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PALESTINE CANNOT BALANCE BUDGET WITHOUT ASSISTANCE FROM BRITAIN  
DR. SHIELDS TELLS PARLIAMENT EXPLAINING NEED OF GRANT FOR  
PALESTINE DEFENCE: HAS SUFFERED ECONOMIC DEPRESSION LIKE OTHER  
AGRICULTURAL COUNTRIES: JEWISH COLONISTS SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO  
HAVE ARMS AVAILABLE FOR DEFENCE MAJOR HOPKIN URGES: MANY JEWISH  
COLONISTS ARE EX-SOLDIERS: ENCOURAGE PEOPLE TO GO TO PALESTINE  
HE SAYS AND GOVERNMENT WILL HAVE MONEY TO BALANCE BUDGET: OPEN  
UP TRANSJORDAN FOR SETTLEMENT FROM OVERCROWDED PALESTINE  
COMMANDER KENWORTHY SAYS: AT PRESENT TRANSJORDAN INVOLVES VERY  
HEAVY COST TO THIS COUNTRY.

London, Feb. 19th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Palestine had suffered from economic pressure common to other agriculture-producing countries, and as a result it was not possible for Palestine to balance her budget without some assistance in the way of a redistribution of the increase of the defence costs, as between Palestine and His Majesty's Government, Dr. Drummond Shields, the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, said in the House of Commons this evening, in explaining the vote for Palestine and Transjordan in the Supplementary Estimates for Colonial and Middle Eastern Services.

His Majesty's Government, he proceeded, has decided to retain in Palestine for the present two battalions of infantry, and in addition two squadrons of aircraft and four sections of armoured cars were stationed in Palestine and Transjordan. A Royal Army Service Corps unit with suitable transport, he went on, has recently been sent there with a view to avoiding the present expensive system of hire.

The sum the House was asked to provide, he continued, was £42,000, against which there was a set-off of £16,000 saving in the cost of hire. The Palestine Government also contributed a further £43,000 towards the cost of defence. The grants-in-aid towards the Transjordan Frontier Force amounted to £148,000. The re-allocation of the cost of this Force had been made as from the 1st. April, 1930, whereby Palestine would bear one quarter of the recurrent cost and the whole of the cost of capital works services in Palestine, and the Home Government would contribute three-quarters of the recurrent cost and the whole of the cost of the capital works services in Transjordan.

With regard to the grant-in-aid for Transjordan Administration, £24,000, the original estimate was £16,000. The increase was due to a drop in the revenue due to (1) the difficulty of the collection of taxes in certain areas, owing to damage to crops by locusts estimated at £12,000; (2) increase of expenditures on measures to combat the locust invasion - £4,000; (3) tribal control measures costing about £8,000.

The original estimate of £32,000 was included as Palestine's defence contribution, so we were now receiving in cash a total of £75,000. In addition the Palestine Government was charging to its own account the cost of certain local services amounting in 1929 to approximately £30,000 and in 1930, up to September, to £40,000.

Whatever Policy Might Be In Palestine Mr. Amery Says It Should Be Inspired By Considered Opinion Of Government And Not Influenced By Local Disturbances: Better To Err On Side Of Precaution And Maintain Adequate Force.

Mr. Amery, former Secretary of State for the Colonies, said that whatever the policy in Palestine might be, they were all agreed it should be inspired by the considered opinion of His Majesty's Government, and should not be influenced by local disturbances. It was better to err on the side of precaution and maintain an adequate force.

Commander Kenworthy asked what was to be the future of Transjordan. That country involved a very heavy cost to this country, he said. Year after year they were asked to vote considerable sums for the upkeep of the Force in Transjordan. They must look twice at every item of expenditure of that kind. The country should be opened up for settlement by emigrants from overcrowded Palestine. A bold policy in this regard was wanted.

Major Hopkin (Labour) said that Transjordan was a country of great possibilities, and he hoped that something could be done to encourage people to go there, so that the Government of the country would be able to have some money to balance their budget.

With regard to Palestine, he asked how far the system of allowing the Jewish colonists to have arms under lock and key was being continued and he suggested that it should be extended. Many of the Jewish Colonists were ex-soldiers, he said, and it should be remembered that in the recent disturbances not a single Arab village was attacked by the Jews.

Major Ross (Conservative) said that anyone who was taking an active interest in the difficult situation in Palestine must welcome the fact that a considerable force of Crown troops was being quartered there, and that the keeping of law and order had now been handed over to a force that would be appropriate for the purpose. He asked if the troops were members of the regular army, and if so, where were they taken from. Did that mean the re-embodiment of two or more battalions that had been disbanded during the war, or did it mean the raising of fresh troops?

Sir Henry Betterton, the Conservative member of the Shaw Enquiry Commission, said he was one of the members of the House of Commons who went to Palestine in the Autumn before last, to enquire into the disturbances of August 1929, said that country and this country owed a great debt of gratitude to the Transjordan Frontier Force. The Force consisted of four companies, three horse and one camel, and at the time of the outbreak three of the four companies were in the desert about 100 miles away from Jerusalem. The Force consisted of 630 men. The officer commanding that Force had created a fine spirit of esprit de corps among the troops, and they as members of the Imperial Force owed allegiance to the King, so that they had nothing to do with local politics.

The Jewish community were very appreciative of the services rendered, Sir Henry said, speaking of the work of the Force in Palestine. He read in this connection a letter written on behalf of the General Council of the Jewish Community thanking the British troops. British police and officers of the civil service had volunteered for special work, he went on, and at the risk of their lives restored order. He read another letter written on behalf of the Jewish Workers' Federation, conveying thanks to the Commanding Officer and men of the Horse Company for their devoted work and kind behaviour while restoring order. It was a matter for congratulation, Sir Henry said, that in all these operations not one of the people had been killed or injured. He himself had seen those forces and was always impressed by their appearance and general behaviour. They were a fine force of which the Commanding Officer might be extremely proud, and of which that House and the country should be proud.

Question of Settlement And Development Of Transjordan Constantly Before Colonial Office Dr. Shiels Says In Replying To Debate: Holds Out Prospect Once Country Freed From Irritation Of Frontier Raids And Counter-Raids: Vote Agreed To.

Raids and counter-raids had become traditional, especially on the Southern frontier of Transjordan, Dr. Shiels said in replying to the debate, but it was hoped that with a mobile force and better transport facilities an improvement would be effected. If the country were freed from this irritation there would be an opportunity for the settlement and development of Transjordan. That was a matter which was constantly before the Colonial Office.

I thank members for their well-preserved tribute to the Transjordan Frontier Force, Dr. Shiels concluded. It has been tried and not found wanting, and undoubtedly has been the means of saving many lives.

The Middle East vote was then agreed to.

WAILING WALL COMMISSION REPORT NEXT: BEING PUBLISHED NEXT WEEK SAYS REPORT.

Jerusalem, Feb. 18th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

The report drawn up by the International Wailing Wall Commission set up by the League of Nations Council at the request of the British Government to settle finally the question of the claims of the Jews and Moslems in regard to the Wailing Wall in Jerusalem will be published on Thursday the 26th. ult. simultaneously in Jerusalem and London, the J.T.A. here understands.

The report has been for some time now in the hands of the British Government. It was believed at first that it would be presented to the League of Nations in time for consideration at the last session of the League's Council. This was not done, however.

The members of the Commission were nominated by the British Government, with the approval of the Council of the League of Nations, it has been explained, and their Report, therefore, had to be submitted to the British Government, and not to the League of Nations.

Under the resolution of the League of Nations Council by which the Wailing Wall Commission was appointed, the Commission was entrusted with the final settlement of the question, and its duties ceased as soon as it pronounced on the rights and claims concerned.

We are in possession of sufficient material for a report and verdict on the rights and claims in connection with the Wailing Wall, Mr. Loefgren, the Chairman of the Wailing Wall Commission, said in closing the sessions of the Commission held in Palestine last summer. The Commission would have much preferred a voluntary solution rather than to enforce a verdict, he added. Our aim is the improvement of the conditions for peace and goodwill between the different sections of the Palestine population, and real peace can only be established on principles of justice, with due appreciation paid to each side. We are determined to do our duty without being influenced by conflicting political interests, he concluded, and we appeal to the representatives of both parties to help the great work of peace and to wait for and receive our report without bias.

ARAB DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST NEW GOVERNMENT LETTER URGED.

Jerusalem, Feb. 18th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

The Palestine Arab Executive will meet immediately after Beiram in order to consider what action to take in regard to the Government Letter interpreting Palestine policy. In some quarters protest demonstrations in Palestine, Transjordan and Syria are urged.

SHAUKAT ALI INDIAN MOSLEM LEADER WRITES FROM PALESTINE TO LORD PASSFIELD EXPLAINING EFFECT OF NEW GOVERNMENT LETTER ON MOSLEM OPINION.

Jerusalem, Feb. 19th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Shaukat Ali, the Indian Moslem leader, who has just left for Syria, after staying for some time in Palestine after the interment of his brother, Mohamed Ali, in the Mosque of Omar, has sent a letter to Lord Passfield, the Colonial Secretary, the Arab organ "Felestin" reports, in which he deals at great length with the conditions in Palestine, and the effects of the new Government letter on Moslem opinion.

...Like Mohamed Ali, his late brother, Shaukat Ali said at a meeting of the Moslem-Christian Association which he addressed last week at Jaffa (reported in the J.T.A. Bulletin at the time), he had no interest in politics, but was devoted entirely to the cause of the Moslem religion. He believed that the union in Palestine of Christians and Moslems was most important since Palestine was sacred to the three great religions of the world, and until the advent of Zionism there had been peace among their followers in the country. When he was in London recently, he said, he had met Dr. Weizmann and some of his colleagues, but he had not then understood the true situation in Palestine nor had he realised until his arrival in Palestine how strong was the antipathy of the Arabs to the Jews. The Jews would have to change their policy if this antipathy was to be overcome, he urged.

COLONEL KISCH AND DR. DAVID YELLIN VISIT EX-KING HUSSEIN AT AMMAN.

Jerusalem, Feb. 18th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Colonel Kisch, member of the Jewish Agency Executive, and Dr. David Yellin, former President of the Vaad Leumi, left to-day for Amman, the capital of Transjordan, to have lunch there on Friday with the Emir Abdullah, the Ruler of Transjordan, and his octagenarian father, the ex-King Hussein of the Hedjaz, who is staying there now as the guest of his son.

...Ex-King Hussein was the central figure in the Pan-Arab movement which sought to include Palestine in a Confederation of Arab States under his rule, and in the long-drawn discussions in Parliament and elsewhere as to the exact nature of the promises made to him in the MacMahon Correspondence which brought the Arabs into the War on the British side.

In 1924, after the Turkish Republic abolished the Caliphate, King Hussein, as he was then, was proclaimed Caliph by the Moslems of Hedjaz, Iraq (where his son, the Emir Faisal is King) Transjordan and Palestine. For a short while he was the outstanding figure in the Arab world.

After his deposition, following his defeat by the Sultan Ibn Saud, the Ruler of the Wahabis, who is now King of Hedjaz, Hussein went to live in Cyprus. Last November, he was reported to be critically ill there, and in view of his 81 years of age, it was believed that he was dying. He recovered, however, and the British Government gave him permission to go to Amman, to stay with his son, the Emir Abdullah.

Colonel Kisch and Dr. Yellin, and also Chief Rabbi Jacob Meir, who is not accompanying them this time, went to Amman in 1924, to meet the then King Hussein, who was on a visit there immediately after his proclamation as Caliph, to convey to him "respectful greeting and to express the belief that the two great Semitic peoples united of yore by the bonds of common creative civilisation will not fail in the hour of their national regeneration to apprehend the need of combining their vital interests in common endeavour."

The delegation was cordially received by King Hussein, and a dinner was given in their honour. King Hussein conferred on Chief Rabbi Jacob Meir the highest Order of the Hedjaz Kingdom. A few days later, King Hussein sent an invitation to Chief Rabbi Jacob Meir and Dr. Yellin to visit him again at Amman, to discuss an Arab-Jewish understanding, but soon after the Wahabis started their victorious march into Hedjaz and King Hussein was driven from his throne.

PALESTINE PAVILION AT PARIS INTERNATIONAL OVERSEAS EXHIBITION.

Paris, Feb. 18th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Friends of Palestine have succeeded in making it possible for Palestine to secure an important representation in the International Overseas Exhibition which is being opened in Paris in May, taking advantage of the invitation extended by the organisers to mandated territories to participate either together with their Mandatory Powers or independently.

The arrangements for the Palestine Section have been taken in hand by the France-Palestine Committee, of which Senator Justin Godart, a former Cabinet Minister, is President. M. Louis Ascher is President of the Paris Committee, and M. Jules Rosenheck is Commissioner-General, the members including M. Jacques Rigart, and Dr. Victor Jacobson. Senator Godart has visited Palestine and Mr. Meyer Dizengoff, the Mayor of Tel Aviv, who is President of the Palestine Committee which will select the exhibits, has been to Paris recently. The Jewish members of the Palestine Selection Committee include Mr. Hooftien, President of the Palestine Chamber of Commerce, M. Krause, Director of the Mikveh Israel Agricultural School, Mr. Tolkowsky, Managing Director of the Jaffa Fruit Company, Mr. Mereminsky, member of the Executive of the Palestine Labour Federation, and Mr. Rosoff, Director of Palestine Potash, Ltd. The technical side of the Exhibit will be supervised by the Society of Commerce and Industry, and the collaboration of the Palestine Government has been promised by the High Commissioner.

Recalling in its general lines and proportions the famous Tomb of Rachel, the Palestine Pavilion will have its whiteness thrown up by an ornamentation of turquoise-blue, recalling the Mosque of Omar. The interior presents beneath the dome a great hall with the rooms of the exhibits opening out of it. One of these is devoted to the art of Palestine, ancient and modern. Celebrated collections all over the world have agreed to lend examples. In other rooms industry, agriculture, small crafts, schools, town-planning and improvements, electrification schemes and mineral wealth, will be illustrated by a large collection of photographs, sketches, and samples. Visitors will be able to sample Palestine wine and oranges. Little shops will offer souvenirs of the country. Jewish merchants will display silver filigree and pottery, and Arabs will sell carpets.

The Pavilion will aim at bringing home to the great international concourse flocking to the Exhibition, the organisers say, the rapid strides which are being made in the development of Palestine.

PALESTINE'S CITRUS INDUSTRY: NEED OF ARAB-JEWISH CO-OPERATION URGED BY MR. TOLKOWSKY PRESIDENT OF JAFFA FRUIT COMPANY: NO RACIAL PREJUDICES OR POLITICAL RIVALRIES SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO IMPEDE ITS PROGRESS.

Jerusalem, Feb. 18th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

A plea for co-operation between all Palestine fruit growers and shippers is made by Mr. S. Tolkowsky, Managing Director of the Jaffa Fruit Company, in an article "Make the Citrus Industry Safe", which has appeared simultaneously in the Arabic "Felestin", and the English "Palestine Bulletin", and is referred to in most of the other Palestine newspapers, both Hebrew and Arab.

No vested interests, no racial prejudices, no political rivalries or personal ambitions ought to be allowed to impede our progress, Mr. Tolkowsky urges, showing that because of their better shipping organisation and propaganda, American shippers are getting for their fruit on the English market just twice the price fetched by the Jaffa fruit. Just before Christmas, he points out, Jaffa

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oranges were being sold in the United Kingdom at 14 to 16 shillings a box, while California oranges were fetching 32 to 34 shillings a case. Florida grapefruit was at the same time selling at 18 to 25 shillings, and Jaffa grapefruit at 10 to 12 shillings. Early in January the current prices were 9 to 12 shillings for Jaffa oranges and 22 to 24 shillings for Californian oranges, 10 to 12 shillings for Jaffa grapefruit and 16 to 27 shillings for Florida grapefruit.

Why are we, the growers and shippers of Jaffa oranges and grapefruit, Mr. Tolowsky asks, unable to obtain more than about half the price which the public readily pays for California or Florida fruit, in spite of the fact, acknowledged by all American experts who have seen and tasted our fruit, either in Palestine or abroad, that the Jaffa orange and the Jaffa grapefruit are not in any way inferior to the best fruit grown in the United States? The answer is that the Californian and Florida citrus fruits are better graded, better distributed and better advertised than ours. We could do this as well as our American colleagues, or, to begin with, nearly as well, if the growers and shippers of this country, would only make up our minds to drop politics where our business life is concerned and to combine for common action, because only by the co-operation of all can we hope to make the future safe for each one of us individually.

With regard to the grading of the fruit, some improvement has lately taken place, partly due to the voluntary efforts of a number of responsible shippers, partly under the influence of the Fruit Inspection Service set up by the Government. But there is no doubt that the extremely unsatisfactory conditions of stowage and ventilation which are unfortunately still the rule on all but a few of the steamers engaged in carrying Jaffa oranges, are acting as one of the most important obstacles to the adoption of better grading methods.

NEW CITRUS RESEARCH STATION FOR PALESTINE TO ASSIST INDUSTRY:  
BUILDING BEING ERECTED BY FUNDS PROVIDED BY DR. KASTELIANSKY.

Jerusalem, Feb. 18th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The cornerstone of the Citrus Pavilion, the first of a group of buildings to constitute the Agricultural Experimental Station of the Jewish Agency on its transfer from Tel Aviv to Rehoboth, has been laid in the presence of a large gathering. Speeches were delivered by Dr. Arthur Ruppin, member of the Jewish Agency Executive, Professor Warburg of the Hebrew University, and Mr. S. Tolowsky, of the Jaffa Fruit Company.

A cable message was read from Dr. A. I. Kasteliansky, the donor of the Pavilion, who is understood to have given about £3,000 for the purpose. In an address outlining the programme of the institution, Dr. Wilkowsky, the Director of the Experimental Station, reported that three tracts adjoining Rehoboth have been purchased for the Station by the Jewish National Fund, the buildings to be situated near the Railway Station where the experimental dairy, supported jointly by the Empire Marketing Board and the Jewish Agency, has already been functioning for some three years. Experimental field work in poultry-breeding, agronomy, horticulture, rural economics, etc. is also to be centralised now at Rehoboth. The institution is connected with the Hebrew University.

CITRUS INDUSTRY IS PALESTINE'S KEY INDUSTRY AND WILL REMAIN SO FOR CONSIDERABLE TIME DR. KASTELIANSKY SAYS SETTING OUT FOR U.S. IN INTERESTS OF ITS COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT: STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF NEW CITRUS RESEARCH LABORATORY FOR FINDING SCIENTIFIC AND UP-TO-DATE MARKETING METHODS TO ENABLE INDUSTRY TO MEET COMPETITION.

London, Feb. 18th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

My visit to the United States is one of the rare cases of "going to America on behalf of Palestine" not for the purpose of extracting money there, but rather the reverse, Dr. Kasteliansky said to the J.T.A. to-day before sailing for New York on board the s.s. "Bremen". Dr. Kasteliansky, who for some time acted as Economic Adviser to the Zionist Organisation, and was until recently Chairman and Managing Director of Palestine Plantations, Ltd., the citrus fruit concern of the late Lord Melchett, in the formation of which he was largely instrumental, is proceeding to the United States in connection with the commercial development of the Palestine citrus industry. On his way from Palestine, Dr. Kasteliansky spent some time in Spain, Palestine's chief competitor in the orange industry, in order to study the methods of packing and marketing the Spanish fruit, and he intends to utilise his visit to the United States similarly for a careful inquiry into the conditions of marketing, transport, and machine packing of citrus fruit in Florida and California.

The Palestine citrus industry is making rapid strides, perhaps, a little too rapid, Dr. Kasteliansky said, and considering the great advantages that Spain enjoys in comparison with Palestine, such as cheap labour, low freights, short distances to the main European markets, and so on, it is really a miracle that the Palestine orange is coming more and more to the front. This popularity of the Palestine fruit is the best testimonial of its high quality. But new supply centres are constantly entering the world markets, the world output of oranges is growing enormously, and at no distant date the citrus industry in Palestine, which is the key industry of the country, and will remain so for some considerable time to come, will be exposed to severe competition, and only by intelligently employing scientific and up-to-date marketing methods will Palestine be able to stand its own in the future.

If only from this point of view alone, to say nothing of all the other considerations, it is deplorable that the general public so little appreciates the activities of the Agricultural Experimental Station of the Jewish Agency in Tel Aviv, Dr. Kasteliansky said, referring to the inauguration of the Citrus Research Laboratory of the Station in Rehoboth, the building for which has been erected as a result of the funds provided by Dr. Kasteliansky. The buildings for all the other departments of the Station are still awaiting generous benefactors. The part which this Institution is bound to play in the development of Palestine cannot be over-rated, Dr. Kasteliansky said. We have before us the gigantic task of achieving maximum results with a minimum of space. Only with the help of systematic research and slow gradual experimenting in all branches of agriculture will it be possible to carry out this task with some certainty of success. The Station is really our pathfinder, our only guide in the desert.

THE PLACE OF YIDDISH AMONG NEAR-GERMAN LANGUAGES: YIDDISH SECTION  
FOR GERMAN ACADEMY'S INSTITUTE OF RELATED LANGUAGES.

Berlin, Feb. 18th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The German Academy (Akademie zur wissenschaftlichen Erforschung und zur Pflege des Deutschtums) has published the draft programme of a projected Yiddish Section of its Near-Languages Institute. The author of the programme, Dr. Salomo Birnbaum, Lecturer in Yiddish at Hamburg University, who starts out by describing the origin and status of the Yiddish language and the extent of its employment in the world of Jewry, envisages the Yiddish Section as divided into three parts, for research, teaching and promotion respectively. The Section would publish current reports on Jewish events and developments, the cultural position of Yiddish in the various countries, with special attention to the position of the Yiddish schools and educational system, as well as the political status of the Yiddish language in the East European places of Jewish mass settlement. There would also be regular publication of reports on philological work done in Yiddish, and the Institute would probably arrange for the formation of a Yiddish library. The philological section would proceed to the publication of a Yiddish dictionary and a Yiddish grammar, both historical and of the modern Yiddish language. Special importance is attached to the publication of an etymological dictionary. There would also be research work into the history of Yiddish literature, the Yiddish theatre, etc. etc. Dr. Birnbaum is a son of Dr. Nathan Birnbaum, who convoked the first Yiddish language Conference held in Czernowitz 20 years ago.

THE DUBNOV YIDDISH ENCYCLOPAEDIA.

Berlin, Feb. 14th. (J.T.A. Mail Service).

The publication of a Yiddish Encyclopaedia to be named in honour of Professor Dubnov has been decided on (as briefly reported by cable in the J.T.A. Bulletin of the 16th. inst.), as the form of the tribute to be paid to Professor Dubnov in commemoration of his recent 70th. birthday, the decision being adopted at a big gathering of Jewish cultural workers associated with the Dubnov Fund and the Yiddish Scientific Institute.

Professor Dubnov himself was present, and in expressing gratification at the honour paid him, said that on the whole he did not hold with tributes and celebrations, but he was proud to know that the Yiddish Encyclopaedia was to be linked up with his name. He gave a historical survey of the efforts which had led to the publication of Jewish Encyclopaedias in Hebrew, English, Russian and German, and the various attempts that had been made up to the present to publish an Encyclopaedia in Yiddish. The war and the break-up of Russian Jewry in the post-war period had held up the publication of a Yiddish Encyclopaedia, he said, but now the time had come to start work, and they could proceed without fear to realise their ambition.

Dr. Leo Bramson was in the chair, and among those present were Dr. N. Gergel, Dr. E. Tschirikower, Dr. Mark Wischnitzer, Professor Boris Brutzkus, Mr. Jacob Lestchinski, Dr. M. Weinreich.

Dr. Gergel, who delivered the report on the scheme, said they were sure that there was no need for anxiety about the financial position. The Yiddish press and the Yiddish book that were being published had millions of readers. The Yiddish schools were training Yiddish readers and cultural workers and they had an organised Yiddish centre now.

The Dubnov Encyclopaedia, which the Dubnov Fund was going to publish in association with the Yiddish Scientific Institute would be devoted both to general and Jewish knowledge. It would be in Yiddish, and there would be ten volumes, with about 25 million letters, the Jewish matter constituting about a third of the whole. They intended to publish 5,000 copies, two volumes each year, completing the issue within five years.

A joint stock company was being formed to raise the required capital of 50,000 dollars, and 1,000 founders' shares would be issued at 50 dollars. Half of these would remain in the hands of the Yiddish Scientific Institute to ensure its control in the shaping of the work. As soon as the Central Administration of the Yiddish Scientific Institute finally approved the scheme, representatives would be sent out to dispose of shares in Europe and America. The shares would be available to both institutions and individuals. A campaign to secure subscribers for the Encyclopaedia will be started only after the initial amount required for the work (about 15,000 dollars) will have been secured. The funds raised for the Encyclopaedia must not be utilised for any other purpose until all the volumes will have been issued. After the securing of not less than a fifth of the foundation capital (10,000 dollars), a general meeting of shareholders will be convened to elect the Board of the Company, which in turn will select the editorial and financial organs of the enterprise. Pending the first meeting of shareholders, the work will be carried on by the Committee of the Dubnov Fund in connection with the Yiddish Scientific Institute.

The organisational and financial centre will be situated in Berlin.

Dr. M. Weinreich, Dr. Tcherikower and Dr. L. Bramson delivered the closing addresses.

#### LONDON SECTION OF YIDDISH SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTE BEING FORMED.

London, Feb. 19th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Dr. E. Tcherikower, the well known Jewish historian who was in London recently in the interests of the Yiddish Scientific Institute and went back to Berlin for the meeting of the Dubnov Fund, at which the decision to publish the Dubnov Yiddish Encyclopaedia was taken, is returning to London at the end of this week to resume his propaganda work with a view to setting up in London a section of the Yiddish Scientific Institute, to raise funds for the promotion of its work, and also for organising a group of workers in London to conduct historical and other research work in connection with the Yiddish Scientific Institute in relation to Jewish life and developments in this country.

In the course of his recent stay in London, Dr. Tcherikower attended a number of private and public gatherings at which he enlisted considerable support for the Institute. A reception was also given him by the Jewish Workers' Circle, with the participation of several other Jewish organisations here, at which the Haham Dr. Gaster was in the chair. Dr. Tcherikower hopes to extend the circle of Friends of the Yiddish Institute in London and to establish a permanent London Section.