

RANDWICK-COOGEE JEWISH SOCIAL CLUB

Neville Cohen

INTRODUCING THE COHEN FAMILY

For over half a century 'Cohen's The Carpet King' (also known as Herman Cohen & Son) was a prominent feature of George Street North. Founded by my grandfather in 1913, this enterprise was eventually carried on by my father Bernard and myself until 1973, when the Sydney Cove Redevelopment Authority took over the whole of The Rocks. The Regent Hotel now occupies the site of the family business.

In 1908 Herman and Fanny Cohen arrived in Sydney from London, having spent a few years in South Africa on their way. They came with their four sons: John aged 16, Bernard (generally known as Ben) 14, Donald 13, and Raymond, just 6. Almost within days Herman set up as a dealer in household furniture and furnishings, and also as an auctioneer. Of the four children, John was an accomplished organist and pianist, and went into the retail music business, trading as 'Harmony House', almost next door to our furniture emporium in George Street North. My father Ben was also a musician, albeit part-time, and was equally at home when playing classical violin with the Sydney Philharmonic Orchestra or with his own Jazz Band. Donald was the artist of the family, studying with such prominent figures as J.S. Watkins, A. Dattilo-Rubbo and Joe Wolinski. His undoubted talent in oils, watercolours and black and white sketching was tragically cut short when he died in 1924, aged only 29. Raymond was the only one of the Cohen boys to achieve a tertiary education, graduating as a civil engineer, and spending most of his working life with the NSW Railways Department. He also gained qualifications as an accountant. These talents enabled him to make significant contributions to a number of Jewish organisations as honorary secretary and treasurer.

Although the Jewish population of the Randwick and Coogee districts cannot have been large in the 1920s, nevertheless they were fortunate in having a number of people of great vision and ability in their ranks, and both the Randwick-Coogee Jewish Social



r. RAYMOND COHEN, B.E., Hon. Joint Secretary R.C.J. Social Club.



MISS DEBBIE LASH,
Secretary R.C.J. Social Club.

*Raymond Cohen and Debbie Lash, Joint Hon. Secretaries of the
Randwick-Coogee Jewish Social Club*

Club and the Randwick-Coogee Jewish Education Board played a crucial and influential role in Jewish life of the time.

My father, Bernard Cohen, and his brother Raymond, were foundation members of both institutions, and although nothing of the history appears to have ever been written, fortunately quite a lot of material has survived, and provided the inspiration for me to produce this paper. It forms part of a wider 'family history' on which I am currently engaged in researching and writing, and for this reason it must be viewed as a personal memoir rather than as a piece of historical research. I make no apology, therefore, for any perceived bias or lack of objectivity, but all material quoted is original, and either in my files or with Raymond's daughter, Marcelle Marks, or the Australian Jewish Historical Society's own archives.

THE RANDWICK-COOGEE JEWISH SOCIAL CLUB

One of the activities of which my father was especially proud was the Randwick-Coogee Jewish Social Club which he helped to found in the early 1920s, and which played a very active role in Sydney's

Jewish community for a number of years. Ask anyone whose parents were youngsters in those days where their parents met and the answer will invariably be 'at one of the Randwick Club's functions'.

Dad's brother Raymond was also closely connected with the Club, being its first Joint Honorary Secretary, originally with Ettie Barnett, and later with Debbie Lash. He was generally more historically minded than my father; perhaps this explains his son Harvey's interest in tracing our roots. Despite this, for years I begged him to write some sort of history of the Club, and he always said he would get around to it, but of course he never did, and there is no-one of that generation alive now to provide first-hand memories of what was a most influential social force in the local Jewish community.

The Randwick-Coogee Jewish Social Club was founded in September 1922 and a year later produced its First Annual Report which I have reproduced in its entirety as it is of special interest:

RANDWICK-COOGEE JEWISH SOCIAL CLUB FIRST ANNUAL REPORT 1923-5684

The President and Committee of the Randwick-Coogee Jewish Social Club have pleasure in submitting this, the first annual report and balance sheet, covering its activities since its inception.

It is surely a matter for congratulation that the first year has been so successful, inasmuch as it is admitted that the launching of a new project is always one of anxiety and speculation. The results obtained have far exceeded expectations and should be regarded as a happy augury of the future success of this important Club.

FORMATION OF CLUB

The Club was inaugurated on the 26th September at a meeting convened by Mr. A. Sonenfeld, Hon. Secretary of the Randwick-Coogee Education Board. Bernard Cohen, acting as chairman, invited those present to form themselves into a working committee for the purpose of the formation of a Social Club for young Jewish people.

The Club's initial function took the form of a Simchas Torah Dance, held at Cannots Hall. Coogee — 350 present. Alderman Goldstein, M.L.A. addressed the gathering, congratulating the founders in establishing such an important institution.

LITERARY AND DEBATING SECTION

This important section of the Club held many interesting debates and intellectual treats, embracing a varied range of subjects and resulting in many pleasant evenings. The section presented the Mock Breach of Promise Case which drew an attendance of over 40.

This original libretto, written and performed entirely by members of the section, proved such an overwhelming success that many requests for a repetition have been received.

GENERAL

The objects of the Club, which have been strictly adhered to, are

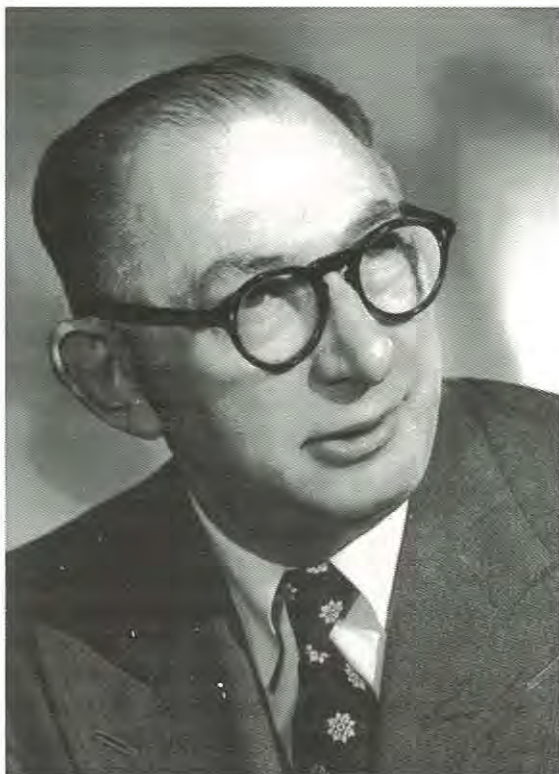
- (a) To promote amongst the Jewish people interest in the club, and to afford opportunity to discuss matters affecting the welfare of the community in general, and the members of the Club in particular, and where necessary, to provide means for action in connection therewith.
- (b) To encourage 'esprit de corps' amongst the members of the Club by initiating and controlling schemes for the social, intellectual, and general advancement of its members.
- (c) To assist, by cooperation or otherwise, kindred organisations in upholding and advancing the rights, privileges, and general welfare of our race.

Pursuing this policy, the Committee, when requested, has at all times acted in conjunction with the Randwick-Coogee Jewish Education Board, and they have jointly undertaken to raise the sum of £40 to provide two windows for the Jewish Communal Hall as a memorial to the Jewish soldiers of Randwick and Coogee who 'answered the call' and 'made the supreme sacrifice'.

Two delegates were appointed and have at various times conferred with the Board with a view to the purchase of a site and the erection of clubrooms thereon. Suitable land being unavailable at the present, arrangements are in hand for the leasing of club rooms until such time as the opportunity shall arise when a permanent building will be erected.

The Committee wishes to place on record its deep sense of gratitude to Mr. Ben Morris for his ever-generous hospitality in placing his residence at their disposal and for his unfailing assistance at all times.

*Bernard Cohen, first
president of the
Randwick Coogee Jewish
Social Club*



The Club is also deeply indebted to the Hon. Secretary, Miss E. Barnett for the excellent manner in which she has conducted her arduous duties as Hon Secretary, and to Mr. Raymond Cohen, Joint Hon. Secretary, and thanks are also due to the Jewish Press for the unstinted support accorded it during the year.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the Committee hereby places on record its appreciation of the considerate and unswerving support accorded it by the members, and relying on the results of the past, it can be confidently stated that it will always strive for the attainment of the ideals of the Club, provided it is supported by members generally with an enthusiastic spirit of willing personal service.

BERNARD COHEN,
President
September 17 1923.

The Financial Statement shows a turnover of £109/17/11 for the year, and a balance in the Bank of £23/13/5, plus the large sum of 1/- 'cash in hand'.

No doubt the organisers felt very proud at having weathered the first year, and being able to actually show a profit, but the road had not been entirely without bumps. The weekly dances, which were to prove to be the Club's most popular activity, got off to a bad start. Unfortunately it poured with rain on 12 April 1923, and the first evening was not a great success. Undeterred, they tried again a month later, and this time their efforts were rewarded, and the pattern set for the next six years or more.

The Debating and Dramatics Section was set up, and this also proved popular. In particular, the Debating Team was both active and victorious on many occasions. Judging from the reports in *The Hebrew Standard* and the *Australian Jewish Chronicle*, debating served to expose the Club to a wider audience, and although its purpose was to serve the Randwick-Coogee Jewish community, its fame spread right across Sydney. The rallying point for the Debating Section seems to have been the Blue Bell Cafe in King Street, in the heart of the city. Reading about this reminded me of my own debating efforts nearly 30 years later when we used to haunt Repins, also in King Street.

The big event of the year was the Mock Breach of Promise, which really made the headlines as reported in this extract:

Roars of laughter punctuated the 'hearing' of the breach of promise trial organised by the very active Randwick & Coogee Jewish Social Club. The 'trial' took place on July 5th before 'His Honour' Mr. Sydney B. Glass, and the interest taken in the case was testified by the crowded condition of the Court. The cause concerned the suit of a heart-broken bridegroom to recover damages from a lady who 'refused to toe the mark', and he assessed the damage to his heart — and pocket at 700,000,000 marks, 'or its value in English money of four pounds, nineteen shillings and two pence'. A verdict was given for a whole five shillings.

Besides the judges, the various presentiments (sic) were:- Counsel for plaintiff, Mr. Raymond Rosenberg; counsel for defendant, Mr. Bernard Cohen; junior counsel, Misses Ettie Barnett and R. Chodowski, and Mr. Zukerman; sergeant at court, Mr. A. Cliffe; plaintiff (the would-be groom), Miss D. Lash; defendant (the wouldn't-be bride), Mr. Manny Cohan Green...Jurymen, Messrs. Herman Cohen, M. Rosenberg, M.A. Lieberman and D. Isaacs.



Group photo of Randwick-Coogee Jewish Social Club

All those who took part did what was necessary in an excellent spirit, and with considerable histrionic ability; and they displayed a laudable determination to refuse to take themselves seriously that added to the hilarity of the evening.

Judging by the enthusiastic reviews in the Jewish press every week, the dances and other social activities had started to make themselves felt, and were attracting a good attendance. As one paper tells us:

Later and later have the closing hours of these popular nights become till now 11:00 p.m. still sees many couples on the floor. To keep pace with these hours the Club has made arrangements with one of the bus proprietors to run a bus to the Railway via Darlinghurst from the Club room doors at 11:15.¹

By the end of the second year membership had risen to 278, permanent rooms had been hired at 100 Beach Street, Coogee (a photo of which adorns the 2nd Annual Report), and furnished with tables and chairs. The Report also notes 'Your Committee deemed it pru-

dent to purchase a high grade Pianoforte, imperative for the social environment of the members'. Musical Evenings were held every Sunday, with 'artists, (in many cases world renowned) contributing to the artistic success of the programme'.² It was a busy year — no less than 38 Sunday Socials, a repeat of the highly-successful 'Mock Breach of Promise', dances, picnics, and even after donating £40 towards the opening ceremony of The Maccabean Hall, they finished the year with over £53 in the bank.

Enthusiasm alone does not explain the instant success of this venture. Quite obviously the founders had struck just that 'extra' something as far as young people in the district were concerned. The *Australian Jewish Chronicle* explained the Club's success in the following article:

'Why is the R.C.J.S.C. so successful?' is a question very often asked. Perhaps I can explain. The Club is open every Sunday night for members, and more particularly visitors, who, in the long run, enrol as members.

Unlike the Maccabean Hall, a visitor is admitted without question, and is made extremely welcome.

A visitor can indulge in dancing if it pleases, or listen to the excellent musical items, which is at all times provided.

Every Sunday night the 'Palais de Danse' (as it is more popularly known), is open, and one can be assured of a good night's dancing and entertainment.

A visitor recently attending the Maccabean Hall³ remarked to me upon the different atmosphere of the Mac. Hall in comparison with the R.C.J.S.C.

Once inside the Mac. Hall, you do as you please, go as you like, and nobody interferes. If you don't possess push, you look at yourself all night. On the other hand, at Coogee, the whole retinue of officers are doing their utmost to introduce, and amuse you.

Look at the programme that the R.C.J.S.C. introduce, when we see such well known names as Miss Belle Luscombe, Mr. Abe Selig, Miss Grace Ellis, we do stare!

Then we get Rosenthal's jazz orchestra.⁴ What more could be required? Mr. Charles Aarons has arranged a programme for next week, so you can bet there's going to be some surprises.

Mr. Bernard Cohen, with his violin, is always popular. The President's solos should never be missed.

Visitors! Remember you are specially invited to attend next week.⁵

News of the Club spread, and the Jewish press was very supportive, as can be seen in another extract from the *Australian Jewish Chronicle*:

The benefit achieved by bringing the Jewish people and the young people together has been shown in many ways. One of them was the formation two years ago of the Randwick-Coogee Jewish Social Club...No Jewish Club in Sydney can claim to have been more successful in its objectives than this one. Twelve months ago it was found that the membership had grown so largely (sic) that the Club was able to rent its own club-room. A lease of Cannots Hall was secured and there, every Sunday evening, concerts and dances are held with attendances which are invariably crowded. To the social qualities and energy the President, Mr. Bernard Cohen, the success is due in large measure.⁶

The Third Annual report shows continued growth, the Club's membership having increased to 360. The lease at Beach Street expired and much better accommodation was acquired at 'Alison Hall', in Alison Road, Randwick. As the president reported, these premises contained 'a modern and well lighted Ball Room with perfect dance floor, Supper Room, Ladies and Gentlemen's Retiring Rooms and every convenience to an up-to-date Club'.⁷ Theatre Evenings were organised, as well as no less than 46 social evenings. Over 500 were present at a concert featuring the Lyceum Theatre Orchestra, by far the biggest event ever hosted by the Club. On two successive Sunday evenings members entertained Jewish Officers and Sailors from the visiting American Fleet.

In 1925 Ben took leave of absence while his dance band did a trip to Canada on the *SS Niagara*. A special 'Welcome Home' evening was held on his return. The reporter for the *Australian Jewish Chronicle* pulled out all the purple prose at his command in reporting on this event as follows:

Mr. Bernard Cohen, President of the Randwick-Jewish Social Club, who returned lately from a holiday trip to Vancouver, was welcomed at an 'At Home' held under the auspices of the RCJSC.

The function was held at the Maccabean Hall on Thursday evening, August 6th, and was attended by a large number of enthusiastic admirers of Mr. Cohen.

The reception of Mr. Cohen on his arrival at the hall was of a remarkable character. Shoulder-high he was carried around

the room to the singing by all present of 'For He's a Jolly Good Fellow'.

The Vice-President of the Club (Mr. Herman Chodowski), who occupied the Chair at the supper table, proposed the toast 'The King', and read apologies for their unavoidable absence from Mr. A. M. Lowenthal, President of the Jewish War Memorial and from Ald. H. Goldstein.

Mr. M. A. Lieberman (Trustee of the Club), proposed the toast of 'Our Guest' in an exceedingly able and humorous speech, remarking that he had known Mr. Cohen for a number of years, and was a fellow colleague of his not only on the Jewish Education Board, but on various other Jewish institutions. 'Mr. Cohen', said Mr. Lieberman, 'was a man not only of words, but deeds'. Mr. Lieberman expressed the opinion that the progress made by the Club and the status it now held was mainly due to the untiring efforts, energy, enthusiasm, and able management by Mr. Cohen. The Club was fortunate indeed in possessing in their esteemed President a man of such pronounced organising ability. He (Mr. Lieberman) felt sure he was voicing the wishes of all present in hoping that his holiday trip had greatly benefited Mr. Bernard Cohen.

Owing to the ovation with which he was greeted when rising to respond. Mr. Bernard Cohen could not make himself heard for some considerable time. When at last he was able to proceed, Mr. Cohen expressed his great pleasure at being once more amongst so many friends and well-wishers. His particular thanks were due to the Vice-President, all the committee and members for their staunch and loyal support which they all had given to the Club during his absence. He sketched briefly his trip, told many well-chosen anecdotes, and made special reference to his fraternal reception by the Auckland Jewish Social Club. Though an admirer of the American girls, those of Sydney, and especially of Coogee, surpassed them all.

In conclusion, Mr. Cohen thanked all present for the magnificent reception extended to him that evening.⁸

Obviously things were going well. Attractive enamelled membership badges were produced, and a logo adopted, which featured on the cover of the Third Annual Report. After a record turnover in excess of £400, the year finished with a surplus of almost £160. This was the last year of Ben's presidency, and on his retirement in 1925 he was presented with a gold replica of the Club's logo and an enamel Past President's badge. He had already received an

engraved cedar-lined Sterling Silver Cigarette Box at the end of his second term as President. All these mementos are still in my possession.

The presidential baton was passed onto Herman Chodowski, previously the vice-president whose father, the Rev. Adolph T. Chodowski, had served a number of congregations in Australia before he took over the editorship of the *Australian Jewish Chronicle* from 1922 to 1925. Although the Fourth Annual Report (1926) appeared buoyant, there were some straws in the wind. Membership actually decreased by seven, but honorary membership had increased from 30 to 37. At the end of his first term the net cash on hand had decreased, certainly by only £20 or so, which may not seem very significant, but it is the first time that no increase of funds had taken place. In 1925 expenditure on rent was £51/10/-, but sub-letting actually brought in £15/10/-, whereas next year's rent was £63/10/- and with no sub-letting offset. Similarly, membership income in 1925 was £180/3/6 but this dropped to £100/13/- in 1926. Of course the new rooms at the 'Grotto Hall', next to the old 'Boomerang' Picture Show in Carr Street, opened on 27 July were no doubt seen as a good move, and the Annual Report confidently asserted that 'The Committee is to be congratulated on securing a Hall...with the gratification of the knowledge that it will prove a social and financial success'. They were to say 'Goodbye' to their old venue with a 'Mock Wedding' on 30 May 1926. Forty two social evenings were held, as well as numerous picnics and other outings, so the Committee had every reason to be optimistic about the Club's future.

During my search through the files of the Jewish newspapers of the time I came across an advertisement for a Miss Fearn. She was a florist, but you didn't want to know that, did you!

During the 1920s the established communal leadership was concerned not to attract too much attention to the Jewish community and they repudiated any activity which they felt might arouse the hostility of their Christian neighbours. This attitude was illustrated over the controversy about holding dances on a Sunday evening at the Maccabean Hall. In 1925, Sunday dances at the Hall were ended in response to protests from non-Jewish neighbours.⁹ Although this policy was criticised by some of the Jewish youth, Rabbi Cohen strongly defended its necessity¹⁰ and this policy was maintained throughout the 1920s. When a complaint was lodged by a Christian minister against the RCJSC holding dances on a Sunday, and the matter reported in the general press, Rabbi Cohen condemned the Club's actions. The Club's leaders were quick to respond as seen in the following letter:

Sir,

The Committee of the Randwick-Jewish Social Club has instructed me, as President, to state the Club's position in regard to the discussion upon Sunday dancing which has recently been conducted in a section of the Sydney secular press. The whole outcry was started on a misunderstanding of the facts, and practically everything that has since been said, including the remarks made by Rabbi Cohen, contains the inaccuracy which naturally follows the wrong foundation.

The Randwick-Coogee Jewish Social Club, being confined in its membership to Jews, has a right to observe Sunday as a secular day, but, in order not to offend the susceptibilities of Christian neighbours, refrains from starting its entertainments, about which the utmost decorum is always observed, until after the services at the Christian Churches are concluded. Seeing the noisiness with which some of the private parties given in many instances by Christian people are conducted on Sunday night, it seems absurd that the quiet function of a Jewish Club should be selected for criticism.

I myself interviewed the Rev. Grant upon the subject of the complaint he had made to the Randwick Council, and discovered that he had acted upon information that the Club admitted to its gatherings, non-Jews, and commenced its entertainments whilst the church services were still in progress. This, of course, is pure invention, and Mr. Grant admitted that if he had not accepted such statements as accurate, he would have taken no action. He agreed that a Jewish Club which merely carried on for the purpose of bringing Jewish people together in healthy recreation on Sunday night must be quite inoffensive — as inoffensive as the broadcasting concerts which hold their radio concerts after church hours, providing their programmes to the homes of even Christian church-goers. He accepted an invitation to attend one of the Club's gatherings to assure himself that they were conducted with all due regard to non-Jewish feelings. It is, of course, regrettable that he did not make enquiries before sending to the Randwick Council the letter which has occasioned all the rumpus, but he no doubt felt justified in regarding the information given to him as authentic.

Rabbi Cohen's remarks were based upon the belief that offence was being caused by Jewish people to Christian susceptibilities, but some of the language he used is as regrettable as his willingness to accept the statement that offence was being caused, without ascertaining whether the whole matter

was not — as it really was — a mere newspaper sensation. He, for instance, referred to the Club as ‘an unrepresentative body’, — a remark deeply resented by Jewish families who are concerned with it. The Club has not only received recognition from other Jewish organisations, but from the Rabbi himself. On one occasion his decision was asked as to whether a young man, whose father was married to a lady not a Jewess, but who desired himself to be admitted to the Faith, and was taking steps in that direction, might be admitted as a member of the Club. The Rabbi gave his approval subject to his quarterly report as to how the young man was making progress in his study of Judaism. This incident shows the principle the Club observes in carrying on its activities, and that the Rabbi made a mistake in taking the attitude he did upon the newspaper controversy, especially in describing as unrepresentative a body which has had his own recognition.

Yours faithfully,

H. Chodowski (President)

Club Rooms, Alison Road, Randwick 23/3/26.

If this long letter was not enough, immediately following it was this item:

At a meeting of Club members held at the conclusion of last Sunday night's gathering, a motion of confidence in the President was unanimously carried on the motion of Mr. Bernard Cohen. Strong resentment was expressed at the criticism to which the Club had been subjected.

However, the Maccabean Hall continued to maintain its opposition to Sunday dances as seen in the statement of its newsletter in 1929 that: ‘No Jewish community enjoys a greater measure of goodwill or higher prestige than ours. Nor can there be any surer means of undermining it than a flagrant disregard for the true religious feelings of our neighbours.’¹¹

In 1928 Nat Lewis, another active member of both the Club and the local Jewish Education Board, was elected as president. The Club had evidently closed down over the Christmas period, because *The Hebrew Standard* of 12 January 1928 reported that ‘Judging by the eager and happy faces, Club members had eagerly looked forward to the re-opening last Sunday night after a somewhat lengthy holiday’. The Club was still obviously in good shape at this time, for we read again in May that ‘last Sunday night's attendance has been

estimated by shrewd judges to be our biggest and happiest since the inauguration of the Club nearly 6 years ago'.¹²

So what happened next is pretty much a mystery to me — no more printed Annual Reports have come to light, no more weekly notices in the *Australian Jewish Chronicle*, and I have to rely on very skimpy 'diary notes' kept by Raymond Cohen, who was still one of the Club's two secretaries. He recorded that during 1927 about 15 or so meetings were held, one labelled 'Queen Competition meeting at Sol Harris' home'. Unfortunately the Jewish National Fund has lost all its records concerning the early Queen Competitions — perhaps this was the very first one. A dance was held at Paddington Town Hall, and an Eastern Garden Fete extended over three days in March.

Raymond Cohen's entries for 1928 were sparse indeed. In fact according to his notes only two club meetings were held, but of course this does not mean there were not others as indicated by the newspaper articles quoted above. In 1929 there were references to three meetings, but his notes included a couple of other quite fascinating entries. For example, he tells us that on 16 January 1929 the maximum temperature reached was 106.2°F, (equivalent to 41.22°C), and a week later he went to the movies to see Al Jolson's 'The Jazz Singer'. You may be interested to learn that the 16 January heat-wave was exceeded on 22 February 1929 when Raymond tells us that it reached 106.7°F (equivalent to 41.5°C!) He also revealed that on 28 May 1929 his wife, Bessie, learned to play Solo! His notes for 1930 are more extensive, but they are all about meetings held in connection with the newly-established Eastern Suburbs Board of Jewish Education. In fact he records 27 meetings for the 'Tarbuth' School, and none whatsoever for the RCJSC.

CONCLUSION

It is difficult to analyse the exact reasons for the sudden demise of the RCJSC after 1928. Perhaps it was due to the effects of the Great Depression of 1929; perhaps it was the rise of other social centres, such as the Maccabean Hall or the formation of the Young Men's Hebrew Association in 1929; and perhaps its active members had married and entered another phase in their lives and there was no effective younger leadership to take their place. However, it seems hard to believe that this once-thriving enterprise could just fade away without trace. Maybe one day other records will come to light, but until then, it seems that we must presume that the story of the RCJSC had come to an end by 1929.

NOTES

1. 'Coogwick' writing in the *Australian Jewish Chronicle*, 29 August 1924
2. Second Annual Report, Randwick-Coogee Jewish Social Club, 1924.
3. The Maccabean Hall was opened on 9 November 1923
4. Minnie Rosenthal continued to entertain at Jewish communal functions and she was still going strong during my teens more than 20 years later!
5. *Australian Jewish Chronicle*, 24 May 1924.
6. *Ibid.*, 7 August 1924.
7. President's report, Third Annual Report, 1925.
8. *Australian Jewish Chronicle*, 20 August 1925.
9. See Suzanne D. Rutland, 'The Jewish Community in New South Wales, MA (Hons) thesis, University of Sydney, 1978, p.66.
10. See, for example, the *Hebrew Standard of Australasia (HS)*, 8 May 1925
11. *Maccabean*, No 23, 24 May 1929.
12. *HS*, 25 May 1928.