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SEVEN YEARS OF THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY IN JERUSALEM: SIR
 HERBERT SAMUEL AND MR. JAMES DE ROTHSCHILD IN BROAD-
 CAST CELEBRATION.

New York, May 1st. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Sir Herbert Samuel, the Home Secretary, and Mr. James de Rothschild, M.P. spoke to-day in an international broadcast celebration arranged here by the American Friends of the Hebrew University, of which Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach, the famous book collector, is President, in celebration of the seventh anniversary of the Hebrew University. Others who took part in the celebration were Chief Rabbi Israel Levi of France, who spoke from Paris, and Herr Oscar Wassermann, Chairman of the Financial Committee of the Jewish Agency, and Dr. Thomas Mann, the great German writer, who won the Nobel Prize for Literature for 1929.

It had been intended that the High Commissioner for Palestine, General Sir Arthur Wauchope, and Dr. J. L. Magnes, the Chancellor of the Hebrew University, should also speak from Jerusalem, but it was impossible to establish contact in time between Jerusalem and London, whence the speeches would have been relayed to America.

In The Long Run Ideas Not Things Dominate World Says Sir
 Herbert Samuel: I Believe Arabs And Jews Still Destined
 To Work Together In Friendly Co-operation To Mutual
 Advantage And Advantage Of Palestine And Of World:
 Hebrew University Of Jerusalem Seeks To Contribute To
 That End: Middle East And Palestine In Particular May
 Play Leading Inspiring Part In Spiritual And Finally
 Political Union Of Mankind.

In the long run ideas, not things, dominate the world - the intellectual and spiritual, not the material and economic, Sir Herbert Samuel said. And we are living in a time when ideas are seething - rapidly changing. We are living in an age of transition. Of course, in a sense, we always have been. I remember the Dean of St. Paul's saying that it is believed that when our first parents left Paradise, Adam said to Eve "My dear, we are living in an age of transition".

But the present, above all, is such an age, and nowhere is the changefulness of things more marked than in the Near East. In Turkey the remarkable and complete transformation which is proceeding is a striking example. The countries separated from Turkey as the result of the war show also a rapid development - Palestine above all, the smallest of those countries yet the most significant, with its history unique in the world, its religious appeal, its absorbing present-day problems. There live side by side and intermingled, two highly-intelligent races - the Arabs and the Jews -

racess, which, together, through the Dark Ages, kept alight the torch of learning. I believe they are still destined to work together in friendly co-operation, to their mutual advantage and to the advantage of Palestine and of the world. The Hebrew University of Jerusalem seeks to contribute to that end.

The central principle of any University is to take all knowledge and all races within its province. The idea of a University and the idea of a narrow nationalism are in direct opposition to each other. The Hebrew University in Jerusalem must be not a disruptive, but a unifying force. There, in the very centre of the Old World, built, visibly, on the Hills above the most illustrious of Cities; built, invisibly, upon thousands of years of momentous history, the Hebrew University stands. For me, its opening was the most memorable ceremony in the five years of my Governorship of Palestine. I would enlist for that University your goodwill.

The forces that divide mankind and draw it asunder are very powerful - in these days very active, Sir Herbert concluded. But, in spite of them, the world is coming closer together. Easier communications help it. The possibility of an international broadcast, such as this, is an instance. Aristotle, accustomed to small City States, said that a State would be too large if the voice of a single herald could not be heard by all the people. Now, the voice of a single herald can carry to the most distant corners of the earth; and may predict in some future, not so distant perhaps as most may think, first, the spiritual, and finally, the political union of mankind. In that great evolution, I believe that the Middle East - and Palestine in particular - may play a leading, and inspiring part.

Mr. de Rothschild Says He Is Bearer Of Message From His Father Baron Edmond To All Whose Interest In Palestine Prompts Them To Listen: Recalls First Meeting Between His Father And Dr. Weizmann When They Decided To Call Conference Of Distinguished Jews From All Parts Of World On Subject Of Starting Research Institute In Jerusalem: Great War Intervened Yet Within Four Years While I Was Still Serving With Army In Palestine He Says I Was Destined To Lay In My Father's Name One Of The Foundation Stones Of Thos Hebrew University: Our Aim In Palestine Is To Create A People Of Workers But Treasures Of Our Age-Long Culture And Results Of Modern Scientific Research Must Be Made Accessible To Them.

I am the bearer of a message of greeting for all of you whose interest in Palestine is prompting you to listen in to-day, Mr. James de Rothschild, M.P., said, a warm and friendly greeting from my father, Baron Edmond de Rothschild, to the Friends of the Hebrew University.

The first meeting between my father and Dr. Weizmann, who was then a young lecturer at Manchester University, he recalled, took place early in 1914, when they decided to call a Conference of distinguished Jews from all parts of the world on the subject of a Research Institute to be started in Jerusalem. This intellectual and peaceful symposium was to take place in Geneva, the same Geneva which has since become the city of peace.

But the Great War intervened, and the murderous sound of cannon and musketry appeared to have drowned definitely the learned discussion which we had envisaged. Yet within four years, while I was still serving with the army in Palestine, I was destined to lay in my father's name one of the foundation stones of this Hebrew University whose seventh birthday we are celebrating to-day.

The guns could still be heard only a few miles away, while on the barren heights of Mount Scopus, where now the lovely white buildings of the University gleam, surrounded by fragrant gardens, we realised how, out of the misery and desolation of warfare, there was being created the germ of a new life.

Among the twelve stones which were laid on that occasion were those laid by the Rabbis and representatives of the Hebrew communities in Palestine, by representatives of the colonies, of the writers of Hebrew, the artisans and labourers, the Hebrew soldiers, and the Jewish scientists. The Hebrew University as it stands to-day is truly emblematic of those ideas which prevailed at its inception.

The Institute of Jewish Studies, no doubt the most important section, is worthy of the great scholars who taught at Jabneh and Pumbeditha. It is the centre for promoting the knowledge of Judaism, the Jewish Religion, Hebrew and cognate languages, the knowledge of Jewish Literature, History, Law, Philosophy, the study of Jewish institutions and life, and the study of Palestine.

This Institute of Jewish Studies, the Faculty of Humanities and the Institute of Mathematics, are dedicated to pure science, but the practical side of science is not neglected. Although in chemistry and physics the general problems are approached, specialisation, which is symptomatic of this century, is directed towards the more immediate study of Palestinian flora and fauna, scientific methods of cultivation, Palestinian geology and parasitology, the chemical problems of the Dead Sea, and the problems of Near-Eastern hygiene.

This is a side of the University which cannot fail to appeal to you. Our aim in Palestine is to create a people of workers, of healthy agriculturists, a community of peaceful villagers, not large hectic cities. But the treasures of our age-long culture and the results of modern scientific research and modern discoveries must be made accessible to them. The short radius and short distances in Palestine facilitate such a development, and the University is adapting itself both to the needs of the people and to the craving for learning they have inherited from their ancestors, while Zion has become once more the fount of Jewish culture, whence the voice of our thinkers may influence mankind.

Visitors to the Lake of Geneva, Mr. de Rothschild concluded, are shown the River Rhone, a sparkling white stream coursing swiftly through the still dark waters of the lake. Jewish culture, like the Rhone, has maintained itself distinct and pure for twenty centuries, coursing through the civilisations of many lands and many peoples. The Rhone, on emerging from the lake, resumes its course to the sea, a beneficent river, a noble highway, imparting fertility to the soil. The stream of Jewish learning and thought is now also flowing again, independent in its own channel, and the Hebrew University shows us that, like the Rhone, it has emerged fresh, vivifying, pure and undefiled.

MORE SHOTS FIRED IN PALESTINE JEWISH COLONY.

Jerusalem, May 1st. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Shots were fired last night in the Jewish colony Kfar Yehezkel, into the house of one of the colonists. Two Jews, a colonist named Freud, and Mr. Herskovitch, an official of the Zionist Agricultural Experimental Station, have been wounded.

STUDENT "NATIONS" BILL PASSES FIRST READING IN AUSTRIAN PARLIAMENT.

Vienna, Apl. 29th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Government's Students' Rights Bill, restoring the medieval division of the Universities into student "nations", one of them being a Jewish "nation", which is opposed by the Democratic and Socialist Deputies and by the Union of Austrian Jews on the ground that it would endanger the principle of Jewish emancipation, was again presented to Parliament to-day. (The bill was introduced in February, but the first reading was postponed till the end of April).

The Social Democratic Party is trying to get the bill shelved, and since all Parties, both of the Right and the Left, have introduced motions for the dissolution of Parliament, they hope that the dissolution will come before the bill is enacted, and though the Hitlerists expect to repeat their recent electoral successes in the Federal Parliament elections, the Left Parties are confident that the new Parliament will, nevertheless, have a Republican majority, which would kill the measure.

Vienna, Apl. 29th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The whole of to-day's sitting of Parliament was given up to the debate on the Students' Rights Bill, the Minister of Education, Dr. Czermak, the ex-Vice-Premier, Dr. Schmitz, and the former Heimwehr Minister, Dr. Hueber, who distinguished himself when in office by his antisemitic attacks, spoke for the bill, and Deputies Leuthner and Gloeckel, both Social Democrats, opposed it, arguing that its passage would mean handing over the universities to the Nazis and depriving Jewish students of their rights.

Vienna, Apl. 29th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Student Rights Bill was given its first reading in Parliament to-day and has been referred to the Educational Committee for detailed consideration. The second reading is to be taken in the middle of May. It is expected that Parliament will be dissolved, however, before the second reading is due.

OUT WITH THE JEWS TO PALESTINE 70,000 HITLERISTS SHOUT MARCHING IN VIENNA STREETS TO DEMAND DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT: THOUSANDS OF POLICE PREVENT DISTURBANCES.

Vienna, Apl. 30th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

A force of 70,000 Hitlerists marched in procession through the streets of Vienna to-day, in celebration of the recent Hitlerist election successes, demanding the dissolution of the Federal Parliament and the holding of fresh elections, and shouting "Perish Judea; out with the Jews to Palestine!". Thousands of police were on duty, preventing disturbances.

SITUATION IN GERMANY AS JEWISH PRESS SEES IT.

Berlin, Apl. 29th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

All the current issues of the Jewish weeklies in Germany which appeared to-day devote themselves to considering the situation created by the recent Hitlerist electoral successes in Prussia and other German States.

If the Hitlerists agree to collaborate with the Centre Party, Dr. Julian Lehmann writes in the "Israelitische Familienblatt", it will take much of the danger out of Hitlerism. The Centre Party can take Hitler's hand only on condition that law and order is maintained and the equality of all citizens is assured. The whole structure and past of the Centre Party are a guarantee of that. The Centre Party will not permit any infringement of liberty of conscience and of the personal safety of the individual, but it will have to agree to laws and ordinances which may be of very general character, but which will in practice hit us Jews harder than the rest, and will be directed mainly against those branches of economic life in which we are mostly engaged. The Centre Party will perhaps also be unable to prevent an administration which is very markedly of the Right, from applying the laws in such a way as to place greater difficulties in our way than necessary. But the fundamentals of our citizenship will not suffer one iota, either in Prussia or anywhere else in Germany, for in none of the States is there any likelihood of the Nazis obtaining a majority to change the Constitution. We are not blind to the gravity of the situation especially in Prussia, where 70 per cent. of the Jews of Germany live, he concludes, but at the same time there is no reason for a panic.

Dr. Ludwig Hollaender, writing in the "C. V. Zeitung", the official organ of the Central Union of German Citizens of Jewish Faith, says: The extraordinary success of the Nazi Party is the result of the widespread economic distress in Germany and the despair into which vast numbers of Germans have been plunged. The Nazis obtained the support of these people by holding out to them hopes of an immediate and effective improvement in their position. While we do not overlook the Nazi successes, we must not minimise, however, the striking successes which, in spite of everything, were scored by the enemies of the Nazis, especially the Social Democrats, and the gigantic marches of the Republican Iron Front, which show that the Nazis do not represent the only mass movement in Germany. These forces are as big and as important as the Nazis, and it is just as much blindness to ignore their significance, as it would be to ignore the significance of the Hitlerists. The time has not yet come to throw up the sponge.

Unfortunately, there is tremendous unemployment among the Jewish population of Germany, as much, to say the least of it, as among the rest of the population. The great majority of German Jewry will find their lot a very difficult one, and the onslaught of the enemies of the Jews will add to the general distress. It is our duty to look this development clear in the eyes. But there is still one hope - if we continue to work, and do not drift into despair, the Jews, as has happened always in the history of the world, will, in spite of our present difficult position survive. If we carry on our work we shall emerge from these evil days of 1932.

The Zionist organ, the "Juedische Rundschau", says that the great lesson to be drawn by the Jews from the last elections is that 42 per cent. of the electors of Prussia voted for Parties whose programmes are antisemitic. That is the gauge by which to measure the position of the German Jews at the present moment, it says; that is the environment in which we live, quite apart from our economic condition, which necessarily must become worse in such an atmosphere. It will be as well not to be too optimistic. The Jewish question in Germany which was thought to have been solved in 1918, has in one decade become terribly acute.

The question for German Jewry now is whether it has the strength to take determined action, to have the long vision, and to be confident of its own power, or whether it will allow itself to be lulled to sleep by its leaders of yesterday. The position of German Jewry is becoming symbolic of the whole Jewish position, of the position of the Jews all over the world. The Jewish problem in our day is a much more burning problem than it has been in the years that have passed. But it may all be to the good if the Jews will learn from it that the solution of the Jewish question depends practically entirely upon themselves.

Dr. Ludwig Freund, writing in the "Schild", the organ of the Union of Jewish ex-Soldiers in Germany, says: The way in which the Jewish question is going to be dealt with depends on the extent of Nazi participation in the German Governments, on the degree of responsibility which the Nazis in office will assume. If the Nazis show themselves in practice incapable of taking over some of the responsibility of Government, their fate will be sealed very soon indeed. However disillusioned we may have reason to be, there is one fact that we must not forget, and that is that Nazism will never attain to sole power in Germany. The possibilities of Nazism increasing its numbers have now been exhausted. The Nazis have achieved something that is incredible, but their Third Regime is still very far away. What the Hitlerists have achieved is the maximum they can ever achieve, and the only way in which they can attain to power is to agree to compromises with other parties which stand by the Constitution and by law and order. If they do not agree to such compromises, they can never attain to power. And if they do accept compromises, it will be the beginning of a structural change in the Party. In passing from opposition to a responsible share in the work of government, the fate of the Nazi Party will be decided in one direction or the other, and we can wait till the decision is made. Meanwhile, we Jews will continue to do our duty as citizens, and we shall go on with our work, in the hope of bringing together again the divided sections of our people.

DEATH OF CYRUS SULZBERGER.

New York, May 1st. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Cyrus L. Sulzberger, one of the famous band of leaders of American Jewry, which included Jacob H. Schiff, Oscar Strauss, Louis Marshall, Nathan Strauss, and Meyer Sulzberger, died last night at the age of 74.

The number of communal offices which he held in his time was amazing. He had been President of the Jewish Agricultural Aid Society, the United Hebrew Charities, the National Conference of Jewish Charities, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Bureau of Jewish Social Research, Director of the Jewish Publication Society of America, member of the Executive Committee of the American Jewish Committee, of which he was one of the founders, Treasurer of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropic Societies, Organising Secretary of the American Jewish Relief Committee, and active in many other Jewish, general and political bodies.

The Sulzberger family, which derives its name from the town of its origin, Sulzberg, near Ratisbon, in Bavaria, has given a great many leaders to American Jewry, including Dr. Kaufmann Kohler and Dr. Cyrus Adler, in addition to Judge Meyer Sulzberger, who in his time was the head of the American Jewish Community, and Cyrus L. Sulzberger.

Cyrus Sulzberger's son, Arthur Fays Sulzberger, is a son-in-law of Mr. Adolf Ochs, the publisher and owner of the "New York Times", of which he is Vice-President and Director.

Many, many thousands of Jews in America who are the pillars of their communities in hundreds of American cities owe their present financial solidity, their social status, to Cyrus L. Sulzberger. Mr. A. H. Fromenson wrote at the time when Mr. Sulzberger attained his 70th. birthday in 1928. From Albany to Seattle westward, and from Baltimore to El Paso, the handiwork of Cyrus L. Sulzberger is visible. If in nearly 2,000 cities there are thriving Jewish communities composed of men and women who from harried, hunted, helpless, despairing refugees have since the days of their flight to this country from pogroms and economic helplessness become prosperous merchants, successful professional men, pillars of synagogues, trustees of temples, leaders of federations, have seen their sons and daughters graduate from colleges and universities and attain distinction, they owe it all to him as the head of the Industrial Removal Office, to the Galveston Movement, which diverted the immigrant from New York City and dispersed him for his own good all over the United States.

He was among the first, the writer went on, who discovered the great social service qualifications of men like David M. Bressler, Jacob Billikopf, Morris Waldman, Dr. Lee K. Frankel, Dr. Solomon Loewenstein, Dr. Boris Bogen, and many others of the leading workers in American Jewry.

Never an avowed Zionist, he continued, the Zionist Organisation always had in him a friend, especially in those days when to be a Zionist was not altogether a pleasant thing. Unable to go along with Zionism in its political implications, he always recognised its cultural value to American Jewry, and when anti-Zionism for a time sought to become militant in its attitude, he, like Louis Marshall, Oscar Strauss, and Felix M. Warburg, stood staunchly by that group of fanatic youngsters who were jeopardising their careers for an ideal.

He went to Palestine to see for himself. He was active in raising funds for the Hebrew University. He contributed to Zionist funds. That was characteristic of Cyrus L. Sulzberger, just as it was characteristic of him to address Zionist meetings and to say there publicly that he was not a Zionist.

It was characteristic of him, too, that he was one of the organisers of the American Jewish Committee. It was also he and Nathan Bijur, who lifted Jewish philanthropy to its present dignity; who eliminated from the United Hebrew Charities the pauperisation which it practised in its earlier days. To him, too, must be credited the rearing of that greatest of all Jewish philanthropic organisations, the New York Federation.

Mr. Sulzberger was also interested in the Jewish press in America, and he was one of the founders of the "American Hebrew", which has now passed its 50th. year, and he was for many years one of the group of seven or eight who edited and produced the paper.

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