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UNEMPLOYED ALIENS IN BERLIN: LORD MAYOR ASKS POLISH AND
 OTHER GOVERNMENTS TO AVERT DEPORTATION BY CONTRIBUTING
 TO CITY'S RELIEF FUNDS.

Berlin, May 3rd. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Lord Mayor of Berlin, Herr Heinrich Sahn, has approached the Polish Government with a request that it should make an annual allocation of a quarter million marks towards the maintenance of unemployed Poles living in Berlin, mostly Polish Jews, who are drawing relief from the Berlin Municipal Welfare Office, in order to avert their deportation, (decided on by the Berlin City Council last week, when it was pointed out that the maintenance of these unemployed aliens costs the Berlin City Treasury $1\frac{1}{2}$ million marks annually.)

A similar request has been made by the Lord Mayor to the Austrian, Czecho-Slovakian and Russian Governments.

No alien will be expelled if his own country is not prepared to accept him, Herr Sahn said, to show that it is not intended to impose hardships on aliens who have no place to which to go.

∴ There are altogether 3,665 such unemployed aliens in Berlin, of whom 916 are Staatenlose. it is officially stated.

JEWISH STAATENLOSE IN GERMANY ORGANISE TO PROTECT THEIR
 INTERESTS.

Berlin, May 3rd. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

A Central Office for Staatenlose living in Germany has been opened here in association with the Berlin Federation of East European Jewish Organisations, and the Breslau Federation of Staatenlose, with the object of organising all Staatenlose living in Germany to protect their interests. Efforts will be made to restore their citizenship rights to persons who have wrongfully been made Staatenlose.

It is intended to convoke a Conference of the Staatenlose in Germany, and a register of all Staatenlose in the country has been opened.

FRENCH SEQUEL TO POLISH UNIVERSITY DISTURBANCES: JEWISH
 STUDENTS AT NANCY UNIVERSITY DEMONSTRATING AGAINST
 ANTISEMITIC POLISH PROFESSOR ATTENDING SCIENTIFIC
 CONFERENCE IN NANCY REPRIMANDED BY UNIVERSITY DISCIPLIN-
 ARY COURT: ONE EXCLUDED FOR A YEAR: COURT REFUSES TO GO
 INTO QUESTION OF POLISH UNIVERSITY ANTISEMITISM: DEALS
 ONLY WITH NEED OF MAINTAINING ORDER IN UNIVERSITY.

Paris, May 3rd. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Two Jewish students at Nancy University, Feinmesser and Wandel, have been reprimanded, and a third named Scharf has been excluded from the University for one year, by a disciplinary court of the University, consisting of 15 professors and four students, for participating in March, when the International Congress of Anatomists was meeting at Nancy, in a

demonstration of students against Professor Loth, the head of the Anatomical Institute at Lemberg University, who has made himself notorious by his antisemitic attitude (he has several times barred Jewish students from the dissecting rooms, declaring that he will not allow Jews to dissect Christian corpses, and demanding that they should provide Jewish corpses for their anatomical studies).

Some of the Jewish students at Nancy University have personal knowledge of Professor Loth, whose refusal to enrol them as students because they are Jews compelled them to emigrate to France to continue their studies, and they spoke to their fellow-students about his antisemitism and about the general antisemitic feeling at the Polish universities, which constantly leads to anti-Jewish outbreaks, as happened last November. Several hundred students, Jewish and non-Jewish, thereupon organised a hostile demonstration during the course of the Congress in the University building, shouting "Down with Professor Loth!", and repeated it later when Professor Loth was to address the Congress, preventing him from speaking. Leaflets setting out the position in the Polish Universities and the discrimination practised against Jewish students were distributed.

The three Jewish students, Feinmesser, Wandel and Scharf, were detained, but were released after the police had acquainted themselves with the contents of the leaflets. The demonstrations evoked a great deal of interest, especially in Poland, where most of the Jewish newspapers published editorials on the subject. Professor Loth complained to the Jewish Consular authorities in Nancy, alleging that Jewish students had demonstrated against Poland, and the Polish Consulate approached the French authorities demanding punishment of the organisers. As the demonstration had been held in the University building, the University authorities conducted an enquiry and the three Jewish students, Feinmesser, Wandel and Scharf, whose names had been taken by the police, were called before a disciplinary court of the University. The Jewish students denied that the demonstration had been directed against Poland, and described the antisemitism that exists at the Polish Universities, and the anti-Jewish disturbances that occurred last November at the Universities of Warsaw, Vilna, Cracow and Lemberg. Advocate Rosambert appeared for the defence, in which the League Against Antisemitism participated.

The Disciplinary Court declined to go into the question of antisemitism, however, and decided that the case must be dealt with exclusively from the point of view of maintaining order in the University building.

HUNGARIAN ANTISEMITIC PROFESSOR SENT TO PRISON FOR PUBLISHING PSEUDO-SCIENTIFIC ANTISEMITIC ARTICLES; REPRIMANDED BY PRESIDING JUDGE WHEN HE TELLS COURT EVERY HUNGARIAN MUST BE ANTISEMITE.

Budapest, May 3rd. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Professor Ludwig Mihaly, of Budapest University, has been sentenced to a fortnight's conditional imprisonment for incitement against the Jewish religion by publishing pseudo-scientific articles about the Jewish religion, alleging that Jewish religious law permits Jews to exact usury from non-Jews.

When Professor Mihaly contended in his speech to the court, that every Hungarian must be an antisemite, the Presiding Judge pulled him up and reprimanded him.

PALESTINE LAND SETTLEMENT PROBLEM: HIGH COMMISSIONER APPOINTS COMMITTEE OF THREE TO CONSIDER SETTLEMENT OF LANDLESS ARABS OF VADI HAVARIT: MEMBERS PALESTINE DEVELOPMENT DIRECTOR MR. FRENCH DR. HEXTER MEMBER OF JEWISH AGENCY EXECUTIVE AND REPRESENTATIVE OF VADI HAVARIT ARABS.

Jerusalem, May 3rd. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The High Commissioner for Palestine, General Sir Arthur Auchincloss, has appointed a committee of three to deal with the problem of settling on the land the landless Arabs of the Vadi Havarit area.

The members of the committee are Mr. Lewis French, the Director of Palestine Development, Dr. Maurice B. Hexter, member of the Jewish Agency Executive, and Abdullah Samara, representing the Arabs of Vadi Havarit.

In December, shortly after a number of Bedouin squatters had been trespassing on Jewish National Fund land at Vadi Havarit, the Palestine Government took a lease of a part of this land from the Jewish National Fund to settle the Arabs on it.

The head office of the Jewish National Fund issued a statement on the subject in March through the J.T.A., in which it explained that the Board of Directors of the Jewish National Fund had been constrained to enter into negotiations with the Government.

Several scores of Bedouins who had been on the land at Vadi Havarit prior to its acquisition by the Jewish National Fund, and subsequently camped on a neighbouring area known as Sheikh Mohamed Basset, the property of the Government of Palestine, occupied early in December land of the Jewish National Fund on which they placed their tents and cattle, the Jewish National Fund statement said. On the matter being brought before the Government, the latter proposed to the Fund that it should lease to the Government 5,000 dunams of its land for two years upon which the Bedouins could be temporarily accommodated, the Government stating that the Bedouins' previous camping site was under water owing to the winter rains and would not be fit for use until the end of the winter. The Jewish National Fund replied that the land at Vadi Havarit had been acquired by it by legal purchase and it was under no obligation towards the Bedouins, all of whom had received full compensation for any possible loss. The Government was obliged and also able to accommodate these Bedouins elsewhere. Nevertheless, in view of the insistent demands of the Government, the Board of Directors of the Fund was constrained to enter into negotiations with the Government.

As a result, the statement explained, it was agreed that half of the area required for the temporary accommodation of the Bedouins would be leased from the Jewish National Fund. The area originally required from the Fund was thus reduced to 2,965 dunams and at the same time the period of the lease was curtailed to terminate by October 1st., 1933, when the land was to revert to the full possession of the Fund.

Further, the statement said, the High Commissioner has given his assurance that during the period of lease the Government will do all in its power to arrive at a final solution of the question of the Bedouins of Vadi Havarit.

DUBNOW YIDDISH ENCYCLOPAEDIA: BERLIN GATHERING CELEBRATES
PUBLICATION OF SPECIMEN SHEETS.

Berlin, May 3rd. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Dubnow Fund, which was started last year to commemorate the seventieth birthday of the great Jewish historian, Professor Simeon Dubnow by publishing a ten-volume General Encyclopaedia in Yiddish, has this week published a brochure consisting of specimen sheets of the projected Encyclopaedia, and a meeting has been held at the Shalom Aleichem Club here to celebrate the event.

Dr. Jacob Lestschinsky, who was in the chair, said that the publication of the specimen sheets was a festival of Yiddish culture, symbolising the advance that Yiddish cultural activity had made. 20 years ago such a venture would have been doomed to failure. But in the last two decades, an army of Yiddish writers and scholars had grown up, who were working in all branches of literature, art and science, and contributing in the Yiddish language to modern culture. The specimen sheets of their Yiddish Encyclopaedia could compare on their own level with the best examples of European encyclopaedias.

Mr. Raphael Abramovitch, the leader of the Russian Social Democratic Party, one of the founders of the Jewish Socialist Party, Bund, and a member of the Executive of the Second Labour and Socialist International, delivered an address on the educational value of Encyclopaedias in general, and the need of a general encyclopaedia in Yiddish for the Yiddish-speaking masses.

The Yiddish Encyclopaedia, Mr. Abramovitch said, will consist of 10 large volumes, containing about 5,000 double-column pages, and about 25 million letters, thousands of illustrations, diagrams, maps, and reproductions, etc. Mr. Abramovitch concluded with an appeal to the Jewish press, Jewish public opinion and all people who regard the furtherance of culture among the Jewish people in the Yiddish language as an important aim to help to make the Yiddish Encyclopaedia a real production of the Jewish people and the Jewish genius.

Dr. E. Tcherikower, spoke on behalf of the Vilna Yiddish Scientific Institute, Dr. D. Lvovitch, for the O.R.T., and Dr. Tcharil for the Yiddish P.E.N. Club.

Dr. M. Wischnitzer, the Secretary of the Hilfsverein der deutschen Juden, who also addressed the gathering, said speaking as a contributor to many general and Jewish encyclopaedias, their specimen publication showed that the Yiddish Encyclopaedia would be a standard work, equal to the great European encyclopaedias.

Professor Dubnow sent a letter to the meeting, expressing his regret that his state of health did not allow him to leave the house to join them in celebrating the beginning of a great achievement. He hoped that they would very soon have the first volume of the Encyclopaedia completed, and that in a few years time the whole of the ten volumes would be in their hands.

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