

Vol. VII. Price 4 Cents.

Thursday, May 29, 1930.

Entered as 2nd Class Matter  
at Post Office, New York, N. Y. No. 1676.

## WHITE PAPER BY BRITISH GOVERNMENT ACCEPTS FINDINGS OF PALESTINE INQUIRY COMMISSION; DOCUMENT ISSUED TO MANDATES COMMISSION

### ZIONIST COMPLAINTS AND MINOR ARAB GRIEVANCES FIND ACCEPTANCE; IMMIGRATION SUSPENSION IS EXAMINED; DEFINITE STATEMENT OF POLICY STILL TO COME

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, May 28—The British government accepts generally the findings of the Palestine Inquiry Commission on the nature of last August's outbreaks and with regard to the Zionists' complaints against the Grand Mufti, the Palestine administration and the Arab Executive. This is the keynote of a White Paper issued yesterday by the government in which it outlines the British policy in Palestine in view of the forthcoming session of the Mandates Commission of the League of Nations.

While the White Paper is not a clear statement of the British government's policy for the future of the Palestine administration, the statement indicates broadly which point of the Commission's report the government considers the most important for further investigation or action.

#### Accepts Zionist Complaints

After reproducing Premier MacDonald's statement in Parliament April 3 the White Paper discusses at length the difficulties of "conflicting interests" in Palestine and the dual obligations of the Mandate between which a balance must be held. The statement points out that while the government is not in a position to formulate concrete proposals regarding all the points which the Commission raised, it generally accepts the findings of the commission on the nature of the outbreak and the Zionists' complaints against the

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## Seven Targuifromos Jews

### Released from Prison

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Bucharest, May 28—The seven Jews from Targuifromos who had been in prison for several weeks since they were arrested following a clash with anti-Semitic students were released today by the district attorney of Jassy. Two others had been released several days ago when they proved that they were not in Targuifromos during the clash.

The arrest of these Jews had stirred great resentment among the Jews in Roumania since the trouble in Targuifromos was reported to have been started by Cuzist students returning from an election victory. While under arrest they were said to have been badly maltreated. A report on the Targuifromos incident by Inspector Coma had censured the Jassy police prefect for his treatment of the Jews and recommended his removal.

## Arabs Ask Simpson for Immediate Ban on Land Sales to Non-Arabs

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, May 28—Immediate prohibition of all sales of land by Arabs to non-Arabs was demanded today at a conference between Sir John Simpson, who has been commissioned by the British government to investigate problems of immigration and land settlement in Palestine, and Issa Elissa, editor of the Arab daily, "Falastin".

Five thousand Arabs, according to the Arab spokesman, are unemployed in Jaffa and 1,600 in Jerusalem. Of the 11,000,000 dunams of land under cultivation in Palestine the Jews own 900,000. Mr. Elissa pointed out, leaving only 109 dunams for each Arab family which requires a minimum of 200 dunam. Twenty percent of the fellahs are landless, Mr. Elissa claimed, while the majority are paying exorbitant interest rates.

The establishment of an agricultural bank, permitting the Arab farmers to repay loans in installments spread over years and the introduction of intensive cultivation methods in order to enable Arab families to subsist in 20 or 25 dunams of irrigated land, were some of the reforms suggested by the Arab editor.

## Jena University Rector Will Protest Racial Science Chair

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, May 28—A decision to protest against the creation of a chair of "racial science" at the University of Jena has been taken by the rector of the University's Senate. The chair was established ten days ago on orders of the Thuringian Minister of Cults, Dr. William Frick and the anti-Semite, Professor R. Guenther, was named to the chair despite the fact that other professors at the University consider him an unlearned person.

## No Bulletin Decoration Day or on Shavuoth

The Jewish Daily Bulletin will not be published tomorrow, May 30. The next issue of the bulletin will appear June 1. There will also be no issues of the Bulletin June 2 and June 3 because of Shavuoth.

## Soviets Name Special Body for Wide Probe of Jewish Status in White Russia, Ukraina

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Moscow, May 28—A special government commission for a wide investigation of the Jewish economic situation in White Russia and Ukraina was decided upon at today's session of the executive of the Central Executive Committee, the highest governing body in the Soviet Union. The commission, which will consist of two members of the Central Executive Committee, still unnamed, and A. Merezhin, Jewish Communist leader, and vice-president of the Comzet, government department for settling the Jews on the land, will leave for its investigation in the middle of June.

The commission will study the economic status of the Jews. It is instructed to pay special attention to the question of bringing the Jewish youth into industry and labor, to acquaint itself with the Jewish artisan problem and to study colonization problems.

The highest Soviet officials listened today to report of the Jewish situation in Russia. The report was presented at the session of the Central Executive Committee presided over by Michael Kalinin, president of the Soviet Union. Tremendous interest was aroused by the report.

## Revisionists Urge Abstention by Jews from Simpson Survey

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, May 28—Jewish leaders and organizations in Palestine are urged to abstain from any participation in the inquiry conducted by Sir John Simpson, who has been commissioned by the British government to investigate problems of land settlement, immigration and development in Palestine, by the executive of the Zionist Revisionist party (opposition within the Zionist movement) today in a communication to the Jewish National Council.

That Jews should not take part in any inquiry except on the basis of the international obligation of the establishing of the Jewish National Home which Great Britain assumed when it accepted the Mandate, is the position taken by the Revisionist Party. By abstaining from Sir John's inquiry the Jews would make clear that his mission is opposed to the Jewish National Home, the Revisionists point out.

Under the present circumstances, the Revisionists, say "Jews must regard Sir John Simpson apprehensively though not bearing any malice to him personally, because under other conditions he would have been received enthusiastically".

**JEWISH DAILY BULLETIN**

Published every day in the week  
except Saturday and holidays  
by the

**JEWISH DAILY BULLETIN CO.**

Executive and Editorial Office

611 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Jacob Landau ..... President

Samuel Biensstock ..... Treasurer

Sylvain Birnbaum ..... Secretary

Vol. VII. Thursday, May 29, 1930. No. 1676.

Member of Jewish Telegraphic Agency

New York ..... 611 Broadway

London ..... 244 High Holborn

Paris ..... 42 Rue Le Peletier

Berlin ..... Eisenbahnstrasse 6

Warsaw ..... Ulica Aleja Jerozolimski Nr. 18

Jerusalem ..... Hasolel Bldg.

**Subscription Rates**

U.S. and Canada Foreign

One Year ..... \$10.00 \$15.00

Six Months ..... 6.00 8.00

One Month ..... 1.00 1.50

Entered as second-class matter Nov. 14, 1929,  
at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under  
the Act of March 3, 1879.

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## Jewess, Figure in Tisza Eszlar Ritual Case, Dead

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Budapest, May 28—Sarah Scharf, who was jailed together with her husband Joseph in 1883 during the Tisza Eszlar ritual murder charge, has just died here.

Frau Scharf and her husband were among 15 Jews against whom formal accusations were brought that year in connection with the disappearance and death a year earlier, of a 14-year-old Christian peasant girl, Esther Solymosi, in the little Hungarian town of Tisza-Eszlar. The blood-accusation against the Scharfs and the others came after Moritz, 14-year-old son of the Scharfs, removed from his parents and intimidated by cruelty and threats, "confessed" that his parents together with two shoemakers and other Jews of the town had connived to murder the Christian girl on the eve of Passover for ritual murder purposes.

The girl's body was later found in a river and it was proven that no ritual murder had been committed, as a result of which all the accused Jews were freed. The Tisza Eszlar case stirred all Europe at the time, and among those who came to the defence of the Jews and condemned this outburst of mediaeval fanaticism in Hungary was Louis Kossuth, famous Hungarian patriot who was then living in exile, and Karl Eotvos, Christian journalist and member of the House of Deputies.

## Germany Honors Hungarian Jew Who Fought for Reich

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Budapest, May 28—President von Hindenburg of Germany today instructed the German consul-general here to present the German cross of honor to Kalman Froelich, Jewish hotel proprietor, who fought heroically as a Hungarian non-commissioned officer with the German army during the World War. The Hungarian press regards this belated act of recognition of Froelich as a rare honor.

## English Zionists Change Mind and Will Hold Protest Meeting

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, May 28—The English Zionist Federation has changed its decision not to hold a protest meeting at Queens Hall against the immigration stoppage in Palestine in view of the White Paper issued by the British government outlining its policy in Palestine. On Saturday the Federation had cancelled a protest meeting scheduled for Thursday on receiving word from Lord Melchett, president of the Federation, and Major H. L. Nathan, M. P. that the Colonial Office had instructed Sir John Simpson to ascertain whether a number of the certificates of immigration which are being withheld could be released.

In view of the White Paper it is considered uncertain whether this action would bring about an immediate change in the situation. As the White Paper accepts generally the findings of the Shaw Commission which are considered by the Zionists as unfavorable, the executive of the English Zionist Federation reconsidered its decision and decided to hold a protest meeting Wednesday, June 4, in Kingsway Hall.

## Young Israel to Hold Convention at Long Branch

The Council of Young Israel representing twenty-eight constituent branches throughout the country will hold their annual convention at the Hotel Scarboro, Long Branch, N. J., June 13-16, according to an announcement from the national headquarters by Harry Bluestone, Executive Director of the organization.

The feature of the convention this year will be a symposium on "Some Problems and Methods of Adult Jewish Education," with Dr. Nathan Isaacs, Professor of Business Law at Harvard University, presiding. Another feature of the convention will be a general discussion of the unemployment situation with special reference to Sabbath Observers and will be led by Jesse M. Kleve, chairman of the Young Israel Employment Agency for Sabbath Observers.

## Jewish Professor Ousted from Missouri University

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Columbia, Mo., May 28—Dr. Max F. Meyer, psychology professor at the University of Missouri who was suspended for a year in April, 1929, for issuing a sex questionnaire, has been ousted permanently by the Board of Curators for insubordination. He has, however, been granted a year's appointment for research at the Central Institute for the Deaf at St. Louis.

Dr. Meyer, in an address before the Southern Society for Philosophy and Psychology at Nashville, Tenn., assailed the board and referred to two members as mentally unfit. In a statement last night, Dr. Meyer apologized for having spoken harshly of board members.

## Mufti to Appeal to League of Nations to Nullify Balfour Declaration

The Grand Mufti of Jerusalem arrived in Geneva yesterday to place a direct appeal for the nullification of the Balfour Declaration before the League of Nations, according to a cablegram published in yesterday's New York World. He informed the World's correspondent that the future policy of the Arab Executive in Palestine will be determined by the Mohammedan Congress to which he will report the outcome of his mission on his arrival in Palestine, for which he is leaving today.

Recurrence of demonstrations against the manner in which the Palestine Mandate is administered is anticipated after the Grand Mufti has revealed the scant results obtained from the British Labor government, declares the World's cable. The British have promised to reveal a new policy through the High Commissioner of Palestine after the Mufti's return but the Arabs are convinced that the three principle demands—total suspension of immigration for the time being, creation of a constitutional government with a legislature representing the Palestine population in proportion to the number of Jews and Arabs which would then determine the conditions of future Jewish immigration, and the prohibition of the sale of land by Arabs—will not be granted, points out the World's dispatch.

## Several Arabs Arrested in Connection with Murder of British Police Sergeant

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, May 28—Several Arabs have been arrested in Haifa on suspicion of being implicated in the murder of Sergeant William Singleton, one of the oldest members of the British section of the Palestine police force, who was shot and killed yesterday by an unknown stranger who fired point blank at Sergeant Singleton while the latter was walking with a girl on the shore of Acre Bay.

While Sergeant Singleton's funeral was held today, Rachel Benenson, his companion when he was killed, testified as to the circumstances of the crime. She described how the stranger dogged the couple's footsteps until Singleton asked him "what do you want?" "I'll show you what I want" the assailant shouted in Arabic, drawing a revolver and firing point blank. Singleton falling, exclaimed "it's all up." The girl immediately reported the murder to the police. Her cross-examination today lasted four hours and her friends were questioned, too.

## Kopp, Former Soviet Diplomat, Is Dead

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, May 28—Victor Kopp, former Soviet ambassador at Berlin and later at Stockholm, died here today. A member of an old Jewish family, he was a friend of the late Nikolai Lenin.

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Grand Mufti, the Palestine government and the Arab Executive as well as the minor Arab grievances.

### Immigration Under Examination

The question of the temporary suspension of immigration, the White Paper states, is under examination and legislation is to be introduced with the object of "controlling the dispossession of the indigenous agricultural population." The final decision, however, will be made after the receipt of the report of Sir John Simpson.

### Defense Scheme Being Created

The White Paper also says that a measure of self-government for Palestine cannot be considered, which is incompatible with the requirement of the Mandate. On the subject of defense the statement declares that a scheme of defense including the establishment and control of sealed armories in the colonies is being created. The White Paper declares, too, that the High Commissioner has under consideration the enactment of legislation to provide for better control of the press in Palestine.

### Text of White Paper

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, May 27—A summarized text of the Government White Paper outlining the policy in Palestine follows:

"The Government has now given further consideration to the various conclusions and recommendations of the commission of inquiry" says the White Paper of the Colonial Office, issued today for transmission, by the Foreign Secretary, to the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations, according to its express wish to be furnished with the text of a statement possibly a fortnight before the Council's meeting.

### Offers Preliminary Observations

"Before proceeding to a discussion of details, the Government wishes to offer some preliminary observations of a more general nature. The difficulties arising out of the peculiar character of the Palestine Mandate are well known and there is no need to labor on this aspect of the question since it is one with which the Mandates Commission is already familiar, having been discussed in the course of observations recorded by the Commission in November, 1924, and the observations recorded by the Mandates Commission then have lost none of their relevance at the present time."

(Observations of the Permanent Mandates Commission on the Palestine Mandate are appended on Page 4.)

### Conflict of Interest Remains

"The conflict of interest remains and the task of holding a balance has certainly not decreased in difficulty; the situation is one of great delicacy calling for the exercise of all possible patience and circumspection. That it has certain unsatisfactory features, as pointed out

in the Commission's report, the Government is not concerned to dispute. It is rather more concerned to provide a remedy and to this task they mean to address themselves with all resources at their disposal.

"The Government does not underrate the difficulties and conditions under which remedial measures can be applied and is strictly limited and governed by the terms of the Mandate and by the dual obligation which it imposes. Such measures cannot be devised or introduced at a moment's notice, caution is essential and the ground must be carefully examined before an advance can be safely made. For these reasons the government is not in a position to formulate precise and concrete proposals in regard to all points that the Commission raised.

### Commission's Findings Accepted

"On some, at least, of these points, it can't do more than indicate provisionally the lines on which it hopes to proceed. Turning to questions of detail the government accepts generally the findings of the Commission of Inquiry under the following five heads: First the nature of the outbreak, Second the Zionist complaints against the Grand Mufti, Third the Zionist complaints against the Palestine Arab Executive, Fourth the Zionist complaints against the Government, and Fifth minor Arab grievances.

"The Government does not consider that these conclusions in themselves call for special action. It will be noted that Harry Snell attributed to the Grand Mufti a greater share in the responsibility in the disturbances than the report attributes and expressed the view that the Grand Mufti must bear the blame for his failure to make any effort to control the character of the agitation conducted in the name of the religion of which he is the head in Palestine."

The White Paper refers in this connection to the Inquiry Commission's report where it is stated whatever activities the Grand Mufti may have indulged in are outside the Government's knowledge, but in public the Mufti both at noon on August 23rd and thereafter throughout the period of the disturbances, exerted his influence in the direction of promoting peace and restoring order. The White Paper reports, too, that Harry Snell also dissented from the conclusions of the report acquitting the Moslem religious authorities of all but the slightest blame for the innovations introduced in the neighborhood of the Wailing Wall.

Continuing, the White Paper says, "on this point it is to be observed that the report does not purport to assign any specific degree of blame to the Mohammedan authorities and the conclusion which it records is that in the matter of innovations of practice, little blame can be attached to the Grand Mufti in which some Jewish religious authorities also would not have to share. The Gov-

ernment does not feel that it can usefully offer any further comments on this branch of the question.

### Immigration and Land Paramount

"It is in relation to the question of immigration and the land problems, and to immigration in particular that the dual character of the mandate assumes its most significant aspect. This was recognized in effect by the Mandates Commission in the course of its observations in November, 1924. The policy which the government has adopted and which it has endeavored to follow is based upon the principle that immigration 'shall not exceed the economic capacity of the country at any time to absorb new arrivals'.

"The soundness of this principal will hardly be challenged but its practical application is not without difficulty. The absorptive capacity of the country must be correctly gauged. Everything turns upon that. But to gauge it correctly many intricate considerations of land settlement and development must be taken into account and the margin for miscalculation is necessarily wide. If there have been mistakes in the past they must be avoided in the future, but the question is too important and too vital in the property of Palestine to be tackled hastily or without due consideration.

### No Specific Proposals Without Survey

"The Government felt unable to formulate specific proposals without further expert examination of the whole problem in all its aspects. A highly qualified investigator has accordingly proceeded to Palestine. In the meantime temporary measures are being taken with a view to safeguarding the position of certain elements in the population of Palestine.

"The question of the temporary suspension of immigration is under examination and legislation is to be introduced with the object of controlling the disposition of agricultural lands in such manner as to prevent the dispossession of the indigenous agricultural population. These temporary measures will be superseded in any case by such permanent enactments as may be decided upon when the future policy is determined in the light of Sir John Simpson's report.

"The Government is also making inquiries, according to the Commission's observations, that the selection of immigrants under the labor schedule ought not to be entrusted to the General Federation of Jewish Labor in Palestine. The Government is also in consultation with the High Commission regarding the question of providing credit facilities for Palestinian agriculturists.

"On the important subject of constitutional development, the Inquiry Commission made no formal recommendation beyond urging that when the question again comes under review regard be had to their conclusion that the absence of any measure of self-government has greatly aggravated the difficulties of the local administration.

"This is a question in which the

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Mandates Commission has from the first displayed an active interest. Article 2 of the Mandate makes the Mandatory power responsible for placing the country under such political, administrative and economical conditions as will secure the development of self-governing institutions. Article 3 requires the Mandatory power, so far as circumstances permit, to encourage local autonomy.

### No Change That Infringes Mandate

"The steps taken for the establishment of the municipal and local councils in Palestine are well known to the Mandates Commission and it is not necessary to refer in detail to the attempts that have been made in the past to introduce a measure of self-government for the country as a whole. The absence of any measure of self-government in Palestine is not due to any lack of goodwill on the part of the Mandatory power. It must be a primary condition of any constitutional change in Palestine that the Mandatory power should reserve to itself the power of carrying out the obligations imposed upon it by the Mandate.

"The question formed the subject of conversations with the delegation of Palestinian Arabs which lately came to England. It has been made clear to the delegation that no measure of self-government could be considered which was not compatible with the requirements of the Mandate. The matter is of course, one which also deeply concerns the Jewish Agency.

### Clear Statement to Come

"The Commission's report also expresses certain views on the difficulties inherent in the Mandate. Their recommendations on this point include the issuance of a clear statement of policy containing, first, a definition in clear and positive terms of the meaning which the government attaches to passages in the Mandate for safeguarding the rights of non-Jewish communities in Palestine, and secondly the laying down for the guidance of the Palestine government, directions more explicit than any that have yet been given as to the conduct of policy of such vital issues as land and immigration.

"A statement of the British policy in Palestine was issued in 1922. The administration of the country has since been conducted on the general lines laid down in that statement, except that for reasons already explained, the proposed legislative council has never been brought into being. The government does not challenge the view that a further and more explicit statement of policy is required, and it is its intention in due course to issue such a statement.

"Since, however, no such statement could be adequate or complete which ignored the vital questions of land settlements, immigration and development, it will be necessary to await Sir John Simpson's report before giving effect to the Commission's recommendation.

### Studying Palestine Garrison

"Its further recommendations relating to the functions of the Zionist Organization and the Palestine Zionist Executive will also be adopted when the proposed statement is drawn up. As regards defense and security, the commission expressed the view that the policy of reducing the garrison in Palestine was carried too far, but as the commission pointed out, large numbers of police in August, 1929, would not necessarily have prevented the outbreak.

"The experiences of April, 1920, and May, 1921, when racial disturbances occurred despite the strength of the garrison points the other way. The government has at present under its earnest consideration the composition and strength of the garrison to be retained in Palestine in the future. Arrangements have also been made ensuring the dispatch of reinforcements to Palestine with the least possible delay if the need should arise.

### Sealed Armories Created

"The establishment of sealed armories is being brought into force. The government is fully satisfied as to the need for sealed armories. Without them adequate defense of the colonies can be ensured only at a prohibitive cost.

"The question of improving the intelligence service and forming a reserve of special constables has also been considered. The High Commissioner's attention will be drawn to the remarks on incitement in the press in Harry Snell's reservations and the Commissioner's recommendation."

### Mandates Commission Comment

One of the observations made by the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations at its fifth session in Geneva, October 23 to November 6, 1924, reads as follows:

"It is not in any way for the Commission, whose duty it is, according to Article 22 of the Covenant, 'to advise the Council on all matters relating to the observance of the Mandate,' to offer any observations whatever concerning the actual contents of the Mandates the application of which it is called upon to examine, or to contrast the two principles which the Council sought to embody in the terms of the Mandate for Palestine. But, as this Mandate of necessity reflects the dual nature of its inspiration, and as its application has given rise to complaints by persons basing their case on one or other of these principles to the exclusion of the other, the Commission would not be fulfilling its task if it refrained from making any reference to the facts which have come to its notice in this connection. In order to define and illustrate its meaning with greater clearness, the Commission desires to draw the particular attention of the Council to the problem of immigration, which is, perhaps, the dominant issue of the present situation in Palestine.

"The Commission has noted that, according to the Annual Report and the statements made by the accredited Representative of the mandatory Power, there has, during the last few years, been a considerable stream of Jewish immigration into Palestine. This stream of immigration which comes mainly from various regions of Eastern Europe, is providing the territory of Palestine with a new population, the elements of which, however great their ardour and Zionist zeal and their desires to contribute to the establishment of the Jewish National Home, are as a general rule not prepared, either by technical training or by family tradition, for manual, and particularly agricultural work, which is necessary in the present state of Palestine.

"According to the terms of Article 6 of the Mandate, 'the Administration of Palestine... shall facilitate Jewish immigration under suitable conditions and shall encourage... close settlement by Jews on the land, including State lands and waste lands not required for public purposes.' Those provisions, therefore, make it the duty of the Palestine Administration to encourage—as well as to regulate—Jewish immigration into Palestine.

### Dissatisfaction with Policy

"The Commission is bound to observe that the policy of the mandatory Power as regards immigration gives rise to acute controversy. It does not afford entire satisfaction to the Zionists, who feel that the establishment in Palestine of a Jewish National Home is the first duty of the mandatory Power and manifest a certain impatience at the restrictions which are placed in the way of immigration and in respect of the granting of land to immigrants. This policy is on the other hand, rejected by the Arab majority in the country, which refuses to accept the idea of a Jewish National Home and regards the action of the Administration as a menace to its traditional patrimony.

"A twofold duty is thus imposed on the Administration of Palestine by the actual terms of the Mandate. It is obvious that if the mandatory Power had to take into consideration the interests of the population, its immigration policy ought to be dictated primarily by considerations of the economic needs of the country."

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