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## SIR ISAAC ISAACS SWORN IN: SON OF JEWISH IMMIGRANT TAILOR BECOMES GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF AUSTRALIA: DRIVES THROUGH MELBOURNE STREETS IN STATE CARRIAGE WITH MILITARY ESCORT.

Melbourne, Jan. 22nd. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Sir Isaac Alfred Isaacs was sworn into office to-day as Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia. His commission was signed by the Prime Minister of Australia, Mr. J. H. Scullin, by authority of the King, without any other departure from precedent in the swearing-in ceremony, which was carried through with traditional pomp and circumstance.

The new Governor-General drove to the State Parliament in a State carriage with military escort.

The Jewish Telegraphic Agency was the first to forecast the possibility of Sir Isaac being appointed Governor-General, carrying a report in the J.T.A. Bulletin of April 4th. from its Melbourne representative to the effect that Sir Isaac, who had that same week been appointed Chief Justice of Australia, had been nominated for the post by the Australian Prime Minister, Mr. Scullin, following the declared policy of the Labour Government to have an Australian appointed as Governor-General in succession to Lord Stonehaven, and that the recommendation had already been forwarded to the Colonial Office.

The Nationalist Party, which is in opposition, strenuously opposed the appointment, on the ground that it would sever an important link with the Mother Land by depriving the British Government of the right it had hitherto of appointing the Governor-General as the personal representative of the King. Several eminent legal authorities in Australia argued that Sir Isaac's appointment was constitutionally invalid, and that any legislative bills to which he gives his assent as Governor-General would also be invalid.

Mr. Scullin, on his return from England last week, replied to these objections that Sir Isaac is as qualified to interpret the law with regard to his appointment as any other authority, and a statement was issued that the arrangements for the swearing-in ceremony were being proceeded with, and that if the King's Commission arrived by next mail, as was expected, it would take place on Thursday, January 22nd.

The Jewish communal leaders in Australia, while delighted at the high honour accorded to a Jew, felt uncomfortable, however, that a Jew should be figuring as the centre of the acute political controversy started by Sir Isaac's appointment.

All parties, even those most opposed to the break with tradition involved by the appointment of a Governor-General other than from London, agreed, however, that if an Australian was to be appointed, Sir Isaac is the most suitable and the most highly qualified man for the position.

His Parents Found Refuge In Australia From Harsh Conditions Of Ghetto Life In Eastern Europe And Were Always In Modest Circumstances. Sir Isaac Won His Way With The Aid Of Scholarships: Was Born With No Silver Spoon In His Mouth: Only An Idiot Would Assert All Governor-Generals From Outside Australia Have Approached Sir Isaac's Mental Stature.

Sir Isaac was born in 1855 in Elizabeth Street, Melbourne; his father who was a tailor and clothier having his shop in the same house. When he was a boy his parents moved to Beechworth, a mining and farming town in the north-eastern uplands of Victoria. At the age of 13 he became a pupil teacher at a salary of ten shillings a week. He started privately studying law, and a number of prominent Beechworth citizens who had faith in his abilities obtained a small grant for him and enabled him to study law at Melbourne University. He won his way upward by means of successive scholarships. After graduating, he set up in Melbourne as a barrister. He was also a journalist for a time, and when he became a Judge of the High Court, he gave the Australian Journalists' Association its first award. While in Melbourne he wrote, telephoned or telegraphed to his mother every day until she died in 1913. He ascribes most of his success to her. She gave him a copy of the Old Testament, which he still keeps, and she taught him Hebrew. He is an excellent linguist, knowing also German, French, Italian and Chinese. A year before his mother's death he preserved the tones of her voice by means of a gramophone record.

Sir Isaac's career parallels to a remarkable degree that of another distinguished Jew of the same name, Lord Reading (Sir Rufus Isaacs) who, too, left the Chief Justiceship to govern one of the great territories of the British Empire as Viceroy of India. Like Lord Reading, he was for many years a member of Parliament, belonging to the Labour Party, and in 1897 he was Acting Prime Minister of the State of Victoria. He was a member of the Australian Federal Convention, which in 1897-1899 framed the Australian Commonwealth Constitution, and in 1924 he was a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, the highest Court of the British Empire. He was knighted in June 1928, his name appearing in the same Birthday Honours List in which the late Lord Melchett's peerage was announced.

75 years of age last August, Sir Isaac is of slight build and short of stature, clean-shaven except for a small moustache, and dapper and alert in appearance. He keeps himself fit by early rising and long walks. He is a non-smoker and total abstainer. Lady Isaacs was before her marriage Miss Daisy Jacobs and their two daughters, Mrs. David Cohen and Mrs. Sefton Cohen, have both acted as Judge's associates to their father.

His parents found refuge in Australia from the harsh conditions of ghetto life in Eastern Europe, and were always in modest circumstances, Sir Frank Fox, the well known journalist, who nearly 40 years ago was editor of the "Australian Workman" in the early days of the Australian Labour Party with which Sir Isaac was also connected, has written. Their clever, fiercely industrious son won his way to the Victorian Bar with the aid of scholarships, and to the Bar brought intense application and a subtle legal mind. Not for him any of the distractions or anodynes of life.

Mr. Scullin, as he has told me himself, another writer has stated, is a fervent personal admirer of Sir Isaac, but even he cannot disguise from himself that the appointment of a Jew to the highest office in the Commonwealth will arouse mixed feelings. This attitude, he added, is unreasonable, but there is no doubt that it exists strongly in Australia. Sir Isaac undoubtedly possesses the most brilliant intellect in the Commonwealth. He was born with no silver spoon in his mouth. Only an idiot would assert that all Governor-Generals from outside the Commonwealth have approached Sir Isaac's mental stature, he concluded.

OUR LEADER NAHUM SOKOLOV CELEBRATES HIS SEVENTIETH BIRTHDAY:  
STATEMENT ISSUED BY ZIONIST EXECUTIVE: JEWS IN ALL LANDS  
IT SAYS WILL PAY HOMAGE TO A MAN WHO HAS LEFT HIS MARK  
ON EVERY ASPECT OF JEWISH LIFE AND ACTION: MONTH OF NISSAN  
MARCH 15TH. - APRIL 15TH. - PROCLAIMED A SOKOLOV MONTH TO  
EXPAND ZIONIST ORGANISATION.

London, Jan. 22ns. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

On the 5th. of Shevat (corresponding with January 23rd.) our leader, Nahum Sokolov, celebrates his seventieth birthday, says a statement issued to-day by the Zionist Executive to all "Fellow Zionists".

Jews in all lands, it proceeds, will, on that day, pay homage to a man who has left his mark on every aspect of Jewish life and action. As a thinker, as a scholar, as a publicist, as an interpreter of the Jewish mind, as a creator of modern Hebrew journalism, as a leader of Israel in its struggle for freedom of mind and body, Nahum Sokolov towers above our generation, a living personification of the highest traditions of our past, of the noblest hopes of our future.

It is not necessary to tell Zionists what the life-work of this man of letters and of action has meant to our national regeneration. There is no Zionist to whom the name of Nahum Sokolov is not a source of pride, a source of hope. In the difficult times through which our movement is passing at present, his presence among us is a constant inspiration. He has given to our Movement the best of his unique personality, his wise counsel, his enthusiastic ardour, his creative genius. On this day when our leader completes his seventieth year in youthful strength and vigour, Jews all over the world and Zionists in particular, will desire to give some concrete form of expression to their feeling of joy and recognition. Nothing we know is dearer to Nahum Sokolov's heart than the Zionist Organisation, which he has helped to build up from its early beginnings. Nothing, as he told his colleagues only a few days ago, could give him greater joy than a triumphant effort to strengthen and expand the Organisation.

The Zionist Executive have decided, the statement goes on, to honour their President by proclaiming the month of Nisan (March 15th. - April 15th.) of this present year, a Sokolov Month of the Zionist Organisation. A special effort will be made during this month to strengthen and expand the Organisation by spreading the Zionist ideal among the Jewish people, by forming new groups and societies, by enlisting new members in the local federations, by making known the Shekel to the Jewish masses, by consolidating the internal organisation of the movement.

Such an effort will show to our great leader that his spirit is alive among us, that his example inspires us, that his life work has borne fruit. The Sokolov Month of the Zionist Organisation immediately precedes the 17th. Congress. We appeal to Zionists in all lands to make this month a powerful manifestation of the creative strength of the Zionist idea. They can pay no greater homage to the life of Nahum Sokolov.

Large numbers of congratulatory telegrams from Zionist Organisations and Zionist and Jewish Agency leaders in all parts of the world have been received at the Zionist Central Offices to-day.

"Father" Of European Style In Hebrew Journalism: Aloof At First From  
Zionist Movement.

Mr. Nahum Sokolow was born at Wysogrod, near Plock, in Poland, of a Hassidic family, originally settled in Cracow, and claiming descent from Rabbi Nahum Schapiro. He started going to Chedar at the age of three. When he was five, his parents removed to Plock, where his remarkable ability attracted wide attention, and at the age of ten he was renowned as a Hebrew scholar. His father wanted him to be a Rabbi, and it was only after much difficulty that he consented on the intervention of Baron Wrangel, the Governor of Plock, to allow him to take up secular studies. He married when he was 18, and settled in Makov, where his father-in-law lived, continuing his studies, and in particular acquiring a knowledge of the European languages. For a time, he travelled in Caucasasia and Bokhara as a wool-merchant.

Mr. Sokolow started writing at the age of 15, making a translation of a Hebrew Geography book. He moved to Warsaw when he was entering his twentieth year, and became a regular contributor to the Hebrew daily "Hazeфирah", of which he was afterwards editor. He was the first publicist writing political and international surveys in Hebrew in the manner of European journalism, and he soon won wide recognition and popularity. He travelled extensively abroad, and made the acquaintance of many prominent persons. He wrote travel-sketches, stories, poems, scientific treatises but mostly essays and causeries.

At first, Mr. Sokolow stood aloof from the Zionist movement, being closely associated with the Polish-language Jewish paper "Israelita" and when the question of Jewish colonisation in the Argentine came up, he supported in the "Hazeфирah" the emigration movement to that country, as an opponent of Hovevei Zionism. He soon, however, became an active adherent of the political Zionist movement, and he was one of the delegates to the First Zionist Congress called by Dr. Herzl at Basle in 1897. Thirty years after, at the commemoration of the First Congress held in 1927 in the same hall in Basle during the progress of the Fifteenth Congress, Mr. Sokolow, speaking from the platform, where sat the surviving members of the First Congress, paid a glowing tribute to the memory of Herzl and Nordau, declaring that Herzl's coming had been a miracle, the expression of the genius of the Jewish people.

Before long, Mr. Sokolow was playing a prominent part in the Zionist movement, becoming Secretary-General of the Zionist World Organisation, and editor of its central organ, the "Haolom", moving to Cologne, where the Zionist headquarters were then situated, to take up his duties. Some years later, he returned to Warsaw, resuming his position as editor of the "Hazeфирah". In 1909, he accompanied Dr. Wolffsohn, then-President of the Zionist Organisation, on a political mission to Constantinople. At the Tenth Congress in 1911 he was elected a member of the Zionist Executive.

During the War, Mr. Sokolow went to live in London, where he was associated with Dr. Weizmann and the late Dr. Tchenow in the negotiations which resulted in the issue of the Balfour Declaration. He visited the capitals of numerous countries, interviewing Prime Ministers, statesmen, and also the Pope, to obtain declarations of sympathy and support of the Jewish national aspirations and of the Balfour Declaration.

At the time of the Peace Conference, he was elected President of the Committee of Jewish Delegations, and helped in obtaining the recognition of Jewish minority rights in the Peace Treaties. He also presided over the Conference on Jewish Rights held at Zurich in 1927, and in his opening address he said: Our slogan is to defend the rights which have been guaranteed to the minorities in the international treaties. We are not afraid of the accusation that we are a world Kahal, for the public way in which we are doing our work is sufficient to destroy this legend. It is nothing remarkable for Jews to be patriots in countries where they have full rights and enjoy prosperity. What is an achievement is to be patriots in countries where Jews live in a state of constant martyrdom.

Mr. Sokolow has since 1920 been President of the Zionist Executive and has presided since 1921 at all Zionist Congresses. At the Jewish Agency Conference in 1929 he was elected Honorary Vice-President of the Jewish Agency.

ONLY NEWCOMERS TO BE AFFECTED BY LITHUANIAN ORDER EXCLUDING ALIENS FROM EMPLOYMENT DIRECTOR OF CITIZENS' PROTECTION DEPARTMENT AT MINISTRY OF INTERIOR ASSURES LITHUANIAN JEWRY: NO INTENTION OF DEPRIVING OLD RESIDENTS OF MEANS OF EARNING LIVELIHOOD: LOCAL POLICE IN PROVINCIAL PLACES INTERPRETING ORDERS AS REFERRING TO ALL WHO HAVE NO CITIZENSHIP PAPERS. JEWISH ORGAN POINTS OUT: URGES GOVERNMENT TO BE GENEROUS AND SOLVE STAATENLOSE PROBLEM BY "FOLESALE NATURALISATION OF PERSONS WHO HAVE FIRM ROOTS IN COUNTRY AND ARE CITIZENS IN ALL BUT LEGAL FORMALITIES."

Kovno, Jan. 21st. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

The circular issued to employers to see about dismissing aliens from their employment, and replacing them by Lithuanian citizens means that labour permits to enter the country will in future be issued only to such aliens who are indispensable as experts and cannot be replaced by Lithuanian citizens, and then only on condition that within a certain period they will train Lithuanian citizens to become qualified to do their particular kind of work, M. Nawakas, the Director of the Department for the Protection of Citizens at the Ministry of the Interior said to the "Yiddishe Stime" here to-day.

You speak of aliens who are going to come into the country in the future, the representative of the "Yiddishe Stime" said. But what we are interested in is what is going to happen to those aliens who are already in Lithuania, most of them for very many years. Does the circular apply to them?

The circular applies only to people coming into the country in the future and such others who have lived in Lithuania for a comparatively short time, M. Nawakas replied. As for those aliens who are living in Lithuania for a long time, and those aliens who have no citizenship (Staatenlose), we shall certainly not deprive them of their bread. These classes of aliens will be treated by us like Lithuanian citizens, and we shall make various concessions to them. In issuing labour permits we shall take every factor into account, as, for instance, if they have family ties which keep them in Lithuania, have served in the Lithuanian army, or know no other language than Lithuanian, and so forth.

Advocate Dr. Robinson and Advocate Garfunkel, former members of the Club of Jewish Deputies in the Lithuanian Parliament, strongly condemned the new order to-day. From whatever point of view the order is viewed, legal, political, or economic, Advocate Garfunkel said, it is bad. Legally, it brings up the question of how it is going to be reconciled with the numerous trading agreements into which Lithuania has entered with other countries, in most of which it is definitely laid down that the citizens of these countries are to enjoy in Lithuania the same rights in respect to trade and industry as are enjoyed by Lithuanian citizens. If German, Austrian, Latvian or other citizens are prevented from working in Lithuania, their countries will be justified in complaining that the agreements have been broken. Politically, the new order will result in repressions against Lithuanian citizens living abroad. There are large numbers of Lithuanians in Latvia and in Germany, who will suffer in consequence. Hundreds of Lithuanian families now living abroad will be ruined and will have to come back to find work in Lithuania, thus making conditions worse than they are. Economically, the overwhelming number of the aliens in Lithuania are people who have no citizenship at all, who have no country to which to go and no State which can intervene on their behalf. The new law will thus create a class of people numbering about 8,000, who will be deprived of all means of economic activity, and will have nothing left to do but go begging in the streets. Public opinion must raise its voice against such an experiment, which will bring about the ruination of thousands of families.

Most Aliens Not Displacing Anyone Because Majority Are Experts  
Opening New Branches Of Activity Which Otherwise Would Not  
Exist.

Ex-Deputy Roginski said that there were two sides to the question. It was perhaps right to stop Labour permits to aliens coming into the country at a time of economic crisis like now. But it was an altogether different matter when it came to aliens living in the country for years who have become part of its economic life. In actual fact they displace no one, because in most cases they are experts whose special knowledge enables us to open up branches of activity which otherwise would not exist. We must remember, too, that there are hundreds of thousands of Lithuanian citizens at work in other European countries and, above all, in the United States, who might be subjected to reprisals. Another important point is that among these aliens there are large numbers, who de facto, if not de jure are Lithuanian citizens.

All immigration countries are closed now, Dr. Robinson said. Where then can we expect our Staatenlose to go if we deprive them of the right to work? If they must stay here, how can we expect people to accept a position which exposes them literally to starvation? The new order has accomplished one thing, inasmuch as it has brought up in real earnest the question of naturalisation, which might otherwise have continued to drag. There should be a more liberal procedure to effect the mass-naturalisation of people who cannot produce all the necessary documentation to support their claim for citizenship, since the ordinary process of individual naturalisation is far too slow and too hide-bound with precedent to enable these people to obtain their citizenship. I estimate the number of these people at about 10,000. This is the only way in which we can avoid trouble as a result of the new order.

What M. Nawakas tells us, the "Yiddishe Stime" says in an editorial article, is somewhat reassuring, since he insists that the order affects only those aliens who are holders of foreign passports, and is aimed only against those of them who wish to come into the country, and not against those who are already resident here for many years, or those who have no citizenship anywhere, Staatenlose without any State to take up their cause.

At the same time, we must not forget the text of the official communique, the "Yiddishe Stime" goes on. It definitely notifies employers that no labour permits will be issued to aliens after January 1st., 1932, for any kind of employment. M. Nawakas says that only those aliens seeking admission to the country are affected. The official communique speaks of all aliens, that is, all people not in possession of Lithuanian citizenship papers. In the provinces, the police are interpreting it in this way. At Kovarsk, in the district of Wilkomir, the police have been going about demanding that people who have no citizenship papers, people who have lived in the country for years, should sign an undertaking that they will not take on any employment after January 1st., 1932. It can easily be imagined what a state of panic this police action has caused. It is also stated that the police are setting up a kind of Inquisition to probe into the private affairs of all inhabitants, lest it be found that a few aliens who under the new order must not do any work, and get out of it by saying that they are not working, but are living on money sent them by friends or relatives abroad, are in reality secretly at work.

The best way of solving the whole difficulty, the "Stime" concludes, would be the wholesale naturalisation of all people who have firm roots in Lithuania and are citizens in all but the legal formalities. It only requires a little generosity and goodwill on the part of the Government to solve our Staatenlose problem.

EMPLOYMENT ONLY FOR HITLERISTS: NEW MOVE IN GERMANY: EMPLOYERS DISMISSING JEWS SOCIALISTS AND DEMOCRATS AND REPLACING THEM BY MEMBERS OF HITLERIST ORGANISATION: NEW PLAN TO BREAK ANTI-HITLERIST FRONT REVEALED BY "BERLINER TAGEBLATT".

Berlin, Jan. 21st. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Every job that falls vacant must be filled by a member of the Hitlerist Party, is the new slogan of the Hitlerists, Dr. Guenther Stein reveals in the "Berliner Tageblatt". Large numbers of employers throughout the country, he says, are either of their own will or under fear of Hitlerist menaces, dismissing Jews, Socialists, Democrats and members of the trade unions and engaging Hitlerists in their place. The result, is that the Hitlerist movement is gradually occupying the labour front, and spreading unemployment and distress among its opponents, as one of the means of breaking up the forces standing in its way.

WE HAVE NOTHING AGAINST JEWS SAYS HITLERIST MINISTER: WE PREFER FULL-BLOODED JEWS TO A BASTARD BOY: WE SHALL ONLY TREAT JEWS AS ALIENS.

Berlin, Jan. 21st. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

I am not an antisemite, Dr. Franzen, the Hitlerist Minister of the Interior in Brunswick said to Dr. Hans Wehrmann, who publishes his interview in the Social Democratic organ "Vorwaerts". Personally, I have nothing against the Jews. Nor has Hitler. We prefer a full-blooded Jew a thousand times to any bastard boy. We shall simply treat the Jews as the aliens they really are. We shall place them under the aliens laws like all other aliens.

INTELLECTUALS FIGHT HITLERISM OR IT WILL KILL ALL ART AND SCIENCE FEUCHTWANGER APPEALS: NO THEATRE OR CINEMA IN GERMANY TO-DAY DARES TO PLAY ANYTHING HITLERISTS DON'T LIKE: THEY WILL ANNIHILATE EVERYTHING OF THE SPIRIT.

Berlin, Jan. 21st. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Intellectuals, close your ranks in self-preservation to fight against Hitlerism, Dr. Lion Feuchtwanger, the author of "Jew Suss" writes in an appeal he has issued to writers, artists and scientists. A first taste of what a Hitlerist dictatorship would mean, he says, is the situation created by the production of "All Quiet on the Western Front". There is no theatre or cinema in Germany to-day which dares to produce any play which the Hitlerists don't like. The Third Empire which Hitler is aiming to set up in Germany would spell the annihilation of all art and science, and of everything that is of the spirit.

JEWISH CAPITAL BEHIND LIBERIAN SLAVERY HITLERISTS ALLEGE.

Berlin, Jan. 21st. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

The revelations made by the League of Nations Commission of the existence of widespread slavery in Liberia are being exploited by the Hitlerist press to work up feeling against the Jews by alleging that the whole of the slave trade is being carried on by American Jewish capitalists. No one thought such things were possible in the Twentieth Century, the "Voelkischer Beobachter" writes, and on top of that we find that the Liberian Government in its defence states that similar conditions obtain in the neighbouring League of Nations State of Abyssinia. There is only one thing, the "Beobachter" says, that the League of Nations Commission is silent on, and that is that the entire slave trade between Africa and America is financed by American Jewish capitalists.

ROMANIAN ANTISEMITIC TERRORISTS ON TRIAL: CODREANU SAYS HE ORGANISED SECRET ORGANISATION BUT ONLY AGAINST BOLSEVI... S/MS CIRCULAR FOUND CALLING HIS CELLS TO ORGANISE ON MILITARY LINES WAS ISSUED IN 1928 AND HE HAD FORGOTTEN ALL ABOUT IT: HAD NO REAL SIGNIFICANCE NOW: CLAIMS EX-MINISTER OF INTERIOR VAYDA SAW NO DANGER IN HIS MOVEMENT AND PERMITTED CONSECRATION OF ITS BANNER AND MARCH TO BESSARABIA: CUZA'S SON HELD FOR INSTIGATING DUMITRESCU TO ASSASSINATE EDITOR OF "ADEVERUL" PROVIDING HIM WITH REVOLVER: TOTU AND DANILA ADMIT EXISTENCE OF SECRET ORGANISATION: DANILA HAD PERMISSION FROM AUTHORITIES FOR DELIVERING CULTURAL LECTURE AND USED IT FOR ANTISEMITIC PROPAGANDA.

Bucharest, Jan. 21st. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Codreanu, Totu, Danila and a natural son of Professor Cuza, who are under arrest on the charge of organising a terrorist uprising to overthrow the Government and establish a dictatorship to carry out drastic measures against the Jews, have been brought up here for a hearing before Judge Radovan, with Advocate Procop Dumitrescu appearing against them as the State Attorney. A strong force of police was stationed in the court building to keep order.

Judge Radovan opened the proceedings by reading out the act of indictment, which accuses Codreanu and his accomplices of plotting against the existing form of Government, and conducting seditious propaganda to the danger of the State, for which they are liable under Article 11, Paragraph 2 of the Law for the Protection of Public Order to sentences of imprisonment ranging from 6 months to five years, with a fine of between 10,000 and 100,000 lei.

Codreanu admitted that he had organised a secret organisation, but contended it was meant only as a counter-move against the Bolsheviks. The principal charge against him, he said, was brought on the ground of a circular which he had issued as far back as 1928, calling upon various cells of his organisation to form themselves on military lines and to prepare for a great blow. He had long forgotten all about this circular, he said, and it had no real significance now. The former Minister of the Interior, M. Vayda-Voyvod, had examined their activities and had come to the conclusion that the organisation was not harmful, and he had permitted the consecration of its banner and its march to Bessarabia.

Lofter, who was described as a natural son of Professor Cuza, and who is charged with instigating the Student Dumitrescu to make an attempt on the life of M. Socor, the editor of the "Adeverul", providing him with the revolver which he fired at M. Socor, argued that he had nothing whatever to do with Dumitrescu's act. He complained that in Borsha thousands of Jews in black caftans and black hats had demonstrated with scrolls of the law, and the authorities had done nothing to stop them.

The Judge pointed out that it was a religious gathering, and there was nothing there which the Government could regard as harmful.

Totu, who murdered the Jewish student Falik, admitted the existence of the secret organisation.

Danila admitted that he had conducted antisemitic propaganda in the Marmoreesz district, claiming that the authorities had given him permission. Cross-examination by the State Attorney brought it out that Danila, who was not then a member of the Iron Guard, had been given permission to deliver lectures on cultural affairs, and had abused his permission to conduct antisemitic propaganda. Danila complained that he had been attacked by the Jews.

The State Attorney roundly condemned the conspiratorial activities of the accused and asked that they should continue to be held under arrest. The Judge associated himself with the views expressed by the State Attorney, and issued orders for the continued arrest of the prisoners, who were thereupon taken back to Vaceresti Prison.

ANOTHER HUNDRED ROMANIAN STUDENTS EXPELLED FOR ANTISEMITIC ACTIVITY.

Bucharest, Jan. 21st., (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

The Minister of Education has published a list of the names of over a hundred students who have been expelled from the High Schools because of participation in antisemitic agitation, under the new order which says that students must not engage in political activities.



JEWISH IMMIGRATION TO PALESTINE: 446 ADMISSION CERTIFICATES TO BE  
ISSUED IN FEBRUARY BY JEWISH AGENCY,

Jerusalem, Jan. 21st. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

291 Haluzim will be admitted to Palestine in February, all labourers, who will join the existing groups in the colonies, the Jewish Agency announces here. 180 additional permits will be released for relatives of residents whose maintenance is assured, and 75 immigration certificates will be made available for Haluzim from Soviet Russia.

POLISH GOVERNMENT SUBSCRIBES £1,000 TOWARDS SHARE CAPITAL OF PALESTINE-  
POLAND IMMIGRANT BANK OPENED IN TEL AVIV.

Jerusalem, Jan. 21st. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

The Palestine-Poland Immigrant Bank was opened at Tel Aviv to-day. The Polish Government has subscribed £1,000 towards the capital of the Bank, the Warsaw Jewish Community £1,200, the Lodz Jewish Community £500, and a number of commercial firms in Poland have subscribed considerable sums. The present share capital is £10,000, but it is intended to increase it to £100,000. Dr. Hausner, a former Jewish Deputy, who is now the Polish Commercial Attaché in Palestine, is on the Board of Management of the Bank.

The Polish Government which at the same time said that it would refuse to approve the budget of any Jewish Communities including subsidies for Palestine institutions, has now changed its attitude as a result of the intervention of a delegation from the Bank.

THE JEWISH AGENCY NEGOTIATIONS WITH BRITISH GOVERNMENT: POLITICAL COM-  
MISSION OF ACTIONS COMMITTEE WAS ALLOWED ONLY TO LISTEN TO EXTRACTS  
FROM DOCUMENTS WITHOUT STUDYING ACTUAL DOCUMENTS REVISIONISTS COM-  
PLAIN: SAY ACTIONS COMMITTEE THEREFORE NOT JUSTIFIED IN DIRECTING  
CONTINUANCE OF NEGOTIATIONS: REVISIONISTS WILL SUPPORT CAMPAIGN  
FOR PALESTINE FUNDS BUT DOUBT WHETHER COLLECTED MONIES CAN BE EN-  
TRUSTED TO PRESENT MACHINERY.

London, Jan. 21st. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

The Actions Committee is not justified in giving any directions for the continuance of the negotiations with the Government, having in view the fact that the Political Commission has not been placed in possession of sufficient material. Mr. Grossman, in the name of the Revisionist World Union said at the close of the recent Actions Committee meeting in London, according to a statement issued to-day by the Revisionist head office here, in view, it says, of the dearth of information regarding this meeting of the Actions Committee. On the contrary, he continued, this Commission has been allowed only to listen to extracts from documents without studying the actual documents, the minutes of the negotiations, the memoranda of the Zionist Executive or any other relevant material. As heretofore, he said, we deny to the Zionist Executive and to the Political Commission, every right to carry on negotiations with the British Government in the name of the Zionist Organisation.

In the present circumstances, he proceeded, and having regard for the above mentioned facts, the World Union of Zionist-Revisionists is compelled to continue, with all intensity, its opposition to the present Executive and the parties supporting it. It also regards it as its primary duty fully to acquaint the Jewish public with these facts.

The Revisionists, he concluded, will, indeed, as ever, support the campaign for the collection of funds, that the work in Palestine may be saved. Nevertheless, the Revisionists are compelled to declare that they have no belief that the present situation can produce the necessary enthusiasm indispensable to the success of the campaigns. It is also doubtful whether the collected monies can be entrusted to the present machinery.

The Revisionist Union, Mr. Grossman further said, holds that the Actions Committee has no moral right to effect the further postponement of Congress, as there are no financial, political or organisational grounds justifying such a postponement. Revisionists regard the postponement as an inner-political manoeuvre, directed towards delaying the Congress until a time more favourable for the present Executive.