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High Commissioner of Palestine Dedicates Library of Hebrew University in Presence of Notable Gathering on Mt. Scopus

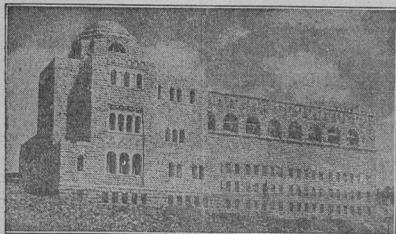
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Apr. 15.—The founders of the Hebrew University are aiming to create a home for Jewish learning and Jewish ideals where Jewish culture can freely develop a liaison between the civilizations of the Eastern and Western world and are aiming to make the University a center of learning and research open to all students regardless of nationality, creed or race which is

of Detroit with a donation of \$5,000, the Berlin Committee of the Friends of the Hebrew University which undertook to raise \$25,000. Dr. Magnes termed the library "a tower of light and learning. May its rays fall beneficently over the Holy City and over all the inhabitants of this old land."

In the first part of his address the

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WOLFFSOHN MEMORIAL LIBRARY, HEBREW UNIVERSITY, WHICH WAS DEDICATED YESTERDAY, IS THE JEWISH NATIONAL AND UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, CONSIDERED TO BE THE FINEST STRUCTURE OF ITS KIND IN THE NEAR EAST. THE LIBRARY HOUSES A QUARTER OF A MILLION VOLUMES, WITH ROOM FOR AS MANY MORE.

a worthy ambition, declared Sir John Chancellor, High Commissioner of Palestine, today, in opening the David Wolffsohn House, the Jewish National Library here today.

The quarter of a million dollar structure which now houses 300,000 volumes and has room for a quarter of a million more was dedicated in the presence of high government officials, Jewish leaders, foreign consuls, but no Arabs, although many of them were invited in the amphitheatre on Mt. Scopus.

The opening address was made by Dr. Judah L. Magnes, chancellor of the Hebrew University who recalled the memory of Lord Balfour and thanked all who had made possible the Library building. He also mentioned David Wolffsohn, the Dutch financier and second president of the World Zionist Organization, for whom the structure is named.

Among those who made possible the Library, Dr. Magnes said, were the Deutschebank in Berlin with a loan of \$24,080; Judge Julian Mack, loan of \$10,265; Felix M. Warburg, gift of \$28,670; Morris Symonds of Sydney with a donation of \$25,000, David Simon

Colonists' Unwillingness to Go to Bira-Bidjan Endangers Work in Jewish Republic

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Moscow, Apr. 15.—The serious danger that Bira Bidjan in the Far Eastern Region, where an autonomous Jewish Republic had been planned by the Soviet authorities, may remain completely unsettled is openly admitted here today in circles concerned with Bira Bidjan. Because of the hope that the situation in the small towns may now improve following the decree reinstating most of the declassified not a single Jew can be found who is willing to go to Bira Bidjan.

Those who had registered to go to Bira Bidjan as settlers are now declining.

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Vienna Jews Depressed on First Days of Passover

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Vienna, Apr. 15.—The Jewish community here passed the first days of Passover in a depressed atmosphere. Although no ritual agitations disturbed the Jews this year, the economic crisis, aggravated by the impossibility of emigrating, upset even the Seder joy of thousands. The Zionist position, resulting from the Inquiry Commission's report, also kept many from enjoying Passover to the full.

The crowded synagogues reflected the moods. The Polish Synagogue was so jammed that the police had to close the doors and refuse admittance to many who sought it.

Brith Shalom's Program for Arab-Jewish Peace Says Palestine Must Be Bi-Racial State With Equal Rights for Both Peoples

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Apr. 15.—That Palestine should be neither a Jewish state nor an Arab state, but a bi-racial state in which Jews and Arabs should enjoy equal civil, political and social rights, without distinction between majority and minority, and the two peoples should each be free in the administration of their respective domestic affairs, but united in their common interests, is the outstanding plank in the program for cooperation between Jews and Arabs in Palestine, made public here today by the Brith Shalom Society, a society for the promotion of peace between Jews and Arabs.

The Brith Shalom's program contains 18 points. They are as follows:

1. The policy of the Society is based on the program of Zionism, as recognized by the Balfour Declaration and in the Mandate for the constitution of a national home in Palestine for the Jewish people.

2. The policy of the Society is also

based on the resolution passed by the Zionist Congress of 1921 which "solely declared the desire of the Jewish people to live with the Arab people in relations of fraternity and mutual respect, and, together with the Arab people, to develop the homeland common to both into a prosperous community which would ensure the growth of both peoples."

3. The Society considers that Palestine should be neither a Jewish state nor an Arab state, but a bi-racial state in which Jews and Arabs should enjoy equal civil, political and social rights, without distinction between majority and minority. The two peoples should each be free in the administration of their respective domestic affairs but united in their common interests.

4. The Society considers that one of the conditions essential for the realization of the aim of Zionism is an agreement between Jews and Arabs on the

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Gabrilowitsch and Elman Appear in Joint Recital

At a joint recital, given Monday night at Carnegie Hall, for the benefit of the Society for the Advancement of Music in Palestine, no less distinguished artists appeared than Ossip Gabrilowitsch, pianist, and Mischa Elman, violinist, both prominent Jewish recitalists.

The Society for the Advancement of Music in Palestine is composed of well known and active supporters, with Felix Warburg as the honorary chairman of the committee, which included Laurence N. Levine, Joseph Achron, Sophie Braslau, Rubin Goldmark, George Gershwine, Irma Lindheim, Judge and Mrs. Julian Mack, Dr. David De Sola Pool and Susan Brandeis.

Orthodox Ritual Reinstated Into Reform Service

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Cleveland, Apr. 15—The Euclid Avenue Temple, which has a membership of over 1,300 families, and which is one of the largest and most influential Reform congregations in America, has reintroduced in its Passover services the rendering of Yiskor, which has been omitted from the Union Prayer Book and consequently not given by any of the Reform temples in America.

Rabbi Barnett Brickner, who is the spiritual leader of the congregation, is endeavoring to reinstate some of the more beautiful and significant customs from the Orthodox services which have been inadvertently omitted. Last Yom Kippur the traditional "Kol Nidre" was sung in the Euclid Avenue Temple, and on the last day of Succoth, the Consecration Service, which is a ceremony of initiation for the children who are entering the first grade of its Religious School and who are thus consecrated to the study of Judaism, was introduced.

Dickstein and La Guardia Plead for Adoption of Bill Exempting Parents of American Citizens

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Washington, Apr. 15—Strong pleas for the adoption of the Dickstein bill admitting parents, over 55, of American citizens, outside of the quota, were made yesterday in the House of Representatives by Congressmen Dickstein and La Guardia. Both also unsparingly attacked the recently filed minority report opposing the bill.

Describing the minority report as full of misstatements and erroneous conclusions, Congressman Dickstein pointed out that both the Republican and Democratic national conventions in 1928 had adopted planks in favor of liberalizing the immigration laws, and he demanded that these planks now be carried out in legislation.

After pointing out that the Department of Labor had approved the bill, Congressman Dickstein said "there are a number of parents of American citizens who are waiting to join their children in the United States. Owing to our quota limitations, some of them may never enter this country, in spite of the preference. Some of them will come ultimately, but it will take years, and since they are old, they may die before their turn should come. Is it not a humane act to let them come in now irrespective of what country they come from?"

Congressman La Guardia denied that the bill would aggravate the immigration problem. He charged that any immigration problem that exists is caused by cheap Mexican peon labor, against which there is no restriction, and he accused the House Immigration Committee of inconsistency in having failed in all these years to make provision for reuniting families on the ground that it would disharmonize with restrictive immigration, while parts of the country were being flooded with Mexican peon labor.

Podach States Nietzsche Resented Anti-Semitism

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Vienna, Apr. 15—In a book by Dr. E. F. Podach which has just appeared and which deals with the insanity of Friedrich Nietzsche, famous German philosopher-poet, letters and documents appear which show how Nietzsche was angered over the anti-Semitism displayed by his near relatives. In these letters he is especially bitter towards his sister, Elizabeth Forster-Nietzsche, who taunted him because of his association with Jews, like the late Georg Brandes, the Danish-Jewish critic, who was among the first to recognize Nietzsche's greatness.

Although Nietzsche in his writings often displayed hostility towards the philosophy, the teachings and the precepts of Judaism, he was nevertheless a strong opponent of anti-Semitism. His quarrel with Richard Wagner was in great part also due to Wagner's anti-Semitic leanings.

French-Canadian Attack on Liberal Government Turns to Bitter Anti-Semitic Tirade

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Montreal, Apr. 15—What was originally a fight against the Liberal government of the Province of Quebec by the French-Canadian order of "Goglus" and its newspaper "Le Goglu," has now turned to bitter anti-Jewish attacks, and the government is accused of being in league with the Jews. The "Goglus" consists mainly of the younger French-Canadians and has branches in all parts of the Province.

At a recent rally of the "Goglus," leaders declared that Americans and Jews are the greatest enemies the French-Canadians have. The Americans were included because American financiers have recently made large investments in Quebec, where they own a number of industries. The "Goglus" now plan a boycott of all American and other foreign enterprises.

Regarding the Jews, one of the leaders said: "The danger from the enemy is great. I see a Jewish army led by traitors advancing against our fortresses. You will not be surprised when the 'Goglus' are called to defend our holiest rights which are menaced by the Jewish school bill adopted by the Taschereau government. This law is nefarious.

"At birth our race was on American soil and our enemies, the Jews, were yet at the other end of the world. But yesterday they disembarked at our hospitable shores. Today, led by the renegades, Premier Taschereau and Provincial Secretary David and others, they are on top of the ramparts."

The same speaker protested that the Jews had contributed nothing to Canada and had profited from the sacrifices of others. He bewailed the fact that "the Jews, who were driven out from all other countries, are now ousting the French-Canadians from all commercial undertakings by not very fair means."

Jewish Population on Lower East Side Decreases

The East Side, formerly the most congested district in New York, and populated to great percentage by Jews, is decreasing steadily in population, according to Edward F. Corsi, census supervisor, as revealed yesterday. According to the figures of the 1920 census there have been decreases of from 100 to 500 in 30 of the 301 districts, due to the shifts in population to the Bronx, Brooklyn and Queens.

It has been discovered that districts formerly occupied solely by Jews, are now inhabited by Latin-Americans, chiefly Porto Ricans. Tenement houses are no longer the over-crowded and congested buildings of previous years and in fact it has been reported that in some cases there are more vacant apartments in these houses than those actually occupied.

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to go except as laborers with guaranteed earnings. The Comzet, government department for settling the Jews on the land, has wired its branches in White Russia and Ukraina to send at once 1,000 Jews to Bira Bidjan as laborers and settlers. In response to this urgent request the branches replied that it was hopeless to try to get anyone now to go to Bira Bidjan.

Because of a lack of laborers the Comzet fears that it will be impossible to do any housebuilding in Bira Bidjan this Spring. The timber mill there, whose machinery was furnished by the American Icor, is also likely to be in difficulties.

To get people to go to Bira Bidjan, the Ozet, society for settling the Jews on the land, which together with the Comzet had had joint direction of the Bira Bidjan project, today announces its readiness to register any Jew no matter what his social status is. This is a great compromise for the Ozet's discrimination against the former traders has prevailed until the very end.

In 1929 Michael Kalenin, president of the U.S.S.R., announced that the Soviet Union would establish an autonomous Jewish Republic in Bira Bidjan. It was to be a territory built up by Jews for Jews. Some settlements were made but criticism began to be heard. The Bira Bidjan management, particularly the Ozet, was sharply taken to task by the settlers, by travelers and by Soviet officials sent to investigate. The Far Eastern Regional Communist Party adopted resolutions protesting against the way the Ozet was handling the work in Bira Bidjan.

In response to the criticisms a special government commission was set up last January to build up Bira Bidjan and to colonize it. At the time the commission was named its composition was seen by many as to all practical purposes an abandonment of the plan for a Jewish Republic. The commissioners were largely representatives of the different government trusts interested in Bira Bidjan from purely commercial points of view and not from the view of a Jewish Republic.

Commons Told of Seizure of Palestine Arms Cache

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, Apr. 15—A consignment of 149 rifles and one revolver and a large supply of ammunition, were seized in Haifa recently. Under Secretary Shiels replied, when asked by Howard Bury, in the House of Commons, whether he was aware and could now state how many consignments of rifles and ammunition had been directed to Palestine Jewish firms and seized by the customs officials. Shiels stated he had not received particulars of any other seizures of a similar kind.

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political relations in future in the Palestine that is to be built and on the cooperation between them while the creation of the common country is still in progress.

5. The Society considers that the creation of a Palestinian bi-racial state will only be achieved by a proper development of both peoples; by Jewish immigration on one hand, and on the other, by an improvement in the economic and cultural conditions of the Arabs. Cooperation of Jews and Arabs is necessary in all matters pertaining to the common homeland, and instead of racial antagonism, a Palestinian policy should be adopted.

6. The Society supports the gradual development of self-governing institutions in Palestine, with a view to training its citizens in the responsibilities of self-government and enabling the common interests of both Jews and Arabs to be represented in the administration of the country.

The Society advocates the inclusion of Palestinian members on the advisory boards attached to Departments of the Government, such as the Railway Board, the Harbor Board, the Road Board and the Standing Committee for Commerce and Industry.

8. The Society also favors the development of municipal government in mixed Jewish and Arab areas. It considers that the municipal laws and the methods of municipal administration should be revised at an early date.

9. The Society considers that the needs of both Jewish and Arab taxpayers are inadequately protected in the present system of legislation. It considers that the legislature of Palestine should gradually be put on a representative basis, provided that no step be taken which will prevent the execution of all the provisions of the Mandate.

10. The Society welcomes the recognition by the Jewish Agency of the essential need for the development of friendly relations between Jews and Arabs.

11. The Society advocates an increase of agricultural education for both Jews and Arabs, the provision of agricultural credit facilities for both Jews and Arabs, an extension of the Cooperative Credit Society movement to Arab areas, a reduction in the incidence of taxation in agricultural areas, both Jewish and Arab, and the adoption of a joint Government and Jewish program of agricultural research and the publication of the results in both Hebrew and Arabic.

12. The Society considers that the settlement of Jews on land purchased from Arabs should be accompanied by measures in the following revised forms:

a. Those former tenants and squatters who so desire, should be provided with small-holdings, the cost being in part provided from the compensation

received under the Protection of Tenants Ordinance.

b. Landowners who sell part of their land to Jews should be encouraged to cultivate intensively the remainder by proper use of the money received from the sale.

13. The Society advocates the re-establishment of a Government Department of Commerce and Industry, the establishment of a joint federation of Jewish and Arab manufacturers, and the re-establishment of joint Jewish and Arab Chambers of Commerce in Jaffa and Haifa. It suggests that the campaign for the use of Palestinian products should advocate the purchase of both Jewish and Arab goods in both Jewish and Arab circles.

14. The Society supports the policy of the General Federation of Jewish Labor in the formation of joint Jewish and Arab trade unions. The Society considers that the total numbers of workmen and employees of each community employed by the Government should be approximately proportioned to the size of the community. The Society opposes the exclusion of Jewish labor from Arab enterprises and the exclusion of Arab labor from Jewish enterprises. It advocates the adoption of a moderate minimum wage to protect organized labor, both Jewish and Arab, from competition by unorganized labor.

15. The Society advocates a tariff policy which will take into consideration the needs of nascent industry, the effects on the cost of living of high tariffs on imported manufactured goods and the effects on the agricultural communities of low tariffs on imported agricultural raw materials.

16. The Society proposes that preventive health services in both Jewish and Arab areas should be maintained by the Government. It advocates the gradual devolution of hospital services on to local authorities.

17. The Society advocates the maintenance of Jewish education by Jewish bodies under Government supervision, and the gradual establishment of a similar system for Arab education. The Society considers that, at the same time, greater financial and administrative responsibilities should be given to local education committees. The Society proposes that an advisory board of Jews and Arabs be attached to the Government Department of Education.

18. The Society proposes an increase in the study of Arabic in Hebrew schools and the provision of facilities for the acquisition of the knowledge of Hebrew by Arabs. The Society suggests that an institute be established for training Jewish and Arab candidates for Government employment, employing English, Arabic and Hebrew as languages of instruction for all students.

High Commissioner of Palestine Dedicates Library of Hebrew University in Presence of Notable Gathering on Mt. Scopus

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High Commissioner referred to the late Lord Balfour and said "the universal tributes that have been paid to his memory by Jewish communities in all quarters of the world have greatly touched Lord Balfour's compatriots and friends." Sir John said that "the opening of the Library marks an important step in the development of the University's activities. The site is one of the most beautiful and historic in the world which must be worthily used." He praised the intention of the University to establish a residential quarter for students and professors and wished that the plans of the University's founders be fulfilled and declared the Library open.

Dr. Hugo Bergman, the librarian, outlined the history of the Library and its difficulties since its foundation in 1892 by Dr. Joseph Chasanovitch, a Lithuanian physician who had himself collected 9,000 volumes. He recalled Sir Moses Montefiore's first donation of \$25 and the American Zionists' first large book collection in 1920.

He pointed out that the Library is "first the national library of the Jewish people gathering all books relating to Jews and Judaism, secondly the Library of the University gathering books on all branches of arts and sciences, and thirdly the Library of Palestine serving all professions and all sections of the population regardless of creed."

Congratulatory messages were received from Dr. Chaim Weizman, president of the World Zionist Organization, the Egyptian Minister of Education, the Hebrew Union College in Cincinnati, Professors Israel Davidson, Louis Ginsberg of the Jewish Theological Seminary and the various Societies and Friends of the Hebrew University. The dedication ceremonies were opened and concluded with a music festival at which a program of classical and folk music was given by massed choirs of over two hundred voices. A tablet with the inscription "Beth David Wolffsohn" was unveiled by the High Commissioner in honor of the donor of the Library building.

The Library, which is the principal building erected by the University since its opening in 1925, is of native stone, and occupies a commanding position on Mt. Scopus, overlooking Jerusalem, the Dead Sea and the Jordan Valley. Begun nearly three years ago, it was erected under the supervision of Julius Lasker, construction engineer of Boston.

The Wolffsohn Library contains the Jewish National Library founded by Dr. Chasanovitch, the large library left by Baron David Ginsberg, which was purchased in 1917 for half a million roubles, and the mathematical li-

brary of Professor Klein of the University of Goettingen. It issues a quarterly bibliographical review containing a list of all publications on any subject appearing in Palestine and of all publications on Jewish subjects appearing throughout the world, together with reviews and essays on the manuscript material to be found in the Library.

Approximately two hundred men and women, including Arabs, were engaged on the construction of the Library, and another hundred in the preparation of the materials. Women did all of the tiling and some of the stone dressing and plastering. Many of the workmen were from Eastern Europe, most of them scholars and students, unused to manual labor. Students acted as excavators and the Student Organization divided the work among needy students, who were used where possible as a means of helping them pay their expenses.

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Two Arabs Acquitted of Murdering Jews

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Haifa, Apr. 15—Two Arabs were today acquitted of the charge of murdering Abraham Motel, a railwayman, during the riots of last August. Witnesses for the prosecution gave conflicting evidence.

The trial of five Hebron Arabs, charged with the murder of six Jews housed in the home of Naaman Segal, began yesterday. Another trial which commenced yesterday was that of the three Arabs charged with the murder of three Jews in the house of Ben Zion Gershon. One of the last group of Arabs was previously sentenced to death for the murder of a Jew.

Prominent Arab Leader

Dies in Jerusalem

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Apr. 15—Aref Pasha Eldejadi, who played an important role during the Turkish regime in Palestine and after the World War, and who was Governor of Taiz in Yemen, and of Salonica and Basra, died here today.

Aref Pasha Eldejadi, who was the founder of the Moslem Christian Association, was the first chairman of the Arab Executive.

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