Sovnarkom Orders Crimea to Assign 109,000 New Hectares for Jewish Land Settlement

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Moscow, Mar. 6—The Sovnarkom (Soviet cabinet) today officially instructed the Crimean government to assign 109,000 additional hectares of land for new Jewish colonists. The land will be granted to the Comzet, the government department for settling the Jews on the land, which agrees that the new Jewish settlers are to be settled in the collective farm form only.

Ten huge collectives will be organized in Crimea this Spring for Jewish settlers, each of the collectives to embrace 10,000 hectares of land. The Spring settling will start March 25 and is expected to be finished by May 10.

In the meantime the Soviet government organs are highly dissatisfied with results in the Jankoy and Yevpatoria regions where the collection of seeds for the Spring sowing showed worse results than in other Crimean regions. The dissatisfaction is especially great with the Yevpatoria region which is completely collectivized.

The poor results are due to the fact that the Jewish colonists had no seeds left to submit because they had submitted everything during the grain collection.

2 Roumanian Police Officials Disciplined for Anti-Semitism

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Bucharest, Mar. 6—An official communiqué announces the degradation of M. Papart, secretary of the Kishinev police, and his disciplinary reduction to a post in the Bessarabian village of Komrat. This is the first case of the Home Ministry reprimanding the police in connection with the anti-Semitic excesses in Kishinev February 11.

In Czernowitz the chief police commissary, G. Tiron, has been dismissed on an order from the Home Ministry because he made raids on the workers' soup kitchen maintained by the "Morgenrot," and for the illegal arrest of Jewish workers who were present.

Deputy Landau Declares Jewish School Situation in Roumania Unbearable

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Bucharest, Mar. 6—In a statement in parliament, the Jewish deputy Michael Landau, declared that the situation in the Jewish schools in Roumania is unbearable, that all interventions to the government up to now on the part of the Jewish members of parliament have failed.

The question of the establishment of a Jewish teachers' seminary, he said, has not been settled yet, though it was already considered by the former Minister of Education, Angelescu. Jewish schools that were closed have not been reopened. The Hebrew language is regarded as a foreign language in the Jewish schools, which have no public rights. He also said that the Ministry of Cults has forbidden the opening of Hebrew evening courses, and that no courses in the Jewish religion have been established in the Jewish high schools.

93-Year-Old Chief Rabbi of Leningrad Is Not Arrested

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Moscow, Mar. 6—Chief Rabbi Katznelbogen of Leningrad has not been arrested, as was reported abroad, the correspondent of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency learned after communicating with Leningrad. No one there fears that the venerable leader will ever be arrested because he is 93 years old.

Rabbi Katznelbogen was probably confused with Rabbis Lazarov and Yashnorodka who are still unrelaxed. Others still under arrest are all those members of the Leningrad Jewish community whose arrest for violating the Soviet religious law was reported several weeks ago. Their violation led to the liquidation of the community.

Magnes Explains Sending Pamphlets to M. P.'s

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Mar. 6—Replying to the criticism, against him because he had sent copies of his pamphlet, "Like All the Nations?" to members of Parliament, Dr. Judah L. Magnes, chancellor of the Hebrew University, in a statement to the "Ha'aretz" declared that the pamphlet had favorably influenced Jews and non-Jews. He said that he sent 50 or 60 copies to members of Parliament, and that 1,500 copies in Hebrew, 2,000 in English, and the German translation were published for "the good of Palestine."

High Commissioner Sees Need of Jewish Settlements to Become Self-Supporting

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Mar. 6—The importance of the Jewish settlements becoming entirely self-supporting was stressed today by Sir John Chancellor, High Commissioner, at Einharod, where he received representatives from all the Keren Hayesod colonies in the Eastern part of the Emek. Commenting on the communal form in the big settlements, he said: You are free to choose the communal form of life it is a matter of taste, but you won't think me unfriendly for saying that I couldn't live such a life, which doesn't prove you are wrong for living thus. The High Commissioner said that all people in Palestine under British rule are entitled to live according to their own rights, the same as in England, provided they do not disturb their neighbors. Sir John appeared to be delighted at the healthful appearance of the children from the Kvutzas and was especially pleased with the well-managed central Emek hospital, while Lady Chancellor regretted that the women were unable to converse with her in English.

Sir John expressed himself as sorry that the government was too poor to build all the roads necessary. He explained that Inspector-General Dowbiggin was elaborating a defense scheme against the Transjordan Bedouins and urged Einharod to repair the road to the railway station.

Cologne's City Council Rejects Schechita Ban

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, Mar. 6—The City Council of Cologne has rejected the motion introduced by the National-Socialists (anti-Semitic party) to forbid Schechita, the Jewish method of slaughtering animals, in that large German city.

The National-Socialists who have recently been elected to the various City Councils in German cities, have been ordered by their leaders to introduce there bills prohibiting Schechita and establishing a numerous clause for Jewish students in high schools.

Baron Rothschild Decorated By French Government

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Paris, Mar. 6—Baron Edouard de Rothschild has just been honored by the French government, which has promoted him to the rank of Commandeur of the Legion of Honor. Baron Edouard is one of the twelve regents of the Bank of France.
FIFTEEN NOTABLE AMERICANS PAY TRIBUTE TO THOMAS MASARYK, PRESIDENT OF CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC, ON HIS EIGHTIETH BIRTHDAY

Vice-President Charles C. Curtis heads the list of notable Americans who have issued statements of congratulations on the birthday in Washington of the Czechoslovak Republic. The Jewish Daily Bulletin to President Masaryk of Czechoslovakia, on the occasion of his 80th birthday, March 7.

Among the others whose statements have been obtained by the Jewish Telegraphic Agency and the Jewish Daily Bulletin are Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University; Prof. Felix Frankfurter, of Harvard; Felix M. Warburg, Prof. R. A. Seligman of Columbia, and Dr. Cyrus Adler, president of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America.

Dr. Cyrus Adler:

"The astounding career of President Masaryk is one of the romances of our day. Blacksmith, teacher, philosopher, historian, legislator, champion of human rights, wise statesman, he has won the undying gratitude of the people of Czechoslovakia and of all men of good will wherever he goes. His every word is especially appreciative of the earnest fight he made against the false accusation of ritual murder in the Hilsner case. More recently, when life was being made intolerable, even impossible, for Czechs and Slovaks in the Austrian universities, he let it be known that they would be welcome in the universities of the Republic over which he presides.

"From out of the wavel of the World War, Masaryk emerged as the most rightious figure in Europe and it is not inappropriate to point out that this country is the happiest and most prosperous of the new or enlarged states. May God grant him many years!"

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler:

"The eightieth birthday of President Masaryk of the Republic of Czechoslovakia is an occasion for congratulation and rejoicing. He is one of the outstanding personalities of this century and one of the great figures that have come into world view since the Great War. His thorough grasp of the fundamental principles of political and social philosophy, his high patriotic devotion and his broad and catholic temper and sympathy have already united to make him an effective and successful leader of a great people."

Alfred M. Cohen:

"I recall with infinite delight an incident of my visit to the Bnai B'rith Lodge in the State of Wisconsin in 1927. Hundreds of members assembled in their meeting place to greet the President of the Order. It was a gala event. I was escorted to a place reserved for me and as I stood facing the stage, I was confronted with the face of a portrait hung on the wall just behind me, the frame of which was wreathed in smiles. I asked one at my side whose portrait it was and the answer came, 'Our beloved President Masaryk.' I was thrilled with this well deserved token of love and loyalty and when in the course of an address later on, delivered in a language only partially familiar to most of my hearer, I referred to the gracious compliment paid by the Lodges to the Republic's President, the entire assemblage arose as one man in approval of my sentiments.

"I had been informed ere I entered Czechoslovakia regarding the character of the man who occupied its highest office, and for his absence from home during the few days of my stay, I should have had the honor and privilege of meeting him and of saying in behalf of the Jewry of twenty lands, that they rest under great obligations to him for the justice and righteousness of his administration of his nation's affairs—a administration which recognizes no distinction between man and man because of religious differences, and I should have thanked him for what he had done for the Jew long before the high office which he now distinguished was even thought of. His defense of Jews against an aged baseless charge, in the face of the bitter antagonism of the masses was the signally courageous act of one who places justice above popular clamor. I should have wished him length of days with added opportunities for happiness in this life, with happiness for himself all the more.

"And now that he has reached his four score birthday, on behalf of four score thousands Sons of the Covenant in all parts of the world, I congratulate him and wish that he may round out a century in usefulness and in joy."

Prof. Felix Frankfurter:

"Romance makes a personal appeal, and the story of President Masaryk's life is more thrilling than any fairy tale. But it is legion that transcend the romantic appeal. He symbolizes the triumphs of the human spirit at its very best. For here is a man who has carried into the world of politics the ideals of civilization which he preached as a philosopher and as a teacher. No statesman of Europe has been more truly a European and not merely a nationalist. No statesman of the world has more consistently carried into practice the precepts of a common brotherhood. President Masaryk symbolizes the truth that ideals are realities."

Vladimir Jabotinsky:

"Somehow, I cannot think of President Masaryk without thinking of a period which, to me, is the noblest of all history: the nineteenth century. It was a period of humanity's awakening to the value of certain great principles: freedom, democracy and, above all, the right to a life of one's own choice, just as this is the period of the individualist.

"The President, in his birthday, enunciated, for all these words have since fallen into discredit and are being sneered at, so what is the use of giving more food for snarks? Yet I must confess that I, for one, still believe in the absolute virtue of the nine-teenth century's 'naive imaginings' and still feel more at home when sitting at the feet of its great teachers than when listening to the vulgarized and cheapened Nietzscheanism of our own day.

"The nineteenth century has produced teachers whose main force was their belief that right, not might, is the main force of human progress, and when they were called Nationalists, they were—as one of them, Garibaldi, has been described—'knights of all humanity.' Gladstone belonged to that period, and Woodrow Wilson, and our own Herzl; and Masaryk is one of them.

"Yet Masaryk is not only an exponent of that belief. In his right victory; he is a living proof that the belief is true. Well I remember those days before the War when many even of his compatriots, while advising him, considered him too 'naive,' too detached from the stern realities of life ever to achieve success. Nevertheless, I believe, though: he has proved that dreams based on right can come true if there are minds and energies that will them to come true; it has proved that the mysterious unseen forces shaping history ultimately somehow converge to rightness. With a great man, with a great movement, with a great cause, with his iniquitous might and David slays Goliath and he has also proved that a mere philosopher, if he has a human heart, is the best ruler a nation can wish for. What a lesson, that man!"

Louis E. Kirstein:

"I am happy to pay my slight tribute to President Masaryk. Garrique Masaryk, distinguished scholar, statesman, and humanitarian. Indeed, he belongs among the great Immortals, the great liberators of mankind. In many ways, he reminds one of our own Abraham Lincoln. Starting life as a simple carpenter, he went by his own efforts to eminence in scholarship and in statesmanship. In his own country, he early became the articulate leader of the submerged masses, braving exile and imprisonment to secure for them political and economic freedom. He visited the other countries of the world, and personally agitated for the independence of his people. His genius as a military leader was displayed in the well-known Czechoslovakian army, which he organized in Russia in 1917. Coming to the United States in 1918, he formed a close friendship of sympathy on the part of the United States with the cause of independence for both Czechoslovakia and Jugo-Slavia.

"As president of his country, he has set a mark for other nations in initiating liberal and progressive legislation, and for industrial and educational reforms. So, it is against the industrial fields. As Jews, we all owe him a debt of gratitude. As far back as 1899, he stood out fearlessly against the superstition manifested in the so-called 'ritual murder trial' of Hilsner. From that day until now, he has helped (Continued on Page 6)"
Report Z. O. E. Asks 40% Jews and 40% Arabs on Palestine Police Force
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
Jerusalem, Mar. 6—The composition of the Palestine police force, reorganization of which is now engaging the attention of the Government in the General Dwehbiggin, should consist of 40 percent each of Jews and Arabs and 20 percent of British, according to proposals that the Hebrew paper "Dror Hayom" learns the Zionist Executive in London has submitted to the Colonial Office.

The Executive’s memorandum is also said to have proposed the reorganization of the Transjordan defense force with units on both sides of the Jordan River, and to have abolished the Transjordan side as it is now. Other of the reported demands, according to the "Dror Hayom," ask for a permanent infantry battalion and a special constabulary.

Jew Wins Football Captainship Despite 34-Year Precedent
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
Washington, Pa., Mar. 6—The appointment last week of Walter Levine of Lock Haven, Pa., as captain of the 1930 football team of Washington and Jefferson College, of this city, by the athletic council, has caused wide discussion among the student body. Levine is the first captain in thirty-four years to be selected at the institution who has not been a fraternity man. Fraternities on the college campus were backing Andrew Cochrane of Pittsburgh, for the position.

In a personal interview with a correspondent of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, Levine did not attribute the disapproval of the student body to the fact that he is a Jew, but rather to the fact that he is not a member of a national fraternity. Levine asserted that the Jewish students at the college, of which there are about 500, have not experienced anti-Semitic feelings and that they participate actively in college affairs. Although this view was corroborated by others, the Jewish students, not members of a college fraternity, are planning their own organization.

Published reports which attempt to show disapproval of the entire college over the election of Levine are attributed to one who has marked feeling against the school. Levine, who is a junior, and almost all of his own classmates, has just been elected secretary-treasurer of his class.

Chicago Jews Honor Lubawitscher Rebbe
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
Chicago, Mar. 6—Several hundred Jews paid homage here yesterday to the Lubawitscher Rebbe, Rabbi Joseph Isaac Schneuensohn, at a banquet and reception in the community hall of Congregation Anshe Chesed. Two thousand dollars in cash was received following an appeal. M. Sevin headed the banquet committee.

Canada to Advise Provinces Not to Raise Bars Against Non-Preferred Immigrants
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
Ottowa, Mar. 6—The Government will advise the Canadian provinces against any stiffening of restrictive measures against immigrants from non-preferred countries to which the majority of Jewish immigrants belong, it was learned here today in connection with the report that the Dominion department of immigration will henceforth leave it to the provinces to make their own negotiations if they desire to have immigrants brought in.

When the present agreement between the Dominion and the railway and steamship companies for bringing in farm laborers from the United States expires, it will not be renewed as far as the Dominion government is concerned. Under the present agreement no immigrants of this type may be brought in after May 31. The burden of deciding what immigrants are wanted and thus rest with the provinces themselves.

The Dominion is prepared to provide inspection facilities and to prevent immigrants not wanted from entering the country but it will do nothing in a financial way to further immigration nor will it offer any objections to the provinces making any agreements they desire with transportation companies to bring in immigrants.

Minneapolis Raises $35,000 of $65,000 Federation Quota
(Jewish Daily Bulletin)
Minneapolis, Mar. 6—Thirty-five thousand dollars of the $65,000 set as the quota for the fund campaign of the Minneapolis Federation of Jewish Social Services was raised in the first two days of the drive. Generous responses on every side made the task of the workers easy and heightened the expectations of success.

It is planned as far as possible to name the entire country setting the drive worldwide in scope. Forty percent of the sum will go to Minneapolis organizations, 25% to Palestinian activities, 25% to national institutions, and 7% for Jewish needs in Europe. The remaining 3% will be used for expenses of the campaign.

Justice Sherman Named to Succeed Justice Proskauer
(Jewish Daily Bulletin)
Albany, Mar. 6—Supreme Court Justice Henry L. Sherman of New York has been elevated by Governor Roosevelt to the Appellate Division, in place of Justice Proskauer, who resigned. Justice Sherman, who is 69 years old, is a native New Yorker. In 1927 he was appointed to the Supreme Court. Justice Sherman is a director of the Jewish Orphan Asylum.

Attorney Jonah Goldstein of New York City is being mentioned as a possible appointee to the Supreme Court post made vacant by the elevation of Justice Sherman.
THOMAS MASARYK, NOW 80, NOTED FOE OF BIGOTRY AND INTOLERANCE, HAS BEEN GREAT FRIEND OF JEWS AND SUPPORTER OF ZIONISM

No one, not even the Czecho-

slovaks themselves, will rejoice with more sincerity nor greet with greater

homage and pleasure than the Jews the 80th birthday of Thomas Masaryk, presi-
don of Czechoslovakia, and the

man who built from the ground up what became the present Czecho-

slovakia Republic. In the hearts of world

Jewry, Masaryk has a place compar-

able to that of the men as Lord Balfour and General Smuts. In March 1918, four score years since Masaryk first

saw the light of day in a small village of Moravia, then a part of the Austro-

Hungarian Empire. The Jews of the United States do well to recall the services of this noble statesman to world Jewry.

When yet a mere stripling, Masaryk learned a lesson with regard to the Jews that later shaped his entire atti-

dute toward them. As a child he believed the common superstition that

Jews used Christian blood in their religious ritual and he carefully crossed to

the other side of the street when

ever he came near a synagogue. His antipathetic belief was dissipated when he

went to school and came in contact with a Jewish student. During a play

session this lad disappeared and young Masaryk went to look for him. He

found him bound, having served his

noon prayer. The incident made a lasting impression on the future

father of his country. From then on he tried and succeeded in being emi-
nently fair to the Jewish people.

In 1882 he became a professor of philosophy at the University of Prague.

Here his liberalism and nobility at-
racted to him students from all parts of

Europe. It was here, too, that he first came into public notice merely as a friend of the Jews but as a staunch defender of their rights and as a protestant against accusing them of the hideous blood-ritual libel. In a sense a girl he had been murdered and the police accused a poor Jewish vagabond, Leopold Hilsner, of having committed the crime. The blood-ritual libel was immediately raised by his defense and the superstitious populace the hue and cry spread. With little or no semblance of fair play Hilsner was condemned to death.

Masaryk in the meantime had been

watching the case closely. Immediately after the verdict, he published an ar-

ticle in which he demanded for a

fair and impartial justice, demonstrat-
ing beyond doubt the libellous nature of the blood ritual charge. Taking up the conduct of the case point by point, he would endeavor at every stage of the trial to have the testimony be heard and how popular superstition had been utilized as evidence. Masaryk’s attacks attracted attention all over Europe and soon the Imperial govern-

ment was preparing a petition to the German emperor calling for a new trial and Hilsner was sentenced to prison.

But Masaryk was not through, or at

least the powers that were not

through with him. He was called a

traitor to Christianity and the anti-

Semite press screamed that he had been subsidized by a world organiza-
tion of Jews. In his own university a demonstration was organized against him. The most petty means were util-
ized to make life miserable for him. High chemical marks against his dis-

mission from the university and when he ran for parliament he was denounced as a paid agent of the Jews. In his own district posters warned Christian parents to vote for a Jew-lover.

The interest that Masaryk in

Hilsner did not end with the retrial. Only when Hilsner died, it was learned that in the ten years after he was par-

doned Masaryk continued to help him financially. He had found it difficult to earn a living after having served 18 years in prison and Masaryk tried to rehabilitate the wretched fellow, even paying for a health cure at Carlzburg.

When the successful conclusion of the

World War presupposed the creation of Czechoslovakia, Masaryk led the

fight at the Versailles conference for the recognition of the rights of the smaller nations. From this it was a short step to fighting for the rights of small nationalities, such as the Jews, who were losing their

ever since the Balfour Declaration was issued Masaryk has been one of the notable supporters of Zionism. He was among the first of European statesmen to recognize the significance of Zionism. Shortly before his 75th birthday he received Dr. Chaim Weiz-

mann and assured him of his con-

tinues and active support of the Zion-

ist work and the reconstruction of Palestine. Later, when he visited Pal-

estine he declared that the work there was full of promise. So friendly was

he to Zionism that his visit there later became a political issue in his native land where the Catholics claimed that it was a visit to Jewish holy places and neglected those sacred Catho-

lics. It was at this time that his op-

ponents dug up the old canard that

Masaryk was an illegitimate son of a Bohemian Jew. As an indication of their respect and admiration for Masar-

ryk and in appreciation of his support of Zionism, the Jews of Czechoslovakia are planning to plant a forest in his

honor in Palestine to be named after his venerable leader.

It is largely due to the influence of

President Masaryk that Czechoslo-

vakia is one of the two or three coun-

tries of Eastern Europe where anti-

Semitism does not flourish. While he is not known as a Philo-Semite he

merely a just, right-thinking, and lib-

erity-loving man who cannot endure oppression or persecution of any sort. To such a man anti-Semitism is natu-

rally anathema. His attitude of mere intolerance is due to his knowledge of the oppressive experiences of friendship for the Jews has stood them in better stead than the more demonstrative behavior of other political leaders, who frequently content themselves with hyperbole. It is no accident that Czechoslovakia has no Jewish problem; nor was it unlike him to announce recently that all Jewish students barred from the universities of other East European states by the epidemic of numerus claus-

sus laws, would be welcomed in the Czechoslovakian universities where he tolerates no distinctions of race or creed.

There is no wonder then that the Jews of the world are in the van of those who greet with the greatest satisfac-

tion the eightieth birthday of this great statesman, diplomat, liberal and lover of justice.

90% Jewish Land Purchases

From 1920 to 1927 Were

From Effendis, J.N.F. Says

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Mar. 6—Ninety percent

of the lands acquired by the Jews in Palestine between 1920 and 1927 were

bought from the effendis and ten per

cent from the fellahs, says a state-

ment from the Jewish National Fund, reproduced in the Arab newspaper

"Felestin" without comment.

The unchallenged statement adds that most of the stretches bought were in the plantation belt and their small farmers had to find their own farms while ninety percent of the former squatters have settled in neighboring villages with the assistance of the compensation paid them by the Jews.

New Temple Dedicated

By Harrisburg Jews

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Harrisburg, Pa., Mar. 5—The new

Beth-El Temple was formally dedicated with an elaborate and impres-

sive program. The program was opened by Samuel Handler, chairman of the Dedication Committee, with ap-

propriate remarks after which H.

B. Basch, president of the Congre-

gation; Philip H. Caplan, Chairman of the Building Committee; the Mayor of this city and state officials extended their greetings. Alex Shain, rabbi of the congregation, and Rabbi Max D. Klein of Phila-

delphia then delivered addresses.

Hebrew Youth Organizations of New York Meet March 16

A conference of all Hebrew youth organizations in Greater New York will take place on Sunday, March 16, at 8 o’clock, at the Central Jewish Insti-

tute. Rabbi Louis I. Newman of Temple Rodeph Sholom will address the audience on the same subject in English. S. Blum-

enfeld, national president of the student Zionist organization Avukah, will pre-

side.
FIFTEEN NOTABLE AMERICANS PAY TRIBUTE TO THOMAS MASARYK, PRESIDENT OF CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC, ON HIS EIGHTIETH BIRTHDAY

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the Jewish cause whenever called upon and frequently on his own initiative.

Today Czechoslovakia stands out as one of these few countries in Europe to which Jews may come without fear of persecution and with the assurance that economic and civil rights will be accorded them on the same basis as other citizens. His long record of distinguished humanitarian service be vouchsafed to President Masaryk!

Louis Lipsky:

"The liberals of the world join in extending felicitations to President Masaryk on the occasion of his eightieth birthday. It was he who proposed injecting into the terms of peace arising out of the World War, the recognition of the rights of the smaller nationalities. He had given the greater part of his life to fighting for the cultural and political freedom of his people. With great tact and perseverance he brought to the forefront of practical affairs. It was an easy step to move from the point of recognizing the rights of the smaller nationalities into the realm of the rights of a nationality deprived of its territory. From the day Masaryk was inaugurated as a President, he was a great friend of the Jews. He did not hesitate to take sides when he saw any side treated unfairly. The many people he helped, the aid he gave, the principles he stood for, will remain a part of his lifetime."

"Through the contributions of his pen, and in the utterances of his voice, the recognition of the rights of the smaller nationalities was made a part of the proceedings of the Peace Conference, and the republics of Czechoslovakia and Poland among others were set up. As an inevitable corollary, the Peace Conference also approved of the minority rights clauses, which were proposed to protect smaller nationalities congregated in territory in which language was the dominating factor. Included within the smaller nationalities, not actually territorially located, were the Jewish people, and to the ideal represented by the Balfour Declaration, Masaryk gave his unqualified and splendid support."

"Always a friend of the Jews, incapable of harboring racial or national prejudices, Masaryk must be included in that brilliant coterie of statesmen who saw the Balfour Declaration through its transformation into the Mandate. His noble personality was engendered by a moment in the history of the world."

James Marshall:

"It is a great privilege to be able to congratulate on his eightieth birthday one of the most godly and godly of Dictators, still retains his faith in democracy and freedom."

Isadore D. Morrison:

"The eightieth birthday of Thomas Carrigue Masaryk serves to recall the important contribution which the founder and President of Czechoslovakia has made to modern civilization. President Masaryk is an unique figure, in that while interested in reestablishing his own small people, he has nevertheless taken a keen interest in the reestablishment of the Jews as a nation. On the surface, this would seem to be a natural sympathy, but it is a deeper interest in the history of post-war Europe and sees that the nationalism of the small peoples of Europe has been so intense as to shut out sympathy for the national longings of the Jews."

"As philosopher and statesman, President Masaryk has placed the emblems of those so far more capable than I to estimate his contribution. As an intense nationalist of his own country, he understood and appreciated the motives and idealism that underly the Zionist cause. As a friend of the Jewish people, he has earned for himself a place comparable to that won by Lord Balfour, General Smuts and Lord Robert Cecil. He will be accounted among the great friends of Israel."

David Philipson:

"All hail to the visioning statesman who has made his native land the light to Continental Europe. During his sojourn in the United States he imbibed the American spirit and upon his rise to the loftiest place in the new Czechoslovakian republic he and his co-workers embodied this spirit in a few denizens of which have made his name resplendent among veteran personalities. President Masaryk proves the truth of the Shakespearean epigram that there is a soul of good in things evil, for out of that greatest of evils, the World War, a new world came to be, a world of his people, for freedom and for humanity."

James Rosenberg:

"The Jews of the world owe a special debt of gratitude to President Masaryk for his life-long defense of the liberties and rights of the Jews. In defending these he has on more than one occasion jeopardized his own career and even his life."

"It is with a good deal of pleasure that I add these words to the chorus of praise and I think that will greet this notable statesman on the occasion of his having rounded out four score years."

Prof. Edwin R. A. Seligman:

"It is with the greatest pleasure that I comply with the invitation of the editor to add a congratulatory word about President Masaryk. As an old colleague of Mr. Masaryk I have followed his remarkable career with admiration and pride—admiration for the qualities that he has displayed and pride that he has been able to achieve such outstanding success."

"It was my pleasure last Summer at Carlsbad to lunch with my old friend and to discuss with him some of the great problems with which he is dealing. I marvel at his eternal youth and robust vigor and I hope that he may look forward to at least another decade of active work."

Lewis L. Strauss:

"The eightieth birthday of President Masaryk affords an occasion for rejoicing to all men of goodwill. As Father of the Czechoslovak Republic, he has guided the destinies of his fellow countrymen for more than a decade, and has moulded a nation, prosperous, progressive and liberal. Confronted with the same problems of mankind which remains an unsolved source of friction in other new states, he applied the principles of Jefferson and Lincoln and the problem evaporated."

"An infallible barometer of the social and material welfare within a country is the happiness of its citizens of the Jewish faith. President Masaryk's industrious and thrifty country is free from the oppression and inhumanity that has darkened earlier days in other lands. The civilized world unites in testimony to his wisdom and experience and in wishing him many more useful years."

Felix M. Warburg:

"On the occasion of the eightieth birthday of President Masaryk, the world may well unite in a tribute of appreciation of personalities of a nation builder. Out of the welter of the war, he brought forth a new state and welded its diverse populations into a patriarchic and homogeneous entity."

"There is no Jewish problem in Czechoslovakia for the reason that President Masaryk has followed the paths of his historical prototypes in this country, and Religious Freedom and Equality before the law are well rooted into the Magna Charta of his people. The Jewish people throughout the world, and all lovers of liberty and peace, wish him many more useful years, and that the experience and judgment contained to be employed for the general good."

Stephen S. Wise:

"President Masaryk of Czechoslovakia is one of the great figures upon the world's stage in our time. He ranks with the greatest and the wisest of the generation. I shall always rejoice in the circumstance that the first address in the Free Synagogue Pulpit was made by Professor Masaryk of the University of Prague in the Fall of 1907 at the newly completed building in West 81st Street. I had invited him, not only because of his distinction as a teacher of philosophy and as publicist, but because of his courage and generosity in risking all and losing to save honor in the future, in order to defend the Jewish people against the aspersions of the blood-racial accusation. His voluntary championship of Hilsner of Polna was the more noble because of the degenerate character of the
16 Notables Pay Tribute to President Thomas Masaryk On His Eightieth Birthday

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fendant, and the probability that he was guilty of the crime of murder.

"Masaryk risked all, suffered all, and died silent until the day in honor of challenge. He served the Jewish people because he was an unafraid lover of truth, daring all that justice might be done. Like Clemenceau, his defense of a Jew, unjustly accused, grew out of his life-long passion for justice and truth.

"Masaryk will have his place in world history, but his place will also be secured in the annals of an imperishable people, which stands by the side of Woodrow Wilson, his friend, and Clementine and Balfour. As one eager that justice be done to the Jew and to the Jewish people there be punitively offered by Christendom, that repatriation, which may be the recreation of the life of the Jewish people in the Jewish Land."

Warburg Ridicules Criticism of Jewish Agency Charter

Criticism by the "Jewish Chronicle" of a draft in an article on February 21st on the chart showing the organization of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, is ridiculed by Felix M. Warburg, chairman of the Administrative Committee of the Agency in a statement to the Jewish Telegraphic Agency.

Mr. Warburg after having seen the article declared that "if the 'Jewish Chronicle' is interested in obtaining a true facts they might have asked the London Government for information about this chart and have gotten information from those Zionists who were delegated to help designate Zionist friends on these different tentative advisory committees. In Zurich, we had such Zionist advisors and we submitted the chart in proof to the Zionist Executive in London and received by mail their recommendations and suggestions.

The article in the "Jewish Chronicle" entitled "The Mixed Jewish Agency" had charged that the chart had been issued without the knowledge or consent of the Zionist Executive." 

Hias Puts Off Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society (Hias) which was to have taken place on Sunday, March 16th, has been postponed to the following Sunday, March 23rd. The meeting will take place at 1 P.M. at the Hotel Astor. Prominent speakers will address the meeting, to which the Jewish public is invited.

Dr. Oscar Wasserman Stirs German Zionist Circles With Article Rejecting Nationalistic Interpretation of Zionist Aims

(J. T. A. Mail Service)

Berlin, Feb. 19—Zionist circles here have been greatly stirred by an article in 'Unser Werk,' official organ of the Jewish community of Berlin, written by Dr. Oscar Wasserman, director of the Deutsche Bank, and leader of the Agency forces in Germany, in which he defines his ideas on Zionism. In this article Dr. Wasserman has fallen a victim in the waves of the Zionist public, Dr. Wasserman, who is chairman of the Board of Directors of the Keren Hayesod, terms the expression "Jewish National Home as contained in the declaration of 1918 fortu- nate one because being the basis of the Palestinian Mandate it does not permit alteration without great dangers. He rejects the idea that Palestine should be a National Home for Jews, other than those having there as well as the hopes that it will become a cultural and spiritual center for all of the 15,000,000 Jews of the world, and turns down the conception of the Jewish state.

The Zionist "Juedische Rundschau," which has been trying to support the program of Dr. Magness and the Brit Shalom, commenting on Dr. Wasserman's article says it will cause surprise and sharp dissent in Zionist circles. At many points Dr. Wasserman's stand is hardly in coconsonance with the opinions he expressed on many former occasions." The German Radical Zionists through Dr. Max Solowewitsch have termed Dr. Wasserman's article "because of his readiness to give up the idea of a Jewish state for a spiritual center, Zionism stands and falls as a political movement."

The anti-Zionist "Juedische Libera- Lilie" declares that "we fail to see why the elimination of the expression Jewish National Home from the Mandate and the Balfour Declaration should be impossible."

The text of Dr. Wasserman's article follows:

"The Administrative Committee of the enlarged Jewish Agency is meeting in London on March 23. Important decisions will have to be made, including the laying down of a policy for the negotiations with regard to the attitude of the Jews towards the Arabs, which takes first place. It is clear that the decision will be largely determined by the point whether it can be regarded as the unanimous decision of the Jews. It is therefore important, very important, that the meeting of the Ad- ministrative Committee should have the sympathy also of those Jews who, for whatever reasons, have hitherto not participated in the Jewish movement. It is up to the leaders of the Arab oppo- nents to the Jews, the most prominent one, by his declaration that he regards the "Protocols of the Elders of Zion" as authentic, and a second one, by his contention that the Palestinian Arabs are the true descendants of the ancient Hebrews while the present-day Jews are only the progeny of the Russian Chazars, have clearly shown their views and their methods of combat. They have certainly gained for us in Germany many new adherents for the Jewish Agency.

"If there are still many influential and good Jews standing aside because of their deeply-rooted antagonism to Zionism, the main reason is that there are Jewish movements which have not been cleared up with regard to the possibility and the extent of collaboration between non-Zionists and Zionists in the Palestine upbuilding work and concerning the form and activity of the enlarged Jewish Agency.

"Palestine has always continued to be to the Jews the land of promise. A return of Jews to Palestine in our day is the fulfillment of ancient Jewish hopes. In history, for centuries, the idea of the Jewish colonization work as the establishment of a Jewish National Home in the otherwise excellent Balfour Declaration, which as the basis of the Palestinian Mandate does not allow any freedom to the Jews, is from the non-Zionist view not a happy one and may lead to misinter- pretations. But unfortunate words should not be a reason for damaging good work. No matter whether we be Jews or not, we would seek to establish the National Home in the form of a Jewish State, even if such an enterprise were not to encounter insurmountable difficulties."

"On the other hand it is indisputable that the non-Zionists, the majority of them, seek to develop the National Home, if not as a political center, then as a cultural center of the Jewish people. The Zionist leaders will therefore continue the search of new settlers and the development of their work in the land primarily from the point of view of imparting to the colonization work a high spiritual level and of maintaining it so. That is how the colonization work in Palestine distinguishes itself from all other colo- 

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upon the self-respect and the self-realization of the Jews, and upon their appreciation by the world. If the Jewish population of Palestine enjoys equal rights and autonomy, not because it is a question of Jews, but because they have had recognized their right as Jews to settle in the country,
"If we do not desire the colonization of Palestine for religious motives, we must desire it so that the world will see what Jewish intelligence, Jewish industry and Jewish ethics can achieve when they are allowed to develop freely.
"In other aims, we pursue the same road as the Zionists, a road that stretches beyond the reach of a single generation, until the goal is in sight and which therefore demands joint effort and joint will—joint will to do a work whose final forming must be left to our children and our grandchildren, the details of which, frequently concerning matters of the distant future, ought not to inflame passions today—a work which is undoubtedly fine and lofty and which can and should unite the Jewry of the whole world, and show that a united Jewry exists.
"That is the real form and aim of the Jewish Agency, in which Zionists and non-Zionists, equal rights and equal influence. If that has not been shown so clearly hitherto as some people would have liked, the reason lies in the experience and expertise which the Zionists have gained in the course of ten years of self-sacrificing work, and in the burden which the extended Jewish Agency had to assume immedi-

Icor Denies that Religious Persecution Exists in Russia

At the annual meeting of the Icor, an American organization for aiding Jewish farm settlement in Russia, on March 3rd, a resolution was adopted denying that Jews are being persecuted for their religion in Soviet Russia. The resolution appeals to the Jewish masses "not to allow themselves to be misled by the artificial hysteria which political enemies of the Soviet Union are now trying to create under the cloak of religious persecutions."

Romuanian Jews' Union Joins Liberals, Opposition Party

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
Bucharest, Mar. 6—The Union of Romanian Jews, of which Dr. William Feldman is president, has concluded a pact with the Liberal Party, thus officially joining the opposition to the Maniu government. By the terms of the agreement, which is the result of long drawn-out negotiations, the Union of Romanian Jews will receive four places on the district tickets of the Liberal Party at the next elections. It is doubtful, however, whether all four can be elected.

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at the outset of its activity, by reason of the August events and their after-effects, and has survived.
"The Jewish Agency constitutes a working organization in a definite field, the neutralization of which will only serve to make clear the Diaspora question and matters of communal institutions. The solution of the Palestine question will mark out the parties more clearly. If the opponents too sit in friendship in the Council chamber of the Jewish Agency, they have not thereby surrendered nor limited their complete liberty of action in all other questions. At most, the discussion can proceed with greater urbanity, and that would be no harm."

Rabbis Join Ministers Disassociating Selves from Protest Against Russia

Rabbis Samuel Schulman, Maurice H. Harris, Joshua Bloch, Jonah B. Wise, J. Max Weis and Sidney S. Tedeschi are among the 87 ministers in New York who have signed a statement this week in which they declare that while they denounce the persecution of religion by the Russian Soviet government, they nevertheless disassociate themselves from the recent protests by churches and synagogues against such persecutions in Russia. Others who have signed the statement are Rev. John Haynes Holmes, Rev. Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, Rev. Dr. Henry Sloan Coffin, Rev. Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr and Rev. Dr. Edmund B. Chaffee.

In their statement, the ministers claim that the general protests have failed to strike a proper note of humility and have not taken into consideration the historical and social background behind the present anti-religious attitude of Soviet Russia. They urge that a commission of research be created to study this question. The statement was prepared by the Executive Committee of the Conference of Younger Churchmen.

A. M. Oppenheimer Heads Pittsburgh Jewish Body

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Pittsburgh, Mar. 6—Alfred M. Oppenheimer, president of the Apollo Steel Company, and identified with communal activities here for many years, has been elected president of the Pittsburgh Federation of Jewish Philanthropies, succeeding Irvin F. Leiman, head for the past six years.

Other officers chosen include Maurice Falk, vice-president; S. Leo Rankower, second vice-president; Max L. Blum, treasurer, and Raymond Kaufman, associate treasurer.

The Federation recently celebrated its eighteenth year of existence.

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Haifa Harbor: Work Making Headway Despite Heavy Rains

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
Jerusalem, March 6—Although a large amount of rain experienced during the last two months, the harbor works are well under way, and making satisfactory progress, reports the Palestine government. The main breakwater is now some 202 meters out to sea and a total of 20,000 M 3 of stone have been placed in position by the 15-ton steam derrick crane. The production of stone at the quarry near Atlit is steadily increasing, and there are now 15-ton derrick cranes and nine 5-ton steam traveling cranes in use there.

The peak of production at the quarries will not, however, be reached for several months to come yet, but in the meantime the output is approaching 1,000 tons daily. The men engaged are becoming more proficient at the work and increased rates of pay have been established from time to time during the last few months. Assuming the present rate of progress and strict attention to duties by the men concerned, it is hoped there will be a further increase at an early date.

At the harbor works good progress is being made with the overland route or temporary service railway along the waterfront, and further permanent works will be commenced in a few weeks' time.

Soviet Envoy in Germany Intervenes for Rabbis

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
Berlin, Mar. 6—Carrying out the request of Jewish circles, the German Minister of State Weismann asked the Russian ambassador, Krestinsky, to intervene in favor of the rabbis of Minz who have been arrested. Today Krestinsky informed Weissman that he has succeeded in his efforts to have the Soviet government grant these rabbis a court trial.

COMPLETE TEXT of the PROCEEDINGS of the INQUIRY COMMISSION published in the PALESTINE BULLETIN (Only Palestine daily in English) can be had for $2.50

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