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ANTI-JEWISH EXCESSES CONTINUE ALL OVER POLAND: OUTBREAKS AT LOMZA SOSNOWIECE POSEN CRACOW AND LEMBERG: JEWS LEAVING AT END OF CONCERT IN WARSAW PHILHARMONIC HALL ATTACKED BY ANTISEMITIC BANDS: LEMBERG AND CRACOW UNIVERSITIES CLOSED: REGISTER OF JEWISH WOUNDED IN VILNA REACHES 150: ANOTHER 100 ESTIMATED NOT ON REGISTER: VILNA POLICE CHIEF ASKED TO RESIGN BY GOVERNMENT FOR FAILURE TO PREVENT DISORDERS: GOVERNMENT STATEMENT SAYS IF FURTHER DISTURBANCES OCCUR PARTICIPANTS WILL BE PUT BEFORE COURT MARTIAL.

Warsaw, Nov. 14th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Anti-Jewish excesses have taken place at Lomza, Sosnowiece, Posen and Cracow, the Polish Telegraphic Agency, the official Polish news agency, states to-day.

At Lomza, it says, Christian students at the School of Mathematics attacked Jews passing through the streets. The Jews resisted, and many people were wounded on both sides.

The District Chief has held a conference with all the School Directors, to induce them to calm down the students. He also received a delegation of the Jewish Community and asked them to quieten the Jews, so that they should not proceed to reprisals, and that the authorities should be able to carry out their duty of preserving order.

At Sosnowiece a crowd of about 3,000 people collected in the evening on the outskirts of the town, about 40 per cent. of them students, and including a large number of Communists, and attempted to hold an anti-Jewish demonstrations. The police soon dispersed the crowd, however, arresting nine students and two Communists. Two people were slightly wounded and several windows were smashed.

In Posen a group of young people attempted during the evening to break into the Jewish quarter, but the police dispersed them before they were able to do any serious damage.

In Cracow, although the Rector of the University issued an appeal to the students to keep order, a body of students went through the Jewish streets last night, smashing windows, especially in the cafes Bristol, Royal and Roma.

Lemberg University has again been closed down after the renewed attacks on Jewish students there. Lemberg City Council has unanimously adopted a resolution at its meeting held to-day calling upon the student youth to keep order.

In to-day's issue, the Bundist paper, the "Volkscajtung", reports from Vilna that the Jewish Community there has already registered the names of 150 Jews who have been injured in the anti-Jewish disturbances, and that it is estimated that another 100 have been injured, who have not yet been registered.

The authorities have issued a statement declaring that if any further excesses occur, the participants will be put before a court martial.

The National Democratic Press states that it has received information that the Government is drawing up a list of all students who have been arrested in connection with the anti-Jewish disturbances, and that they will all be called up immediately for military service.

The Government is reported to have asked the Vilna Police Chief to resign his post because he failed to take the necessary measures to prevent the disturbances, and it is said that he will also be placed before a disciplinary court.

The Jewish Telegraphic Agency has been on the long distance telephone to Lomza, and has been informed that the Lomza Yeshivah has been closed, because further attacks are feared. The windows at the Club of the Brith Trumpeldor Organisation have been smashed. The Jewish population of Lomza is feeling very dispirited because of the outbreaks.

In Warsaw bands of National Democratic students waited last night outside the Philharmonic Hall, where there was a big concert in progress, and as the audience was coming out they attacked all those whom they took to be Jews.

The alarm was soon raised, however, and police arrived on the scene, when the aggressors fled.

Another attempt was made to-day by National Democratic students to drive the Jewish art students out of the Academy of Art, and five Jewish students were injured in the fighting.

An anti-Jewish student meeting has also been held at the Conservatoire of Music, but it passed without any disorder.

Memorial services for Stanislaw Waclawski, the National Democratic student who was killed in the fighting at Vilna University, were held here separately this morning by the students belonging to the Government Party and by the National Democratic students. After the service, the National Democratic students attempted to hold a demonstration, but they were dispersed by the police.

#### PROTEST MEETING IN NEW YORK AGAINST ANTI-JEWISH EXCESSES IN POLAND.

New York, Nov. 15th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

A big protest meeting was held here to-day against the anti-Jewish student excesses in Poland. The speakers were Rabbi Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Senator Copeland, and Senator Wagner.

#### JEWISH BOARD OF DEPUTIES DISCUSSES ANTI-JEWISH STUDENT DISTURBANCES IN POLAND: WHEN GOVERNMENT HAS NOT ENCOURAGED EXCESSES AND IS ANXIOUS THEY SHOULD BE SUPPRESSED BOARD HAS TO BE VERY CAREFUL NOT TO UPSET IT MR. STRAUS STATES. PRESIDENT SAYS: POLISH JEWISH COMMUNITY HAS CERTAIN PRIDE AND HAS NOT ASKED FOR ANY REPRESENTATIONS TO BE MADE IN ENGLAND.

London, Nov. 15th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The anti-Jewish student disturbances in Poland came under discussion to-day at the meeting of the Board of Jewish Deputies, when the Joint Foreign Committee, in the course of its report to the Board, stated that it has noted with great regret the anti-Jewish student disturbances which have occurred in the last few weeks in various Universities in Poland, adding that the authorities have taken appropriate measures to deal with the situation.

Mr. Morris Myer, speaking on the report, urged that representations in a friendly spirit should be made by the Board to the Polish Ambassador in London, saying that this would have a salutary effect on the bullies.

Mr. B. S. Straus, replying to criticism made of the Joint Foreign Committee for the paucity of details in the Report, said that the Report conveys what the Committee desired it to convey. The fact was, he said, that it is the policy of the Board not to take action unless the foreign community concerned specifically asked for it. In this case their assistance had not been requested. In these days the Board had to be more careful than in the past, for when one realised that the particular Government had not encouraged the excesses against the Jews, and was anxious that they should be suppressed, the Board had to be very careful not to upset that Government.

Mr. O. E. d'Avigdor Goldsmid, the President of the Board, followed up Mr. Straus's statement by saying that the Board would remember that the Jewish Community in Poland were fully represented in the Polish Sejm. That Community had a certain pride and had not asked for any representations to be made in England. We have the greatest possible regret at the outbreak of these disturbances and the riots, he declared, and we trust that the Polish Government will do its utmost to suppress them and will restore law and order, and further will restore the opportunity to the Jewish students to continue their usual work, which is their right. The Joint Foreign Committee will, at its next meeting, he added, give further consideration to this matter.

STUDENT DISTURBANCES CONTINUE ALSO AT VIENNA UNIVERSITY: ONE STUDENT BELONGING TO JEWISH SELF-DEFENCE ARRESTED.

Vienna, Nov. 14th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Nazi students wearing Hitlerist uniform constituted themselves to-day as a bodyguard to keep order at Vienna University, and tried to drive all the Jewish students out of the University building. The Jewish students resisted, however, and some fighting took place.

The police arrested one student belonging to the Jewish self-defence, while the members of the Zionist student union were singing the "Hatikvah".

The fighting was continued in the streets near the University building, until police reinforcements came up and restored order.

A conference of the Rectors of all the schools at the University has been called for Monday, to consider what measures to take to preserve order.

JEWS FEAR RENEWED STUDENT DISTURBANCES IN JASSY.

Bucharest, Nov. 13th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The students at Jassy University have been demonstrating repeatedly in the last few days against the Government, because it had not provided the subsidies for reopening the clinics at Jassy University. The Minister of Finance, M. Argetoianu, has now paid out a certain amount to the clinics, as a result of which they have been reopened, but the amount is sufficient only for about two months, so that it is expected that the student demonstrations will be renewed at the end of this time, when the clinics are again closed down. The approaching anniversary of the Roumanian antisemitic student movement, which occurs on December 10th., is causing a great deal of anxiety among the Jewish population, who fear that the coincidence of the date with a big student agitation against the Government may turn the agitation into an anti-Jewish direction, particularly since Jassy is the centre of the Roumanian antisemitic student movement, and the home of its leader, Professor Cuza.

JEWS OF IRAQ DO NOT DESIRE TO CLAIM MINORITIES RIGHTS IN VIEW  
OF PROPOSED TERMINATION OF IRAQ MANDATE: STATEMENT BY  
JOINT FOREIGN COMMITTEE TO JEWISH BOARD OF DEPUTIES.

London, Nov. 15th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Committee has now satisfied itself that the Jews of Iraq do not desire to claim Minorities Rights in view of the proposed termination of the Mandate for Iraq, the Joint Foreign Committee stated in the course of its report to the meeting of the Jewish Board of Deputies held to-day (part of which is given on another page).

The Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations, at the beginning of November examined the situation in Iraq, it said, particularly in respect of the general conditions to be fulfilled before the termination of the Mandate, and paid special attention to the question of guarantees for Minority communities.

The President of the Board, Mr. O. E. d'Avigdor Goldsmid, was asked during the meeting whether it was possible for him to give an assurance to the Board that the Joint Foreign Committee had had direct contact with the different and widely-spread Jewish communities in Iraq in regard to the question of the relinquishment of the Mandate, considering the Committee's statement in its Report to the Board that it had now satisfied itself that the Jews of Iraq do not desire to claim Minorities rights.

Mr. Goldsmid replied that he understood that there were provisions for Iraq to sign a Minorities Treaties similar in character to that signed by Albania, and he believed there were to be strict clauses for the adequate protection of Minorities. We have had no specific or direct contact with those communities, he added, but we consider that our statement is a correct one.

Tightening Up Of Regulations For Admission Of Aliens To Eng-  
land In View Of Serious Unemployment.

The Aliens Committee in the course of its report to the Board drew attention to the following announcement which appeared recently in the press:

In view of the serious state of unemployment in this country the regulations regarding the admission of aliens and ex-British subjects have been tightened up by the Home Office. The aim of the authorities is to check the tendency of foreign youths and girls to come to Britain and take posts which would otherwise be available for British workers. Even former British subjects who have become naturalised abroad will find it difficult to get back, and only in very exceptional cases will the rules be relaxed.

Mr. Schildkraut, the Chairman of the Aliens Committee, told the Board to-day that they had no definite information on the point. We are making a note of the announcement in the press, he said, and we are watching the situation as closely as possible.

Palestine In Economic System Of British Empire.

The question of the position of Palestine in the economic system of the British Empire was raised at the last meeting of the Palestine Committee of the Board of Deputies; it was reported, and the Committee will request the British Section of the Jewish Agency to give the matter full consideration.

No discussion took place on the Palestine Report.

QUESTION OF SECURITY IN PALESTINE: WHY SHOULD JEWISH AGENCY AND VAAD LEUMI PROVIDE REWARDS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE WHEN HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF POUNDS ARE SPENT ON GOVERNMENT SECURITY FORCES REBREW PRESS ASKS IN CONNECTION WITH STAHL-ZOHAR MURDERS: MEMORIAL SERVICES HELD IN MANY SYNAGOGUES: FOUR MORE ARABS ARRESTED.

Jerusalem, Nov. 14th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Another four Arabs have been arrested to-day in addition to the five Bedouin who were arrested on Friday, following the discovery of the bodies of the two Jewish hikers, Stahl and Zohar. They include the Effendi who gave the information to some of his Jewish friends that he knew they had been murdered, but demanded and received £200 for his information, before he would reveal where the bodies could be found. The money was supplied by the Jewish Agency and the Vaad Leumi. In addition, the Jewish Agency Executive supplied the £20 which was offered by the police as a reward for any information shortly after the disappearance of the two victims.

All the Hebrew papers in Palestine devote their front pages to the tragedy, and publish editorials, in which they complain of the ineptitude of the police and ask indignantly why Jewish institutions should have to provide the reward and other expenditure, when hundreds of thousands of pounds drawn from all inhabitants of the country in the form of taxation are spent on the security forces of the country.

Special memorial prayers were recited for the two victims during the Sabbath services in many of the synagogues.

WARSAW JEWISH COMMUNITY HAS NO RIGHT TO DISCUSS PARAGRAPH 20 OF JEWISH COMMUNITIES LAW: SNOB ADMINISTERED BY GOVERNMENT COMMISSIONER IN LETTER TO PRESIDENT OF COMMUNITY INFORMING HIM THAT IN FUTURE SUCH QUESTIONS MUST NOT BE ALLOWED TO APPEAR ON AGENDA.

Warsaw, Nov. 13th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Mr. Eli Mazur, the President of the Warsaw Jewish Community, announced at to-day's meeting of the Administration of the Community that he has received a letter from the Warsaw Government Commissioner, drawing his attention to Article 3 of the Ordinance regulating the affairs of the Jewish Communities, which defines the competence of the Communities and prohibits them from discussing matters outside their competence. What right had the Warsaw Jewish Community Administration, the letter asks, to place on its agenda the question of "protesting against paragraph 20 of the Jewish Communities Law," and what right had the community to convoke a Conference of Jewish Communities to discuss the question of paragraph 20?

Mr. Mazur stated that in view of the letter, he would not put the question of paragraph 20 again on the agenda.

Mr. Finkelstein complained that the letter meant that they might as well stop holding meetings. Mr. Ellenberg supported him, contending that if their rights were cut down in such a way that they must not even discuss matters appertaining to the proper administration of the Jewish Community, there was an end of all Jewish self-administration.

On the proposal of the Agudist representatives it was decided to adjourn the matter and discuss it at a special meeting called for the purpose.

DEATH OF L. J. GREENBERG EDITOR OF "JEWISH CHRONICLE".

London, Nov. 15th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Mr. Leopold J. Greenberg, editor of the "Jewish Chronicle" and the "Jewish World" and founder of the Jewish Year Book as long ago as 1896, died at his home here this morning.

Mr. Greenberg, who had been ill for a number of years, was about 70 years of age. He was born in Birmingham, son of the late Simeon Greenberg of that city, and he was educated at the London University School.

He was the outstanding Anglo-Jewish journalist, a trenchant and fearless publicist, and an uncompromising champion of undiluted Zionism and Jewish nationalism.

In the early days of the Zionist movement he played a leading part in its counsels, he was a close friend of Dr. Theodore Herzl, and it was through his efforts that the British Government made its first feeler towards Zionism as far back as 1899, when he obtained the interest of Mr. Arthur (Lord) Balfour, and of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, then Colonial Secretary, who was the Senior member for Birmingham, in the aspirations of the Zionist movement. It was through Mr. Greenberg that the British offers of El-Arish and of Uganda to the Zionist Organisation were both obtained. It was also through Mr. Greenberg that Dr. Herzl was invited by the British Government to give evidence before the Royal Commission on Alien Immigration in England. In 1907 he was Vice-President of the Zionist Congress held at The Hague.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday at 12.30 at Golders Green Crematorium, and prayers will be said at the house on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

Dominant Courageous And Energetic Jewish Journalist Who Gave Inspiration Of A Life Of Fine Spiritual Power Dedicated To Broadest And Deepest Service Of His People: Tribute By Mr. Nahum Sokolov President Of Jewish Agency: One Of The First Pioneers Of Zionism In This Country: Fell Like A Soldier At His Post.

It is with the profoundest regret that I learned of the death of my old friend L. J. Greenberg, Mr. Nahum Sokolov, the President of the Zionist World Organisation and the Jewish Agency for Palestine, the historian of the Zionist movement writes in a special message which he has given to the J.T.A.

This dominant, courageous and energetic Jewish journalist, Mr. Sokolov continues, gave the inspiration of a life of fine spiritual power dedicated to the broadest and deepest service of his people. What struck me most was the perfectly genuine originality of the man. He never pretended to be anything but himself; what he had to give he gave generously with both hands, and they were no mean gifts. A man of marked ability and vigorous personality, he entered with great zeal into all the various domains of the actual problems, and he was a real Jew - to whom his religion was a living reality and not only a tradition of the past, an indefatigable worker, a prolific and many-sided publicist and champion of his individual views. He occupied a position of the highest distinction in Anglo-Jewish journalism.

He belonged to the select group of Theodor Herzl's intimate friends and admirers. He was one of the outstanding figures of the first Zionist Congresses, and played a considerable part, not only in Zionist propaganda and organisation in this country, but his single-mindedness and thoroughness won him also the devoted admiration of his fellow-workers in world Zionism.

He had a long and painful illness, which he bore with great courage, and it is probable that he paid a considerable price of his health for his efforts in journalistic work till the last moments of his fruitful life. He fell like a soldier at his post!

I deeply mourn the loss of this great friend and old colleague, whose death removes one of the first pioneers of Zionism in this country and an enthusiastic advocate of the national cause, Mr. Sokolov concludes his message.

### The Place Of L. J. Greenberg In Zionist History.

Mr. Jacob de Haas, writing of L. J. Greenberg in his biography of Theodor Herzl, relates that "the first feeler towards Zionism by the British Government was made in 1899. Mr. Arthur Balfour (afterwards Lord Balfour), he writes, playing golf one day, directed his fellow-player to discover the inside track of the movement. This aide was a friend of the editor of "Golfing", who had business connections with Leopold J. Greenberg. Mr. Greenberg's answers proving satisfactory, by the same indirect method, it was suggested that the Government would permit the organiser of the Primrose League to undertake the organisation of Zionism in England. There were adequate reasons for not accepting this office, Mr. de Haas concludes.

Greenberg was among Herzl's stalwarts, Mr. de Haas states. They were Nordau in Paris, Wolffsohn and Bodenheimer in Cologne, Eierer in Sofia, Schnirrer, Kellner, Kremenetsky and Kokesch in Vienna, Lendau in Lemberg, Ellman in Braila, de Haas in London, the brothers Marmorek, Mandelstamm of Kiev, Friedemann of Berlin, and in 1898 Jacobus Kann of The Hague, Greenberg and Joseph Cowen of London, and later Zangwill - these men became his corps d'elite. He commanded, they obeyed. They fought for him and beside him on all fronts.

It was thanks to the efforts of Leopold J. Greenberg, who for years had been publicly identified as an opponent of restriction of immigration and as a critic of all the Government reports and statistics issued on the subject, that Herzl was summoned as an expert to give evidence before the Royal Commission on Alien Immigration in England, Mr. de Haas writes.

### "Greenberg Most Able Of My Supporters" Herzl Called Him.

It was also Greenberg, he says, who started negotiations with Mr. Joseph Chamberlain with regard to what afterwards became the offer of Uganda to the Zionist Organisation. Greenberg, "the most able of my supporters", as Herzl called him, was labouring with Mr. Chamberlain, then British Colonial Secretary, for an interview, de Haas writes. "I would like to win Mr. Chamberlain for a large Jewish settlement in one of the British possessions", Herzl wrote to Greenberg.

Greenberg discussed Zionism at length with Chamberlain, who in his turn, when Arthur Balfour became Premier, interested his chief in the subject. Chamberlain and Herzl finally met at the Colonial Office on October 22nd. Chamberlain arranged an interview for Herzl with Lord Lansdowne, who was then Foreign Minister, to discuss with him the El-Arish settlement plan. The Foreign Secretary listened to Herzl and asked for a memorandum for the Cabinet. The negotiations having been started by Leopold J. Greenberg, Herzl decided to have him act as his representative.

Yesterday was, I believe, a great day in Jewish history, Herzl wrote in his diary, following the interview, Mr. de Haas states, remarking that Herzl's meetings with Joseph Chamberlain and Lord Lansdowne were great events in his tumultuous life, because their methods corresponded to his own, as to how serious problems should be handled and discussed.

Immediately thereafter, he continues, Greenberg proceeded to Egypt on his mission to interview Lord Cromer, England's great administrator in Egypt, with regard to the El-Arish plan. This was in 1902. His first message to Herzl was encouraging. "Everything all right". On November 13th. Greenberg came to see Herzl at Eldach. Lord Cromer and Boutros Cali Pasha, the Egyptian Prime Minister and the British official staff were all favourable. An investigation committee was composed of Oscar Marmorek, Leon Kessler, Professor Otto Warburg, Dr. S. Soskin and Jennings Bramley, a topographer recommended by Lord Cromer. Greenberg obtained in Cairo from Boutros Pasha an agreement by which the Egyptian Government assigned to a Corporation, still to be confirmed, as much as in Nordau's judgment, the Capitulations of the British Occupation permitted.

#### Uganda.

While the El-Arish project was still under consideration, Herzl was received by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, who had been travelling in Africa, and began: Since we last met, I have seen a large portion of the world. In the course of my travels I saw an excellent country for you - Uganda. It is hot on the coast, but as you travel inland the climate improves and is splendid even for Europeans. You can raise sugar and cotton there, so I thought that would be a good land for Dr. Herzl - but he wants only Palestine, or its neighbourhood.

That is so, Herzl replied. Our base must be in Palestine or near it. Later we might go to Uganda, for we have a mass of humans who are ready to emigrate. We must, however, build on a national basis.

Chamberlain's suggestions recurred to Herzl when he learned that the El-Arish project was hopeless and the emergency created by the Kishineff outrages pressed him to consider the whole situation anew. He must find a territory. Greenberg had meanwhile again seen Chamberlain, who, he reported, offered in East Africa an area sufficiently large for a million settlers with local self-government. Herzl telegraphed Greenberg to go further into the East African project.

At the famous Uganda Congress at Basle, it was Greenberg, "the instrument of this new pother in Zionism", as de Haas refers to him, who ascended the tribune and formally presented the British offer to the Congress. Greenberg was careful to explain, Mr. de Haas says, that in his personal view the Congress was not in the least bound to accept the offer of the English Government, an offer which was only due to the wish to see the position of the Jewish race improved.

The effect of the reading of the offer in English by Greenberg and by Nordau in German was impressive, Mr. de Haas recalls. It was the first sealed and signed British offer - there was no precedent in Jewish history for the sympathy and gigantic character of this act of England.

Then came the "aye and the nay-sayers." The Congress building was a buzzing hive. The excitement was so intense that the majority even forgot to take their meals. Two-thirds of the Congress said aye. 80 delegates held their peace. Some were absent. The motion was carried - for, 295; against 177; majority 118. When the figures were announced the Russian members of the Actions Committee dramatically left the hall in protest. They were followed by the rest of those who had voted nay.

And then began the Uganda fight, which finally ended with the formation of the Jewish Territorial Organisation (ITO) by Israel Zangwill.



Mr. Greenberg's Bad Health For Several Years Past: His Mention For Return To Zionist Office And His Refusal.

In the years since the war Mr. Greenberg's health gave way several times, and just over six years ago, in November 1928, he wrote to the editor of the J.T.A.

Thank goodness, I have got over the operation, which was not a slight one. But equally, thank goodness, was not a very serious one. I am home again from hospital, and in a day or two I hope to be able to see anybody, followed up by a letter dated November 23rd., that he had recovered sufficiently to be able to see his friends.

Since then, he had frequently to go away for cures, and often he was seriously ill, yet he continued throughout to carry on his work for the "Jewish Chronicle".

When the "Jewish Chronicle" entered its 90th. year of existence, just about a year ago, in November 1930, he wrote that "its old age finds it hale and hearty, vigorous and strong, and I think it is generally conceded with few signs of anno domini, unless it be in those qualities which no newspaper can gain save by length of days. Because journals, as the years go by, gather to themselves certain traditions which are really the secret of their long life; if they be unworthy traditions they soon prove fatal. To-day, as it steps - I had almost written skips - into its centenary decade the "Jewish Chronicle" exhibits, by whatever test may be applied to it, the surest signs of robust life.

I hope what I say will not be regarded as boasting, he went on, but naturally I am proud of a connection with the paper, which has lasted now for many years, and I think I may be excused for employing the event, which marks its history, in order to say what I have. As to its failings no one can possibly be more cognisant than I am. But then I feel, having regard to everything, I have the right to plead that to its faults all should be a little blind! For the making of any newspaper is no easy task, and the compiling week by week of a Jewish newspaper is indeed a heavy one. I am not, I am sure, unduly estimating the "Jewish Chronicle" when I say that an overwhelming number of the Jewries of all the world will join in wishing it yet many more years of useful service.

At one of the meetings of the Actions Committee of the Zionist World Organisation held in Berlin in July 1928, a proposal was put forward by a section of the Opposition with regard to the formation of a new Executive, in which Mr. Greenberg's name was mentioned for a post to be established in London in order to act for the Executive in its relations with the Mandatory Government.

When this report appeared in the J.T.A. Bulletin, Mr. Greenberg wrote to the editor: "In a recent Bulletin of your excellent service, you reported a proposal that I should take some office in the Zionist Organisation. Will you do me the favour of announcing that the proposal was made without the remotest reference to myself, that I was totally unaware of it being made, and that having regard to all circumstances, if it had been carried I should have had to refuse absolutely the honour to be conferred upon me.

Something of tragic interest attaches to the last New Year message which Mr. Greenberg wrote in the "Jewish Chronicle" for last Rosh Hashanah, in which, writing of "another milestone", his last milestone, as it has turned out, declared his faith that "life is no paltry thing. It calls for constant pruning and never ceasing vigilance. And yet men and women pass through their existence from cradle to grave never giving a thought to the responsibility for it which is placed upon them. In happiness and in joy, in hope, as milestone follows milestone, in sure confidence the Jew greets the New Year", he concluded, - "I will not die, but I will live, so that I may recount the wonderworks of the Almighty!".

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