

(Cable and Mail Despatches)
 Issued by the
 JEWISH TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY, LTD.

1udgate House,
 107/111, Fleet Street,
 London, E.C.4.

Telegrams: Jewcorrau London.
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Vol. XII. No.30.

6 pages.

4th. Feb., 1931.

HAIFA TO BE TERMINUS OF IRAQ OIL PIPE-LINE: CONVENTION BETWEEN PALESTINE GOVERNMENT AND IRAQ PETROLEUM COMPANY PUBLISHED: DURATION FOR SEVENTY YEARS AFTER WHICH RIGHTS IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AND FIXTURES BECOME PROPERTY OF PALESTINE GOVERNMENT FREE OF CHARGE: CONVENTION MAY HOWEVER BE EXTENDED OR RENEWED: IN CONSIDERATION OF BENEFIT WHICH COUNTRY WILL DERIVE CONVENTION SAYS GOVERNMENT DESIRES TO FACILITATE UNDERTAKING: COMPANY UNDERTAKES TO EMPLOY LOCAL LABOUR BUT MAY IMPORT LABOUR IF LOCAL SUPPLY INSUFFICIENT: MAY CONSTRUCT OWN PORTS RAILWAYS AND ROADS AND GOVERNMENT WILL LEASE IT STATE LANDS ON NOMINAL RENT AND EXPROPRIATE PRIVATE LANDS: COMPANY MAY PROVIDE OWN POLICE EDUCATION SANITATION AND OTHER SERVICES.

Jerusalem, Feb. 2nd. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

A five-thousand word convention regulating the transit of the mineral oils of the Iraq Petroleum Company through Palestine territory signed on January 5th. by the High Commissioner, Sir John Chancellor, and Mr. J. Skliros, on behalf of the Company, is published in the "Official Gazette" here to-day.

In consideration of the benefits which the country will derive, the Government desires to facilitate the undertaking, the convention says, and goes on to provide as follows:

The oil pipe-line will terminate on the Acre Bay area (also known as the Haifa Bay area) extending along the Palestine coast from Haifa to Acre), the duration of the convention being for seventy years.

No works may be erected on any places of religious worship or of antiquity. The Company's products, if marketed locally, will be subject to the same duties as imports. But special facilities will be granted in view of the exceptional nature of the undertaking, for loading and unloading ships by day or night and on public holidays. The Company's ships will obtain reduced rates on cranes and wharfage, and the Company will be entitled to construct its own ports. Specially reduced railway rates are granted in view of the large tonnage and passenger traffic, and the Company may construct its own railways and roads.

The Company undertakes to employ local labour, but is allowed to import labour if the local supply is insufficient.

The Company is exempted from property or income tax. The Government undertakes to lease on a nominal rent State lands, and to expropriate private lands. The Company will require normal protection to be given for the undertaking and the Company's employees.

The Company is allowed to provide at its own cost for education, police, sanitation, water, light and other services, ordinarily provided by the local authority.

At the expiration of the concession at the end of seventy years, all rights, immovable property and fixtures will become the property of the Government, free of charge, unless the concession is extended for a further period or is renewed. The convention may be cancelled if the necessary agreements with other countries through which the pipe-line passes are not completed within the course of three years.

Government Reticence About Details Of Agreement When Signature Was Reported Month Ago: Matter Very Delicate High Official Told J.T.A.: Rivalry Between Palestine And Syria For Iraq Oil Port: Suggestion That Pipe-Line May Be Taken To Two Ports - One In Palestine And One In Syria: Negotiations Between Iraq Government And Iraq Petroleum Company: Petition To League Of Nations By British Oil Development Company That Iraq Petroleum Company Is Not Developing Oil Fields And Asking For Annulment Of Its Concession: British Government Reply Repudiates Charge: Mandates Commission Decides To Request League's Council To Enquire Of British Mandatory Government Whether Judicial Authority Exists Competent To Pass Upon Matter.

The fact that an agreement between the Palestine Government and the Iraq Petroleum Company had been signed, fixing Haifa as the terminus of the Iraq oil pipe-line was reported from Jerusalem in the J.T.A. Bulletin of January 10th. Palestine Government circles were extremely reticent, however, about confirming the report or giving details, and a high Palestine Government official told the J.T.A. that the matter was extremely delicate and that a statement was impossible for a little time.

In November, the Under-Secretary for the Colonies stated in reply to a question in the House of Commons that no agreement had yet been reached with regard to the proposed pipe-line from the Iraq oil fields to the Mediterranean coast. There was at the time a suggestion that there might be bifurcation, with one pipe-line debouching at Haifa and another at Alexandretta, in French Syria, and in reply to a further question on this particular point, the Government stated that if bifurcation takes place, the cost will naturally fall upon the Company which builds the pipe-line.

Last October, the Prime Minister of Iraq, Nuri Pasha, issued a statement on the negotiations which he had conducted during his stay in London from which he had just returned, with the representative of the Iraq Petroleum Company. A complete understanding, it was stated, was reached on all disputed questions except one point, which related to the annual royalty. But there was a certain measure of agreement between the demands made by the Iraq Government and the proposals of the Company. In a later official communique issued last month, the Iraq Government stated that the Prime Minister had since been informed by cable that Mr. Skliros (the signatory to the present convention with the Palestine Government) had been deputed by the Company to settle outstanding matters. It appears, the statement said, that the Company is prepared to afford all facilities towards reaching an agreement.

At the last meeting of the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations held in Geneva in November, a petition was considered from the British Oil Development Company of London, contending that the development of Iraq's oil fields is not being served by the concession to the Iraq Petroleum Company, and in support of the Company's contention, the petition pointed to an article written in a French financial paper by Sir Henry Deterding, the General Managing Director of the Royal Dutch Petroleum Company, whose interests in the Iraq Petroleum Company are well known, in which he said that "in France's interest it might be well to raise the question whether the oil of Mesopotamia should not rather serve as a reserve for the future, and whether it is wise to squander this reserve as quickly as possible, as would be the case if France, out of three-quarters of the total threw a quarter upon the market".

The petition further contended that the concession held by the Iraq Petroleum Company was null and void, on the ground that certain obligations had not been carried out by it. The case of my Company in a nut-shell, the petition concluded, is as follows: The policy of the Iraq Petroleum Company is not consistent with the immediate development of the oil fields of Iraq. As their concession is now no longer in existence there is nothing to prevent the Iraq Government granting a concession to the British Oil Development Company, an influential Company which is ready and willing to develop the oil fields of Iraq without delay.

Iraq Petroleum Company Already Expended £3,500,000 In Developing Oil Resources And Carried Out Drilling Programme More Than 5 1/2 Times Greater Than Required Of Them By Convention British Government Reply Says: Expenditure Not Yet Led And Cannot Lead For Some Time To Receipts Of Appreciable Revenue And Such Position Cannot Be Reconciled With Alleged Policy Of Calculated Inaction: Matter Of Public Knowledge M. Rappard Points Out That Mandatory Power Has Interests In Iraq Petroleum Company And Consequently Strongest Reasons For Not Exposing Itself Even To Shadow Of Suspicion.

The British Government, in its reply to the petition, argued that the complete text of Sir Henry Detording's article showed that the purpose of the article was to discourage the French Government from using the French share of the oil to be extracted from Iraq to assist small importing firms to compete in the markets of France with the powerful oil concerns, and was not written, as the petition of the British Oil Development Company suggested, as part of a general recommendation for retarding the development of the oil resources of Iraq. Upon this article being brought to the attention of the Board of the Iraq Petroleum Company, the British Government further said, they reaffirmed in a formal minute that their policy was to bring the Iraq fields to commercial production as early as possible.

As to the argument that the concession granted to the Turkish Petroleum Company, now the Iraq Petroleum Company has become null and void by reason of certain acts or omissions on the part either of that Company or of the Iraq Government, the British Government proceeded, the Government can see nothing to bear this out. In the opinion of His Majesty's Government, the best evidence that the charge against the Iraq Petroleum Company is wholly unfounded, and that the policy of the Company is and has been one of early and full exploitation, is to be found in the fact that the Company have already expended some £3,500,000 in testing and developing the oil resources of Iraq, and have carried out a drilling programme more than five and a half times greater than that required of them by their Convention with the Iraq Government. This heavy expenditure has not yet led and cannot for some time lead to the receipt of any appreciable revenue. Such a position, the British reply concluded, can scarcely be reconciled with a policy of calculated inaction as attributed to them by the British Oil Development Company.

Following consideration of the petition and the British reply, the Mandates Commission of the League of Nations decided to request the Council of the League to enquire of the Mandatory Power whether there exists a judicial authority competent to pass upon the matter which forms the subject of the British Oil Development Company's Petition.

The Rapporteur on the question, M. Rappard, pointed out in the course of the discussion that it is a matter of public knowledge that the mandatory Power has interests in the Iraq Petroleum Company, and in consequence, as its accredited representative had said, it had the strongest reasons for not exposing itself even to a shadow of suspicion.

Should the reply of the Mandatory Power to the question whether or not the petition of the British Oil Development Company can be dealt with by an Iraq or a British court be in the negative, the resolution of the Mandates Commission moved by M. Rappard and adopted by the Mandates Commission says, the Commission reserves its right to examine the petition, basing its action on the duty incumbent upon it to see that the policy pursued in the territories under Mandate is in conformity with the interests of the inhabitants. If on the other hand, it appears that the petitioners can have recourse to a court, the Commission desires to reserve its views until the decision of that court has been made known to it.

Six members of the Commission voted for the proposal, two abstained and two voted against the proposal.

French Claims Backed By Syrian Population: Lebanese Parliament's Declaration That Establishment Of Mosul Pipe-Line Terminus In Palestine Would Exclude French Mandated Territories From Participation In Exploitation Of Oil Concession And Ruin Beirut Port: The Prospect Of Haifa Becoming Entrepot Of East: An Old Zionist Dream.

The French Government, in its efforts to secure a point on the Syrian coast as the terminus of the Iraq pipe-line, has had behind it the feeling of the population of Syria. The Lebanese Chamber of Deputies, at one time adopted a formal resolution, declaring that the establishment of the Mosul pipe-line terminus in Palestine would exclude the French Mandated territories from participation in the exploitation of the oil concession, and would mean the ruin of the Syrian port of Beirut.

French interests base their claim on the San Remo Agreement, by which they undertook to grant transport facilities through Syria, in pressing the demand that the pipe-line should be laid to Alexandretta on the Syrian coast. It has been pointed out in this connection that from a commercial standpoint the French proposal has in its favour the fact that it would effect a saving of over a hundred miles in pipeline, but on the other hand, once initial expenditure has been made and the line laid, the all-important question is upkeep and guarding the line, and in this regard the line to Haifa has to recommend it the fact that it would be laid through open country in Iraq and Palestine and could be easily controlled.

The laying of the Iraq oil-pipe line to Haifa, the building of the Haifa Harbour, which is now in progress, and the contemplated building of the Haifa-Baghdad Railway, which is understood to be imminent, will make the Haifa Bay area in Palestine, it is believed, an important industrial and commercial centre, with warehouses and factories growing up around the Harbour, and a big agricultural hinterland all along the Haifa Bay area able to meet the needs of this growing entrepot of the East, which authorities claim it is bound to become.

Most of the land of the Haifa Bay area, along the coast between Haifa and Acre, is in the possession of the Jewish National Fund, which acquired a large tract about two years ago. Zionists have since the earliest days of the movement placed great hopes in the development of this area, and Dr. Herzl, in his "Old-New Land" dwells on this part of Palestine (Haifa, Carmel and Haifa Bay) as being of special importance.

When the Palestine Guarantee Loan of £4,500,000 was voted by Parliament in 1926, Mr. Amery, then Colonial Secretary, dwelt in the course of his speech on the natural advantages of Haifa for becoming one of the great harbours of the Middle East. The building of the Haifa Harbour (which is being carried out under the provision made in the Palestine Loan) Mr. Amery said, would enable a great development to take place not only in Palestine, but perhaps throughout the whole Middle East, and, he added, I am not excluding the possibility of railway development from Haifa across to Iraq.

Sir John Hope Simpson, in his report of October 1930, also refers to this question. The future of this tract, he writes, will be advantageously affected by the construction of the Haifa Harbour. Work is already in progress and is advancing rapidly. The harbour will greatly assist the development of the export trade in oranges, and perhaps other agricultural products. It is understood that the question of the pipe-line from Iraq is not yet decided, and that there are hopes that it may be constructed to Haifa. If this development occurs the Acre Plain will of course benefit still further.

POSITION IN ZIONIST ORGANISATION: RADICALS DECIDE TO KEEP THEIR REPRESENTATIVE IN POLITICAL COMMISSION: BUT NO ALTERATION IN OPPOSITION TO PRESENT ZIONIST LEADERS SAYS RESOLUTION: DEMAND FOR CHANGE FROM WEIZMANN SYSTEM AND APPOINTMENT OF NEW EXECUTIVE BY COMING CONGRESS.

Berlin, Feb. 2nd. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

The Central Committee of the Radical Zionist Organisation meeting here has decided that Dr. Nahum Goldmann, the representative of the Radicals on the Political Commission of the Zionist Organisation, should retain his position there.

There is no change in the attitude of the Radicals in opposition to the present Zionist leaders says the resolution adopted in this connection, and we demand a fundamental change from the Weizmann system, and the appointment of a new Executive by the coming Zionist Congress.

DR. GOLDMANN PUTS RADICAL CASE: WHY THEY AGREE TO POSTPONE CONGRESS: DENIES DEPUTY GRUENBAUM HAD CONSIDERED JOINING WEIZMANN EXECUTIVE: SAYS GOVERNMENT MADE IMPORTANT APPROACH TO JEWISH POINT OF VIEW IN NEGOTIATIONS WITH JEWISH AGENCY: IMPORTANT THING NOW IS TO PUT A STOP TO INTERNAL CONFLICT IN ZIONIST ORGANISATION.

Berlin, Jan. 29th. (J.T.A. Mail Service).

These arguments for the postponement of the Congress had been brought forward in London - the difficult financial position of the Zionist Organisation, making it essential to start a big new fund-raising campaign; the impossibility of the American members of the Jewish Agency being present at a February Congress; and the need of waiting for the result of the negotiations between the British Government and the Jewish Agency in order to enable the Congress to declare its stand towards the British policy, Dr. Nahum Goldmann said, in speaking on the recent London session of the Actions Committee and the present political position of the Zionist movement, at a meeting arranged here by the Berlin Zionist Organisation.

The representatives of the Radical Zionists in the Actions Committee, he went on, had taken into account the reasons in favour of a postponement of the Congress, but in view of the danger threatening the Organisation because of the failure to clear up the internal Zionist situation, and the continued internal conflict, they had voted against postponement. There was no truth, however, he declared, in the reports which had appeared in the Press to the effect that there was a decision of the Radical Executive, that if the Actions Committee postponed the Congress, he (Dr. Goldmann) would have to leave the Political Commission. A resolution in this sense had been adopted only by the Polish Radical Zionist Organisation, Al Hamishmar. But the leader of the Al Hamishmar, Deputy Gruenbaum, too, had in view of the political situation approved his (Dr. Goldmann's) continued membership of the Commission until the Executive of the Radical Zionists adopted a final decision on the subject.

With regard to the negotiations between the British Government and the Jewish Agency, Dr. Goldmann said that it must be placed on record that the Government had now made a very important approach towards the Jewish point of view. It was to be expected that the first part of the negotiations would be concluded with a victory for the Jewish cause. In the second part of the negotiations, they would have to make efforts particularly in the direction of getting certain changes introduced in the Palestine Administration which would guarantee the further development of the Jewish National Home. What was most important of all, Dr. Goldmann said, is to put an end to the internal conflict in the Organisation.

4/2/31.

New Political Situation Makes It Possible And Desirable To Form Big Coalition At Next Congress Embracing All Groups Except Brith Shalom And Section Of Revisionists Dr. Goldmann Says: Demand Will Have To Be Put To Dr. Weizmann's Patriotism Not To Stand As Candidate: Mr. Lichtheim For Revisionists Insists All Grounds For Postponement Were Known At November Actions Committee Meeting Which Nevertheless Decided To Have February Congress: Says Importance Of Negotiations With Government Should Not Be Over-Estimated: Could Only Be Diplomatic Successes Having Little Importance In Shaping Position In Palestine: Secession From Zionist Organisation Threatened By Revisionists Gives Best Hope Of Peace Alfred Berger Of Poale Zion Says.

The new political situation, Dr. Goldmann said, makes it appear possible and desirable that there should be a big coalition formed at the next Congress, embracing all groups with the exception of the Brith Shalom and a section of the Revisionists. Dr. Weizmann's patriotism would have to rise to his not standing as a candidate at the next Congress in order to avoid another source of conflict between the parties.

Mr. Richard Lichtheim who followed Dr. Goldmann, speaking in the name of the Revisionists, said that all the grounds for a postponement of the Congress had already been known at the November session of the Actions Committee, and in spite of them it had been decided to hold the Congress in February. The Radicals, he contended, had strengthened the present leadership, especially by Deputy Gruenbaum's readiness to enter the Weizmann Executive. The successes attending the negotiations between the Government and the Jewish Agency should not be given overmuch importance, he said. They could only be diplomatic successes which would have little influence in shaping the position in Palestine.

Mr. Alfred Berger, of the Poale Zion, sharply opposed Mr. Lichtheim. It was strange, he said, that it should be the Revisionists who always laid particular stress upon diplomatic relations who were now trying to diminish in advance the value of any successes that might be attained by the negotiations. The Revisionist secession from the Zionist Organisation which was threatened, he said, would perhaps calm down matters.

Dr. Goldmann, in winding up the discussion, declared that there had never been any question of Deputy Gruenbaum entering the present Executive. Outside the plenary meeting of the Actions Committee, there had been negotiations turning on the resignation of the present Executive, and the formation of a new Executive, but they had been unsuccessful.

DR. WEIZMANN SHOULD FACE ZIONIST CONGRESS COURT FOR TREASONABLY CONDUCTING NEGOTIATIONS WITH GOVERNMENT SAYS RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY PALESTINE REVISIONIST CONFERENCE: DEMANDS REVISIONIST WORLD EXECUTIVE SHOULD CALL SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS HEEDLESS OF ACTIONS COMMITTEE'S POSTPONEMENT.

Jerusalem, Feb. 2nd. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Dr. Weizmann and his colleagues should face the Zionist Congress Court on the charge of treasonably conducting negotiations with the British Government, says a resolution adopted at an extraordinary Conference of the Palestine Revisionist Organisation held at Tel Aviv. Another resolution demands that the Revisionist Executive in Europe should notify the British Government that Dr. Weizmann is not entitled to negotiate on behalf of the Zionist movement. The Conference further urges the Revisionist Executive to call the Seventeenth Zionist Congress, without paying heed to its postponement by the Actions Committee, and withdraw from the Actions Committee.

POLISH AGUDIST LEADER ATTACKS ZIONISM ACCUSING IT OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR FAILURES OF PALESTINE YISHUB AND PRESENT STATE OF JEWISH-ARAB QUESTION.

Warsaw, Feb. 2nd. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Mr. Itche Meier Levin, the leader of the Agudath Israel in Poland, who is the son-in-law of the Gerer Rebbe, made a vehement attack on Zionism, accusing it of responsibility for all the failures of the Yishub in Palestine and the present state of the Jewish-Arab question, in the course of an address which he delivered to-day at the Conference of the Young Agudist Organisation, the Zeire Emunah Yisroel, which opened here to-day, attended by 250 delegates from 150 towns in Poland.

Mr. Levin also complained of the method of organisation of the extended Jewish Agency and its activity.

MIZRACHI WORLD ORGANISATION TO SUBMIT MEMORANDUM TO COLONIAL OFFICE REPUDIATING CLAIM OF AGUDATH ISRAEL TO REPRESENT JEWISH ORTHODOXY: WILL CLAIM JEWISH AGENCY EMBRACES OVERWHELMING MAJORITY OF ORTHODOX JEWRY.

Warsaw, Feb. 2nd. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

The World Mizrahi Organisation, the orthodox religious wing of the Zionist movement, is drawing up a memorandum for submission to the Colonial Office, the J.T.A. here learns, in which it will take issue with the arguments presented in the memorandum submitted to it recently by the Agudath Israel World Organisation, (given in the J.T.A. Bulletin of the 30th. ult.), and contending that the Jewish Agency embraces the overwhelming majority of Orthodox Jewry, and that the Agudath Israel does not represent all Jewish orthodox.

MATZOTH FOR JEWS IN SOVIET RUSSIA: PRE-PASSOVER APPEAL ISSUED BY LUBAVITCHER REBBE THROUGH J.T.A.: FIVE KILO PACKETS OF PASSOVER FLOUR LEGALLY PERMITTED HE SAYS.

Riga, Feb. 2nd. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

The Lubavitcher Rebbe has issued an appeal through the Jewish Telegraphic Agency to Jews in America and other countries who have relatives and friends in the Soviet countries, to take urgent measures to provide them with matzoth for Passover, by sending them five kilo packets of Passover flour, which is permitted by Soviet law. In order to facilitate the sending of these packets from distant countries, the statement proceeds, a Committee has been formed in Berlin, headed by Dr. Y. Ier Hildesheimer. Money for buying packets of flour should be sent to the Treasurer of the Committee, Dr. Emil Hirsch, at 43, Harbenberger Street, in Berlin.

The J.T.A. representative in Moscow, until recently, Mr. Smolar, warned the Jews abroad last year that they should not repeat the campaign of the previous year for providing matzoth for Russian Jewry, because it would do more harm than good. The only way of providing relatives in the Soviet countries with matzoth, he said, is to send them individual packages by post, but it must be remembered that these will be subject to high customs dues.

The Baal Chofetz Chaim and Rabbi Chaim Ozer Grodzenski when they issued their appeal last year urged all Jews to send their relatives and friends in Russia small 5 kilo parcels of matzoth for Passover, addressed individually, in place of the method adopted the year before of collecting funds through central committees who used them to forward consignments of matzoth into the Soviet countries for distribution there.

When the big appeal for matzoth for Russian Jewry was made in 1929 all over the Jewish world, including England, where the appeal was issued by the Chief Rabbi, Dr. J.H. Hertz, the Communist Press exploited the fact to start an agitation against the Rabbis in Russia, arguing that the matzoth campaign proved that they maintain contact with foreign Jewry. The whole business, it contended, was a subterfuge to send funds into the Soviet countries to support the Jewish religious organisations and institutions.

AMERICAN IMMIGRATION ADMINISTRATION SEPARATES HUSBANDS AND WIVES:
PROTEST BY 200 JEWISH WOMEN AMERICAN CITIZENS WHO CAN'T GET
THEIR HUSBANDS TO JOIN THEM IN AMERICA.

New York, Feb. 2nd. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

200 Jewish women, who are American citizens, and whose husbands in Europe are unable to obtain admission to the United States, have held a meeting here at the building of the Hias (Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society) to decide upon measures to be taken in order to protest against the restrictions imposed by the American Consuls abroad, which, they contend, are in contradiction to the existing immigration laws. The meeting has decided to call upon Congressmen and Senators to intervene with the Government in order to obtain a relaxation of the present severe measures.

ANTI-JEWISH STUDENT RIOTS IN VIENNA.

Vienna, Feb. 2nd. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jewish students were beaten and thrown out of the high schools to-day, when Hitlerist students went about pulling down Socialist posters put up in connection with the elections to the High Schools student committees. Several Jews who were passing in the street at the time were also beaten and slightly injured. Police stood on guard in the streets in the vicinity of the high schools, while the Hitlerist students went about singing antisemitic songs in the high school court-yards.

EINSTEIN'S HOME IN BERLIN ROBBED A SECOND TIME DURING HIS ABSENCE IN AMERICA.

Berlin, Feb. 2nd. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Professor Einstein's villa at Caputh, near Berlin, which was burgled a few weeks ago, was again burgled to-day. The burglars, profiting by the absence of Professor and Mrs. Einstein in California, broke into the wine cellar and indulged in an orgy of drinking. Bedding and linen taken from the rooms were found scattered about in the garden.

PROFESSOR SELIGMAN FAMOUS ANGLO-JEWISH SURGEON AND ETHNOLOGIST AWARDED ANNANDALE MEMORIAL MEDAL FOR RESEARCH IN ANTHROPOLOGY IN ASIA.

London, Feb. 3rd. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Professor Charles Gabriel Seligman, the famous surgeon and Professor of Ethnology at London University, has been awarded the Annandale Memorial Medal for research in anthropology in Asia, by the annual meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal at Calcutta.

Professor Seligman, who is 58 years of age, is hunterian Professor at the Royal College of Surgeons, and a former President of the Royal Anthropological Society. He took part in several anthropological expeditions in Asia and Africa.

Professor Seligman is among his many various activities interested in the work of the Jewish Health Organisation of Great Britain, of which he is a Vice President, with the Chief Rabbi, Dr. J.H. Hertz, the Maham Dr. M. Gaster, Professor Charles S. Myers and Dr. A. Eichholz.

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