

## Lord Melchett on the Jewish Problem

AN APPEAL TO BRITAIN AND THE LEAGUE.

London.

An appeal to Great Britain and the League of Nations to bring peace to the Jewish problem either by permitting adequate migration to Palestine or by stopping Jewish oppression in Europe is made by Lord Melchett in a letter to the "Times."

"The public evidence before the Royal Commission," Lord Melchett writes, "has disclosed no fundamental facts that are new to those who have been in close touch with Palestinian affairs, but when their report is published we shall at least have the advantage of the opinion of this body of eminent gentlemen on the question.

"Nevertheless, the essentials will remain unaltered unless some new element is introduced. If Great Britain and the League of Nations desire to bring peace to this troubled problem it would appear that they must either permit adequate migration to Palestine or take steps to diminish the oppression in Europe, which is by tacit agreement a closed subject in the diplomatic exchanges of to-day.

"If you boil a kettle you cannot then plug up the spout and tie on the lid without producing an explosion. True, the explosion of Israel cannot manifest itself in battleships, tanks or bombs from the air," Lord Melchett concludes, "but it can be and always has been ultimately manifest in those higher ranges of human activity where the spirit and the conscience of mankind reside."

## Meeting of Federation of Zionist Youth.

INSPIRING ADDRESSES BY  
Mr. WATKINS, M.P., AND  
Mrs. DUGDALE.

London.

Mr. F. C. Watkins, Labour M.P. for an East London constituency, presided at the opening of a public meeting of the Federation of Zionist Youth to present the Jewish case in Palestine. He associated himself unequivocally with the Jewish effort to return to Palestine. From the time of the Balfour Declaration, he said, and before that, there was something completely wrong that amongst all the peoples of the world there should be one people completely dispossessed of a land that it could not call its own.

In the family of nations, he went on, each nation had its own contribution to make for the well-being of all. The Jewish contribution was all the more great and valuable, if instead of the dispersed contribution it did to-day throughout all civilised countries, they were able to live on their own soil and make a contribution from their own national home.

Referring to the effort made to recreate that home, Mr. Watkins said that it had many friends, but it also had many enemies, and in recent days some of the enemies had been at work endeavouring to frustrate the work that they were doing.

With regard to the forthcoming report of the Royal Commission, Mr. Watkins said  
*(Continued in Third Column).*

## Tributes to Mr. Bronislaw Huberman

ANGLO-PALESTINIAN CLUB RECEPTION.

London.

Mr. Bronislaw Huberman, the founder of the Palestine Symphony Orchestra, was the guest of honour at a reception of the Anglo-Palestinian Club, which was presided over by Sir Hugh Allen, Director of the Royal College of Music. The Czecho-Slovakian Minister, M. Jan Masaryk, and Count Michaelovsky, representing the Polish Ambassador, were also present.

Messages of regret were received from the patrons of the Club, Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, Mr. James de Rothschild, M.P., President of the Club, the famous English conductors, Sir Thomas Beecham, Sir Landon Ronald and Sir Hamilton Harty, Mrs. B. Dugdale, Lord Melchett, the Polish Ambassador and Baron Frankenstein, the Austrian Minister.

M. Jan Masaryk said that he was proud to be allowed to take part in this tribute to a great musician, a great Jew, and a great European. He had been told that Palestine was not part of Europe. Nevertheless, it possessed a considerable part of European culture at its best in Huberman's orchestra. He felt that Europe at this stage needed people like Huberman who, through the purity of the conception of music and their humanitarian nature, which was first or second nature to them, were able to help to save Europe from a situation which was not very bright. Huberman believed violently, he said, in the freedom of the human soul. Through his music and activities in Palestine and his ambassadorship at large in the world, he is helping to make people realise that the freedom of thought, of opinion, of religion, of race, should again and, perhaps, will, one day become one of the fundamentals of civilisation.

Count Michaelovsky said that it was a very great personal honour to represent the Polish Ambassador in paying homage to that very great man Huberman, who was above all an artist, and can claim to take place among that distinguished band of representatives of the Jewish nation who had devoted their life to art. But, he proceeded, he was more than the artist, because he had found time to devote a large part of his energies to the cause of humanity and to place himself at the services of his people. He had been a source of inspiration and help to those pioneers whose achievements in Palestine were followed with the greatest sympathy.

"Is there anyone else," the Count asked, "in the whole world who can claim the glory of having created in such a short time and in such circumstances the orchestra which, from its very beginning, is recognised to be among the greatest in the world? I am particularly happy," he concluded, "to pay this tribute to Huberman as a Polish citizen. All of us in Poland, he said, admire, I repeat the word, admire the way in which he has rendered this service to his people with his loyalty to Poland."

Mr. Leonard Stein, on behalf of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, and Miss Harriet Cohen, the famous pianist, also spoke.

MR. HUBERMAN'S REPLY.

Mr. Huberman in reply said that Palestine itself was responsible for his ideas to create

the orchestra, because he found there a wonderful public. His one belief, he said, was that the creations of great minds should be acceptable to everybody without distinction of class or race.

Mr. Huberman paid homage to Signor Toscanini, whom he described as the most generous person he knew where human solidarity, sanctity of heart and the like were concerned. It did not take more than two minutes to get his promise to come to Palestine and help him put the orchestra on the human and artistic level required. Toscanini, refusing to discuss terms, conducted eight concerts in Palestine and four in Egypt. Mr. Huberman considered the latter four concerts as a historical landmark, as it meant that Palestine would become not only a receiver but a "sender" to the Near East and the world. He also paid tribute to Herr Busch, the leader of the orchestra, who was a non-Jewish German, and had refused to continue his musical activities in Germany.

*(Continued from First Column).*

that he trusted that the Report might commend itself to the wisdom of the people of this country. "I have never had," he concluded, "the advantage of visiting Palestine, but many friends have told me in almost ecstatic terms of the wonderful work that is going on there, which I hope will result in the setting up of a Jewish National Home for the Jewish people in Palestine."

Referring to the Report of the Royal Commission, Mrs. Edgar Dugdale, who was also present at the meeting, said she was certain it would be an honest one.

In the present state of Arab feeling, she declared, it was out of the question for the Report to recommend anything by agreement. So it was more than likely that the British Government would announce its policy which would contain something that the Arabs disliked and something that the Jews disliked, which fact British statesmen would point to as a proof that it was a good policy. But the vital thing was that the volume of immigration into Palestine must be based, as it had been in the past, on the economic absorptive capacity of the land and not on political motives.—J.T.A.



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