

## Peace Negotiations in Zionist Movement.

### FURTHER DECISIONS.

London.

In connection with the negotiations initiated in October last between the Executive of the Zionist Organisation and the Executive Committee of the Union of Zionist Revisionists, the following has now been decided:—

- The Betar to suspend Order No. 60, dealing with the question of certificates.
- World Union Zionist Revisionists and Betar suspend all orders affecting the Keren Kayemeth and the Keren Hayesod.
- The Zionist Executive suspend application of Court Judgment affecting immigration rights of Betar.

The suspension of the Court's Judgment means the restoration of Betar's rights regarding Hachshara, immigration and representation on Palestine Offices, and Betar's share in certificates for the current half-year is to be based on the proportion existing before the conflict.

The Labour Pact agreed upon in London is under consideration in Palestine.

Negotiations on general outstanding Zionist issues are to continue.

### Statement by Revisionist Union and Betar.

It is stated on behalf of the Union of Zionist Revisionists and of the Betar:—

(a) In order to facilitate the Zionist peace negotiations, and in view of the agreement under which the Zionist Executive undertook to suspend the effect of the Court of Honour's judgment affecting the Betar's rights with regard to Aliah and Hachshara, and to restore those rights on the basis which existed before the conflict, the Shilton-Betar has decided, without renouncing the principle expressed in the Order No. 60 of October, 1933, to suspend during the above-mentioned negotiations the effect of that order, and of all other ordinances connected therewith.

(b) As the Union's and the Betar's abstention from co-operating in the Keren Kayemeth and the Keren Hayesod was decided in consequence of the annulment of Betar's rights with regard to Aliah and Hachshara, and as the Zionist Executive has now agreed to suspend the effect of that annulment in restoring those rights, the Union and the Betar resolve to suspend the effect of any ordinance preventing their members or any one else from such co-operation in the above-mentioned funds, such suspension being effective as long as the annulment of the Betar's rights also remain suspended.

The Revisionists in Poland have after an absence of some months returned to the Palestine Emigration Office in Warsaw and have appointed three representatives to the body.—J.T.A.

## Suicide of Leo Fall's Widow.

Vienna.

The widow of Leo Fall, the famous Jewish composer, who wrote the "Dollar Princess," "Madame Pompadour," and other world-famous light operas, has committed suicide here because she was living in unbearable poverty.

Leo Fall was born in Olmuetz, in Moravia, in 1873 and died in 1925 in Vienna.—J.T.A.

## Mr. Valentine Williams on the German Situation.

London.

"I lived in Berlin for five years before the war," Mr. Valentine Williams, the famous war correspondent, who was in charge of the "Daily Mail" staff at the Versailles Peace Conference, and among other important journalistic missions was the special correspondent at the opening of Tutankhamen's Tomb, wrote in an article on "Germany's Near Future" which appeared in the "Daily Telegraph."

"It was a prosperous, bustling capital, vital and gay if in a somewhat garish way," he recalls. "With pride old Berliners would descant upon the contrast between the rather shabby provincial city of the 'eighties and the glittering Weltstadt of the Imperial era."

"To-day," he says, "Berlin has receded a long step backward into the past. It is like a clockwork from which the mainspring has been removed. Hard times are in part responsible; in part the virtual disappearance of the Jews. Without its broad stratum of middle-class Jewish people Berlin is scarcely recognisable. Hustling, rather blatant, cheerful, moderately prosperous, they were once the backbone of the theatres, the cafes, and those enormous restaurants like Kempinski or the Rheingold, where the surroundings are luxurious, the food and wine good and cheap. Such places know them no more.

"Not that they have gone away—only the wealthy can afford to do that. They have simply withdrawn themselves from circulation. Many of them, however, I am assured, are carrying on their avocations at home, in many cases retaining their Christian business connections."

"Meanwhile," he continues, "the Christian shareholders of erstwhile Jewish-owned newspapers, theatres and department stores, confronted by steadily dwindling dividends, are becoming increasingly restive.

"There are already indications that the first heat of the anti-Semitic campaign is abating, and if I know anything of human natures, it is only a matter of time before the measures excluding Germany's Jewish citizens from great businesses they built up and directed will have to be relaxed.

"With the economic and financial state of the country as bad as it can be, and with the Nazis getting the worst of it in the religious conflicts they have provoked," he adds, "the first enthusiasm which greeted Adolf Hitler's accession to power has undoubtedly flagged."

The "Daily Telegraph" reports in the same issue that copies of the previous day's issue of the "Daily Telegraph" were confiscated in Berlin. It is understood, it says, that objection was taken to Mr. Valentine Williams' article on "Germany under Hitler."—J.T.A.

## Oxford Professorship for Jewish Refugee.

London.

Dr. Eduard Fraenkel, recently Professor at Freiburg University, has been elected Corpus Christi Professor of Latin Languages and Literature in place of Professor A. C. Clark, who has resigned.

Dr. Fraenkel, who is an M.A. of Cambridge and Fellow of Trinity College, resigned his professorship at Freiburg last year. He is the first refugee to be found an official position at Oxford.—J.T.A.

## Big Chalutz Centre Opened.

Warsaw.

The first Jewish Labour Centre in Poland, and the largest Chaluzim House in the country, with accommodation for 500 Chaluzim, was opened at Lodz. There was a big attendance, including representatives of the Government, numerous organisations, and the Press, most of whom had come from Warsaw specially for the occasion.

The Ministry of Social Welfare was represented by Departmental Director Biesockerski, who, after explaining that he was not only expressing his own view on the subject, but the attitude of the Government, said that the Polish Government would continue as hitherto to give its active support to the upbuilding of the Jewish National Home in Palestine. The Jews started to build their National Home at the same time as the Polish people took in hand the work of reconstructing the Polish State. No one could, therefore, appreciate the Jewish strivings better than Poland. "When I was in Palestine," he added, "I had the opportunity to convince myself how close is the tie which binds the Polish Jews in Palestine to their native land."

Dr. Pecker, of the Heholuz, said that the Government had settled in a positive manner all the applications made by the Heholuz, and it had not reduced its subsidies.—J.T.A.

## Aged Rabbi Enabled to Leave Soviet Russia.

Warsaw.

Rabbi Kalmanovitch, the aged Rabbi of Anapol, in Soviet Russia, who was arrested several times for conducting Yeshivoh, has arrived here on his way to Palestine. The Rabbi's son, who is Rabbi of the Polish township of Titkin, made repeated unsuccessful efforts over a period of fifteen years to obtain permission for his father to leave Soviet Russia. He was recently in America, where through the aid of Rabbi Dr. Stephen S. Wise he saw Senator Borah, who succeeded in obtaining permission from Mr. Litvinoff for the aged Rabbi to leave Soviet Russia.

Chief Rabbi Kook intervened with the Palestine Government Immigration Department, which has sent a certificate to Warsaw, for the Rabbi and his wife.—J.T.A.

## Unification of Co-Operative Federations.

Warsaw.

All the Jewish Co-operative Federations, including the Agudist Federation, have carried out a unification of their activities.

This unification is now essential, under the terms of a recent Government order requiring all Co-operative Federations in the country to obtain new legislation rights. There were four Jewish Co-operative Federations in Poland which separately could not obtain such legislation. The Agudist Federation was the last to obstruct the unification, but the alternative would have been that all the Jewish Co-operatives would have had to go out of existence.—J.T.A.