

South Africa - Palestine Trade.

RECIPROCAL AGREEMENT.

In the Union of South Africa Government Gazette of 9th April, 1936, there is published the following agreement entered into between His Majesty's Government in the Union of South Africa and His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom:—

Article 1.—His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom undertake to accord to all goods the growth, produce or manufacture of the Union of South Africa or the Mandated Territory of South-West Africa not specially provided for in any trade agreement concluded between the two Governments, when imported from the Union of South Africa or the Mandated Territory of South West Africa into the United Kingdom, the non-self-governing colonies and Protectorates and the Mandated Territories of **Palestine**, Trans-Jordan, Tanganyika, the Cameroons under British Mandate and Togoland under British Mandate, treatment in respect of customs duties levied on imports not less favourable than that accorded to like goods the growth, produce or manufacture of the most-favoured foreign countries.

Article 2.—His Majesty's Government in the Union of South Africa undertake to accord to all goods, not specially provided for in any trade agreement, concluded between the two Governments which are the growth, produce or manufactures of the United Kingdom, the non-self-governing, colonies and protectorates and the Mandated Territories of **Palestine**, Trans-Jordan, Tanganyika, the Cameroons under British Mandate and Togoland under British Mandate, on importation therefrom into the territory of the Union of South Africa and the Mandated Territory of South West Africa, treatment in respect of customs duties levied on imports not less favourable than that accorded to like goods the growth, produce or manufacture of the most-favoured foreign countries.

A supplementary clause states that the provisions of Article 1 of the Commercial Agreement shall not apply in respect of any treatment actually granted or which may hereafter be granted by the Mandated Territory of **Palestine** in accordance with any special customs agreements concluded under Article 18 of the Mandate with any State, the territory of which in 1914 was wholly included in Asiatic Turkey or Arabia.

Sculpture by Lippy Lipshitz.

AN INTERESTING EXHIBITION.

Mr. Anton Blahovsky, Consul for Czechoslovakia, opened a very interesting exhibition of sculpture by Lippy Lipshitz at Ashbey's Galleries on Wednesday, 15th inst. He paid a tribute to the artist's work and made an eloquent appeal for greater public appreciation of that work.



Lippy at work.

Lippy, he said, was a man of deep and noble feelings to which he gave expression in his art. His sincerity and love of lofty ideals would not allow him to produce anything that was just pretty-pretty and pleased the masses. True to his ideals, he worked for art's sake, regardless of pecuniary results.

The exhibition which has attracted a great deal of attention, contains some very striking examples of the artist's work in wood, marble and bronze. Particularly interesting are "Jacob's Ladder," "The Psalmist" and "Motherhood."

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The May Fair.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING OF WORKERS.

Advocate J. Herbststein presided over a large and enthusiastic gathering of workers for this interesting and important function on Monday evening last. The Zionist Hall Board Room was packed, ladies from all parts of the Peninsula being present.

Primarily, as the Chairman explained, the meeting had been called for the ladies to report progress to the Executive and for their official leaders to explain in more detail what was being done.

The convenors of each stall gave interesting accounts of the preparatory work being done by themselves and their assistants. They were followed by Mrs. Gradner, who reported on her visits to Worcester, Paarl and Maitland and her coming visit to Somerset West. All these communities were helping in every possible way and she felt that May Fair efforts were materialising very gratifyingly.

A Cookery Demonstration.

Mrs. Gradner also announced that with the co-operation of Messrs. Polliacks, Ltd., and Mr. J. H. Stodel, of the African Theatres, she was organising a cookery demonstration at the Plaza Theatre for May 5th. She had secured the services of Mrs. J. L. Schermer as cookery demonstrator. Mrs. Schermer was giving her services gratuitously.

Mr. B. A. Crasnow reported on the moneys so far handed in by various stall-holders, and with the cash other stall-holders had in hand, the Chairman thought the initial results augured well for the future success of this effort on behalf of the Orphanage and the Zionist Hall.

Representatives from Observatory and Maitland promised assistance, and letters from various suburbs and country towns were read testifying to the support being given by them.

Various encouraging remarks by Mr. J. M. Weinreich, Mr. Crasnow, the Chairman and other members of the Executive or Working Committee concluded a very interesting and encouraging meeting.

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GERMANY.

(Continued from Previous Page).

For the first time in a century, Passover communal services were not held in a number of provincial towns throughout the Reich, according to reports reaching Berlin from all parts of the Reich. The reports disclose that the Passover services passed everywhere without any anti-Jewish incidents.

In many small towns Jews were unable to hold communal services because the Jewish population had dwindled so much that the necessary "minyan" of ten Jews could not be gathered.

Further Restrictions.

The Jewish Culture League in Berlin was ordered by the authorities to dismiss all Jewish artists and musicians who are not

German born. This ousts over one hundred Jewish families from employment in the theatre and in the orchestras maintained by the Culture League.

The sale or leasing of "Aryan" business firms to Jews violates the spirit of the country and must be invalidated, according to the decision of the District Supreme Court of Hamburg, published in the press.

A Jewish cattle-dealer of a town near Nuremberg has been sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment by the Nuremberg Court for wearing brown trousers, the "Fraenkische Tageszeitung" reports.

A Jew must not wear brown trousers, the court ruled, because they might be confused with the Nazi Storm Troopers' uniform.