

My Dear Children,

I AM sure that all of you are good Zionists, and that you are prepared to do anything in your power to forward our cause. But I wonder if you know anything at all about life in Palestine itself. It has always been my belief that it is not sufficient for the Zionist to give money when he can, and to work in the country in which he lives without worrying to find out all about that country to which his aims are directed. I have thought it a good idea, therefore, to give you a short description of the way in which Jewish land is held in Palestine. I advise you all to obtain a map of Palestine (you can get one very cheaply from the Zionist Federation) and to study that map. You will find such study interesting, and it will make it easier to "see" (of course, only in your minds) the places of which I speak.

You must know that for more than fifty years Jews have been steadily entering Palestine for the purpose of settling there. Those who had money went to the towns, and opened businesses and factories. Those who were masters of crafts (such as shoemaking, bricklaying), also found places in the towns. But there were many immigrants (people who come into a country) who had neither money nor craft. And these settled on the land. They settled in three types of colony — the plantation colony, the kvutzah and the moshev.

**The Plantation Colony.**

The plantation colony was the first form of land settlement in Palestine. It was established, not by the Zionists, but by private people or groups of people. For instance, Rishon-le-Zion, which is near the Mediterranean coast, not far from Jaffa, was started by Baron Edmund de Rothschild about forty years ago. To-day it is the largest wine-producing centre of Palestine, and has just entered into a three million pound contract with America. Petah Tikvah ("Gate of Hope") was founded by 150 Jews of Jerusalem. To-day it has a population of 10,000.

In these colonies, each man buys and owns his own land in the same manner as in South Africa. Labourers and servants may be employed, but there are no private schools nor private doctors. The people, men and women, work on the land, for the most part, and they grow oranges, vines, olives and almonds. It is indeed from Petah Tikvah that most of the famous "Jaffa" oranges come. To-day, however, there are factories in these colonies, so that many people have ceased to work on the land.

The colonies, particularly Petah Tikvah, are very strict about the keeping holy of the Sabbath Day. It is kept as a day of rest and rejoicing, no work being done, and each man enjoying himself in his own way.

**The Emek.**

North of Petah Tikvah and of Rishon-le-Zion lies the Emek, the Valley of Jezreel. If you look at the map you will find that it is very near Haifa, the main port of Palestine. In this valley

**OUR CHILDREN'S PAGE**

Contributed by  
**AUNT SARAH**

are the greatest number of the kvutzot and the moshevim. Both these are types of colonies which were started with the money of the Jewish National Fund, and both are run by chalutzim. But there is a very great difference between them. At the Kvutzah, Dagania, which is not in the Emek, but lies farther to the north, near the Lake of Gennesaret, no man owns anything for himself. Everything is held in common, even clothes. No man, or woman, does his or her own private work. A committee (a group of persons chosen by the rest to govern them) tells each worker what he is to do, and when he is to do it. The mothers do not look after their own children, since they have to work in the fields, to milk the cows, to cook and sew and wash. The children are kept in a special nursery, and each woman has her turn to be in charge of it. Any money that is earned goes into the common fund, and no servants or labourers may be employed.

The moshev of Nahalal, which is in the Valley of Jezreel, was also started by the National Fund. But here each chalutz has his own, separate piece of land. He does not own it, for this land, like that of the kvutzot, belongs to the Jewish nation. But he is permitted to work it for himself and his family. He, too, is not permitted to hire labour or service. The difference between the moshev and the kvutzah is that, in the former, the worker has all that he earns, while in the latter he may take no more than he needs.

All these colonies are to-day flourishing, and new ones are for ever springing up. Every day, more and more refugees are being settled on the land, as are also persons who have come to Palestine because they felt it to be the promised land. From our own chalutz farm a chalutz and two chalutzot have gone to Eretz Israel.

What I have told you cannot, of course, give you any real idea of the manner in which Palestinian land is managed. But it might help you to form a picture of those pioneers, those men and women who have turned the soil of the country from a waste land into a rich and productive area. We must never forget these workers. We must bear in mind that, thinking nothing of danger and of discomfort, they laboured to make the aim of Zionism possible. Without them, we could have done nothing. We owe them gratitude and admiration.

**Answers to Correspondents**

Chaiele Rabinowitz (East London).— I must congratulate you on being the one person who solved, completely, the problem set in the last issue. Try again, and see if you can continue your success. I, too, have a particular affection for the Pesach festival. There is something special about it, which we find nowhere else. Have you a younger brother who has the honour to ask the questions? Write to me again, and tell me how you are getting on with your Standard VII work.

Samuel Singer (Thaba 'Nchu).—I was really very pleased to hear from you. Also, I thought you rather clever to work out the Bible animals. I am afraid this week's problem may be a little difficult for you, but see if your mother can help you to answer it. Don't forget my Hebrew letter, and say hallo to your little brothers for me. Also, thank you for your contribution to the National Fund.

Hannah Gill (Boksburg North).—I am very pleased to hear that you enjoyed yourself at Muizenberg. I rather envy you your holiday, since I was unable to leave town, and it is a long time since I saw the sea. You must, by now, have quite a collection of medals, and also, you must be a good musician. Tell your mother that she is lucky to have such a clever daughter. In your letter you say that you enclose a shilling for the Palestine Orphans' Fund. I did not find the shilling. Perhaps you forgot to enclose it.

**The Last Puzzle**

I MUST admit that I am rather disappointed that so few of you have sent answers to the problem I set you in the last page. Of those replies I did receive, only that of Chaiele Rabinowitz was altogether correct. Samuel Singer, who is very young, but, I think, rather clever, answered the first question correctly. Below I give you the solution of both problems. I am also giving you another diamond puzzle in the hope that I shall receive a greater number of answers during the next fortnight.

The animals from the Bible were: Lion, bear, sheep, camel and horse.

The diamond puzzle:

- (1) The first letter in a word for sky . . . . . H(eaven)
- (2) The creature whom God made to rule all other creatures . . . . . mAn
- (3) What God created on the first day . . . . . liGht
- (4) The book from which we read on Seder night HagAdah
- (5) The ceremony on the first night of Passover seDer
- (6) What we wear on our heads . . . . . hAt
- (7) The eighth letter of alphabet . . . . . H

**The New Puzzle.**

Here is this week's puzzle:

- 1. First letter of the name of the prophet who entered the lion's den. 2. Abbreviated name of Jacob's youngest son. 3. Jacob's father-in-law. 4. A famous Jewish prophetess. 5. Abraham's wife. 6. One of the twelve tribes. 7. First letter of the name of an ancient (or of a modern) persecutor of the Jews.

Do send solutions of the problem. It would be disappointing to think that Chaiele Rabinowitz and Samuel Singer are the only persons who could work it out.

**Aunt Sarah's Fund**

Jewish children of Mar-	
guard (per Miss Fur-	
man) . . . . .	£1 0 0
Samuel Singer (Thaba	
'Nchu) for National Fund	1 0
	£1 1 0
Previously acknowledged ..	367 6 10
<b>Total (second £1,000) ..</b>	<b>£368 7 10</b>