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Telegrams: Jewcorrau London.  
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GERMAN JEWS KEEP STEADY: BELIEVE BRUENING'S RESIGNATION NOT CHANGED POSITION SO LONG AS GOVERNMENT NOT EXCLUSIVELY NAZI: "BERLINER TAGEBLATT" PREDICTS SEMI-NAZI GOVERNMENT: SAYS "FORCES OF RIGHT MARCHING FORWARD WITH HINDENBURG'S APPROVAL."

Berlin, May 30th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

German Jewry has taken Dr. Bruening's resignation very soberly, believing that as long as the Nazis are unable to form an independent Government and will have to adjust themselves to the views of other Parties making a semi-Nazi Coalition possible, the situation so far as the Jews are concerned is in broad essentials unchanged.

It is said, however, that President Hindenburg will agree to dissolve the Reichstag and to order new elections, as Hitler has demanded in his interview with the President, and if this is done, it might alter the entire situation.

The Right forces are marching forward with President Hindenburg's approval, the "Berliner Tageblatt" says, predicting that Dr. Bruening will be succeeded by a semi-Nazi Government.

The Hitlerist organ "Angriff" in Berlin claims triumphantly to-day that Dr. Bruening's fall is the result of the big Nazi victory yesterday in Oldenburg, where there is now an independent Hitlerist majority in control of the State.

Time Not Yet Come To Throw Up The Sponge.

.. While we do not overlook the Nazi successes, we must not minimise, however, the striking successes which, in spite of everything, were scored by the enemies of the Nazis, especially the Social Democrats, and the gigantic marches of the Republican Iron Front, which show that the Nazis do not represent the only mass movement in Germany, Dr. Ludwig Hollaender, the Director of the Central Union of German Citizens of Jewish Faith, wrote in the "C. V. Zeitung", the official organ of the Union, at the end of last month, when the Hitlerists obtained their big victory in the German elections.

These forces are as big and as important as the Nazis, he said, and it is just as much blindness to ignore their significance, as it would be to ignore the significance of the Hitlerists. The time has not yet come to throw up the sponge.

The great majority of German Jewry will find their lot a very difficult one, he went on, and the onslaught of the enemies of the Jews will aid to the general distress. It is our duty to look this development clear in the eyes. But there is still one hope - if we continue to work, and do not drift into despair, the Jews, as has happened always in the history of the world, will, in spite of our present difficult position survive. If we carry on our work we shall emerge from these evil days of 1932.

The inability of the Hitlerists to apply their anti-Jewish programme in a Coalition Government was urged at that time by Dr. Julian Lehmann, who pointed out in the "Israelitische Familienblatt" that if the Hitlerists agreed to join in a Coalition with the Centre, it would take much of the danger out of Hitlerism. The Centre, he said, can take Hitler's hand only on condition that law and order is maintained and the equality of all citizens is assured. The whole structure and past of the Centre Party are a guarantee of that. The Centre Party will not permit any infringement of liberty of conscience and of the personal safety of the individual; but it will have to agree to laws and ordinances which may be of very general character, but which will in practice hit us Jews harder than the rest, and will be directed mainly against those branches of economic life in which we are mostly engaged.

The Centre, he went on, will perhaps also be unable to prevent an administration which is very markedly of the Right, from applying the laws in such a way as to place greater difficulties in our way, than necessary.

But the fundamentals of our citizenship, he declared, will not suffer one iota, either in Prussia or anywhere else in Germany, for in none of the States is there any likelihood of the Nazis obtaining a sufficient majority to change the Constitution.

We are not blind to the gravity of the situation, especially in Prussia, where 70 per cent. of the Jews of Germany live, he concluded, but at the same time there is no reason for panic.

"TIMES" WONDERERS IF BRUENING'S RELINQUISHMENT OF CONTROL IS FINAL: "MANCHESTER GUARDIAN" BELIEVES BRUENING MAY BE ASKED TO TAKE OFFICE AGAIN: BUT GENERAL ELECTION IN AUGUST GIVES STRONG POSSIBILITY IT SAYS OF ABSOLUTE NAZI MAJORITY BEING RETURNED: "TELEGRAPH" SEES GERMANY'S DRIFT TO HITLERISM": SAYS OLDENBURG ELECTIONS REMOVED ANY LINGERING DOUBT ABOUT THEIR BEING STRONGEST PARTY IN GERMANY.

London, May 31st. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Dr. Bruening's resignation is the subject of editorial articles to-day in all the London papers. His relinquishment of control - if indeed it becomes final - the "Times" editorial says, may have the gravest consequences for the internal stability of Germany.

It had been apparent for some time, it proceeds, that Dr. Bruening was being forced farther to the Right in internal affairs than was congenial to him.

It will be a European misfortune, the "Times" says, if this defiant and purely negative attitude (of the Hitlerists) becomes the settled policy of the country. It does not appear from our Berlin message this morning, it adds, that the opponents of Dr. Bruening have indeed formed any policy to put in place of that of the fallen leader. All that can be said at the moment is that a period of political uncertainty seems likely to ensue, with a tendency for the Socialists to recede into the background and the parties of the Right to become more powerful.

#### Possibility of Civil War?

As for civil war, the "Manchester Guardian" says in its editorial, it has long been latent in Germany in the sense that the population has long been violently divided, and a Nazi dictatorship as such might lead to its outbreak on a large scale.

Perhaps the most likely immediate outcome of the fall of the Bruening Government, if it goes on, is the formation of a Government of the Right calling itself National which will be tolerated in the Reichstag until after the Lausanne Conference, when - say in August - a general election will take place, with the strong possibility of an absolute Nazi majority being returned.

It is even possible, it suggests, that Dr. Bruening may be asked to take office again. Those who have brought about his downfall, including the President, are by no means happy about the results of their work.

There are two possibilities in Germany that cannot be left out of account, the "Manchester Guardian" concludes, a failure to form any stable Government during the next few weeks and so an inevitable postponement of the Lausanne Conference, and an outbreak of civil war. A stable Government of the Right will have to make terms with the Nazis, and their terms are likely to be stiff. They will demand key positions in the Cabinet, and it is not certain that even a Nationalist Chancellor would be prepared wholly to satisfy them in this respect.

On Sunday the decisive Nazi victory in the Oldenburg Election removed any lingering doubt about the Nazis being the strongest part in Germany, the "Daily Telegraph" editorial, headed "Germany's drift to Hitlerism", says declaring that the situation is drifting rapidly into the hands of those who represent - in the jargon of Hitlerism - "the national will to resist".

Germany May Entrust Her Destiny For A Time To Party Making Vague If Plausible Promises: But Sooner Or Later There Must Be Return To Bruening Policy; Nazis Unlikely To Shoulder Long Unpopularity Associated With Responsibility For Government Policy.

The "Daily Mail" reports that after Hitler's interview with President Hindenburg "it is possible that he may be asked to form a Government".

It may be, the "News Chronicle" writes, that Germany - weary of strain - will entrust her destinies for a time to a party which has been attracting the discontented to its banner by vague, if plausible, promises. But that sooner or later there must be a return to the policy of Bruening there can be no doubt - if Germany is to live.

The Nazis themselves probably do not wish to take office at the moment, the "Morning Post" suggests. It is highly improbable that they will long shoulder the unpopularity, associated with responsibility for government policy in the present juncture without securing the opportunity to dig themselves into administrative positions of power.

WE DO NOT SEEK TO PERSECUTE MOSAIC RELIGION SAYS HITLERIST SPOKESMAN: WE DEFEND OURSELVES AGAINST JEWRY NOT AGAINST JEWISH RELIGION: UNDER HITLERIST REGIME THERE WILL BE RELIGIOUS LIBERTY FOR ALL CONFESSIONS NOT CONFLICTING WITH CUSTOMS AND MORAL FEELINGS OF GERMANIC RACE.

Rome, May 30th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Captain Goering, Hitler's right-hand man (who was received with him to-day by President Hindenburg) has outlined the Hitlerist position on the Jewish question in an interview with Signor Pietro Solari, the Berlin representative of the "Gazzetta del Popolo" of Turin.

The aim of the Hitlerist movement, Captain Goering says, is to revive German national life. The Nazi regime will allow no alliances between Germans and people belonging to the black and yellow races, nor between Germans and Jews. German citizens, men or women, who marry Jews or Jewesses, will automatically forfeit their citizenship rights in the German State.

The Jewish question is not fundamentally for us a theoretical question, Captain Goering continues. Nazism defends itself against the Jews. It does not persecute them. We defend ourselves against Jewry, not against the Jewish religion. In the Third Regime religious liberty will be complete for all confessions, which do not conflict with the customs and the moral feelings of the Germanic race.

It would be ridiculous to allege that we seek to persecute the Mosaic religion, which leaves us quite indifferent. We are defending ourselves against an element that is alien to our race, against a disruptive and poisonous element which has brought harm to the German people.

Outburst Against Jewish Immigrants From Galicia And Russia: Hitlerist Regime Will Stop All Further Immigration Into Germany From Anywhere: Jews In Germany Since August 1914 Will Be Expelled: German-Born Jews Will Be Removed From Public Positions: But Decent Israelite Who Wants To Remain In Germany Under Alien Laws May Continue His Business Unhindered And Will Come To No Harm.

For a very long time, but especially since the end of the war, during the post-war period, Captain Goering proceeds, Berlin has become the centre of attraction for all Galician and Russian Jews. They have come here in hordes, with their lice and their caftans, possessed of nothing save an insatiable desire for acquisition. Berlin has become the filter of this mob. After a few months here they learn how to dress in European fashion, to speak German, and even to take baths. Most of them have done well here, and some have even become rich. They have left the East Side and gone to live in the West, and more than one who arrived at the Schlesische Railway Station in Berlin wearing his caftan, left after a few months via the Zoo Railway Station for London, Paris, or America, transformed into a European, shaved and scented. But for every one who leaves, ten remain behind, and most of those who remain are the dregs who have not passed through the filter.

The Third Regime will enact legislation to prevent all further immigration into Germany from Poland, Russia, or any other country in the world. Those Jews who have immigrated into Germany since August 2nd., 1914 will be expelled. All Jews who have in any way insulted the German nation will be taken to the frontier, or they will be punished here according to the law for the crimes of which they are convicted. All those Jews who have not immigrated into Germany from abroad will be left here, but they will be removed from all public positions, in the press, the theatre, the film, the school, and the Universities. We shall also dismiss them from all public offices, cancel all their honours, and remove them from every position in which they may be able to exert their disruptive anti-national, international, or at best anational influence to the hurt of the German people.

It has been said that we shall kill the Jews. That is untrue. The decent Israelite merchant who wants to remain in Germany as an alien, under the protection of the aliens laws will be able to continue to pursue his business unhindered, and will will come to no harm.

Such Anti-Jewish Feeling Repulsive To Italians Paper Printing Statement Comments.

The "Gazzetta del Popolo" in printing this statement, comments editorially that "Fascist Italy, which knows the Jew as an excellent Italian citizen, is unable to understand such an outburst of anti-Jewish feeling. "Such enmity and the form of its expression are repulsive", it says, "to the Italian".

PROFESSOR MAX LIEBERMANN GERMANY'S GREATEST ARTIST RESIGNS PRESIDENCY OF ART ACADEMY: FIRST STEP OF HITLERIST REGIME UNDER WHICH NO JEW MAY HOLD OFFICE?

Berlin, May 30th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).<sup>1</sup>

Professor Max Liebermann, the great Jewish painter, who has been President of the Prussian Academy of Arts since the proclamation of the German Republic, has resigned his position, ostensibly on account of his age (he will be 85 on July 20th.), but it is understood that the real reason is the growth of Hitlerist influence and the possibility of a Hitlerist Government, which would not tolerate a Jew holding such a high position.

Only a little while ago Professor Liebermann was made the target of a Hitlerist attack when after the publication of the appeal issued to the German people by some of the most distinguished artists and writers in the country, including Professor Liebermann, calling on the German people to vote for President Hindenburg in the presidential elections, the Hitlerist "Angriff" published an allegation that he had told a French journalist that if Hitler was returned to power, the French army must march into the country to put down his Government, and called him a traitor, demanding his arrest and trial.

Professor Liebermann immediately issued a denial. It is true, he said, that I received a French journalist and showed him my pictures, but I did not talk politics with him, let alone say anything of the kind attributed to me in the report.

Under the monarchy Professor Liebermann, as the greatest living artist in Germany, was repeatedly elected President of the Academy, but the Kaiser objected to a Jew holding the office and vetoed the election. When the Republic was proclaimed, however, he was elected as President of the Academy, and although the term of office under the Constitution is only two years, this rule was suspended in his case, and he has been regularly re-elected to the presidency since then, and thus has held the office for about 14 years. It was understood that his election was tantamount to the presidency for life.

An exhibition of Professor Liebermann's paintings was opened only about a fortnight ago in the galleries of the Berlin Art Association, in preparation for the celebrations for his coming 85th. birthday.

BRUENING RESIGNATION QUIETENS SITUATION IN VIENNA: NAZIS DECIDE TO WAIT FOR DEVELOPMENTS IN BERLIN.

Vienna, May 30th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Dr. Bruening's resignation from the German Premiership has had the effect of quietening the situation in Vienna, where the Nazis have decided to suspend their demonstrations and to wait for further developments in Germany to indicate the course they should pursue.

RECTOR OF VIENNA UNIVERSITY PROMISES NAZI STUDENTS AFTER RIOTS THAT STUDENTS LAW WILL BE ENACTED SOON: JEWISH SHOPKEEPER ARRESTED FOR INJURING NAZI AFTER INVASION OF JEWISH STREET.

Vienna, May 30th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Rector of Vienna University, Dr. Maresch, has promised the Nazi students who have been indulging in anti-Jewish excesses at the University that the Student Rights Law will very soon be passed into law by Parliament.

A Jewish shopkeeper named Nathan Asriel has been arrested for injuring a Nazi student in the fighting in the Judengasse yesterday, when the Jewish shopkeepers beat back the crowds of Nazis who had invaded the district, thinking to pillage the Jewish shops.

Big bodies of police are now patrolling the neighbourhood.

The Student Rights Bill was given its first reading in Parliament on April 29th., and was referred to the Educational Committee for detailed consideration. The second reading was to have been taken in the middle of May, but the Government resigned meanwhile. The author of the bill, Mr. Czernach, is no longer Minister of Education, and it was believed that his successor, Dr. Rintele, would drop the bill.

MORE ARAB TRESPASSING ON JEWISH LAND IN PALESTINE: TWO JEWISH SETTLERS INJURED AND ONE ARAB ARRESTED.

Jerusalem, May 30th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Arab shepherds have trespassed on the fields of the Jewish labour settlement of Gesher, and damaged 150 dunam of land, and injured two of the settlers. One of the Arab trespassers has been arrested.

ARAB CITRUS GROWERS WITHDRAW FROM PALESTINE DELEGATION TO OTTAWA: ONLY JEWS GOING TO ASK FOR PALESTINE INCLUSION IN IMPERIAL PREFERENCE ARAB EXECUTIVE PRESSURE REPORTED RESPONSIBLE.

Jerusalem, May 30th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Arab members of the Palestine Citrus Fruit Growers' Delegation that was to have gone to the Ottawa Conference to plead for the extension of Imperial Preference to Palestine citrus fruits, have withdrawn, owing to the pressure of the Palestine Arab Executive, it is stated.

The delegation will therefore be exclusively Jewish, consisting of Mr. Tolkowsky, Mr. Rokach and Mr. Joseph.

PALESTINE SECURITY QUESTION RAISED WITH HIGH COMMISSIONER BY RABBI MAYER BERLIN: I AM MYSELF RELIGIOUS MAN SAYS HIGH COMMISSIONER AND APPRECIATE MIZRACHI ATTITUDE WHEN RABBI BERLIN ASKS FOR GOVERNMENT SUBSIDY TO PALESTINE CHIEF RABBINATE AS TO MOSLEM SUPREME COUNCIL.

Jerusalem, May 30th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Rabbi Mayer Berlin, the President of the Mizrahi World Organisation, has had an interview here with the High Commissioner, General Sir Arthur Wauchop, in the course of which Rabbi Berlin touched on the questions of security and immigration.

He went on to demand that the Government should subsidise the Rabbinical courts in Palestine and the Palestine Chief Rabbinate, in the same way as the Moslem religious institutions.

The High Commissioner said that he is himself a religious man, and therefore appreciated the attitude and the work of the Mizrahi, and he promised Rabbi Berlin that some of his demands will be fulfilled.

JEWISH EDUCATION IN PALESTINE TO BE TRANSFERRED FROM JEWISH AGENCY TO PALESTINE JEWISH COMMUNITY.

Jerusalem, May 30th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The transfer of the educational work of the Jewish Agency to the Jewish Community of Palestine was under discussion at a special meeting of the Vaad Leumi held here to-day under the chairmanship of Mr. M. M. Ussischkin.

The Commission representing the entire Jewish Community appointed by the Assefath Hanivcharim to go into this question submitted its recommendations, which are that the educational work should be taken over by the Vaad Leumi under certain conditions.

Dr. Arlossoroff, the head of the Palestine Jewish Agency Executive, speaking on behalf of the Jewish Agency, agreed to the conditions, with one alteration - that the Jewish Agency should undertake to contribute for the first three years a sum of £30,000 annually, not £40,000, as is recommended by the Commissions.

After an all-night sitting, the Vaad Leumi has accepted the Commission's recommendations.

DR. WEIZMANN AT JOSEPH COWEN MEMORIAL MEETING.

London, May 31st. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

It is almost impossible for one who has been connected with Joe Cowen both personally and politically for a good part of one's active life, to record worthily what he meant and what he stood for in Zionism throughout the various phases of Zionist development, Dr. Ch. Weizmann, who only yesterday returned to London from his Keren Hayesod tour in South Africa, said speaking this afternoon at a memorial meeting for Mr. Cowen, held at the Zionist central office.

Everyone, young or old, in the Zionist movement, he went on, knows the familiar figure of Joe Cowen, who began his Zionist life almost simultaneously with Herzl.

Joe Cowen in Herzl's literature is a familiar figure, as organising everything in the Utopian State of which Herzl dreamt. He belonged to what was commonly called at that time the so-called political Zionists, together with a group of staunch and distinguished figures like Marmorek, Fischer and Kremenetsky. But he was never dogmatic. He was essentially a man with life and blood. He always reckoned and counted with realities.

It was my privilege to meet him when I came to the Congress, but I met him more intimately when I came over to settle in this country. We worked together on the English Zionist Federation, whose President he had been for many, many years. I remember a little incident in 1916, when we were engaged in negotiations with the Government during the War and I was more or less a sort of free lance; Cowen came to me and said: You are doing this sort of work; would you like to become the President of the English Zionist Federation? At first, Cowen and the English Zionist Federation were so identified that it was inconceivable to me that a sort of interloper should take the presidency. But he insisted, and from that period began our intimate connection with the work.

He showed his utmost interest and devotion at every stage of the work, and could always call upon his time, upon his resources and upon his devotion, and it was always given unstintingly with the greatest enthusiasm and love.

A further stage in our own co-operation was when we went out about 18 years ago together with Dr. Eder and Leon Simon and a few others on the Zionist Commission to Palestine during the War. And again there we dreamed the dreams of which part have come true, and part have still to be realised in the fulness of time.

There was not a phase of the movement, whether politically, whether practically, in which he did not take a leading part, and of which he was not the soul and adviser, and he never held back his opinion. He gave it sometimes with the utmost frankness.

..But even harsh as sometimes his frankness was, nobody resented it from Cowen. One always expected him to say exactly what he thought, and he would have been false to himself if he had beautified it and clothed it in diplomatic language.

There was a time when he ceased to be a member of the Executive. It was, I think, for four or five years continuously, but it affected the situation formally very little. Cowen walked into meetings of the Executive, and it was taken by everyone as being in perfect order.

Dr. Weizmann Recalls He Had A Telegram From Cowen While He Was In Durban Laid Up.

I need not stress his connection with the Bank. He was connected with it from the very inception; from the very first stages until he became chairman of the Board, which he remained for many years, until his last day. In the last three or four years he was not exactly active; he did not come to Congresses, but whenever there was a critical situation there was always Cowen.

It is almost inconceivable to think that this figure, so full of life and vigour, so much typifying the Zionist movement of the last 25 years, is no more with us. Our little world is very much poorer without him and very much sadder. If there is at all a comforting feature, it is that he visited Palestine in the last few weeks. I was not privileged to see him there. I was away. I only came back yesterday, but I had a telegram from him from Palestine in Durban, when I was laid up, and one remark there was that he was very pleased with what he had seen.

I understand that he came back very happy and vigorous. It is a great comfort to know that he left us with a feeling that he found the country to which he gave his life's work in good condition and in good shape, and that this was the last impression he took with him.

Almost The Last Of A Great Period.

We mourn him as a dear personal friend, Dr. Weizmann said, a man who had the capacity of being a personal friend much more than any I know.

He was a great Zionist and a great Jew, a warm-hearted and full-blooded Jew. A man who had quick reactions, sometimes violent reactions, but they were of genuine, of absolutely sterling truth. There was not a false note in the whole of his life, and that is much more than one can say about a great many people. He was genuine - capable of enormous effort sometimes. When he put out his effort it was worth having. He is no more with us, but I am sure that he has a niche in Jewish history and in the history of the Zionist movement.

He is almost the last of a great period. Karmorek has gone, and Fischer has gone of his friends and colleagues. But he was a friend of all of us, and in my personal and public capacity I mourn deeply with you the death of the great man. It may be a comfort to his brother, who is with us to-day, and to all who are related to him, that he has left a wonderful name which we shall all cherish and which will serve as an example and an encouragement.



Dr. Brodetsky's Tribute: He Had Practically Decided To Go And Live In Palestine: That Was Only A Few Days Before His Death:

I belong to the younger generation of Zionists who did not know Herzl and did not know Wolffsohn, Dr. Brodetsky said. My first introduction to Zionism was at a big meeting in the East End where I heard Joseph Cowen speak about the Uganda proposal. It is a memory that I shall always cherish as my first introduction to Zionist affairs. Joseph Cowen always seemed to me to embody English Zionism. I well remember that it was he who sent me the first invitation to join the Federation and take part in its work. Ever since then I have been privileged to see the work that he was doing and to realise what a power we had in him. His influence was perhaps far greater than many people knew. He exerted a great influence by the force of his personality and by the transparent honesty of his conviction. There could never be any doubt that Joseph Cowen was a convinced Zionist and was firmly confident of the success of our work.

I had the pleasure of meeting him in Palestine a few weeks ago and to hear from him his impressions of what he had seen in the country. It is well known to some of us that when he came back from Palestine only a few weeks ago, he came back so full of enthusiasm and confidence and pleasure with what had been done that one anticipated from him further great contributions to our work in consequence of the added confidence he had acquired there.

I think he made known to some of us that he had practically decided to go and live in Palestine, and this was only a few days before his death.

I think we can look forward to the time when he will live in Palestine; at any rate, his memory will live in Jewish history so long as we remember this band of young men and women who started our movement.

DR. BRODETSKY VISCOUNT ERLEIGH MR. HARRY SACHER AND MR. LEONARD STEIN AT CELEBRATION OF QUARTER CENTURY OF OXFORD UNIVERSITY ZIONIST SOCIETY.

London, May 30th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The 25th. anniversary of the Oxford University Zionist Society was celebrated last night at a dinner at the Randolph Hotel in Oxford. Some of the original founders of the Society and many former members were present, and speeches were delivered by Dr. Brodetsky, Viscount Erleigh, Mr. Harry Sacher, and Mr. Leonard Stein.

Mr. Leonard Stein traced the early history of the Society, describing the difficult conditions in which, and in spite of which, the Society was formed. In 1907, he said, Zionism was not a very popular movement. It has a hard struggle in the face of continual opposition from the communal leaders of Anglo-Jewry. Palestine itself was remote from them, not an existing reality as it is to-day. Mr. Stein referred to the two visits that Dr. Weizmann paid the Society in those pre-war years. He also spoke of the Society breaking up on the outbreak of war to be reconstructed in 1922.

Mr. Stein concluded by emphasising the necessity of a thorough mutual understanding between the Jewish and the British people, saying that therein lay the future hope of Zionism.

Viscount Erleigh said that he had first become interested in Zionism when he saw the Jewish work in progress in Palestine - and that was at the worst possible time, in 1929, after the August massacres. The manual labour of the pioneers on the Holy soil, as contrasted with the industrial regions whence they sprang, must make the pulse of every Jewish visitor beat faster. The road from Oxford to the Hebrew University on Mount Scopus was some 2,000 miles, but the path from the "ailing Wall to Mount Scopus was 2,000 years.

The path is uphill, Viscount Erleigh went on, and just before reaching the crest there is a British war cemetery. Jews must not forget, he said, that it is the mandate and the Balfour Declaration which have made possible the Jewish re-settlement of Palestine. We are entitled, he concluded, to demand security of person and property from Great Britain as the Mandatory Power.

Professor Brodetsky referred to the important part that Oxford men, like Mr. Sacher and Mr. Stein, had played in the Zionist movement, the one in Palestine, and the other in control of the political work in England. As a result of the remarkable achievements in Palestine since the war, the Yishub was becoming less and less dependent on the Diaspora.

Palestine to-day, Dr. Brodetsky said, is one of the soundest countries in the world economically, and an optimistic spirit prevails throughout its length and breadth. In spite of disappointments and setbacks, and though the British may have made their mistakes, we must not forget, Dr. Brodetsky concluded, that we have in the British a people not merely friendly to the Jews, but a people possessed of a sense of fair-play, and an understanding of the peculiar position of the Jewish people.

Mr. Harry Sacher appealed to the younger generation to keep a sense of proportion, and to appreciate the full value of Jewish post-war achievements in Palestine, and their potential influence upon the world in general.

MR. MEER GROSSMAN GIVEN RECEPTION IN BUCHAREST BY REPRESENTATIVES OF ALL ROUMANIAN ZIONIST GROUPS.

Bucharest, May 30th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Representatives of all groups in Roumanian Zionism joined in a reception given to Mr. Meer Grossman, Vice-President of the Revisionist World Union, who has been spending three days in Bucharest, held at the home of the President of the Zionist Executive of Roumania, Advocate Weissmann.

Although a number of members of the Executive did not agree with Mr. Grossman's views on Zionism, Advocate Weissmann said, the Executive as a coalition body felt that it must pay a tribute to Mr. Grossman's work and position in the movement.

Chief Rabbi Senator Dr. Niemirower, Chairman of the Zionist Central Committee, Dr. Mibashan, of the General Zionists, Advocate Mizrachi, on behalf of the Radical Zionists, Advocate Lerner, on behalf of the Zeire Zion, and Mr. Napoleon Arie, member of the Council of the Jewish Agency, on behalf of the non-Zionists in the Jewish Agency, spoke at the gathering.

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