

Either America Shoulders The Burden Or The Mandate Must Be Handed To U.N.O. — Mr. Churchill

LONDON, Tuesday.—Speaking in the House of Commons in the debate on the King's speech, Mr. Churchill, referring to Palestine, said:

"It is impossible to avoid expressing deep regret at the many changes in the tactics and methods, and the needless disappointment created throughout world Jewry, by the failure to fulfil hopes which the Labour Party excited in their promise at the general elections and, above all, to avoid expressing regret at the lack of any policy worthy of a name.

"This absence of any policy or decision in this matter, which got more complicated as it proceeded, has allowed a havoc of hatred to flow and run riot throughout Palestine for more than a year and no one knows where we are to-day.

"I have always supported the Zionist movement. I cannot recede from the advice which I ventured to give, that if we cannot fulfil our promise to Zionists, we should, without delay, place the Mandate at the feet of UNO and give due and proper notice of our intention to evacuate that territory.

"If that offer is accepted, a burden, which has become too heavy for one country alone, should be lifted from our shoulders and placed in safe keeping. If the United States, which is very interested in Jewish immigration, should deprecate such a course on our part, it would be for them to help us in the most effective way, not only with men and money, but with everything that flows from a concerted policy advanced by two great English-speaking powers.

"I am undeterred in the course I have suggested by the fact that it has been recommended by the Soviet Union. I am rather glad that



our minds are following the same direction regarding at least one aspect of international affairs.

"I am convinced that this procedure will either relieve us of a most thankless of all human tasks, of its physical and practical difficulties, and from the reproach which attends our ill-success, and from the reproach of infirmity of purpose; or it will secure us the support necessary from Jewish and American sources, with which alone our work can be accomplished and our mission fulfilled.

Final Election Results In Palestine

JERUSALEM, Monday.—The final results of the Congress elections in Palestine were published yesterday.

"To abandon India with all the dire consequences was deplorable, but to abandon the Jews in order to give Palestine to the Arabs, amidst the ex-ecration of the world, appears to be carrying incongruity to levels rarely attained in human history," concluded Mr. Churchill.

Replying to the debate, Mr. Attlee said:

"I rather regretted Mr. Churchill's statement in regard to Palestine. No one knows better than he of the very great difficulties, and there has been no wobbling in this matter. We have been pursuing a policy which is in accordance with the Mandate. It has been said that the Mandate is impossible to fulfil, but we are bound by the Mandate to have regard for both the position of the Arabs and the Jews.

"We have striven earnestly for co-operation from our Government in this matter and are still hoping that we will get the representatives to meet again very early in order to consider this. I think it would be very ill-advised for anyone at this debate to say anything accentuating the position in that country, particularly at a time when we must deplore the fact that lives are being wantonly lost."

They are:

Mapai 69,845 votes, 28 delegates; Revisionists 26,964 votes, 11 delegates; Achduth Haavadah (Labour Unity) 24,346 votes, 10 delegates; Hashomer Hatzair 23,944 votes, 10 delegates; Hapoel Hamizrachi 19,176 votes, 8 delegates; Aliya Chadasha 12,055 votes, 5 delegates; General Zionists 7,616 votes, 3 delegates; Miz-rachi 5,238 votes, 2 delegates; General Zionist Workers 3,345 votes, 1 delegate; Yemenite Union 1,640 votes, 1 delegate.

A total of 205,088 went to the polls. The number of shekel-holders was close on 300,000.

Elections at Sea

JERUSALEM, October 31. — A wireless message received here from a refugee boat somewhere in the Mediterranean, says that "all 1,200 passengers participated in elections to the 22nd Zionist Congress."

Giving the detailed results of the elections held aboard ship, the message urges that the votes be added to the lists of the respective parties in Palestine since "we already consider ourselves part of the Yishuv."

Results at Cyprus

The refugees at Cyprus held their elections to Congress in the camps. The results are: Mapai, 816 votes; Achduth Haavadah, 680; General Zionists 656; Hapoel Hamizrachi, 650; Revisionists, 510; Hashomer Hatzair, 79.

The votes have been added to the Palestine list as the Cyprus inter-nees regard themselves as citizens of the Yishuv.



Mr. Solly Aronowsky

Jewish Musical Institute Concert

The Jewish Musical Institute is presenting its second concert on November 23 at the Selborne Hall. The Youth Orchestra of 48 young players, under the able baton of Mr. Solly Aronowsky, will take a prominent place in the concert.

The programme will consist of orchestral items, songs, duets, violin and piano solos, and the soloists will be D. Lotzoff, I. Melman, Max and Phil Badash, A. Eidelman and D. Golante.

Jewish music and Palestinian songs will be a feature of the programme.

The recently elected executive committee and ladies' committee are trying hard to bring together the Jewish musical youth by arranging social picnics, etc. Thanks to the generosity of Messrs. A. and M. Goldsmith and F. Vogelmann, who have placed their beautiful farm at the disposal of the orchestra, a highly successful picnic was held two weeks ago. The members of the orchestra were royally entertained by Mr. M. Goldsmith, an honorary member of the institute.

Congress Agenda

JERUSALEM, Wednesday.—The Zionist Executive has drafted a proposed agenda for the forthcoming Zionist Congress at Basle.

According to this agenda Congress will officially open on Monday, December 9, with a speech by the President, Dr. Chaim Weizmann. At 8 p.m. the same evening the political report will be presented. At 10 a.m. on December 10 there will be elections of a presidium and the report of the Congress Court. The same afternoon there will be a message from American Jewry and the beginning of the political debate which will last through three meetings.

At 8 p.m. on December 14 members of the Executive will report on the activities of their departments. On December 15 there will be an address on conditions of European Jewry and a memorial address will be held for the slaughtered Jews in Europe. The following day a report of the upbuilding of Eretz Israel finance, the Keren Kayemeth and Keren Hayesod will be given.

December 16 to December 18 will be devoted to debates. The two subsequent days will be devoted to the committees, and the plenary session will be resumed on Saturday evening, lasting until the 23rd, which is assumed to be the concluding sessions when resolutions will be passed and the election of the Executive and Actions Committee and other bodies will take place.

Legal Fight For Release of Refugees

DRAMATIC EFFORT BY JERUSALEM LAWYER

JERUSALEM, November 3.—Details of the dramatic legal fight for the release of Walter Frankenstein, one of the refugees who arrived on board the s.s. "Latrun" and was deported yesterday to Cyprus, were related to foreign press correspondents here to-day by Mr. Shapiro, a lawyer acting on behalf of the Jewish Agency.

The application for habeas corpus was immediately served upon various correspondents, some in Jerusalem and some in Haifa. Shortly after the writ was issued, Mr. David Goitein, acting on behalf of Mr. Hayim Solomon, chairman of the Jerusalem Jewish community, applied for a similar writ in respect of the other passengers of the s.s. "Latrun," but the court stated that it was unable to issue a writ concerning unnamed persons.

Mr. Shapiro applied to the Senior Naval Officer in Haifa to be allowed to board the ship in order to obtain the names of the rest of the passengers, but was informed that on instructions received from Mr. Giles, Chief of the C.I.D., Frankenstein could be landed, but Mr. Shapiro was not allowed aboard to get the other names. The Attorney-General, to whom Mr. Shapiro spoke over the telephone, promised his assistance, but Mr. Shapiro was still refused admission to the ship. Mr. Shapiro pointed out to Mr. Giles that the

Secretary of State for the Colonies recently told the House of Commons that the Habeas Corpus Act is in force in Palestine, and warned that he would try to make the case public both in Palestine and abroad. Mr. Giles replied that he could risk that and added that he was prepared to instruct the Haifa police to get 20 or 30 passengers to sign their names for Mr. Shapiro, should he send up to the ship powers of attorney. More passengers could not be allowed to sign, as for security reasons the departure of the ship could not be delayed until all passengers had signed.

When Mr. Shapiro asked the police whether they had received such instructions, they replied in the affirmative, but regretted that the ships had already left.

Later the Haifa police told Mr. Shapiro that they were unable to locate Frankenstein and so he could not be landed. Several passengers stated, however, that Frankenstein was aboard ship.