

JERUSALEM

- The British install a water pump at the Ein Farrah spring in Wadi Qelt to provide continuous pumped water to Jerusalem.

- Arab Women's Association founded in Jerusalem.

Feb. 20: High Commissioner Plumer and Transjordanian Chief Min. Hassan Khaled Abdul Huda meet in Jerusalem, sign an agreement regulating the relationship between Britain and Transjordan.

April: The Mu'tamar An-Nawadi Al-Islamiyyah (Islamic Physical Training Club) holds its founding meeting, chaired by Ragheb Afandi Al-Imam, in which it proposes to form clubs in every part of Palestine under the name of Jam'iyyat Ash-Shubban Al-Muslimin (Young Men's Muslim Associations).

June 20-27: The 7th Palestinian National Congress convenes in Jerusalem; calls for a national parliament based on democratic majorities and establishes a new 48-member Exec. Committee. The 250 delegates in attendance reelect Musa Qassem Al-Husseini as Chairman of the Exec. Committee. ▼



Aug. 29: The Supreme Muslim Council inaugurates the restoration of Al-Haram Ash-Sharif, attended by many guests, incl. Amir Abdullah of Transjordan.

Sept. 23: The eve of Yom Kippur, district commissioner of Jerusalem Edward Keith Roach and chief of police Douglas Duff notice a bedroom screen separating men and women at the Western Wall, an infringement on the status quo arrangements under the Ottomans. The following day the police arrive to remove the screen.

Nov. 1: The General Islamic Conference, meeting in Jerusalem, demands protection of Muslim property rights at Al-Buraq (The Western Wall). ►

Nov. 5: The General Islamic Conference establishes a society for the protection of Muslim Holy Places and issues a statement warning of Zionist ambitions to expropriate the Mosque.

Nov. 15: The British Govt. issues a White Paper confirming the status quo of the Western Wall (Al-Buraq) as existing under the Ottomans, i.e., as part of the Haram Ash-Sharif and that sole ownership and proprietary rights belong to the Muslims.

Dec. 27: Grand Mufti Haj Amin addresses the Deputy District Commissioner of Jerusalem in his capacity as Pres. of the Supreme Muslim Council thanking the British for the Nov. White Paper on Al-Buraq.



PALESTINE

- The British Mandatory authority issues the 'Settlement of Land Ownership Rights Law' through which it is then able to seize lands belonging to Arab tribes and families and hand them over to the Zionist movement.

March 31: Following the introduction of the Palestinian currency the British

demonetize previously used Egyptian notes and coins.

May 3: The Jaffa branch of the YMMA (Jam'iyyat Ash-Shubban Al-Muslimin) is founded with Faez Haddad as its chairman. ►

Nov. 26: The Nablus branch of the YMMA is founded.



REGIONAL

- In today's Libya, rebel leader Sheikh Rida As-Sanussi surrenders to the Italians after five years of fighting.

Feb. 20: Britain and Transjordan agree to a new treaty making Transjordan a constitutional monarchy and relaxing British controls except for financial and foreign policy matters.

March: Hassan Al-Banna founds the Muslim Brotherhood (Jama'at Al-Ikhwan Al-Muslimun) in Egypt. ►

April 10: Turkey adopts a new alphabet (modified Latin form), declares the state secular, and from the constitution deletes Islam as the official religion.

July: The first Jordanian National Charter is issued as a result of an Executive National Conference headed by Hussein Tarawneh in Amman. ▼



Hassan Al-Banna



GLOBAL

Jan 10: After Leon Trotsky is exiled Stalin begins to implement the first Five-Year Plan and to collectivize agriculture in the USSR.

Feb. 8: Geneva Protocols for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating Gas and for Bacteriological Methods of Warfare signed.

May 10: First scheduled TV broadcasts from New York.

June 10: Chiang Kai-Chek becomes chairman of the Chinese National Government and General in Chief over all Chinese Nationalist forces, after a three year military campaign eradicates feuding warlords and reunifies the country.

Aug. 27: In Paris, 15 nations (incl. the US, Japan, and Britain) sign the Kellogg-Briand Pact, renouncing war as an instrument of national policy and calling for the settlement of disputes through arbitration. Other nations sign later.

Nov. 10: Hirohito is formally crowned Emperor of Japan (until death in 1989).