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PALESTINE WHITE PAPER NOT TO BE CONSIDERED BY LEAGUE OF NATIONS
COUNCIL TILL SEPTEMBER: NO EXTRAORDINARY SESSION OF MANDATES
COMMISSION TO BE HELD.

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

The British White Paper on Palestine Policy and the Hope-Simpson Report which were published in October, will not come up before the League of Nations Council till the September session, almost a year after their issue.

This is the upshot of to-day's meeting of the League of Nations Council, which adopted the Report on Mandates presented by M. Marinkovitch, the Jugo-Slavian Foreign Minister, who is this year's Rapporteur on Mandates to the Council, since the Report contains no provision for the summoning of an extraordinary session of the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League before its usual date of meeting in June, without which it is impossible for the Council to deal with these two documents earlier than September. In order that the Council should be able to consider them before September, the Mandates Commission would have had to meet in time to be able to submit its report on them to the May session of the Council, as M. Marinkovitch in his interview with the J.T.A. representative last week (given in the J.T.A. Bulletin of the 16th. inst.) suggested he might recommend to the Council. He personally thought it desirable, he said, that the Council should be able to take up the consideration of the White Paper at its next session in May, instead of delaying it until the September session, the agenda for which, he added, is already heavily loaded, apart from the date being too far removed. For what are understood to be technical reasons, however, M. Marinkovitch did not make the suggested recommendation. The calling of an extraordinary meeting of the Mandates Commission would have involved considerable difficulties, it is pointed out.

The British Government has communicated to the Council its Statement of Policy in Palestine and the Report of Sir John Hope-Simpson on Immigration, Land Settlement and Development in Palestine, M. Marinkovitch said in submitting his report. The Mandates Commission, he went on, while emphasising the importance of the two documents, decided, however, to postpone their examination until the June session, when it will have the opportunity to consider them with the assistance of the accredited representative of the Mandatory Power at the same time as the annual report on Palestine Administration for 1930.

The Report of the Mandates Commission presented to the Council also refers to this question, stating that "a few days before the opening of the session, the Commission received from the British Government two important documents dealing with Palestine (Statement of Policy by His Majesty's Government, October 1930 - Cmd. 3692. Report by Sir John Hope Simpson on Immigration, Land Settlement and Development in Palestine, 1930 - Cmd. 3686). As stated by the Chairman at the public meeting on opening this session, the agenda did not include the examination of the annual report on Palestine: these documents reached the members of the Commission too late for their perusal. The Commission decided to postpone the consideration of these documents until its next session, when it will have an opportunity to examine them with the assistance of the accredited representative of the mandatory Power at the same time as the annual report".

Relations Between British Government And Mandates Commission:

British Observations In Reply To Mandates Commission's Report On Palestine Implied Neither More Nor Less Than Censure Of Mandates Commission For Having Failed To Observe Rules Of Common Courtesy: "Protest Against Method Of Discussion Which Could Obviously Not Be Accepted" Says Statement Expressing "Unanimous Feelings Of Commission".

The minutes of the last session of the Permanent Mandates Commission, which have just been released according to procedure, for the League's Council meeting, contain a full report of the discussions which took place at the meeting on the Observations made by the British Government in reply to the Report of the Mandates Commission on the Palestine outbreak of 1929.

Mr. Van Rees had expressed the opinion that it would be inexpedient, and apparently, in his view, superfluous, to examine the British note in detail, M. Orts, one of the members of the Commission said. On this point he would fall in with the judgment of his colleague, but there were two allegations made in the note to which, in his view, attention must nevertheless be drawn, since otherwise the reputation of the Mandates Commission would suffer. These allegations were as follows: The note said that the Mandates Commission's attitude to the findings of the Shaw Commission was "the more striking when contrasted with the fact that at the same time criticisms taken from a Jewish memorandum (which reached the mandatory Power too late for an accompanying comment to be made upon it) have been adopted, and when it is freely admitted by the Commission that account has been taken of criticisms from various sources upon which also no opportunity of comment could be open to the mandatory Power". This implied neither more nor less than a censure of the Mandates Commission for having failed to observe the rules of common courtesy. The mandatory Government said that it had not had time to reply to the memorandum from the Jewish Agency. The accredited representative, however, had been warned at the second meeting that the Mandates Commission would consider the memorandum and had used the following terms: The memorandum was worthy of consideration and the Mandates Commission was perfectly entitled to consider it", and had added that: "The accredited representatives were prepared to reply to any statements in the memorandum".

There was equally little justification for the charge made by the mandatory Power against the Mandates Commission of having taken into account criticisms on which the former had had no opportunity of making observations, or which, as the British note stressed, "His Majesty's Government had insufficient opportunity of rebutting, or in some cases none at all". Contrary to the arguments advanced by the mandatory Power, the Mandates Commission had therefore used no document and no information on which the accredited representatives of the Mandatory Power had not had an opportunity of expressing their opinion. The members of the Mandates Commission owed it to themselves, he said, not to let the present session go by - the first since the publication of the British note of August 2nd. - without recording in the Minutes a protest against a method of discussion which could obviously not be accepted.

M. Van Rees, Vice-Chairman of the Commission, observed that the Commission's impartiality was the only point with which he had dealt and with which, for reasons there was no need to state, it had been possible for him to deal at the Council. He considered that on this point the Council had entirely met the wishes of the Commission. If, however, the latter desired to examine in detail the British Government's reply to the Mandates Commission's report, M. Van Rees would be obliged to supplement M. Orts' very significant observations with other objections which would strengthen them, bearing not only on the particular point which he had raised but on the British comments as a whole. He persisted in thinking, however, that it was neither expedient nor absolutely necessary to do so. He ventured to propose that the Commission should decide to refrain from examining the comments.

The Chairman, the Marquis Theodoli, said he agreed to the proposal suggested by M. Orts. It would suffice if his statement was recorded in the Minutes as expressing the unanimous feelings of the Commission. To this the Commission agreed.

MR. SOKOLOV'S SERVICES ARE WOVEN INTO FABRIC OF JEWISH HISTORY AND HE STANDS NOW AS MASTER AND TEACHER OF GENERATIONS OF JEWS AMONG WHOM I COUNT MYSELF DR. WEIZMANN WRITES IN MESSAGE ON MR. SOKOLOV'S SEVENTIETH BIRTHDAY: TRIBUTE GATHERING HELD AT MR. SOKOLOV'S HOME: POLISH GOVERNMENT SENDS MESSAGE OF CONGRATULATION THROUGH LONDON AMBASSADOR: MEETING IN BERLIN.

London, Jan. 23rd. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Mr. Sokolov's services are woven into the fabric of Jewish history, and he stands now as the master and teacher of generations of Jews, among whom I have the privilege to count myself, Dr. Ch. Weizmann writes in a message of congratulation to Mr. Sokolov on his seventieth birthday which occurs to-day, appearing in the forthcoming issue of the "New Judea", the official organ of the Zionist Organisation.

It is extremely difficult for me to congratulate Mr. Nahum Sokolov adequately on his seventieth birthday, Dr. Weizmann says. If I am to speak of him it is almost as though I were to speak of myself; so closely were we bound up in our work for the National Home in the course of these sixteen critical years. May many years of fruitful life be given to him to continue his distinguished record of services, and his heart's work.

In a generation like ours, when the number of writers, diplomats, leaders and orators are on the increase, but Talmudei Chochamim are diminishing, Sokolov stands out, in addition to all else, as the great Talmud Chocham, Rabbi Mayer Berlin, the leader of the Mizrachi Organisation writes. May his days be lengthened and his influence continue to extend so that he remain the example for all to see and learn.

Sokolov deserves well of his people, says a message from Dr. Hexter, member of the Jewish Agency Executive. On his seventieth birthday I would like to wish him many more years of health, which I know he will devote, with the same success and affection, to our common cause.

To the younger generation of Zionists, Professor Brodetsky has written, Mr. Sokolov's life and activity are a permanent source of inspiration and encouragement. His wisdom in council and energy in the practical tasks of our movement are a guide and example which we must strive to follow. May he remain for many years to come the Grand Old Man of the Zionist movement, old in experience, but perennially young in action.

This morning representatives of the Zionist Organisation, the English Zionist Federation, and many other organisations visited Mr. Sokolov at his home here, and paid tribute to him on the occasion of his seventieth birthday. Mr. Harry Sacher, Dr. M. D. Eder, Rev. J. K. Goldblum, and others spoke.

The Polish Ambassador in London, M. Skirmunt, a former Polish Foreign Minister, sent a telegram on behalf of the Polish Government, expressing to Mr. Sokolov "Heartly congratulations and best wishes for many more years of fruitful work". Dr. Litauer, the London editor of the Polish Telegraphic Agency P.A.T. has also on behalf of the Polish Press sent a message of congratulation to Mr. Sokolov as an old colleague in Polish journalism.

Berlin, Jan. 23rd. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

A meeting in honour of Mr. Sokolov's birthday was held here to-day, addressed by Herr Kurt Blumenfeld, Dr. Robert Welth, Herr Oscar Wolfberg, of the Mizrachi, and other Zionist leaders in Germany. Tributes were paid to Mr. Sokolov's great services to the Zionist cause and to his important work for the revival of Hebrew literature and journalism.

THOUSANDS ATTEND MOHAMED ALI FUNERAL IN JERUSALEM: POLICE ROUND UP COMMUNISTS AS PRECAUTION AGAINST DISTURBANCES: DAY PASSES QUIETLY: JEWISH AGENCY SENDS MESSAGE OF CONDOLENCE TO FAMILY AND TO MOSLEMS THROUGHOUT WORLD.

Jerusalem, Jan. 23rd. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The funeral of Mohamed Ali, the famous Indian Moslem leader, who died recently in London, and was brought here for burial in the Mosque of Omar, took place to-day without incident.

There had been fears that agitators might utilise the presence of so many people in Jerusalem for the funeral to stir up trouble, and last night, the police as a precautionary measure rounded up the Communists here and made 26 arrests.

It was a brilliant day, and over 5,000 people had gathered in the neighbourhood of the station to await the arrival of the body. Colonel Mavrogadoti, the Chief of Police, headed the procession to the Mosque of Omar. Thousands of people followed in the procession and thousands more lined the streets and crowded on the roofs of the houses along the route. Portraits of Mohamed Ali in native dress were on sale everywhere.

The tomb is situated in a fifteenth century chamber to the north of the Wailing Wall, at some distance from it, a proposal which had been made to use a chamber directly overlooking the Wailing Wall being vetoed. None of the Jews invited to the funeral attended, and there were very few Christians present.

The Jewish Agency sent a message of sympathy to Shaukat Ali, Mohamed Ali's brother and colleague in the leadership of the Indian Moslems (they were always spoken of together as the Ali brothers), expressing its sincere condolences with the family, and with the Moslems throughout the world on the grievous loss they have sustained in Mohamed Ali's death. We wish to extend our respectful sympathy to the co-religionists of the dead leader, the message said.

ROUMANIAN ANTISEMITIC TERRORIST ON TRIAL: DUMITRESCU REFUSES TO TELL COURT WHO GAVE HIM REVOLVER: MAKES LONG RHETORICAL STATEMENT ON ROUMANIAN PATRIOTISM REVEALS HE WAS ARRESTED AS INCRIMINATED IN BORSHA FIRE BEING AFTERWARDS ACQUITTED: PLEA BY HIS COUNSEL TO HAVE TRIAL TRANSFERRED TO JURY: REFUSED BY COURT: PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED TILL FEBRUARY FOR FURTHER INVESTIGATION.

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

Constantin Dumitrescu, the Galatz student who made an attempt recently on the life of M. Socor, the editor of the "Adeverul", launched into a long rhetorical speech on the greatness of the Roumanian national ideal, to which he said he had been attached for a long time, although he had not previously participated in the activities of any terrorist organisations, when his trial was opened here to-day before Judge Stoenescu. After the act of indictment had been read, the Judge said that the accused was before the court on a charge of illegal possession of arms and attempted murder.

He then asked Dumitrescu whether he had anything to say.

In the course of his statement which followed, Dumitrescu revealed that he had been arrested last July as one of those incriminated in the Borsha fire but had been acquitted after two months, saying that he had been found innocent.

He had a grudge against the "Adeverul", he said, because it was conducting an anti-Nationalist campaign against the leaders of the patriotic organisations, calling upon the Government to take repressive measures against his friends and himself, because of their propaganda, by which they were trying to do good to the peasants and release them from Jewish oppression. For that reason he had decided to kill Socor, whom he regarded as a traitor to Roumania's national cause.

The Judge asked Dumitrescu where he had got the revolver. Dumitrescu replied that he would not say, ~~unless the person who had given him the revolver would come into court and say so himself.~~

The Judge then pointed out that there were several discrepancies between Dumitrescu's statement to the court now and his statement before the examining judge immediately after his arrest. Dumitrescu said that this could be explained by the fact that at the first hearing, he had simply said "yes" to everything he was asked, because he had not wanted to be kept under a long examination, and he had thought that in that way he would get it over quickly.

Dumitrescu's Counsel, at this point, rose to argue that the court had no jurisdiction in the case and to ask that Dumitrescu should be tried before a jury. (Apparently believing that a jury would be more lenient and likely to acquit him, as juries have acquitted others of the antisemitic leaders at various times, even after actual murder, as in the case of Codreanu after he had killed the Prefect of Jassy, and in the case of Totu after he had killed the Jewish student Falik).

The court dismissed the application, however, after hearing further argument on its behalf.

M. Socor, who was then called as a witness, said that Dumitrescu had stated that Professor Guza's son, Lofter, had instigated him, and had given him the revolver, and also a sum of money to go and kill him. He had afterwards withdrawn that statement, however, saying that it was not true.

Lofter, himself, and also Totu, who were then called (both of them are under arrest together with Codreanu and others on the charge of plotting to overthrow the Government by force of arms and establish an antisemitic dictatorship), denied that they were in any close association with Dumitrescu. They admitted that they knew that he was a Nationalist.

The Jews of Marmoresz always shouted that a pogrom was being organised, they said, as soon as a Roumanian came into the district.

At this point, the proceedings were adjourned, and after some time, it was announced that they would not be resumed till the early part of February, in order to enable the prosecution to produce the evidence that the leaders of the antisemitic terrorist organisation had instigated Dumitrescu to make the attempt on M. Socor's life.

ROUMANIAN GOVERNMENT'S REPEATED PROMISES TO REGULATE CITIZENSHIP QUESTION NOT BEEN KEPT DEPUTY LANDAU COMPLAINS IN CHAMBER WITHOUT RECEIVING REPLY FROM GOVERNMENT SIDE: BILL WAS AGAIN PROMISED IN KING'S MESSAGE IN OPENING PARLIAMENT HE RECALLS.

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

Why has the Government still not brought in the Bill for the regulation of the question of Nationality in Roumania, which it promised again in the message from the Throne delivered by the King at the last opening of Parliament, Deputy Landau asked on behalf of the Club of Jewish Deputies, in an interpellation which he presented to-day in the Chamber.

There are tens of thousands of Jewish families in Roumania, he said, who are looking forward with anxiety to this law to give them the rights of citizenship. If the matter is not settled by April, he suggested, thousands of them will find themselves having to do four years' military service. He urged the Minister of Justice to treat the question as one of urgency, but no reply was returned to him from the Government side.

The Roumanian Nationality Law.

.. The present Roumanian Nationality Law, which was enacted in February 1924, has ever since its enactment been the subject of strong complaint by the Jewish population of Roumania and by the various Jewish organisations, like the Joint Foreign Committee, the Committee of Jewish Delegations, now the Council for the Protection of Jewish Minority Rights, the American Jewish Committee, and the American Jewish Congress, which regard it as a direct infraction of the Roumanian Minorities Treaty. Negotiations on this subject have been conducted with the various Roumanian Governments by the Joint Foreign Committee since June 1924, and Mr. Lucien Wolf stated in one of his reports that although the previous Roumanian Governments contested the Jewish view of the illegality of the Nationality Law, they made many definite promises that it should at least be so applied as not to deprive anyone of his national rights. These promises, however, were not fulfilled. He estimated that in the Bukovina alone the number of Jews who have been deprived of all national rights through the operation of the Nationality Law is fourteen thousand, while in Transylvania and Bessarabia a large additional number are in the same situation. These are supplemented by many Christian inhabitants who are suffering in a like manner.

At one time, the Joint Foreign Committee invited the Roumanian Government to take the initiative in submitting the Law to the Permanent Court of International Justice, in order to obtain from that body an avis consultatif as to the concordance of that Law with the Treaty obligations of the Roumanian State. M. Duca, the Foreign Minister then, however, expressed his desire for a direct settlement without the intervention of the League of Nations or the Permanent Court of International Justice. Mr. Wolf told the Board of Deputies that it was true that the Law is a violation of the minority Treaty, but it was adopted on the assumption that there exists a conflict between the Treaty of St. Germain and the National Minorities Treaty of Versailles, and legal proceedings in this direction would be a difficult and lengthy process and might lead to no results.

The Joint Foreign Committee pointed out at the same time that the view of the Roumanian Government on the Nationality question affected the whole group of Treaties to which the Roumanian Minorities Treaty belongs, and which constitute a Charter of Liberty for many millions of otherwise helpless persons throughout Central and Eastern Europe. The act of the Roumanian Government, it said, is calculated to create a precedent which might easily render all these Treaties null and void.

The question also engaged the attention of the Committee of Jewish Delegations, which, in one of its reports, stated that about 15 per cent. to 18 per cent. of the Jewish population of the province of Bukovina, between 15,000 and 18,000 people, were deprived of citizenship rights by the Law. The Committee, it said, had prepared the necessary materials and was taking action regarding it, both on its own account and through the American Jewish Congress.

Deputy Landau and other Jewish Deputies have constantly raised the question in Parliament. In January 1929, M. Junian, the Minister of Justice, promised Deputy Landau, in the Chamber, that he was about to introduce a Bill which would satisfactorily regulate the Nationality question. M. Junian resigned from the Cabinet after a time. His successor, M. Nitulescu, repeated the assurance, promising that he would introduce the Bill at the beginning of the Autumn session. Meanwhile King Carol returned to Roumania, and M. Junian again became Minister of Justice, and when the King reopened the new session of Parliament in November, a promise to introduce a Bill to amend the Nationality Law was included in the Speech from the Throne, as a special assurance to the Club of Jewish Deputies, it was stated.

THIRTY DEPUTIES BACK BILL ASKING FOR MORE EXTENSIVE RIGHTS FOR
PRIVATE SCHOOLS IN ROUMANIA: WOULD GIVE WIDER SCOPE TO JEWISH
SCHOOLS TEACHING IN YIDDISH AND HEBREW.

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

A bill for the amendment of the existing Education Law in respect to private schools under which they would be given more extensive rights, abolishing, in particular, the present restriction against the pupils taking examinations in their mother tongue, has been introduced into the Chamber by Deputy Landau, on behalf of the Club of Jewish Deputies. The bill, which bears the signatures of thirty Deputies backing it (the Jewish Club consists of only three Deputies and one Senator) provides also for the establishment of Teachers' Seminaries out of funds supplied by the State, or at least by the special initiative of the State. The bill aims in general to improve the status of the private schools, which would give a much wider scope to the Jewish private schools, in which Yiddish or Hebrew is used as the language of instruction.

With regard to the educational work of the Jews, Professor Costacescu, the Minister of Education, said in Parliament a few months back in reply to a motion on the question put by Deputy Landau, there are many points to which we shall give effect, according to our financial possibilities. But at present we haven't the money to do it. It is easy, Deputy Landau, he said, to come here and demand a teachers' seminary, but if you think, you will find that there are no trained teachers for it, that there is no proper building available, and that there is no money. What is to be done? It is easy to make promises, but we cannot carry them into effect. I assure you that we have the best intentions, because, after all, it is in the interests also of the State that the minority schools should be provided with good teachers, and that proper instruction should be given there. But we cannot do these things now. We shall do what we can as far as our finances will permit. I have already said that we ought to establish a Jewish Teachers' Seminary in Kishineff, which will supply teachers to those schools in which Yiddish is the language of instruction.

With regard to Article 71 which Deputy Landau has mentioned several times, we want to give effect to it ourselves, not only because we are told to do so in Paragraph 10 of the Peace Treaty of Paris, but because we consider it a question of justice in respect to the minorities. But we are encountering many difficulties - not from the Jews, it is true - in establishing in which district there are compact masses of minorities. But we are gradually giving effect to this clause, and I want to assure the minorities that by degrees we shall attain to the correct proportion and numbers of the schools due to them.

Then there is the question of authorisations. I want to prevent the schools being converted into commercial enterprises trading in certificates. That would do harm to the cause of education. I am therefore granting authorisations only to such schools where I am assured that the schools will not be turned into a certificate factory.

The existing Education Law was enacted in 1925, under the Liberal Government, when Professor Anghelescu was Minister of Education. Jewish representatives urged at the time that the language of instruction in the Jewish schools should be Hebrew or Yiddish. Professor Anghelescu replied to one deputation that he did not regard the Jews as a minority, but as Roumanians of the Jewish Faith. Notwithstanding this, however, he would agree to Jewish subjects being taught in Jewish schools in Hebrew, on condition that Roumanian was the principal language of instruction. He also declared in Parliament that some of the Jewish Secondary schools were issuing matriculation certificates after only a few months' tuition, thus enabling half-educated people to enter Universities abroad, where they were responsible for causing injury to Roumania's reputation in regard to the standard of teaching.

SHECHITA TO BE PROHIBITED IN THURINGIA: HITLERIST BILL SECURES MAJORITY.

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

The Legislative Commission of the Thuringian Diet has decided in favour of the prohibition of Shechita in the State. The Hitlerists, the Agricultural League and the Economic Party, which constitute the Coalition Government, all voted for prohibition, while the other parties abstained. The Bill for the prohibition of Shechita is accordingly assured of a majority when it comes up in the Diet in plenary session.

There had been a crisis in the Government over the question (reported in the J.T.A. Bulletin of the 16th. inst.) because the Agricultural League and the Economic Party refused to vote for the prohibition of Shechita. The Hitlerists threatened that in that case they would leave the Coalition Government; which deprived in that way of its majority, would have to resign, and go to the country. The Hitlerists were confident that they would be returned with a larger number of seats and perhaps be enabled to form an independent Government.

Something similar happened some months ago in Coburg, where the City Council dismissed a worker in the Municipal Slaughtering House who belonged to the Hitlerist Party, because he had beaten a Jewish butcher. The Hitlerists, who held the balance of power on the Council, as they do in the Thuringian Diet, forced a new election, in which they were returned with an independent majority. At the first meeting of the new Council, the dismissed employee, who attended wearing Hitlerist uniform, was publicly and triumphantly reinstated.

A decision for the prohibition of Shechita was adopted in the early part of this month also by the Special Commission in charge of this question in the Parliament of the Free City of Bremen.

J.EWS IN THURINGIA: HITLERIST MINISTER OF FINE ARTS DISMISSES JEWISH ARTISTS FROM WEIMAR NATIONAL THEATRE.

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

Dr. Frick, the Hitlerist leader, who is Minister of the Interior and of Education and Fine Arts in the Thuringian Government, has followed up his recent dismissal (reported in the J.T.A. Bulletin of the 14th. inst.) of Herr Praetorius, the conductor of the world-famous National Theatre at Weimar, because his wife is a Jewess, by dismissing to-day seven Jewish artists who were engaged at the Theatre, among them Walter Favre, the tenor, Madame Gerda Wolfsohn, one of the principal singers, Madame Sarah Jankelov, the mistress of the ballet, Madame Teich, who wrote plays for the theatre and one of the principal actors, Herr Divolt.

JEWISH STUDENTS BEATEN AT HEIDELBERG.

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

Jewish students were beaten to-day at the famous Heidelberg University by Hitlerist students, who had been holding a protest demonstration against the action of the authorities in dissolving the students' committee. The Hitlerists were led by one of the Hitlerist members of the Heidelberg City Council, named Abendroth.

Police who were called into the University building to put a stop to the outbreak, used their rubber cudgels on the Hitlerists, and drove them out of the University grounds.

COMPULSORY SUNDAY CLOSING MOVE IN ENGLAND.

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

Production of Monday's issue of your paper involves Sunday labour and artificers, workmen, and labourers are employed by you on Sunday, Mr. R. H. Cox, has written in a letter addressed on behalf of the Sunday Games and Freedom League to a number of newspapers. As you will be aware, the Sunday Observance Act of 1677 prohibits such workmen from following their ordinary calling on Sundays and by so acting they are infringing the provisions of the statute in question and you are guilty of aiding and abetting such workmen to commit the offence. I shall be glad to hear that you will stop the practice of employing such workmen on Sundays and so conform to the present legal position. If not I am desired by my committee to instruct our solicitor to apply for summonses against both you and your workmen for breach of the statute.

Mr. G. A. Isaacs, M.P. (not a Jew) has introduced a Sunday Observance (Amendment) Bill into the House of Commons on behalf of the Society of West End Theatre Managers, to legalise the opening of places of amusement on Sundays, which was recently ruled by the King's Bench Divisional Court to be illegal.

The appeal of the Theatre and Music Halls Committee of the London Country Council which was involved in that action, against the decision of the Court holding them to have acted illegally in permitting Sunday cinema shows within their area is in to-day's list for the Court in which Lords Justices Scrutton, Greer and Slesser are sitting.

JEWISH ART EXHIBITION IN LONDON.

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

Many Jewish art treasures will be included in an exhibition of the art of six nations which will be opened on Monday next at the International Art Galleries, in aid of the Invalid Children's Association. Mr. Lionel de Rothschild and Mrs. M. S. Salomon are among the honorary organisers of the exhibition, the others including the Marchioness of Hartington, the Marchioness of Titchfield and the Viscountess Scarsdale. Miss M. Jessel is Honorary Secretary.

Mr. Salomon's collection, which will be for the first time open for view to the general public, is valued at £600,000, and includes some sixteen hundred exhibits of Torah crowns and candlesticks for Chanuka and Sabbath, worked in gold and silver and decorated with precious stones, lamps and incense burners, Torah pointers and Kiddush cups. Some of the illuminated prints and Bible bindings and prayer books are stated to be the only copies still in existence, and come from Spain and Holland dating back to the sixteenth century.

The "Apollo" Art Journal writes: To most people it will come as a surprise that there is such a thing as Jewish Art at all, or ever was, the prevailing notion being that the Jewish faith forbade the making of images or the representation of human forms, nor do they know that there are in use many ritual articles which can vie for beauty and preciousness with any used in the services of the Christian Church.

Mr. Salomon's Judaica, which he hopes will ultimately find a home in a national museum in Palestine, are not to be seen easily, the "Manchester Guardian" says, and his exhibition is an opportunity not to be missed.

MR. HERMAN BERNSTEIN SIGNS TREATY FOR U.S. GOVERNMENT.

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

Mr. Herman Bernstein, the well-known Jewish journalist, who is now U.S. Minister to Albania, has just signed the Treaty of Naturalisation between Albania and the United States, in the name of President Hoover. The Albanian Prime Minister, M. Evangheli signed for King Zog.

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