soap and so forth from screech of dawn on, the housewife scrubs in corners, dusts along the tops of doors, sweeps behind pictures, muttering to herself the while upon the iniquity of paying good money for a woman to do work in four hours that she herself can do with far greater efficiency in two. An "hourly" female, called in at colossal expense to scrub paint left unscrubbed ever since Susanna arrived, does everything to fan the flame by enquiring how can any woman leave a house in such a state. In the interim, between scrubbing, the housewife, her energies thoroughly aroused, tidies cupboards left apparently untouched for centuries, washes and re-hangs curtains, and does countless al-

Today's Pattern
By ANNE ADAMS



This sort of house dress is very becoming especially since the panels front and back make you look taller and slimmer. This pattern has a pleasingly different collar—or may be collarless; diagram shows that it's easy to put together. Size 36 takes 3½ yards of 39-inch fabric.

price is lower than last year. Natives of this part of the world use watermelons not only as staple food but as a drink in warm weather. There are 3 methods for testing ripeness of a melon: 1) Thump the side of the watermelon — if ripe it is supposed to emit a dull hollow sound 2) Scrape the rind —ripe melon has green skin which comes off easily 3) Black seeds.

The students exhibition at the New Bezalel School shows that many have already reached a high standard of development in creating materials and in colour blending.

Once you have acquired the knowledge and skill at this handicraft it is not too difficult to establish a workshop. A handloom is available for LP20, and that is the main expenditure. **GREKA**

suit was fashioned out of blue Angora cloth. The jacket, which gave a boletro effect, had two wide reverses, edged with white and blue striped pique. This trimming appeared also down the front of the jacket and was draped at the waist as a belt.

One of the street frocks shown had a wide accordion-pleated skirt, with two large draped pockets reaching to the side seams. The blouse had a high neckline and kimona sleeves. The material used was Bordeaux Angora.

A black chiffon velvet evening gown displayed stunning new lines, — with the shoulder drapery forming the cap sleeve and the material drawn tightly around the hips, with only a little fulness at the knees.

When the mannequin appeared in a ball dress of gorgeous silver and red Damascus brocade, the spectators declared that an old Italian Renaissance picture had come to life. It had a tight-fitting top and an expansive skirt, with folds of Material giving special width at the hips.

The wedding dress was of white duchess satin, severely plain, with three flounces at the knees the only trimming. The neckline was high and the sleeves long and tight fitting. A veil of real Brussels lace will be draped over flowers in the bride's hair and extend for three metres over the trailing train.

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ter, was brought to the Government Hospital for Contagious Diseases in Pardess Katz on Monday, suffering from bubonic plague. He died shortly after admittance.

It is believed that the boy was bitten by a rat in a grain store at the same building.

There are another two plague cases at the same hospital, but both are improving.

MAURITIUS REFUGEES EXPECTED

The Jewish refugees in Mauritius are expected to arrive in Palestine before the end of next week. They sailed from the island on August 11, it is learned.

This news was contained in a letter received in Jerusalem from Dr. Max Schumert, of the Hadassah University Hospital, who was sent there recently on a medical mission to care for the sick in the internment camp.

VILLAGE ADOPTS REFUGEE CHILDREN

TEL MOND, Thursday. — All the inhabitants of Ein Vered village turned out in a body yesterday to welcome 53 refugee children from Greece who are to be adopted by local families.

The children, aged from four to 13, are the first of a group of 150 youngsters to be accepted by settlements of the Tel Mond region, in accordance with a scheme worked out by the Jewish Agency.

MIZRAHI SCHOOL FOR REHOVOTH

REHOVOTH, Thursday. — The corner-stone for a Mizrahi (Orthodox) Elementary school was laid by His Eminence the Chief Rabbi, Dr. I. H. Herzog, on an eight-dunam block here this afternoon.

The building, which will provide facilities for 87 pupils, will be finished within four months at a cost of LP6,000. Of this sum, LP2,000 has been provided by the local Mizrahi Organization and parents of pupils, while the remainder will be given by the World Mizrahi Organization.

The ceremony was attended by Rabbi M. Ostrovsky of the Vaad Leumi and Mr. J. Gordissky, Chairman of the Local Council.

POTASH WORKERS MAY STRIKE

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — An urgent meeting of the Executive Committee of the General Federation of Jewish Labour (Histadrut) was called today to deal with the situation caused by the demands of Jewish workers of the Palestine Potash Company for higher wages and war bonuses.

If agreement is not reached within a fortnight, the 710 workers of the Company will go on strike.

KUWAIT PRINCES IN JAFFA

Four princes of the reigning family of El Kuwait, Abdallah el Salim, Abdallah el Khalifi, Mohammed el Jaber and Sabah Salim el Sabah, accompanied by the Emir's Secretary, Izzid Jaffar, visited Jaffa yesterday on their way to Egypt.

Over-simplified Standpoint

To view Palestine as though it were an island or as though its problems were to be isolated from those common to the entire Middle East, is taking a dangerously over-simplified standpoint. The truth is that Palestine can only be regarded as a completely open field for Jewish settlement if the problems presented by the rise of Arab nationalism are ignored, and if the Mandatory obligation for ensuring that the rights and position of the non-Jewish sections of the population are not prejudiced by Jewish immigration is cast aside. The Arabs at present living in Palestine dread and abhor the prospect of being reduced to a minority community in a country which they regarded as their own.

Their views are shared by every Arab Government from the Levant to the Yemen. British policy is in the eyes of the Arab world a serious blot on a record which has for long been recognized as one of honourable friendship for Islam, and for Arab leaders everywhere Britain's encouragement of Jewish immigration represents the principal obstacle to their wholehearted political collaboration with her in the peaceful development of the Middle East. Britain's policy only remained barely tolerable to them because they recognized her earnest endeavours to ensure that the political and economic rights of the comparatively backward Arab elements will not be submerged by the rising tide of Jewish nationalism. It is a matter of history that British policy in

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(formerly Chief Cantor of Czernovitz) will conduct the services on the

High Holidays

accompanied by a choir conducted by

Mr. I BRANDMAN.
Mr. S. Zucz and Dr. A. Reich, soloists and members of the Palestine Folk Opera, will also participate.

Tickets: Mograbi Box Office, 11 a.m.—1 p.m.; 5—8 p.m.; Eliahu Bros., 15 Herzl St., Tel. 5124; Saphir's, 45 Allenby Rd., Tel. 3701; Krinsky, 106 Dizengoff St.; Kempler, 26 Ben Yehuda Rd.

Woodhead Commission report in 1938, the Government of the day pronounced Partition as impracticable, but no one has successfully disputed the contention of the Royal Commission that only Partition can reconcile the growth of the Jewish National Home, whose destiny would be entirely under Jewish control, with the rights of the Arab community to secure the pursuit of their own political development. Such a plan, in spite of all inherent difficulties, possessed the additional advantage (according to the paper) of enabling the problem of the Holy Places, sacred to the three world religions, to be separated from the question of adjusting political relations between Jew and Arab.

The article suggests that territorial limitation would enable the National Home to develop into a National State and adds that if Britain alone were concerned with the future of Palestine, she might well be excused for reluctance to devote further efforts toward honouring an obligation that at times seemed impossible of execution, but she was also bound by the wider obligations of the United Nations and their general interest in the tranquillity of the Middle East.

EMIR FEISAL DISCUSSES PALESTINE QUESTION

LONDON, Thursday (ANA). — The Emir Feisal, Saudi Foreign Minister, yesterday received Camille bey Cham'oun, the Lebanese Minister to London, and discussed the Palestine question with him, following the declaration of the Zionist Conference.

The Emir Feisal and the other Saudi Emirs may visit Paris at the invitation of General de Gaulle, it is understood, before they return home.

In Gaza, the Acting District Commissioner, the Earl of Oxford and Asquith received visitors at his offices. Buildings all over the town were gaily beflagged and Government offices, schools and buildings and the Municipality were closed.

An informal reception in honour of V-J Day was given by the Acting Assistant Information Officer, Mr. R. Alkayal at the News and Reading Centre in Tel Aviv on Wednesday.

The suggestion in yesterday's report that it was soldiers who on V-E Day in Jerusalem tore down flags while "mafficking", is deprecated in military quarters. All evidence points to the admirable behaviour of the troops on that occasion, and if there was any pulling down of flags, in a spirit of fun, it was certainly not the work of soldiers exclusively.

HEAT WAVE IN EGYPT CAIRO, Thursday (R). — The severest heat wave for 50 years has resulted in the death of 27 people in the Assuan region of Upper Egypt. Many others have had strokes during the past few days.

The inhabitants are complaining that the Government did nothing to meet the public demand for the planting of trees to moderate the sun's rays.



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Viviane Romance in the French Secret Service film
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Twice nightly at 7.15 & 9.30
Matinee daily at 3 p. m. and on Sunday at 10.30 a.m.
1. J A N I E with Joyce Reynolds.
2. FLAME OF ORLEANS with Marlene Dietrich

THE Jewish Brigade Group's part in the occupation of Northern Germany is of a symbolic significance which cannot fail to impress any person of imagination. When the Brigade Group was formed last Autumn, Mr. Churchill stated that after taking part in active combat it would fall to its lot to participate in the occupation of conquered Germany. That hour has now come. The Brigade Group had its share of the fighting during the last phase of the Italian campaign and finally reached the Austro-Italian frontier. Stationed there after the Armistice it has now been transferred, as part of the British Liberation Army, to the British zone to bear the less strenuous but no less difficult burden of enemy territory occupation.

For the men of the Brigade these tasks must be fraught with even greater difficulty and delicacy than for the British, Indian and Dominion Forces. For they represent the people against whom Nazi Germany had declared war from the hour of its emergence as the foul thing all men now recognize it to be. Among the men now serving in the Brigade there are not a few whose fathers and mothers were packed into the death trains and hurled into asphyxiation chambers. They will not, we may be sure, indulge in any primitive vengeance. The very fact that they have now been transferred to Germany is proof that their superiors are satisfied that they can be trusted to conduct themselves with military discipline and personal dignity even under provocation. But they are less likely than other sections of the armies of occupation to fall victims to those demoralizing influences which easily beset the soldier in occupied enemy territory when the first non-fraternization orders are withdrawn. The tasks of the armies of occupation are stern. More perhaps than the policies of the Allied Governments, the conduct of the individual soldiers of the occupying armies will influence the moral and political re-education of the German people and their future attitude to the free nations of the world. It may be confidently expected that the behaviour of the men of the Brigade will be such as to contribute materially to that essential, if difficult purpose of the occupation. The very presence of this



In a recent edition of the B.B.C.'s series of overseas broadcasts, "Junior Bridgebuilders," in which young people of Britain speak to their counterparts in America, London Wolf Cubs of the First Acton (St. Peter's) Wolf Cub Pack broadcast to Wolf Cubs in Philadelphia. Some of the Wolf Cubs are seen here squatting in a circle round the microphone and giving their "Grand Howl" ("Akela! We'll do our best").

Readers' Letters

FOREIGN ADVOCATES EXAMS.

The Editor, The Palestine Post

Sir, — Certain circumstances surrounding the Palestine law examinations are causing foreign advocate candidates undue hardship. They are expected to know English case law even when its applicability in Palestine is doubtful. Owing to this and other technical difficulties, many highly gifted lawyers are prevented from passing their examinations and their services are thus lost to the country.

It was no less a person than the Chief Justice who said that he was not among the pessimists who believed that the number of lawyers in Palestine exceeded the real needs of the population. It is also his expressed opinion that the application of English Common Law might not be the proper way to form a genuine

Palestinian law in the specific conditions of the country and its inhabitants.

The value of foreign trained advocates for Palestine should therefore not be underestimated.

Yours, etc. B.L.

Tel Aviv, Aug. 14

EGYPTIAN CENSORSHIP

The Editor, The Palestine Post

Sir, — I have just received a letter from Switzerland which has not only been opened by the British censor, but by the Egyptian censor as well, who added his own stamp to that of the British censor.

I should like to know what right has the Egyptian censor to open letters which are neither written in Egypt nor addressed to one living in that country?

Yours etc.

Jerusalem, August 12. MYBQ

"THEY ARE GOING OUR WAY" IN TITO'S YUGOSLAVIA

By BERTHA GASTER, Special to The Palestine Post

SINCE I left Yugoslavia a week ago I have been asked questions which seem to me to show the root of misunderstanding of the situation there. Is Tito's Government likely to last? Is it a democracy, or merely a red dictatorship? Aren't they communizing everything?

I should like to go on record here and now with a few positive statements. Tito's Government has come to stay. For one thing, it has the wholehearted support of the greater part of the working class; of a large number, though not all of the peasants, particularly in those parts of the country where war raged most fiercely; of most of the younger intellectuals and of the army. For another, it has a positive drive and direction. For all its faults, it offers a definite and heartening faith in the future which has aroused passion and devotion and an individual sense of responsibility in a whole body of men and women. And there is no alternative.

The Grumblers

I am prepared to repeat the last sentence categorically. There is no alternative I have talked with a good many people in opposition to the Partisan policy — peasants, middle-class, former Government officials, and journalists. Some talk of the King. Others of the separation of Serbia and Croatia "since the Serbs cannot live with the Croats" or vice versa. They criticize the inexperience of the "men of the forests," they are frightened of the swing to the left. But all, I think I may say without exception, insensibly hark back "to the good old days." Most of the opposition, scattered, disunited, and bitter, appear to have no conception that those days are over, and have no concrete or constructive policy to offer as an alternative.

I will go further. If the impossible occurred, and the whole Partisan movement fell from power, not a single fault charged to its account, such as the use of secret police, the lack of a free opposition press, interference with the freedom of the individual, would not be reproduced, and even more intensely, by any successor Government. And I have seen no sign that any of the positive, progressive measures which the Government is introducing, and which must rejoice the heart of any liberal-thinking person, meets with the support of the opposition.

The first and foremost feature of the Government programme is the ending of the unhappily hatreds between Serbs and Croats. A campaign to this end was carried out during the last four years in the Partisan army. A long-term policy to this end has divided Yugoslavia into federal autonomous states, ending any complaints of hegemony of one group over the others. The immediate policy includes a passionate drive in favour of unity. Tito's first speech at Zagreb dwelt on the fraternity of the Serbs and Croats: the most shouted slogan in demonstrations is "Brotherhood and Unity": a law was recently introduced making incitement or racial hatred a criminal offence. You may say that it is an interference with the individual's liberty of speech. Let a Partisan woman answer you, as she answered me:

"My father was a Serb. My mother a Croat. Eighteen of my father's family, eight of them my nearest and dearest, were killed in the race massacres. My sister with her four small children were taken to a concentration camp. They said she could not work with four babies clinging to her skirts. They forced her to give two of them up to be gassed, to save the other two. Now she is half blind, half deaf, half mad. But I will not, I must not remember these things. We must have unity between us. Do you think I would not kill, if I need be, to prevent such hatreds rising again?"

No Communism

That new social order is not Communism. Even the most extreme Communist leader realizes that to try and introduce Communism is to split the country, and the first thing they have set their hearts on is unity. In its present tentative form it is broad and comprehensive Socialism which appears to mean the nationalization of most of the heavy industries and some of the mines — the railways where state-owned before the war — tempered by an admixture of private commerce and cooperative enterprise. In agriculture, it is a system of small peasant holdings, with regional centres for agricultural machinery used in common and owned, possibly by a commune, possibly by the State. Nothing, however, is yet clear. The first imperative need is to get the country under cultivation and working again, and to get plans worked out, and ruthlessly scrapped if they do not work.

Economically, the Government faces no easy problem. The destruction must be seen to be believed. I drove through Lika where the fiercest fighting of the war had taken place. For a hundred miles not a single house in a single village is standing. A few inhabitants are left; in the Kordun region, some 15,000 out of 43,000 live among the rubble, creeping into the pigsties and dugouts at night. They pull their own ploughs across the corner of waste fields, since two-thirds of the country's livestock was carried off by the Germans. They live on grass, nuts and a few handfuls of grain, since there is no transport as yet to bring up even the meagre U.N.R.R.A. supplies from the coast.

We Shall Starve

In parts of Bosnia, the children eat only every other day. The ration for the heavy worker there is 200 grammes of food a day; 100 for his wife and children. An U.N.R.R.A. man who toiled up the mountain side to an isolated village to discover their needs, was greeted courteously by the grave-eyed President of the Local Committee. "We are touched that you should take all this trouble to visit us," he said, "but we know that we shall starve this winter."

Going Our Way

Yes, I must admit that I was impressed by them. Lots of things are wrong. The administration is still in a muddle and is only slowly sorting itself out. The federal authorities are still not clear as to the limits of their authority. The suspicion of the "old-timers" as potential enemies, which many of them are, and probable collaborationists, which a number were not, is exaggerated. But the main lines of their planning are wise and generous; their energy and initiative is undisputed; their devotion is admirable. Their necessities are sharper, their methods are different, but they are going our way.

have been hampered by many more obstacles from us. They feel bitterly that they have been misrepresented over Trieste.

That new social order is not Communism. Even the most extreme Communist leader realizes that to try and introduce Communism is to split the country, and the first thing they have set their hearts on is unity. In its present tentative form it is broad and comprehensive Socialism which appears to mean the nationalization of most of the heavy industries and some of the mines — the railways where state-owned before the war — tempered by an admixture of private commerce and cooperative enterprise. In agriculture, it is a system of small peasant holdings, with regional centres for agricultural machinery used in common and owned, possibly by a commune, possibly by the State. Nothing, however, is yet clear. The first imperative need is to get the country under cultivation and working again, and to get plans worked out, and ruthlessly scrapped if they do not work.

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tain side to an isolated village to discover their needs, was greeted courteously by the grave-eyed President of the Local Committee. "We are touched that you should take all this trouble to visit us," he said, "but we know that we shall starve this winter."

Industry, likewise, has suffered. In Kraguevatz, for instance, one out of 7,000 machines remain in the factories. The Germans carried off the rest. And even in those parts of the country where industry is reasonably intact, such as Serbia, and Slovenia, machines stand idle for lack of raw materials.

These People Think Ahead Faced with such difficulties, the people have done remarkable things. The railways are being restored with unexpected speed. Improvised bridges spring up, almost overnight. I heard an American railway expert marvelling that the main line from Trieste to Belgrade, with no less than 80 breaks in it, was repaired in three weeks, "when we estimated that it would take at least three months. These people think ahead, you know," he added. The Germans had ripped up all the ties along the track before they left. "I asked them how it was possible to replace them in so short a time. They told me that a million wooden ties had been cut during the last months of the occupation, and hidden in the forests of Frushna Gore to be ready, when the liberation came."

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PIETRO MASCAGNI: IN MEMORIAM

No opera ever caused greater sensation than Mascagni's one act opera "Cavalleria Rusticana." The composer, who died at the beginning of this month, at the age of 82, was 27 when he wrote the opera. In spite of his youth, he was already "retired." After an unsuccessful attempt as opera conductor, he earned his living as a piano teacher in a small town. Opera had given him up. But he had not given up Opera. Instead of conducting other people's operas, he wrote his own, submitted it to a competition, won the first prize and gained world fame within a few months.

Mascagni, in the succeeding 55 years, composed many other

a forgotten opera. A composer suddenly leaping into the limelight and living another 55 years in the shadow of his fame, remains a riddle.

One short piece of music might be the answer. It is called *Intermezzo Sinfonico*. Between love and jealousy, intrigue and murder, there is no foyer for relaxation with the tension of operatic conflicts in the background. Between the two scenes of the opera the foyer remains empty, the doors remain closed, the audience remain in their seats, the stage too is empty. But from the orchestra pit comes a melody, a simple melody, it might be a prayer, it might be a love song, somehow it responds to

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Men and Things

"NAAFI Belle" — an observation, club and buffet railway coach, built especially for a new Naafi service, by Egyptian State Railways made local railway history recently when she pulled out of Cairo main station at 8.30 in the morning and steamed into Tobruk rail-head just 24 hours later.

Every week "Naafi Belle" is scheduled to make the return journey of 1,200 miles between Cairo and Tobruk.

SPECIALLY designed for long-distance work, the coach is fitted with a 236-gallon water tank. Water passes through pipes connected with a large freezing-plant, ensuring a continuous supply of ice-cold water for mixing fruit drinks.

Light refreshments are served throughout the run, and early-morning tea is served.

BUILT in the centre of the coach, the buffet provides a double service for both sections of the train. Ample room at either end of the club coach allows troops to sit down in comfort to take refreshments.

DIOGENES

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BRITISH FILMS FOR WORLD MARKET

By HUGH FINLAY

A man whose name stands high in Britain's cinematic prestige is Sir Alexander Korda. Born in Turkeve, Hungary, and now fifty-two years of age, Alexander Korda left the Royal University of Budapest to become a cinematographer.

In 1943, Korda was back in Britain. He was now production chief of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer London Films, an amalgamation of his own firm with the British production end of the famous American company.

lantly successful "Lady Hamilton." In 1943, Korda was back in Britain. He was now production chief of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer London Films, an amalgamation of his own firm with the British production end of the famous American company.

London clerk and his dull wife, Korda shows how the war splits their dreary married life asunder when they joined the Services. The man goes into the Navy, the girl into the W.R.N.S. For three years they do not see each other and, through colourful contact with people and places, become "perfect strangers" to each other. How their marriage is nearly broken.

as such as to contribute materially to that essential, if difficult purpose of the occupation.

The very presence of this Jewish Force among the occupying armies in their land cannot fail to make a deep impression on the conquered people. It should bring home to them the utter futility of the execrable policies pursued by their erstwhile leaders. If there was any part of the Nazi programme on which the energies of the sadistic group at the head of the movement were concentrated it was the extermination of the Jews. Yet after all the shootings and burnings sons of this ancient martyred people reappear in the very heart of Germany, not as refugees and war victims, but as an active partner in the victorious crusade of world liberation. History could not have administered a more striking object lesson to the cruel apostles of a nihilistic "Realpolitik."

THE curious paradox by which the human being who with ease, if not comfort, six years ago, adapted himself to the remarkable inconveniences of total war should find almost unsurmountable difficulties in adapting himself to the comparative order of peace, is probably in nothing more noticeable than in the question of eyes for bargains. For years the common man has gone his way like a birds-nesting boy with his neck cricked to shop windows in search of the cheap and nasty as distinct from high-class goods designed for the payer of super-tax. Any foot, varying from Heinz's tins to a dryish but pre-war lipstick, was regarded not merely as infallible conversation fodder, but as a major war triumph. Queues formed if anyone so much as saw a hank of knitting wool, and the acquisitive instinct became so developed that the true shopper would buy anything however useless or undesirable so long as it cost less than three shillings.

Bon Marche

With peace and the feeling that the exporting ambitions of great powers would probably result in a certain advantage to the local buyer, one might have thought that the latter would nurse his cost of living and keep off the market until the position righted itself. But the habit, once acquired, is difficult to discard, and with more and more once common, but now exotic, articles gently and imperceptibly flooding the place, the temptation to buy, just in case, becomes equivalent to the drug habit and as expensive.

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Korda. Born in Hungary, and now fifty-two years of age, Alexander Korda left the Royal University of Budapest to become a journalist. In 1915 he turned to film production and direction and, already a linguist, found it as easy later on to make films in Vienna, Paris and Berlin. His travels led him to Hollywood in 1926 and finally to Britain in 1932.

He liked Britain, loved London, settled in the picturesque artist quarter of Hampstead and founded his own film company. He called it London Film Productions.

His first film, "Service for Ladies" (made for the American Paramount Company in Britain) aroused interest.

Beginning production in a quiet way, he startled the whole of the British and American film industry in 1933 by producing and directing the now famous "Private Life of Henry VIII." Its treatment, camera work, originality and subtle direction revitalized English ideas of film-making, though its historical interpretation caused some controversy. This one film will always be regarded as the first successful British production to be recognized beyond the shores of England.

He Founded Denham

From then on, Alexander Korda became the leader of new ideas in British filmcraft. He searched the British countryside one summer and finally

35-36 he built Denham Studios, the biggest in the country, with seven huge concrete stages roofed with green tiles. The British flag flew from six flagpoles at his studio, for he had now become a naturalized Englishman.

For three years he continued producing films, and when war came he was in the middle of making his great Technicolor fantasy "The Thief of Baghdad." Studios and technicians were requisitioned for war purposes, so he took his company to America, completed the picture in Colorado and Hollywood and stayed in California to make the bril-

Mayer London Films, an amalgamation of his own firm with the British production end of the famous American company, and he resumed production in Britain with a war film that left out the battles and concentrated on the human beings. The story was his own idea. He directed it himself and chose for a star an actor whom he helped to make world-famous—Robert Donat. This film, "Perfect Strangers", shows the effect of war on marriage. Talking as his characters a phlegmatic little

contact with people and places, become "perfect strangers" to each other. How their marriage is nearly lost and yet redeemed again is the theme of this emotional story in which Korda anticipates the domestic problems which will assail many young couples after their war service.

Mascagni, in the succeeding 55 years, composed many other operas, but none is likely to survive him for more than a few years. Their music is not inferior to that of Cavalleria, nor is the banal peasants' story of Cavalleria more exciting than the libretto of many a prayer. It might be a love song, somehow it responds to the feelings of every single one few great melodies. **KARL SALOMON**

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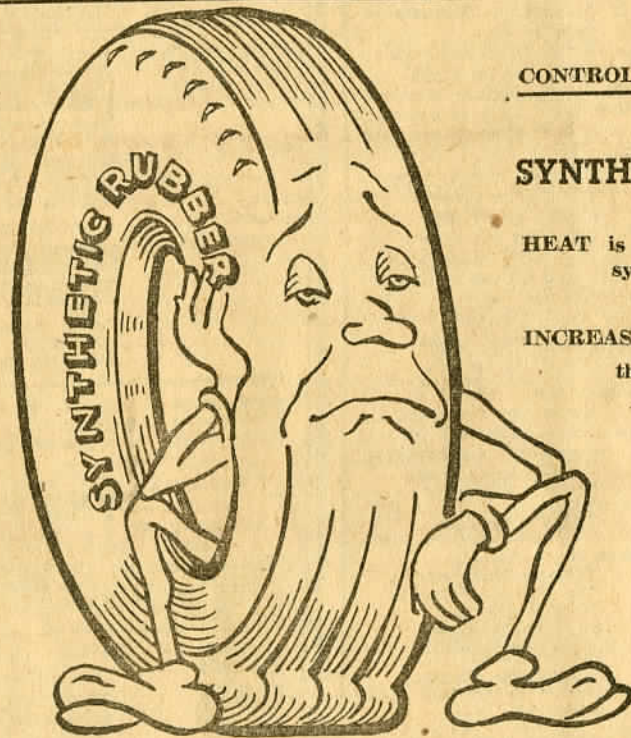
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COMMISSIONER FOR CIVIL DEFENCE

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| (4) | 240 | Water Bottles and Carriers |
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| (7) | 45 | Handbells |
| (8) | 10,000 | Brown Lanyards |
| (9) | 1,070 | Anti-Gas Gloves |
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2. Tenders in respect of individual items should be submitted by registered post in sealed envelopes, plainly marked "TENDER FOR CIVIL DEFENCE EQUIPMENT", and should be addressed to the Chairman, Tenders' Board, Office of the Commissioner for Civil Defence, P.O.B. 877, Jerusalem, and reach that office not later than 9 a.m. on August 29, 1945.

3. Each Tender must be accompanied by a Deposit of 10% of the Tender Price which Deposit will be dealt with in accordance with the terms of the Form of Tender. Deposits received from unsuccessful Tenderers will be returned to the Tenderers.

4. Samples of the above-mentioned items can be inspected at Civil Defence Stores, situated at—

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- (b) A.R.P. Stores, 61 Kingsway, Haifa and
- (c) Civil Defence Headquarters, Bost Building, Ajami Road, Jaffa

on any day between 9 a.m. and noon with the exception of Saturday and Sunday up to and including August 24, 1945.

5. Tender Forms can be obtained from the Commissioner for Civil Defence, Jerusalem, either by written application or in person.

6. The Commissioner for Civil Defence does not bind himself to accept the highest, or any, Tender.

FRANCIS E. MANN
COMMISSIONER FOR CIVIL DEFENCE