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THE VILNA MURDER CHARGE: NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PAPER SAYS
 ACCUSED JEWS WILL BE PUT BEFORE COURT MARTIAL AND
 SENTENCED TO DEATH: NO COURT MARTIAL J.T.A. LEARNS
 HOWEVER: DEFENCE COMMITTEE BEING FORMED: TWO POLICE
 COMMISSARIES AND COMMANDANT OF POLICE RESERVE DISMISSED
 FOR ANTI-JEWISH BEHAVIOUR DURING VILNA EXCESSES.

Warsaw, Dec. 4th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The "Gazeta Warszawska", the chief organ of the National Democratic Party, carries a sensational story to-day to the effect that the two Jews, Wulfin and Zalkind, who have been arrested in Vilna on suspicion of having killed the National Democratic student, Stanislaw Waclawski, are to be placed before a court martial, which would inevitably mean a death sentence for them. The J.T.A. is assured, however, on enquiry, that there is no likelihood of a court martial in this case.

A Wulfin and Zalkind defence committee is being formed for the purpose of arranging for a proper defence of the two accused.

Another two police commissaries in Vilna and the Commandant of the Vilna Police Reserve Force have been dismissed from their offices as a result of the disciplinary enquiry into the charges of anti-Jewish behaviour during the excesses which occurred in Vilna on November 10th., which have been made against a number of Vilna police officers.

JEWISH CORPSES VIOLATED BY NAZI STUDENTS IN BERLIN UNIVERSITY:
 SWASTIKA EMBLEM CUT ON BODIES KEPT IN MORTUARY FOR
 DISSECTING PURPOSES: MINISTER OF EDUCATION ORDERS ENQUIRY.

Berlin, Dec. 4th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Nazi students have been making a practice of violating Jewish corpses lying in the mortuary of the Berlin University Anatomical Institute, where they have been taken to be used for dissecting purposes, by cutting the antisemitic emblem, the swastika, on the body, the Communist papers here report.

The Press Bureau of Berlin University declared to the J.T.A. on enquiry to-day that the University authorities have no knowledge at all of such acts having been committed. The "Welt am Abend" repeats the accusation, however, this evening, and insists that despite all denials, the charge is true.

The Minister of Education, Dr. Grimme, the J.T.A. learns, has ordered an enquiry to be made into the charge.

"DIRTY JEW!" EPITHET HURLED AT JEWISH SOCIALIST LEADER NEARLY CAUSES FREE FIGHT IN AUSTRIAN PARLIAMENT: DR. OTTO BAUER RUNS ACROSS FLOOR OF HOUSE AND PUNCHES INSULTERS: PULLED AWAY BY USHERS.

Vienna, Dec. 4th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Dr. Otto Bauer, the leader of the Austrian Social Democratic Party and former Minister of Foreign Affairs, was roused to fury to-day by Deputies of the Christian Socialist Party (Government Party) shouting "Dirty Jew!" at him, when he was attacking one of their leaders, Dr. Karl Vaugoin, a recent Prime Minister.

Dr. Bauer ran across the floor of the House, and caught hold of some of the Christian Socialist Deputies who had been shouting the epithet, and began to hit them. He was pulled away by the ushers of the House, whose prompt action prevented a free fight breaking out in the Chamber.

JERUSALEM GRAND MUFTI AND PALESTINE MOSLEM OPPOSITION LEADERS STILL AT LOGGERHEADS: SHAUKAT ALI MAKING ELEVENTH HOUR EFFORT AT RECONCILIATION BUT SO FAR WITHOUT SIGN OF SUCCESS: EGYPTIAN DELEGATES THREATEN TO GO HOME IF RIVAL FACTIONS DO NOT MAKE PEACE.

Jerusalem, Dec. 5th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Shaukat Ali is making an eleventh hour effort to-day to reconcile the followers of the Grand Mufti and the opponents of the Grand Mufti, in order to establish a united front for the Moslem Congress which is due to open here to-morrow (Sunday) evening. Up to the present his efforts have not met with any success. The Grand Mufti has refused to accept as delegates about thirty members of the Opposition who have been proposed as delegates.

The Egyptian delegates are reported to have threatened to leave Jerusalem to-morrow if the two rival sections among the Palestine Moslems do not make peace between themselves.

Mahmoud Pasha, one of the leaders of the Egyptian Wafd Party, proposed that there should be a Moslem Congress held in Cairo. The Grand Mufti has invited him to Palestine in order to discuss the proposal.

Ex-King Ali, the eldest son of the late King Hussein, and his successor as King of the Hedjaz until the capture of Mecca by King Ibn Saud, and elder brother of King Feisal of Iraq and the Emir Abdullah of Transjordan, is in Jerusalem now, and has been invited to attend the Congress. He has replied that he would attend if there are others of his rank participating.

The opposition complains that the Mufti selected the organisers, the "Daily Telegraph" correspondent in Jerusalem writes, confirming the report of the dissension, and it refuses to participate unless a properly representative organising committee is created to draft the programme and issue the invitations. This demand the Mufti refuses to comply with, and so the opposition will not attend the congress.

Mr. Shaukat Ali, with whom I travelled from Egypt yesterday, he adds, hopes to reconcile the contending factions. There does not, however, appear to be any great expectation that he will succeed.

NO PROSELYTES TO JUDAISM ALLOWED IN POLAND: CZARIST PROHIBITION
LAW TO BE CHALLENGED BEFORE SUPREME COURT: ACTION TAKEN BY
WOULD-BE PROSELYTE AGAINST MINISTRY OF INTERIOR.

Warsaw, Dec. 4th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Cuzist law prohibiting Christians from becoming proselytes to Judaism in Poland is to be challenged before the Supreme Administrative Court by a Pole named Raczynski, who is bringing an action against the Ministry of the Interior for refusing to give permission for his acceptance into the Jewish Community.

Advocate Hartglass, former President of the Club of Jewish Deputies, is appearing as Counsel for Raczynski.

When Raczynski came to the Warsaw Rabbinate, asking to be admitted as a member of the Jewish Community, the Rabbinate pointed out that this was impossible, because the law lays it down that only such people who were formerly Jews and became baptised may be accepted as members of the Jewish Community, if they desire to return to their previous faith, but that Christians who were not previously members of the Jewish faith must not be accepted as proselytes.

Raczynski then applied for permission to the Warsaw Government Commissioner, and when he refused, to the Ministry of the Interior, who confirmed the refusal, pointing out that there is no one in Raczynski's family who was ever a member of the Jewish faith, and that it was therefore impossible to grant such permission on the ground of reversion to former religion.

When the question came up in 1927, following a complaint that several would-be proselytes had been refused permission to be admitted into the Jewish religious community, an official statement was issued by the Minister of the Interior denying any Government interference. Such a prohibition, the statement said, even if it were asked for by the Catholic Consistory, could not be issued because it would be a contravention of the religious liberty guaranteed in the Constitution. The reports, the statement went on, have probably arisen from the fact that the Polish Rabbinate imposes very difficult conditions on intending proselytes, in order to test their earnestness. Very frequently it happens that the Ministry of Public Worship is appealed to by intending proselytes to intervene with the Rabbinate in order to facilitate their admission into the Jewish fold.

The Yiddish daily "Najer Hajnt" pointed out, however, at the time that there was in existence an order prohibiting the admission of proselytes to Judaism. It quoted a circular

dated April 5th., 1927, and bearing the number 674 G.27, signed by the head of the Government Commissariat for Warsaw, M. Pilecki, the first part of which gave instructions for carrying out a strict control of the lists of names of those persons who adopted Judaism in the period between December 1st., 1924, and January 1st., 1927, in order to establish whether the change of religion has been properly recorded in the books of the civil authorities and in the personal documents of the proselytes. This, however, referred only to proselytes who were born Jews and afterwards became baptised and then returned to Judaism, or to proselytes who were born as Christians, but of parents or grandparents who had been Jews.

With regard to proselytes descended from non-Jews, the circular said, however: The provisions contained in the hitherto binding and supreme order of April 17th., 1905 regarding religious tolerance (in the Codex of the former Russian Empire 1905, No. 63), which prohibits Christians going over to a non-Christian faith, unless they have before their adoption of Christianity belonged to a non-Christian faith or are descended from non-Christians, have not been annulled merely by the entering into force of the Polish Constitution of May 17th., and according to the decision of the Supreme Administrative Tribunal and its judgment of November 10th., 1924, No. 1521.23., they must be regarded as binding until such time as they are unified with the Constitution by means of legislation.

As such unification has not yet taken place, the adoption of the Jewish faith by Christians who were born as Christians and are descended from Christians cannot take place, and the legal consequences must be drawn from this fact. If such a case has nevertheless occurred it must be regarded as not permissible and as being in conflict with the binding legal provisions. The papers relating to the adoption of Judaism submitted by these persons have no legal power and must be regarded as non-existent.

The Czarist restrictions in Poland were abolished in the early part of this year, the Repeal Bill introduced by the Government being accepted by the Sejm and Senate after some delay caused by the action of the Juridical Commission of the Senate in referring the Bill back for further consideration.

Twelve years after the German Occupation forces left Poland, Deputy Rabbi Dr. Thon, the President of the Club of Jewish Deputies, said of the action of the Government in abolishing the restrictions, 'we see the rising on the horizon of the light of the removal of the yellow patch of the Czarist restrictions. We shall never consider the abolition of the Czarist restrictions as a concession to the Jews, he added, but only as the removal of a stain upon the escutcheon of Polish honour. The view of the Jewish Parliamentary representatives and the Jewish press in Poland has always been that the annulment of the Czarist restrictions is rather a question of the prestige of the Polish State than of any definite benefit to the Jews.

CITIZENSHIP FACILITIES IN CZECHO-SLOVAKIA: BILL FOR ENDING
STAATENLOSE PROBLEM INTRODUCED BY JEWISH AND SOCIAL
DEMOCRATIC DEPUTIES.

Prague, Dec. 4th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Deputies Dr. Angelo Goldstein and Dr. Julius Reisz, members of the Club of Jewish Deputies, and the Social Democratic Deputies Marcowicz, Winter and Chobot, have introduced a bill in Parliament for amending the present citizenship law in a way which will enable the Staatenlose to acquire citizenship.

All people who have been living uninterruptedly in Czecho-Slovakia for the past five years and who conform in all other respects with the requirements of the law, will be eligible for citizenship under the new draft law. If the application is not dealt with within a period of six months, the Bill provides, the application will be considered to have been granted.

This last clause is held to be of special importance as tending to remove one of the principal grievances of applicants for citizenship, that their cases are dragged by the administrative authorities for years.

LOUIS MARSHALL 75TH. BIRTHDAY THIS MONTH: MEMORIAL BUILDING
BEING ERECTED AT UNIVERSITY OF HIS NATIVE TOWN SYRACUSE:
LAYING OF FOUNDATION STONE ATTENDED BY ENTIRE STUDENT BODY.

New York, Dec. 4th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The corner-stone of a new building at the University of Syracuse, in the State of New York, which will be known as the Louis Marshall Memorial, was laid to-day with much ceremony in the presence of the entire student body of the University.

The Memorial, which will cost 600,000 dollars, has been made possible by the Legislature of Syracuse and the Governor of New York State, Mr. Theodore Roosevelt.

.. Louis Marshall, who died in Zurich on September 11th., 1929, after presiding over the first Conference of the enlarged Jewish Agency for Palestine, was born in Syracuse on December 14th., 1856, so that his 75th. birthday occurs this month.

It was in January 1930 that Governor Roosevelt of New York State recommended an appropriation of 600,000 dollars for a new building to house the College of Forestry, to be known as the Louis Marshall Memorial Building.

"Ever since the untimely death of Louis Marshall last autumn," Governor Roosevelt wrote in making the recommendation, "I have hoped that the State might find some fitting way to pay tribute to his memory. Probably more than any other man Mr. Marshall was responsible for a greatly increased interest throughout the State in preservation of the Adirondacks and at the same time in the practical development of the science of forestry. For many years he was chairman of the Board of Trustees of the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse University. Under his leadership and the leadership of its late dean, Franklin Moon, the School of Forestry made giant strides until it became recognised as the premier institution of its kind in the United States.

"Because of limited accommodation, the School of Forestry is unable to admit a large number of students who wish to adopt forestry as a career. For many years, it has been the hope both of former Governor Smith and myself that a new building may be erected at the Syracuse University for this school. I am glad to say that I shall include an appropriation of 600,000 dollars in this year's budget for the erection of a building for the School of Forestry and I shall ask that this building be named for Mr. Marshall in memory of his splendid services to the State".

BODY OF HISSIM BEHAR VETERAN ALLIANCE ISRAELITE WORKER WHO
DIED IN JANUARY BEING SENT TO PALESTINE FOR REINTERMENT
ACCORDING TO HIS WISH.

New York, Dec. 4th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The body of the late Nissim Behar, a prominent worker in the Alliance Israelite Universelle and the founder of the Alliance Schools in the Orient, who died here on January 1st., nearly a year ago, has been placed on board the steamer "Providence" to be carried to Palestine for reinterment there, in accordance with the wish expressed in his testament.

.. Mr. Behar, who died in his 83rd. year, was born in Jerusalem. He came to the United States about 1900, being sent there by the Alliance Israelite in connection with the Russian-Jewish passport question in America, and he continued to deal there with the questions of Americanisation, immigration and other Jewish questions. He was Managing Director of the Liberal Immigration League.