

## AVIATION IN PALESTINE.

(Continued from previous column.)

machines, will, it is hoped, assume its proper role as a municipal aerodrome, controlled by the civic body and open to all craft.

Despite obstacles and misfortune, this company has emerged victorious. Today the company operates with two Short Scions and one Dragon Rapide, the Tel-Aviv—Haifa and the Tel-Aviv—Haifa—Beyrouth routes, which are becoming increasingly popular among the local public. The danger of travelling on highways exposed to terrorist attacks as opposed to the security of air travel, has helped in the building up of a substantial air traffic. Added to this, the large exodus of intimidated Arabs, mainly business men, unwilling to assist the "Holy Warriors" and frightened of reprisals, has introduced another element into aviation traffic and certainly made this section of Palestine's population more air-minded. Such are the tricks that politics play on the dynamic growth of the country. . . .

Annually, streams of holiday makers and business men travel from Egypt to Syria and the Lebanon. The Egyptian National Aviation Company, the popular and efficient "Misr," brings them as far as Lydda, whence they are transported on Palestine Airways machines to Beyrouth. These two companies, the Misr and Palestine Airways, maintain the most cordial relations and co-operation, significant in these turbulent days of artificially roused national antagonism. Thus Jewish enterprise forges yet another link in the chain of mutual interests and goodwill between the countries of the Middle East. The aeroplane here fulfils one of its significant functions, that of promoting understanding and co-operation among the peoples of different nations, through accelerated communication.

("Zionist Review.")

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## Zionist Conversazione.

### Mrs. ILSE WARBURG ON "NAZI VICTIMS' RE-ORIENTATION."

There was a very large audience in the Zionist Hall on Tuesday night when Mrs. Ilse Warburg addressed the fortnightly Conversazione on "Nazi Victims' Re-Orientation."

Mr. J. Herbstein was in the chair and in introducing Mrs. Warburg referred to her work on behalf of the Youth Aliyah and trusted there would be a generous response to her appeal. In spite of difficulties today, Zionist work must continue, and the transfer of children from Germany to Eretz Israel was a vital branch of this work.

Mrs. Warburg in the course of a striking address described the way in which the victims of Nazi persecution had adapted themselves to life in Palestine and said such wonderful achievements could be possible only in that country. German Jews were grateful to other sections of Jewry who had prepared the way for them, so that they could become productive members of the Yishuv. She gave a harrowing account of conditions in Germany, particularly after the Von Rath murder and described the horror and torture endured by those who had been sent to concentration camps.

Speaking as a member of the "Association of German and Austrian Immigrants in Palestine" which came into existence in 1933, Mrs. Warburg said that this organisation was playing a great part in assisting immigrants in every possible way to re-adapt themselves to new conditions. She read extracts from the Memorandum of the Association addressed to the High Commissioner in Palestine and Secretary of State in England, pointing out the urgency of opening the doors of Palestine wider to the victims of Nazi persecution and stressing what had already been achieved there. Those already in Palestine felt it was their duty to help their brethren, realising that it was only by good luck that they had arrived there earlier and were spared further indignities and horrors. German Jews in Palestine had disproved the notion that they were so assimilated that they could never adapt themselves to Eretz Israel; they had proved to the Yishuv and the Jewish world that German Jews could make good.

### Colonisation Work.

A number of colonies of German Jews had been created not through the Keren Hayesod but by means of funds raised in England and the U.S.A. for German and Austrian Jewry, while a large part of the funds had been provided by the immigrants themselves. The Haavarah scheme

which had now been liquidated had helped many immigrants to a considerable extent. Rassco (Rural and suburban settlement scheme) had founded the settlements of Kfar Shemaryahu, Kiriath Bialik, Sdei Warburg. Other settlements came into existence through private initiative on the part of German Jewry. Ramat Hashavim was established by a group of former professors who had become competent farmers and were making a great success on the land. Naharia now contained about 1,000 inhabitants and supplied a large section of Haifa with its products. Other German immigrants had settled on Keren Kayemeth land. The Hazoreah Kibbutz in Yoknia was settled by a group of young people who were followers of Martin Buber's teaching; they were from well-to-homes and had come to Palestine under capitalist immigration certificates. They collected £50,000 for the Keren Kayemeth and handed it over on arrival, but they asked not to be given preference and had to wait five years like others before their settlement was established. Kfar Maccabi, Tirat Zvi, Moledet, Ein Geb, Kfar Szold, Maayan and other settlements had been established by German Jews, while none of the points occupied in 1939 had been settled without the assistance of German immigrants. Special Youth Aliyah settlements were Alonim and Alumot which would have been impossible without previous training given to the young people.

In the towns German Jews had founded schools and other institutions and had given a great stimulus to social service work. The Palestine Symphony Orchestra consisted of exiled German musicians and was a great credit to the Yishuv.

The achievements of German Jews in Palestine had been made possible by those who had previously contributed to the Keren Kayemeth, Keren Hayesod and Youth Aliyah, and they could be proud of having laid the foundations. But Palestine could never have attracted German Jews if it had not insisted on careful selection, preparation and organisation of immigrants. Jews who had come to Palestine could never have been absorbed so easily if they had not received Hachshara (training). To-day, said Mrs. Warburg, there was a danger of Palestine being swamped with destitute refugees who had no training at all. Palestine Jews were doing and would continue to do their duty in assisting all who came to their shores, but she considered that unrestricted illegal immigration would mean the end of organised economy in Palestine. Those who had to deal with the immigrants on their arrival realised what this meant and ways and means must be found of organising immigration so as to avoid upsetting the economic balance of the country.

Mr. Herbstein expressed sincere thanks to Mrs. Warburg for her striking and illuminating address.

Mrs. H. Tuch rendered violin solos.

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