

RECORD OF EVENTS IN 5680 *

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A

UNITED STATES

I

GENERAL EVENTS OF INTEREST TO JEWS

JUNE 2. Harrisburg, Pa.: State House of Representatives adopts two resolutions requesting the United States Government to protest against reported ill-treatment of Jews in Poland.—3. Lithuanian National Council, in full-page advertisements in leading newspapers, reproduces cablegram from American correspondent in Paris detailing brutal treatment by Polish troops of non-Polish population of Vilna, including Jews and Lithuanian intellectuals.—Washington, D. C.: State Department issues official announcement to effect that the Provisional Government of Poland had given assurances that it would not tolerate the persecution of Jews in Poland and had given strict instructions to preserve order.—4. New York City: Theodore F. Jones, chairman of the Faculty Committee on Student Organization of New York University, suspends elections for class officers pending investigation of charge that racial prejudice exists at the University.—7. Jersey City, N. J.: Richard Battersby, chief of police, in order to prevent intensification of ill-feeling between Jews and Poles, pro-

hibits holding of proposed rival meetings to consider reports of anti-Jewish disorders in Poland.—12. Providence, R. I.: United Commercial Travelers of America, at annual meeting, adopt resolution requesting Peace Conference to take immediate action to end massacres of Jews in Eastern Europe.—16. Madison, Wis.: State Senate adopts resolution, introduced by Senator Huber, to address memorial to the President and Congress praying that they take steps to halt Jewish massacres in Europe.—21. New York City: Polish Consulate-General issues statement declaring that the Jews in Poland are in harmony with the Polish Government and are opposed to attempts of Jews in other countries to promote nationalistic feelings which might set Polish Jews against Poles.—24. Atlantic City, N. J.: American Federation of Labor, at convention, adopts resolutions condemning pogroms in Eastern Europe.—25. Duluth, Minn.: Jews and Poles hold joint mass-meeting, and adopt resolutions urging punishment for perpetrators of pogroms.

JULY 21. Harrisburg, Pa.: State Legislature enacts bill penalizing the misrepresentation of food as *Kosher*.

AUGUST 7. Washington, D. C.: Department of State publishes statement by Henry Morgenthau repudiating the assertion, attributed to him by newspaper men, that he thought pogrom reports were "grossly exaggerated."—23. Lincoln, Neb.: Governor Samuel R. McKelvie designates September 15-22 as Jewish War Relief Week.

SEPTEMBER 12. Chicago, Ill.: *Shohetim* join the Amalgamated Meat-Cutters' and Butcher Workers' Union of North America.—26. Washington, D. C.: Commissioner of Internal Revenue issues regulations for use of wine for Jewish ritual purposes under wartime prohibition law.

OCTOBER 14-24. Virginia: Governor Westmoreland Davis designates these days for Jewish relief campaign, and urges citizens, irrespective of race or creed, to contribute liberally.—18. New York City: Celebration of golden jubilee of Nahan Franko as a violinist and conductor.—21. Phoenix, Ariz.: Governor Thomas E. Campbell vetoes bill, adopted by State Legislature, permitting reading of Bible in public schools.—24. Sioux City, Ia.: By arrangement with public school officials, following efforts of Rabbi Emanuel Sternheim, Jewish children will be permitted to absent themselves from school on festivals upon the presentation of a card issued by either Rabbi J. Kopstein or Rabbi Sternheim.—26. Providence, R. I.: Governor R. L. Beeckman proclaims this a special day for contribution to Jewish war relief funds.—Washington, D. C.: On behalf of the People's Relief Committee, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, appeals to Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, to facilitate the emigration

to the United States of Jewish orphans scattered throughout Eastern Europe, giving assurances that these will be properly cared for in this country.

NOVEMBER 7. Boston, Mass.: Many Jews protest against John S. Sargent's "The Synagogue," part of large painting in the Boston Public Library. A petition to mayor and trustees of the Library asks for its removal.—13. Detroit, Mich.: Central Conference of American Rabbis protests against the exhibition of the panel "The Synagogue" which is part of the Sargent decorations of the Boston Public Library.—15. National Executive Board of the Council of Jewish Women petitions the governor of Massachusetts and mayor of Boston to remove John S. Sargent's panel "The Synagogue" from the Boston Public Library.—20. Cincinnati, O.: Mrs. Addie L. Wyler gives \$5,000 to University of Cincinnati, to establish a Jesse Wyler scholarship in the College of Medicine.—24. Chicago, Ill.: Convention of American Labor Party adopts resolution protesting against the anti-Jewish excesses in the Ukraine and other European countries.—Binghamton, N. Y.: Common Council adopts resolutions, introduced by Alderman Harry Mintz, protesting against anti-Jewish atrocities in the Ukraine.—26. Providence, R. I.: Colonel Harry Cutler receives telegram from Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, giving assurance that Government will take all possible measures to ease sufferings of Jews of the Ukraine; that a consul-general and staff will be sent to that region; and that the State Department will help organizations to send relief to their relatives there.—29. Chicago, Ill.: Max Epstein gives \$50,000 to Harvard University to aid needy students at the law school.

DECEMBER 5. Portland, Ore.: Portland Advertising Men's Club adopts resolution protesting against outrages perpetrated against Jews in Europe.—6. Chicago, Ill.: Joseph Austrian founds \$6,000 scholarship at Yale University, in memory of his son.—10. Washington, D. C.: Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, receives delegations of the American Jewish Congress and of various meetings held in New York City, Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, and Newark, who lay before him petitions protesting against anti-Jewish excesses in the Ukraine and praying that the United States Government use its good offices to bring about a cessation of these disorders. Secretary Lansing replies that, under the present conditions of anarchy in the Ukraine, the United States Government cannot take any effective action, but he assures the delegation that "as far as the recognition of a government in the Ukraine is concerned, you can be sure that whatever government is recognized there will certainly be a very decided movement for the proper protection of minorities and the rectification of wrongs that have been done, in so far as that is possible."—12. Senator

Selden P. Spencer (Mo.) introduces resolution (S. Res. 259) stating that "the attention of the Senate having been called to the reported massacre of members of the Jewish race in the Ukraine and to the existence and execution of pogroms, which indicate a determination to exterminate the Jews of Ukrainia, it is requested of the State Department that such information as may be available, not inconsistent with the public interest, be transmitted to the Senate showing the actual conditions in the Ukraine."—

13. Representative Cleveland A. Newton (Mo.) introduces resolution (H. Con. Res. 39), stating that "it is the sentiment of the Congress of the United States that the Government of the United States, through diplomatic channels, should promptly and speedily exercise every effort at its command in order to bring to an end what appears to be a merciless persecution of the Jewish people in Ukraine and other states in eastern and south-eastern Europe."—

Representative L. C. Dyer (Mo.) introduces resolution (H. Res. 419), providing that the delegates from the United States of America to the Peace Conference be instructed "to communicate in clear and non-equivocal language to the representatives of the newly formed governments, in whose countries anti-Jewish excesses have taken place, that any new government which will not guarantee freedom of religion and the equal protection of law and privileges to all regardless of race and religion can not expect the friendship and assistance of the United States of America."—

15. Washington, D. C.: Report of the Mission of the United States to Poland, consisting of Henry Morgenthau, Brigadier General Edgar Jadwin, and Homer H. Johnson, appointed by the American Commission to Negotiate Peace, is presented to the Senate (S. Doc. 177; 66th Cong., 2d Sess.). Report states that Mission stayed in Poland from July 13 to September 13, 1919, and confirms the occurrence of anti-Jewish excesses at Kielce, Nov. 11, 1918, four Jews killed and large number wounded; Lemberg, Nov. 21-23, 1918, sixty-four killed and large amount of property destroyed; thirty-eight houses set on fire and completely gutted; synagogue also burned, and large number of sacred scrolls of the law destroyed; Pinsk, Apl. 5, 1919, thirty-five Jews executed without trial, and several beaten; Lida, Apl. 17, 1919, Jewish houses robbed and many people arrested: Vilna, Apl. 19-21, 1919, over two thousand Jewish houses and stores entered by Polish soldiers and civilians, Jewish inhabitants robbed and beaten, eight Jews executed without trial and others shot by soldiers; Kolbuszowa, May 7, 1919, eight Jews killed; Czestochowa, May 27, 1919, five Jews killed and large number wounded; Minsk, Aug. 8, 1919, thirty-one Jews killed and three hundred and seventy-seven shops plundered, private houses broken into and inhabitants beaten and robbed. Report points out that it is unfair to condemn the Polish nation as a whole for the

violence committed by uncontrolled troops or local mobs. The excesses were apparently not premeditated. Separate report is presented by General Jadwin and Mr. Johnson. Report concludes with suggestions for correction of conditions leading to anti-Jewish excesses.—16. Youngstown, O.: Board of Education bars Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice* from curriculum of public schools.—19. Alabama Baptist State Convention adopts resolution calling on the President of the United States and other Government officials to propose an international conference to consider the condition of the Jews in Europe and formulate plans for their relief.—24. Newark, N. J.: The study of Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice* in the public schools discontinued.—25-31. Columbus, O.: Governor James M. Cox designates these as special Jewish War Relief Days.

JANUARY 5. New York City: Establishment of a Jewish national home in Palestine approved by one hundred and forty-one Protestant clergymen at a luncheon of the Zionist Organization of America.—12. Kansas City, Mo.: Common Council adopts resolution protesting against anti-Jewish excesses in the Ukraine.—15. Washington, D. C.: Internal Revenue Office publishes regulations, under the Volstead Prohibition Enforcement Act, providing that no one but a rabbi or some other duly authorized church official may manufacture wine for Jewish ritual purposes, and that these officials may give each family in the congregation wine not in excess of ten gallons a year.—19. Washington, D. C.: Senate passes bill (S. 866) authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to issue to Herman L. Karpeles a duplicate of the original medal of honor awarded to his father, Leopold Karpeles, late sergeant, Company E, fifty-seventh Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, for gallantry at the Wilderness, Va., on May 6, 1864, the original medal having been destroyed by fire on March 10, 1913.—28. Denver, Colo.: I. Rude endows chair for Rabbinic Literature at Denver University.

FEBRUARY 6. Chattanooga, Tenn.: Committee waits on Superintendent of Schools and protests against religious propaganda in the High School, citing permission given by the principal of the school to two revivalists to deliver addresses.—13. Chicago, Ill.: Mr. and Mrs. Louis B. Kuppenheimer present \$60,000 to Winnetka School Board for the erection of an assembly hall as a memorial to their daughter.—27. Paterson, N. J.: Trust fund in excess of \$100,000 established by late Lewis Levi, to be used either to found scholarships or to form the nucleus of a sick and death benefit fund for employees.—Portsmouth, Va.: Board of Education votes to remove Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice* from high school curriculum.—Rochester, N. Y.: Hochstein Music Settlement established by Mrs. James Watson as memorial to David Hochstein, violinist, who fell in battle in World War.

MARCH 8. New York City: Conference of representatives of the Central Conference of American Rabbis, the Federal Council of Churches, and the Home Missions Council adopts resolution, condemning use of term "Americanization" as an implication that there is no distinction between the words "Americanization" and "Christianization" or that non-Christians are not good Americans, and suggesting that no church use the term "Americanization" as a cloak for proselyting activities.—19. Baltimore, Md.: At hearing before a committee of the City Council, Benj. H. Hartogensis, president of the Society for the Promotion of Sabbath Observance, protests against proposed Daylight Saving Ordinance as prejudicial to Orthodox Jews who close businesses on Saturday and open them after nightfall on that day.—31. Alabama Legislature passes bill making Bible reading compulsory in public schools of the State.

APRIL 2. Albany, N. Y.: Assemblyman Samuel Dickstein's bill, permitting persons who observe Saturday as the Sabbath to work on Sundays, passed in State Assembly by 126 against 13.—St. Louis, Mo.: Authorities decide to name new public school "The William Stix School," in honor of William Stix, merchant and public worker.—Edward L. Israel, rabbi, Springfield, Ill., appears before Constitutional Convention of Illinois, and presents protest of the Central Conference of American Rabbis and the Chicago Rabbinical Association against attempt being made by the Inter-Church World Movement and other Protestant organizations to introduce readings of Bible into public schools by constitutional amendment.—5-12. Oklahoma City, Okla.: J. B. A. Robertson, Governor of Oklahoma, proclaims these as special Jewish War Relief Days.—7. New York City: National Conference on Immigration, under auspices of Inter-Racial Council; Louis Marshall urges repeal of "literacy test."

MAY 1. Albany, N. Y.: Governor Alfred E. Smith issues proclamation urging support for the Jewish War Relief Drive for \$7,500,000.—4. Boston, Mass.: Lower House of Massachusetts Legislature adopts resolution submitted by Elihu D. Stone, Dorchester, expressing its satisfaction with action of the Supreme Allied Council in granting to Great Britain a mandate over Palestine.—14. New York City: Board of Estimate accepts offer of Mrs. Isaac L. Rice and family to erect a \$1,000,000 stadium and playground as a memorial to the late Isaac L. Rice.—22. Dearborn, Mich.: *Dearborn Independent*, owned by Henry Ford, automobile manufacturer, begins publication of a series of anti-Jewish articles.—27. Boston, Mass.: American company to aid Palestinian fruit industry organized under name of American Fruit Growers in Palestine.

Mass meetings to protest against the reported excesses perpetrated against Jews in Eastern European countries were held

as follows: JUNE 1: at Camden, N. J., and Kansas City, Mo.—2: Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.—10: Haverhill and Lynn, Mass.—11: Los Angeles and San Francisco, Cal.—12: Columbus, O., and Richmond, Va.—13: Dallas, Tex., and Youngstown, O.—15: Portsmouth, N. H.—16: Cincinnati and Dayton, O.—19: Seattle, Wash.—25: Denver, Colo., and Sacramento, Cal.—29: Fort Worth, Tex.—JULY 15: Portland, Ore.—OCTOBER 4: Philadelphia, Pa.—12: Boston, Mass.—NOVEMBER 20: Akron, O.—23: Binghamton, N. Y.—24: Buffalo, N. Y., Cleveland, O., Chicago, Ill., Fargo, N. D., Fort Worth, Tex., New York, N. Y., Paterson, N. J., Philadelphia, Pa., Springfield, Mass.—25: Portsmouth, N. H.—27: Lawrence, Mass.—30: Baltimore, Md., Newark, N. J., and Providence, R. I.—DECEMBER 1: Asbury Park, Belmar, and Bradley Beach, N. J.—2: Minneapolis, Minn.—3: Montgomery, Ala.—7: Bridgeport and Hartford, Conn., and Schenectady, N. Y.—8: St. Louis, Mo., and Waterbury, Conn.—9: Bangor, Me.—14: Rochester, N. Y., and St. Paul, Minn.—15: Boston, Mass., and Pittsburgh, Pa.—16: New Bedford, Mass.—28: Los Angeles, Cal.—29: Worcester, Mass.—JANUARY 11: Kansas City, Mo.

II

JEWISH COMMUNAL LIFE

ANNIVERSARIES:—JUNE 7. New York City: Celebration of twentieth anniversary of Hebrew Educational Society of Brooklyn.—8. Lancaster, Pa.: Celebration of twenty-fifth anniversary of Isidore Rosenthal as Rabbi of Congregation Temple Shaarai Shomayim.—19. Kansas City, Mo.: Harry H. Mayer, Rabbi of Temple B'nai Jehudah, celebrates twentieth anniversary; members of Congregation present him with purse.—OCTOBER 14. Pittsburgh, Pa.: Celebration of twenty-fifth anniversary of local section of Council of Jewish Women.—30. Brooklyn, N. Y.: Celebration of tenth anniversary of the Federation of Jewish Charities.—NOVEMBER 5. Philadelphia, Pa.: Celebration of one hundredth anniversary of the Female Hebrew Benevolent Society.—8. Milwaukee, Wis.: Celebration of fiftieth anniversary of Temple Emanuel.—9. New York City: Celebration of fiftieth anniversary of Congregation Dorsche Tov Dobroczyznshe.—23-24. Memphis, Tenn.: Celebration of sixtieth anniversary of Memphis Lodge, Independent Order B'nai B'rith.—DECEMBER 2. Lafayette, Ind.: Celebration of twenty-fifth anniversary of the Lafayette Section, Council of Jewish Women.—7. Cleveland, O.: Celebration of fiftieth anniversary of Congregation Beth Tiflo Anshe Emeth.—Passaic, N. J.: Celebration of twenty-fifth anniversary of the

Passaic Hebrew Benevolent Association.—Philadelphia, Pa.: Celebration of twenty-fifth anniversary of Philadelphia Section, Council of Jewish Women.—14. Chicago, Ill.: Celebration of twenty-fifth anniversary of Kurlander Ladies' Society.—Brooklyn, N. Y.: Celebration of fifteenth anniversary of Temple Emanuel of Borough Park.—16. New York City: Celebration of thirtieth anniversary of Emanuel Sisterhood of Temple Emanuel.—18. New York City: Celebration, by Congregation Beth Israel Bikur Cholim, of twenty-fifth anniversary of Solomon Baum as cantor.—19. Boston, Mass.: Celebration of sixtieth year of Congregation Mishkan Tefila.—20. Cleveland, O.: Celebration of twenty-fifth anniversary of Temple Alumni of Congregation Tifereth Israel.—21. Cleveland, O.: Celebration of tenth anniversary of West Side Congregation B'nai Israel.—25. Providence, R. I.: Celebration of fiftieth anniversary of Haggai Lodge, No. 132, Independent Order B'nai B'rith.—26-28. St. Louis, Mo.: Celebration of fiftieth anniversary of Congregation Shaare Emeth and inauguration of Rabbi Louis Witt.—28. Chicago, Ill.: Celebration of fiftieth anniversary of Congregation Anshe Sholom (formerly Ohave Sholom).—JANUARY 2. Albany, Ga.: Celebration, of Congregation B'nai Israel, of twenty-fifth anniversary of Sam B. Brown as president.—4. Cleveland, O.: Celebration of twenty-fifth anniversary of Cleveland Independent Aid Association.—6. Louisville, Ky.: Celebration of twenty-fifth anniversary of Dr. Ign. Mueller as rabbi of Congregation B'rith Sholem.—12. Kansas City, Mo.: Celebration of twenty-fifth anniversary of Council of Jewish Women.—16. Houston, Tex.: Celebration of twentieth anniversary of Rabbi Henry Barnstein's connection with Temple Beth Israel.—FEBRUARY 1. Baltimore, Md.: Celebration of ninetieth anniversary of Baltimore Hebrew Congregation.—13. Brooklyn, N. Y.: Celebration of fiftieth anniversary of Temple Israel.—14. San Francisco, Cal.: Celebration, at Temple Emanu El, of centenary of birth of late Dr. Elkan Cohen, its first rabbi.—26. Lodges of Independent Order B'nai B'rith celebrate seventieth birthday of Adolph Kraus, president.—27. New York City: Celebration of fortieth anniversary of Moritz Neuman's presidency of First Hungarian Congregation Ohab Zedek.—New York City: Celebration of fifteenth anniversary of Hebrew Day Nursery.—Forth Worth, Tex.: Celebration, by Temple Beth El, of tenth anniversary of Rabbi George Fox as minister.—MARCH 2. Augusta, Ga.: Celebration of fiftieth anniversary of Congregation Children of Israel.—15. Bayonne, N. J.: Celebration of tenth anniversary of Temple Emanu El.—21. Philadelphia, Pa.: Celebration of tenth anniversary of Congregation Ohel Jacob.—24. New York City: Celebration of one hundredth anniversary of Hebrew

Mutual Benefit Society.—APRIL 11. New York City: Jewish Theological Seminary celebrates two hundredth anniversary of birth of Rabbi Elijah, the Gaon of Wilna.—12. San Francisco, Cal.: Celebration of seventieth anniversary of Congregation Shearith Israel.—15. Philadelphia, Pa.: Celebration of twenty-fifth anniversary of the Mercantile Club.—15-17. New York City: Celebration of seventy-fifth anniversary of Temple Emanu El.—16-18. Newark, N. J.: Celebration of sixtieth anniversary of Congregation Oheb Shalom.—25. New York City: Celebration of fiftieth anniversary of Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews.—Philadelphia, Pa.: Celebration, at Gratz College, of two hundredth anniversary of birth of Rabbi Elijah, the Gaon of Wilna.—MAY 3. Philadelphia, Pa.: Celebration of twenty-fifth annual meeting of Philadelphia Section, Council of Jewish Women.—9. New York City: Celebration of twenty-fifth anniversary of Home for Hebrew Infants.—12. New York City: Celebration of twenty-fifth anniversary of Rev. Joseph Rosenblatt, as chazan.—14. Pittsburgh, Pa.: Celebration of twenty-fifth anniversary of Pittsburgh Section, Council Jewish Women.—25-26. Pittsburgh, Pa.: Celebration of twenty-fifth anniversary of Irene Kaufmann settlement.

ACTIVITIES OF ORGANIZATIONS:—JUNE 8. New York City: Federation of Roumanian Jews of America, at annual convention, adopts resolutions to petition President Wilson and the American peace delegates to intercede in behalf of the Jews of East-European countries.—15-16. New York City: United Synagogue of America, at seventh annual convention, adopts resolutions: (1) requesting United States Government to intercede in behalf of the Jews in Poland, Roumania, and other East-European countries where massacres have been reported; (2) favoring the distribution of working hours of the week to make possible the proper observance of the Jewish Sabbath; (3) recommending that Executive Committee send representatives to the League of Nations Council, when held, to urge a Religious Liberty clause in the League Covenant.—17. Atlantic City, N. J.: Independent Order of B'rith Sholom, at annual convention, adopts resolutions endorsing the League of Nations and appealing to the Peace Conference to guarantee the Jews residing in new states civil, religious, and political rights.—20. Philadelphia, Pa.: Dedication of Emily G. Gerson Farm on Skippack Creek, near Collegeville, as a memorial to Emily Goldsmith Gerson.—22. New Orleans, La.: Meeting of representatives of Jewish congregations, fraternal organizations, institutions, and associations adopts resolutions condemning reported anti-Jewish excesses in Europe and appealing to the Peace Conference to put a stop to them.—AUGUST 22. New York City: *Kehillah* opposes attempts by Jewish merchants to boycott Polish retail dealers in retaliation for alleged boycott

by Polish wholesalers against Jews.—SEPTEMBER 4. New York City: Mass-meeting, under auspices of the Jewish Soldiers' and Sailors' Veteran League, protests against massacres of Jews in Poland and the Ukraine.—14-16. Chicago, Ill.: Annual Convention of the Zionist Organization of America adopts resolutions: (1) expressing regret at absence of Nathan Straus; (2) expressing deep appreciation of the help rendered the Zionist medical work by the Joint Distribution Committee, this help being regarded as "an earnest of the desire of all Israel to rebuild the Jewish land"; (3) favoring the convening of the international Zionist congress as soon as possible after the political status of Palestine shall have been determined; (4) favoring the transfer to Palestine of all central Zionist administrative and financial institutions and activities; (5) recording grief of Zionists over the untimely death of Aaron Aaronsohn; (6) expressing gratitude to those who filled the ranks of the Jewish Legionaries.—OCTOBER 1. New York City: Joint Distribution Committee favors the establishment of a banking and trading company with a minimum capital of ten million dollars and branches in all European countries and in larger Jewish centers in each country, for the reconstruction of the ruined communities.—3. Union of Orthodox Rabbis of the United States and Canada issues an appeal to Jews to support the Union in its opposition to socialism, Bolshevism, and radicalism.—5. Philadelphia, Pa.: Federation of Ukrainian Jews of Philadelphia holds annual convention, and receives report from Herman Bernstein on pogroms in Ukraina. Resolutions adopted to conduct a national campaign to raise \$10,000,000 for relief of Jews in Ukraina; to bring to America children whose parents were massacred and to extend financial aid to Jews who desire to leave Ukraina for Palestine; to send Commission of American Jews to investigate conditions in Eastern Europe.—19. New York City: Thirteenth Annual Meeting of the American Jewish Committee.—NOVEMBER 9-11. Philadelphia, Pa.: Convention of the People's Relief Committee attended by three hundred delegates.—18-19. Chicago, Ill.: Semi-annual conference of Miz-rachi Organization resolves to enter into negotiations with other Orthodox Jewish organizations to enlist them in the movement for the rehabilitation of Palestine.—JANUARY 3. New York City: About one hundred delegates to American Jewish Congress meet and adopt resolution calling upon the officers of the Congress to take immediate steps to reconvene it on or before February 22, and that, if the Executive Committee declines to do so, the chairman of the meeting send out a call.—16. New York City: Yorkville Branch of the *Kehillah* establishes a *Beth Din*, sitting twice weekly, under direction of Rev. Dr. Moses Hyamson.—FEBRUARY 2. Philadelphia, Pa.: Eighth annual convention of the United Synagogue of America. Spiritualism stigmatized as a form of

ancient idolatry; Christian missionary activities among Jews denounced; report of Committee on Interpretation of Jewish Law, recommending the expulsion from the synagogue of Jewish adherents of Christian Science, accepted unanimously; five-day working week advocated.—8-10. Philadelphia, Pa.: Annual meeting of Red Mogen David. Resolution severing relations with Zionist Organization of America adopted; measures discussed for extension of scope of the organization's work.—16. Los Angeles, Cal.: Fourth District, Independent Order B'nai B'rith, at annual meeting adopts resolution protesting against reading of Bible in the public schools of California.—MARCH 28. New York City: Executive Committee of Zionist Organization of America adopts resolution, going on record as favoring any practical movement that may arise subsequent to the final adjournment of the American Jewish Congress for the creation of a permanent, all-inclusive, popularly supported organization or agency to speak and act for the common interests of the Jews of America.—APRIL 20. Lakewood, N. J.: Annual meeting of United Orthodox Rabbis of America send cablegram to the Conference of Allied Premiers at San Remo urging the nations of the world to unite to help the Jews realize the promise of the Balfour declaration, and a telegram to President Wilson expressing appreciation for his services in obtaining minority rights for the Jews of Eastern Europe; similar message sent to English Parliament.—MAY 2-10. New York City: American Jewish Relief Committee, People's Relief Committee, and the Central Relief Committee combine to raise \$35,000,000 for relief of Jewish war sufferers.—9-11. New York City: Extraordinary Zionist Convention called to take action as required by the decision of the Peace Conference, and to give definite instructions to its delegation to the International Zionist Conference, London, July 4. Resolution adopted to direct the delegates to urge the adoption of the Pittsburgh Program; to request the World Zionist Organization to urge the British Government to open forthwith the doors of Palestine to Jewish immigration; to urge the World Zionist Organization that it forthwith cause to be formulated a complete plan for public sanitation and public medical service for the whole of Palestine, for the benefit of all its inhabitants; to recommend to the World Zionist Organization that it establish in Palestine experimental stations, laboratories, and a permanent technical commission of engineers, medical and other experts, who shall prepare accurate and comprehensive data as a basis for the material rebuilding of Palestine; to direct the American delegates to the World Zionist Conference to urge the adoption of a budget system, to be prepared after consultation with the representatives of the various constituent federations.—New York City: Procession celebrates conferring of mandate for

Palestine upon Great Britain.—9. Nathan Straus makes gift of \$100,000 for laying the foundations of the Medical Research and Health Department of the University of Jerusalem.—9-11. Atlantic City, N. J.: At annual convention, Independent Order of Brith Abraham adopts resolution voicing joy for return of Palestine as the permanent homeland of the Jewish people and its gratitude to the American government and allied nations of Europe for their bounty to Israel, and pledging itself to the complete rehabilitation of the Holy Land.—9-13. Cleveland, O.: Independent Order of B'nai B'rith at quinquennial convention recommends enlargement of sphere of activity of the Anti-Defamation League. Americanization service in every part of the country; opposition to reading of Bible in the public schools of America; establishment of a lyceum bureau and a bureau of enlightenment. Delegates unanimously approve proposal to abolish secrecy.—18. Dayton, O.: Delegates to annual convention of District Grand Lodge No. 2, I. O. B. B., adopt resolution expressing sympathy with every activity tending to raise the economic, intellectual and the moral status of the Jews in Palestine.—30. Norfolk, Va.: Independent Order Brith Sholom of Baltimore, at annual convention, adopts resolutions: expressing gratitude to the governments of Great Britain, the United States of America and their Allies, for the historic action taken at San Remo; extending congratulations to the Zionist Organization of America upon this event; requesting the Government of Great Britain to open the doors of Palestine at the first feasible moment, thus conferring upon the Jews in countries where the Jewish tragedy has not yet ended the opportunity to find a home in Palestine.—30-31. Philadelphia, Pa.: Second session of American Jewish Congress. Report on work of delegation to the Peace Conference submitted by Louis Marshall. Ruling of President, Julian Mack, that a motion that the Congress constitute itself into a permanent body was not in order, sustained by a vote of 142 to 66. After adjournment of Congress, *sine die*, group of delegates organize provisional body for the formation of a permanent Congress.—30-31. New York City: Federation of Hungarian Jews of America at annual convention adopt resolutions protesting to the Hungarian Government against conditions among its Jews.

PHILANTHROPIC ITEMS:—JULY 26. New York City: Jacob H. Schiff gives \$10,000 to American Zionist Medical Unit.—AUGUST 22. St. Louis, Mo.: Benj. Burenstein bequeaths \$8500 for Jewish charitable purposes.—SEPTEMBER 5. New York City: Benno Loewy bequeaths library, and bulk of estate of \$250,000 for maintenance, to Cornell University.—8. Pittsburgh, Pa.: The four sons of Joseph and Lydia De Roy present the Gusky Orphanage a building as a memorial to their parents.—16. Dorchester, Mass.: Lasoor Agoos establishes Agoos Family Charity Fund of

\$100,000.—NOVEMBER 1. Columbus, O.: Joseph Schonthal, in memory of wife, Hermine Schonthal, establishes fund of \$10,000 for publication of Jewish text-books.—10. New York City: The brothers Daniel, Murry, Isaac, Solomon, and Simon Guggenheim give \$250,000 to Mount Sinai Hospital for a memorial pavilion in honor of their deceased parents.—11. Chicago, Ill.: Mr. and Mrs. D. Eisendrath establish fund of \$70,000, to be administered by the Jewish Aid Society, for the purpose of relieving malnutrition among poor children.—12. New York City: Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Hoffheimer give \$52,000 to Denver Jewish Hospital for a Preventorium for Children.—DECEMBER 12. Kansas City, Mo.: Gustave and Jerome Bernheimer and Mrs. Lee Schiff give \$50,000 to Temple Beth Yehudah, for an annex to be known as the I. E. Bernheimer Memorial.—14. New York City: Conference of representatives of Joint Distribution Committee and Zionist Organization, to consider a joint "drive" for funds, decides against the proposal.—St. Paul, Minn.: Children of Moses and Bessie Calmenson and brothers and sisters of Benjamin Calmenson give \$10,000 to the District B'nai B'rith toward construction of a building for a Jewish community center.—JANUARY 10. American Jewish Relief Unit of twenty-four persons, under direction of Boris D. Bogen, leaves for Poland under auspices of the Joint Distribution Committee.—16. New York City: Wm. D. and Frederick Scholle give \$50,000 to Mount Sinai Training School for Nurses, in memory of their father.—30. New York City: Commission, appointed by the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society of America to help intending Jewish emigrants with advice and information, leaves for Poland and Lithuania.—FEBRUARY 6. Sermons in synagogues throughout the country devoted to appeals for funds for the Committee on Relief in the Near East.—13. Cleveland, O.: Gus Bamberger donates \$5000, in memory of wife, to Mount Sinai Hospital for establishment of the Sarah Reinthal Bamberger Fund for Crippled Children.—MARCH 6. Chicago, Ill.: Through will of Otto Baer, \$200,000 is bequeathed to the Michael Reese Hospital to be known as the Otto Baer Memorial.—12. New York City: Henry A. Dix gives country estate at Mt. Kisco to Young Women's Hebrew Association for summer home, contingent on the collection of \$50,000 before Oct. 14.—19. New York City: Mr. and Mrs. Felix M. Warburg, in celebration of twenty-fifth wedding anniversary, give \$100,000 to Federation for Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies, as nucleus of pension fund for social workers.—St. Louis, Mo.: Morris Solomon, merchant, bequeaths entire estate to charity: twenty-five per cent to be trust fund known as the Morris Solomon Shoe Fund, to supply inmates of Jewish Orphans' Home with shoes; twenty per cent of estate to Jewish Orthodox Old Home; twenty per cent to Jewish Orphans'

Home; ten per cent each to the Jewish sanitariums for consumptives at Denver and Los Angeles; ten per cent to the Zionist Restoration Fund; five per cent to the Young Men's Hebrew Association of St. Louis.—MAY 9. Baltimore, Md.: Jacob M. Moses subscribes \$5000, in memory of wife, to Jerusalem University.—14. Philadelphia, Pa.: Jewish Foster Home receives \$10,000 from estate of Simon B. Fleischer.—28. Pittsburgh, Pa.: Henry Kaufman makes gift of \$250,000 to the Irene Kaufman Settlement on occasion of its twenty-fifth anniversary.—30. Philadelphia, Pa.: Joseph Blumenthal donates \$10,000 to the Jewish Hospital to endow room in memory of his mother, Mrs. Henrietta Blumenthal.

OTHER EVENTS:—JULY 28. New York City: Louis Marshall and other Jewish delegates to Peace Conference tendered a reception and banquet.—30. Wilmington, Del.: Zion Canning and Preserving Company, organized to build canneries in Palestine, applies for corporate charter.—SEPTEMBER 6. New York City: Appearance of first number of *Miklat*, a literary monthly in Hebrew, edited by I. D. Berkowitz and published by the Stybel Publishing House.—24. Baltimore, Md.: First number *Jewish Times*, English weekly, appears.—OCTOBER 3. Portland, Ore.: *The Scribe*, weekly, issued in place of *Jewish Tribune*, removed to New York City.—NOVEMBER 6. Cincinnati, O.: Hebrew Union College institutes honorary degree of "Doctor of Hebrew Laws" (D. H. L.), to be conferred on rabbis and laymen in recognition of distinguished services in the cause of Judaism.—22. New York City: Deputation of Zionist Organization of America presents Prince of Wales with a silver Menorah studded with garnets, as token of their appreciation of the British declaration on Palestine.—24. Portland, Ore.: Jewish congregations held joint memorial service for victims of atrocities committed in the Ukraine and other East-European countries.—DECEMBER 14. South Bend, Ind.: Committee representing Jewish bodies of the city adopts resolution protesting against anti-Jewish outrages in the Ukraine.—Philadelphia, Pa.: Keshet Israel Synagogue wrecked by fire.—FEBRUARY 23. Cleveland, O.: Temple Sherith Jacob destroyed by fire.—APRIL 3-10. Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations inaugurates "Back to the Synagogue" movement to make synagogues again the centers of Jewish activity.—13. Cleveland, O.: Representatives of Cleveland Jewish organizations at conference adopt resolutions instructing delegates to the American Jewish Congress to advocate a plan whereby the American Jewish Congress will become a permanent body, and to urge that all Jewish relief work that is nation-wide in scope be directed by the American Jewish Congress.—20. Plainfield, N. J.: Temple Sholom presents Rabbi Julius Price with home.—27. Cincinnati, O.: Board of Governors of the Hebrew Union College appoint

committee to investigate and report upon action taken by the Supreme Council of the Allied Nations on the subject of the disposition of Palestine as reported in daily press of April 26.—MAY 1. Washington, D. C.: Delegation from Zionist Organization of America calls on British Ambassador, Sir Auckland Geddes, to thank the British Government for accepting mandate over Palestine.—Celebrations in connection with decision of Powers celebrated also in Boston, Mass.; Newark, N. J.; San Antonio, Tex.; Baltimore, Md.; Terre Haute, Ind.; Ft. Worth, Tex.; North Adams, Mass.; Toledo, O.; Detroit, Mich.; and Kansas City, Mo.—7. New York City: Jewish Committee incorporated for the industrial development of Palestine; sends Dr. S. Benderly to investigate and report upon commercial possibilities.—22. New York City: Dr. H. Pereira Mendes, rabbi for forty-three years at Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue, Shereith Israel, resigns.

SYNAGOGUES AND HOMES OF SOCIETIES DEDICATED CALIFORNIA

SACRAMENTO.—Mosaic Law Congregation (Thoras Moshe),
Sept. 21, 1919.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Chevra Kadisha, Apl. 9, 1920.

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN.—Jewish Home for Orphans, Jan. 25, 1920.

ILLINOIS

CHICAGO.—Temple Mizpah, Sept. 12, 1919.

B'nai Zion, Sept. 12, 1919.

Douglas Park Jewish Day Nursery, Sept. 8, 1919.

Marks Nathan Jewish Orphan Home (re-dedication), Jan. 4,
1920.

Aid Association for Incurable Jews of Chicago, May 30, 1920.

KENTUCKY

LOUISVILLE.—Adath Jeshurun, Sept. 7, 1919.

LOUISIANA

NEW ORLEANS.—Gates of Prayer, May 21, 1920.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE.—Beth Jacob (re-dedication), Sept., 1919.

Shaari Zion Synagogue, Mch. 14, 1920.

MASSACHUSETTS

- BOSTON.—Congregation Hadrath Israel, Dorchester, Dec. 28, 1919.
 Anshe Polen, May 30, 1920.
- CANTON.—Canton Synagogue, May 16, 1920.
- EVERETT.—Young Men's Hebrew Association, Sept., 1919.
- LAWRENCE.—Anshe Sholom, June 25, 1919.
- NEW BEDFORD.—Young Men's Hebrew Association, Sept. 16, 1919.
- PITTSFIELD.—Ohabai Sholom, Sept., 1919.
- REVERE.—Hebrew Educational Center, Apl. 18, 1920.
- WEST LYNN.—Anshe Sfar, Sept. 17, 1919.
- WORCESTER.—Jewish Home for the Aged, Mch. 1, 1920.

MICHIGAN

- DETROIT.—Hebrew Free School and Kindergarten, June, 1919.
 Pincus Joseph, Sept. 7, 1919.
 Jewish Institute, Jan., 1920.
 Jewish Woman's Club House, Feb. 8, 1920.
- LANSING.—Shaari Zedek, July 6, 1919.

MINNESOTA

- MINNEAPOLIS.—Sheltering Home for Children, Dec., 1919.

MISSOURI

- KANSAS CITY.—Michael Appelman Home for the Jewish Aged,
 Oct. 26, 1919.
 Sh'erith Israel D'Lubavich, Mch., 1920.
- ST. LOUIS.—Jewish Orphans' Home, July 13, 1919.
 Jewish Orthodox Old Folk's Home, Sept. 7, 1919.
 Young Men's Hebrew Association (Annex), Oct., 1919.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

- BERLIN.—Beth Israel, Oct., 1919.

NEW JERSEY

- ATLANTIC CITY.—Simon and Theresa Abraham Isolation Pavilion
 of Jewish Seaside Home, July, 1919.
- LONG BRANCH.—Brothers of Israel, Aug. 24, 1919.
- PERTH AMBOY.—Beth Israel Synagogue, Jan. 4, 1920.
- WILDWOOD.—Beth Judah Congregation, Aug., 1919.

NEW YORK

- BROOKLYN.—Brownsville and East New York Hospital, May 30, 1920.
- BROOKLYN, QUEENS, AND RICHMOND.—Jewish Community Center and Educational Institute, Arverne, July 20, 1919.
- MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.—Council of Jewish Women, New York Section, New York City, Dec. 21, 1919.
- Poale-Zion Building, Dec. 13-14, 1919.
- Ahavath Israel, Dec. 21, 1919.
- Beth Abraham Home for Incurables, Mch. 14-21, 1920.
- Community Center for the Jewish Blind, Apl. 25, 1920.
- Mary Zinn Home for Convalescent and Cardiac Children, May 2, 1920.
- Bronx Hospital and Dispensary Association, May 9, 1920.
- Home of the Daughters of Jacob, May 30, 1920.
- NEW ROCHELLE.—United Home for Aged Hebrews, May 16, 1920.

OHIO

- CLEVELAND.—Sir Montefiore Old Home, July 13, 1919.
- COLUMBUS.—Jewish Infants' Home of Ohio, 1920.
- YOUNGSTOWN.—Shaare Torah, June, 1919.

OKLAHOMA

- TULSA.—Temple Israel, Oct. 17, 1919.

PENNSYLVANIA

- ALLENTOWN.—Jewish Community Center, May 25, 1920.
- COLLEGEVILLE.—Emily G. Gerson Farm, June 22, 1919.
- ERIE.—El Jacob, Sept. 7, 1919.
- Erie Hebrew Institute, Sept. 25, 1919.
- Home of B'nai B'rith Association of Erie, Nov. 30, 1919.
- PITTSBURGH.—Jewish Home for Babies, Feb. 22, 1920.

TEXAS

- HOUSTON.—Hebrew School and Community House of Congregation Adath Israel, Aug. 10, 1919.

III

APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS

CIVIL

ABRAHAMS, HENRY, Boston, Mass., appointed by Mayor, member of City Planning Board for five years, May 4, 1920.

ADLER, HERMAN MORRIS, formerly assistant professor of psychiatry in Harvard University, appointed professor of criminology and head of the department of social hygiene, medical jurisprudence and criminology in the medical college of the University of Illinois, Sept., 1919.

ADLER, JULIUS OCHS, New York City, appointed chevalier of the Legion of Honor (French), Oct., 1919.

ALLMAN, DRUE N., Philadelphia, Pa., appointed professor of agriculture at Cornell University, Sept., 1919.

BACHMAN, NATHAN L., Chattanooga, Tenn., re-appointed member of State Board of Charities, July, 1919.

BAFF, MAX, Worcester, Mass., elected Fellow of the American College of Physicians, at Convention of American Congress on Internal Medicine, Chicago, Ill., Apl., 1920.

BARASCH, NATHAN E., Hoboken, N. J., apointed chaplain of the Peter E. Leddy Post No. 19, American Legion, May, 1920.

BARNETT, JOSEPH H., Chicago, Ill., re-elected jury commissioner of Cook County, July, 1919.

BATH, MICHAEL L., appointed president of the Shreveport, La., Chamber of Commerce, Feb., 1920.

BAUM, HARRY, Union Course, Queens, New York City, elected to State Legislature, Nov. 4, 1919.

BEER, GEORGE LOUIS, New York City, decorated by King of Belgium, Mch., 1920.

BERNHARD, MRS. ABRAHAM, New York City, receives from Belgium decoration of the Order of Queen Elizabeth, Jan., 1920.

BERNON, MAURICE, Cleveland, O., appointed judge, Court of Common Pleas, Apl. 5, 1920.

BERNSTEIN, EDGAR HERBERT, promoted junior hydrographic and geodetic engineer, Aug. 29, 1919.

BLAU, WILLIAM, New York City, elected Municipal Court judge, Nov. 4, 1919.

BLOCH, MAURICE, New York City, re-elected to State Legislature, Nov. 4, 1919.

BLOOM, ISADORE, Cleveland, O., re-elected City Councillor, Nov. 4, 1919.

BLUMENSTEIN, ROBERT, Elgin, Ore., appointed postmaster, Aug. 29, 1919.

BLUMENTHAL, GEORGE, New York City, appointed chevalier of the Legion of Honor (French), Feb., 1920.

BRAUDE, HENRY W., Philadelphia, Pa., appointed United States assistant district attorney, Apl. 20, 1920.

BRAUNSTEIN, ALEXANDER, New York City, elected alderman, Nov. 4, 1919.

BRENTANO, ARTHUR, New York City, decorated by French Government, Feb., 1920.

BÜCHLER, SAMUEL, New York City, appointed deputy commissioner of Public Markets for New York City, Nov., 1919.

COHEN, AARON H., Memphis, Tenn., elected magistrate of the fifth civil district, May 19, 1919.

COHEN, HENRY R., Mussel Shoals, Ala., appointed postmaster, Aug. 29, 1919.

CUTLER, HARRY, Providence, R. I., decorated, by the French Government, with Gold Medal, Apl., 1920.

DAMBOSCH, WALTER, New York City, appointed knight of the Order of the Crown of Italy, May, 1920.

DAVIDSON, ISAAC C., Carthage, Ill., appointed postmaster, Aug. 29, 1919.

DAVIS, LEVI B., Roanoke, Va., appointed postmaster, Aug. 15, 1919.

DICKSTEIN, SAMUEL, New York City, elected to State Legislature, Nov. 4, 1919.

DINKELSPIEL, HENRY G. W., colonel, San Francisco, Cal., consul-general to Siam, awarded the Croix d'Or (Greek), for services at the Pacific International Exposition of 1915, Aug., 1919;—receives Order of the Cross of Saint George (Greek), Dec. 8, 1919.

DREYFUS, CARL, Boston, Mass., appointed by Mayor, City Hospital Trustee for five years, May 4, 1920.

DREYFUS, LOUIS G., jr., appointed consul (class 6), Sept. 5, 1919.

EDEB, MORRIS, New York City, appointed justice of Municipal Court, July, 1919.

EICKLEBERG, ERNEST WERNER, appointed hydrographic and geodetic engineer of Coast and Geodetic Survey, Feb., 1920.

ELKUS, ABRAM I., New York City, appointed associate judge of Court of Appeals, Nov., 1919.

ELLENBOGEN, ABRAM E., New York City, elected Municipal Court judge, Nov. 4, 1919.

ELLIS, DAVID A., Boston, Mass., appointed member of the Department of Public Utilities, Dec., 1919.

FERARU, LEON, New York City, appointed chief of the Roumanian Publicity Bureau of the United States, Feb. 25, 1920.

FILENE, A. LINCOLN, Boston, Mass., appointed to the Department of Education, Dec., 1919.

FINKLE, HERMAN H., Cleveland, O., re-elected to Municipal Council, Nov. 4, 1919.

FINKLE, SAMUEL B., Boston, Mass., re-elected to State Senate, Nov. 4, 1919.

FLEISHHACKER, HERBERT, San Francisco, Cal., appointed member of Park Commission, July, 1919.

FLEISHHACKER, MORTIMER, San Francisco, Cal., appointed member of the Board of Regents of the University of California, June, 1919.

FREIBERG, MAURICE J., Cincinnati, O., appointed member of Board of Sinking Fund Trustees, July, 1919.

FRIEDENBERG, BENJAMIN, promoted junior hydrographic and geodetic engineer, Aug. 29, 1919.

FRIEDMAN, JACOB W., New York City, elected alderman, Nov. 4, 1919.

GANS, SIGMUND J., Philadelphia, Pa., elected to City Council, Nov. 4, 1919.

GEBSON, ARMAND J., Philadelphia, Pa., elected associate superintendent of schools, by the Board of Education, May 11, 1920.

GIBBS, LOUIS D., New York City, elected judge, Bronx County Court, Nov. 4, 1919.

GOLD, ZACHARIAH C., Basic, Va., appointed postmaster, Feb., 1920.

GOLDMAN, ALVIN D., St. Louis, Mo., appointed member of the Public Library Board, June, 1919.

GOLDSTEIN, ALEXANDER, San Francisco, Cal., re-appointed member of California State Welfare Commission, Nov., 1919.

GOLDSTEIN, BARNETT H., Portland, Ore., appointed temporary district attorney, Nov., 1919.

GOLDSTEIN, J. OSCAR, Chico, Cal., elected city attorney, Apl. 21, 1919.

GOMPERS, SAMUEL, Washington, D. C., receives gold medal of the National Institute of Social Science, June, 1919.

GOTTHEIL, RICHARD, New York City, appointed chevalier of the Legion of Honor (French), Nov., 1919.

GOREN, NATHAN, Rochester, N. Y., appointed physician of Monroe County, N. Y., Feb., 1920.

GRAUBARD, MORITZ, New York City, elected alderman, Nov. 4, 1919.

GREENBAUM, SAMUEL, New York City, appointed associate justice of the Appellate Division of the N. Y. State Supreme Court, Mch. 31, 1920.

GROSSMAN, JOSEPH B., Quincy, Mass., re-appointed member of Board of Election Commissioners for three years, Mch., 1920.

HARRIS, J. H., Cleveland, O., elected member of Board of Education, Nov. 4, 1919.

HECHT, SIMON E., Boston, Mass., appointed by Mayor, overseer of the poor, May 4, 1920.

HINDEN, SOLOMON, rabbi, Schenectady, N. Y., appointed civil service commissioner, Jan., 1920.

HIRSCHBERG, HANNAH, San Antonio, Tex., elected member of School Board, May, 1920.

HOFFMAN, BENJAMIN, New York City, re-elected justice of the Municipal Court, Nov. 4, 1919.

HOLLANDER, JACOB H., Baltimore, Md., appointed Associate State Director of economic inquiries on policies and platform of the Republican National Committee, with headquarters in New York, Mch., 1920.

HOROWITZ, NATHAN, colonel, appointed officer of Legion of Honor (French), June 26, 1919.

HURWITZ, ALBERT, Boston, Mass., appointed assistant attorney-general of Massachusetts, Dec., 1919.

HYMAN, MARK, New York City, appointed chief general counsel for the United States Shipping Board, July, 1919.

ISAACS, SCHACHNE, Cincinnati, O., appointed research psychologist in the Medical Research Laboratory, Air Service, U. S. A., Nov., 1919.

JACOBS, PHILIP A., Cleveland, O., appointed coroner, Oct., 1919.

JAFFE, LOUIS I., Norfolk, Va., appointed chevalier de l'Etoile of Roumanie, Jan., 1920.

JOSEPH, DANIEL C., Baltimore, Md., appointed by Governor, Assistant Judge of the Traffic Court, May, 1920.

KAHN, OTTO H., New York City, awarded degree of LL. D. by University of Michigan, July 3, 1919.

KAHN, SIMON, Raceland, La., re-appointed postmaster, July 28, 1919.

KATZ, AARON GEORGE, promoted junior hydrographic and geodetic engineer, Aug. 29, 1919.

KAUVAR, H. C. E., rabbi, Denver, Colo., appointed professor of rabbinical literature at Denver University, Jan., 1920.

KEIDEN, HARRY B., Detroit, Mich., appointed judge, Municipal Court, Apl., 1920.

KIRSTEIN, LOUIS E., Boston, Mass., appointed member of Library Board, June, 1919.

KLEIN, ISAAC, Salem, N. J., appointed postmaster, Sept. 10, 1919.

KLEIN, MRS. JACOB B., Bridgeport, Conn., appointed member Board of Public Charities, Feb., 1920.

KLEIN, MAURICE, Chicago, Ill., appointed chief deputy marshal for the Northern District of Illinois, Aug. 1, 1919.

KOPALD, LOUIS J., Buffalo, N. Y., elected head of the New York State Conference of Charities and Correction, Nov., 1919; re-elected head of New York State Conference of Charities and Correction, Apl., 1920.

KRAUS, EZRA J., Chicago, Ill., appointed professor of applied botany at the University of Wisconsin, Oct., 1919.

LANGFELD, HERBERT S., Philadelphia, Pa., appointed director of the psychological laboratory of Harvard University, Oct. 19, 1919.

LASKI, HAROLD J., lecturer at Harvard University, appointed professor of political science at the London School of Economics, May, 1920.

LAZARUS, JOSEPH, Louisville, Ky., elected member of State Legislature, Nov., 1919.

LEFCOURT, A. E., New York City, appointed member of State Reconstruction Labor Board, Apl., 1920.

LEFSCHETZ, SOLOMON, professor of mathematics at University of Kansas, awarded Bordin prize by French Academy of Sciences, May, 1920.

LEONARD, OSCAR, St. Louis, Mo., elected president of Missouri Conference for Social Welfare (formerly Missouri Conference Charities and Correction), Nov., 1919.

LEVI, GEO. H., Berryville, Va., appointed postmaster, Feb., 1920.

LEVINE, MAX F., New York City, appointed city magistrate, Aug., 1919.

LEVY, MAURICE ELI, appointed hydrographic and geodetic engineer, U. S. Department of Commerce, Apl. 13, 1920.

LEWIS, HARRY E., New York City, re-elected district attorney for Kings County, Nov. 4, 1919.

LIPPMANN, JONAS, New York City, editor of the *Voice of Alsace-Lorraine*, cited by French Government for "literary work," Mch., 1920.

LOEB, MAX, Chicago, Ill., appointed by chairman of the Illinois State Committee on Americanization, June, 1919.

LUBIN, SIMON J., Sacramento, Cal., appointed chairman of the California Committee for Americanization, Mch., 1920.

LURIE, HARRY L., Detroit, Mich., appointed director of the Social Service Bureau of Detroit Public Welfare Department, May, 1920.

LYONS, ALEXANDER, Brooklyn, N. Y., appointed chevalier of the Legion of Honor (French), Nov., 1919.

MACK, ALFRED, Cincinnati, O., appointed member of Board of the University, July, 1919.

MACK, JULIAN W., Chicago, Ill., elected to the Harvard Board of Overseers, June, 1919.

MANCOVITZ, DAVID, Boston, Mass., appointed assistant district attorney in Suffolk County, Dec., 1919.

MARX, ROBERT S., Cincinnati, O., elected judge of the Superior Court, Nov. 4, 1919.

MAY, ISAAC, Rome, Ga., elected mayor, Nov. 4, 1919.

MAYER, MAX, Iowa City, Ia., appointed postmaster, Aug. 5, 1919.

MEIER, HENRY A., appointed register of land office at Lincoln, Neb., July 29, 1919.

MENDELSON, RALPH W., Denver, Colo., receives Order of St. Sara (Serbian), Dec., 1919.

METZGER, CHAS. J., appointed postmaster, Ferdinand, Ind., July 29, 1919.

MEYER, EUGENE, JR., New York City, promoted officer of Legion of Honor (French), Feb., 1920.

MEYER, HATTIE L., Florence, S. Dak., appointed postmistress, July, 1919.

MICHELSON, ALBERT A., Chicago, Ill., elected foreign associate of the French Academy of Sciences, Feb., 1920.

MILKE, HERMAN H., Cleveland, O., re-elected to City Council, Nov. 4, 1919.

MILLER, HARRY B., Lexington, Ky., appointed first assistant corporation counsel, Feb., 1920.

MORGENTHAU, HENRY, New York City, appointed head of American Mission to Poland, July, 1919; appointed commander of the Legion of Honor (French), July, 1919; appointed ambassador to Mexico, Apl., 1920.

MORRIS, SAMUEL R., New York City, elected alderman, Nov. 4, 1919.

MYERS, DAVID J. D., appointed consul (class 5), Sept. 5, 1919.

NATHAN, EDWARD I., Philadelphia, Pa., appointed consul (class 6), Sept. 5, 1919.

NEWBURGER, JOSEPH E., New York City, re-elected judge, Supreme Court, Nov. 4, 1919.

OPPENHEIM, MORRIS, San Francisco, Cal., re-elected police judge, Nov. 4, 1919.

ORENBERG, LOUIS, Boston, Mass., elected to State Legislature, Nov. 4, 1919.

ORR, SAMUEL, New York City, elected to State Legislature, Nov. 4, 1919.

PAM, HUGO, Chicago, Ill., elected president of the American Institute of Criminology, Oct., 1919.

PERLMAN, PHILIP B., appointed Secretary of State of Maryland, Jan. 14, 1920.

PHILIPSON, DAVID, Cincinnati, O., receives Order of Albert (Belgian), Oct., 1919; appointed representative from Ohio to the Educational Conference called by the Secretary of the Interior, at Washington, D. C., Apl. 29, 1920.

PHILLIPS, ALBERT, elected member of the Railroad Labor Board, Labor Group, Apl. 15, 1920.

PINANSKI, ABRAHAM E., Boston, Mass., appointed to the Advisory Board of the Division of Education of Aliens, Dec., 1919.

POLLAK, EMIL, Cincinnati, O., re-appointed member of the Board of University Trustees, for six years, Dec., 1919.

PROSKAUER, JOSEPH M., New York City, designated to act as attorney for the Extraordinary Grand Jury to investigate the administration of New York City, Dec., 1919.

RATSHESKY, A. C., Boston, Mass., appointed member of the Advisory Board of the Department of Public Welfare, Dec., 1919; elected chairman, Jan., 1920.

RAUH, MARCUS, Pittsburgh, Pa., elected president of the Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburgh, May, 1920.

ROSENBAUM, SAMUEL, Philadelphia, Pa., appointed general assistant to city solicitor, Feb., 1920.

ROSENTHAL, JACOB STANLEY, appointed aid in Coast and Geodetic Survey, Feb., 1920; appointed junior hydrographic and geodetic engineer in Coast and Geodetic Survey, Apl. 29, 1920.

ROSENWALD, JULIUS, Chicago, Ill., appointed member of Industrial Board to confer on relations of capital and labor, Nov., 1919.

ROWE, LEO S., Philadelphia, Pa., appointed secretary-general of the Second Pan-American Financial Conference, June, 1919; appointed head of the Latin-American Division of the State Department, Oct., 1919; elected director-general of the Pan-American Union, May, 1920.

SABATH, MORRIS, appointed appraiser of merchandise, Chicago customs collection district, Jan. 26, 1920.

SALE, LLEWELLYN, St. Louis, Mo., appointed, by French Government, professor of the Beaux Arts, and granted the privilege of wearing the "Palm" as decoration, Apl., 1920.

SCHLESINGER, BERT., San Francisco, Cal., appointed special aid to United States Attorney General to investigate alleged frauds in Government shipbuilding on the Pacific Coast, Nov., 1919.

SCHLESS, ROBERT A., Philadelphia, Pa., appointed assistant physician in the Department of Welfare, Mch., 1920.

SCHLESSINGER, FRANK A., Pittsburgh, Pa., appointed head of the department of astronomy at Yale University, Dec., 1919.

SCHMALHEISER, SAMUEL, New York City, elected alderman, Nov. 4, 1919.

SCHREIBER, CORNELL, Toledo, O., re-elected mayor, Nov. 4, 1919.

SCHROEDER, JACOB, Baltimore, Md., reappointed by Governor, Magistrate of the Northern Police Station, May, 1920.

SELIGMAN, JAMES L., Sante Fé, N. Mex., re-appointed postmaster, July 28, 1919.

SHALOWITZ, AARON LOUIS, promoted junior hydrographic and geodetic engineer, Aug. 29, 1919.

SHAPIRO, JOSEPH G., Bridgeport, Conn., re-appointed city attorney, June, 1919.

SHIPLACOFF, ABRAHAM I., New York City, elected alderman, Nov. 4, 1919.

SIEGLER, JOSEPH, Newark, N. J., elected to State Legislature, Nov. 4, 1919.

SILBERMAN, LOUIS, Albany, N. Y., re-elected president of Board of Trustees of the Albany Free Library, Aug., 1919.

SILBERT, COLMAN, Boston, Mass., elected to State Legislature, Nov. 4, 1919.

SILBERT, SAMUEL H., Cleveland, O., re-elected judge of Municipal Court, Nov. 4, 1919.

SILVER, A. H., rabbi, Cleveland, O., receives from French Government decoration of officer of Public Instruction, Dec. 20, 1919.

SIMON, ABRAM, Washington, D. C., appointed member of Commission of Six to prepare a uniform marriage law for submission to and ultimate adoption by the States of the Union, Oct., 1919; appointed member of the Board of Education, Nov., 1919.

SLOSS, MRS. MAX C., San Francisco, Cal., appointed member of State Board of Charities and Corrections, Feb., 1920.

SOLOMON, CHARLES, New York City, elected to State Legislature, Nov. 4, 1919.

SPIEGEL, ARTHUR, Cincinnati, O., re-elected judge of Municipal Court, Nov. 4, 1919.

STACEL, JACOB, Cleveland, O., elected to Municipal Council, Nov. 4, 1919.

STARK, SIGMAR, appointed professor of gynecology at the Medical College of the University of Cincinnati, Feb., 1920.

STEINBERG, JOSEPH, New York City, elected to State Legislature, Nov. 4, 1919.

STERN, HORACE, Philadelphia, Pa., appointed judge in Court of Common Pleas No. 2, Mch. 19, 1920.

STERN, MRS. SIGMUND, San Francisco, Cal., appointed playground commissioner, July, 1919; re-appointed Jan., 1920.

STONE, ELIHU D., Boston, Mass., re-elected to State Legislature, Nov. 4, 1919.

STRAHL, JACOB S., New York City, re-elected justice of Municipal Court, Nov. 4, 1919.

STRAUS, OSCAR S., New York City, appointed member of National Industrial Conference, Nov., 1919; member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague (third appointment), Jan., 1920; elected president of the New York Peace Society, Apl., 1920.

STRAUSS, LEOPOLD, Montgomery, Ala., re-elected member of the Board of Education, May, 1920.

STRAUSS, LEWIS, JR., appointed chevalier of the Civil Order of Leopold (Belgian), July, 1919.

SULZBERGER, MAYER, Philadelphia, Pa., appointed member of Commission to Study the Need for a Constitutional Convention, Oct., 1919.

SYKES, PHILIP L., Baltimore, Md., appointed member of Advisory Board of Parole, Mch., 1920.

TACHAU, E. S., Louisville, Ky., appointed member State Board of Charities and Corrections, Mch., 1920.

TOBRINER, LEON, Washington, elected president of the Bar Association of the District of Columbia, Jan., 1920.

ULLMAN, BERTHOLD LOUIS, Iowa City, Ia., appointed head of the Department of Latin at the State University, July, 1919.

ULLMAN, SOLOMON, New York City, elected to State Legislature, Nov. 4, 1919.

VIENER, ALFRED, appointed secretary of treasury of Natchez, Miss., Mch., 1920.

VINER, JACOB K., Washington, D. C., appointed assistant professor of political economy at the University of Chicago, Mch., 1920.

VLADECK, B. CHARNEY, New York City, elected alderman, Nov. 4, 1919.

VORENBERG, FELIX, Boston, Mass., appointed by Mayor, Sinking Funds Commissioner, May 4, 1920.

WALDMAN, LOUIS, New York City, elected to State Legislature, Nov. 4, 1919.

WALTER, SIMON, Philadelphia, Pa., elected to City Council, Nov. 4, 1919.

WARBURG, FELIX M., New York City, presented, by delegation, headed by Rabbis Philip Klein and Bernard Drachman, of Temple Ohab Zedek, with degree of Haber, for great humanitarian services, Mch. 18, 1920; awarded medal, by Polish Government, in recognition of services for relief of Polish people, Mch., 1920.

WEILL, RAPHAEL, San Francisco, Cal., appointed officer of Legion of Honor (French), Jan., 1920.

WILEY, LOUIS, New York City, appointed chevalier of the Legion of Honor (French), Feb., 1920.

WINKELMAN, N. W., appointed instructor of neurology at the University of Pennsylvania, Jan., 1920.

WOLF, SIMON, Washington, D. C., presented with the annual gold medal of the Order B'nai B'rith, Jan. 25, 1920.

WOOLNER, WM. B., Peoria, Ill., elected president of the Association of Commerce, Mch., 1920.

YESKA, JOSEPH, New York City, reappointed by Mayor, member of Board of Education, May, 1920.

ZELTNER, LOUIS, New York City, elected alderman, Nov. 4, 1919.

ZESKIND, LOUIS MORRIS, appointed aid in Coast and Geodetic Survey, Feb., 1920; appointed junior hydrographic and geodetic engineer in Coast and Geodetic Survey, Apl. 29, 1920.

MILITARY AND NAVAL

ABRAHAMS, HARRY W., appointed ensign, for temporary service, U. S. N. R., July 15, 1919.

ABRAMS, PERCY R., appointed machinist, U. S. N., Aug. 15, 1919.

ARKUSH, ALBERT S., promoted ensign, U. S. N., May 28, 1920.

BENJAMIN, JULIAN A., promoted major, cavalry, U. S. A., Mch. 22, 1920.

BLUMBERG, ALBERT A., appointed ensign, for temporary service, U. S. N. R., July 15, 1919.

BLUME, BENJ. F., promoted lieutenant, for temporary service, U. S. N., Sept. 10, 1919.

BRANDON, EDWIN J., appointed ensign, for temporary service, U. S. N. R., July 15, 1919.

COHEN, EDWARD N., appointed ensign, for temporary service, U. S. N. R., July 15, 1919.

COHEN, JOHN S., JR., appointed ensign, U. S. N., June 3, 1919.

COHEN, MAX, promoted assistant dental surgeon, with rank of lieutenant (junior grade), for temporary service, U. S. N., Jan. 19, 1920.

COHN, SAMUEL F., promoted lieutenant, infantry, U. S. A., Jan. 5, 1920.

COWAN, ARTHUR S., promoted lieutenant-colonel, signal corps, U. S. A., Feb. 11, 1919.

COWAN, DAVID P., promoted lieutenant, marine corps, for temporary service, July 29, 1919.

DANZIG, SAMUEL V. H., promoted lieutenant, cavalry, U. S. A., Oct. 29, 1919.

DAVIS, ABEL, Chicago, Ill., appointed commander of the 2d Illinois infantry, July, 1919.

EDELMAN, LOUIS F., appointed lieutenant (junior grade), for temporary service, U. S. N., Sept. 10, 1919.

EICHORN, WM. H., appointed ensign, for temporary service, U. S. N. R., July 15, 1919.

EISENBERG, DAVID W., appointed assistant surgeon, with rank of lieutenant (junior grade), for temporary service, U. S. N. R., July 15, 1919.

EISENHARDT, NELSON H., appointed ensign, for temporary service, U. S. N. R., July 15, 1919.

EISMANN, HENRY, promoted lieutenant, for temporary service, U. S. N., Sept. 10, 1919.

FERNBACH, JOSEPH G., promoted major, medical corps, U. S. A., Apl. 5, 1920.

FINEBAUM, HERBERT, appointed ensign, U. S. N., June 3, 1919.

FISHER, PHILIP M., JR., appointed ensign, for temporary service, U. S. N. R., July 15, 1919.

FOREMAN, MILTON, Chicago, Ill., appointed to organize the artillery branch of the State National Guard, July, 1919.

FREDMAN, HARRY, appointed ensign, for temporary service, U. S. N. R., July 15, 1919.

FREEMAN, HOWARD B., appointed lieutenant, marine corps, for temporary service, Sept. 10, 1919.

FRIED, SAMUEL S., appointed ensign, for temporary service, U. S. N. R., July 15, 1919.

GINSBURG, ABRAHAM R., promoted lieutenant, coast artillery, U. S. A., July 15, 1919.

GOLDBERG, ROBERT M., appointed assistant surgeon, with rank of lieutenant (junior grade), U. S. N. R., for temporary service, Aug. 15, 1919.

GOLDENBERG, CHAS. N., appointed ensign, U. S. N., June, 1919.

GOLDSMITH, MILTON D., appointed ensign, U. S. N., June, 1919.

GOODMAN, MOSES, promoted captain, coast artillery, U. S. A., Aug., 1919.

GOODMAN, WALTER F., promoted lieutenant, cavalry, U. S. A., July 15, 1919.

GORLINSKI, JOSEPH S., promoted first lieutenant, engineer corps, U. S. A., May 21, 1920.

GROSSKOPF, HOMER L., appointed lieutenant (junior grade), U. S. N., Dec., 1919.

HAHN, RALPH W., promoted lieutenant, field artillery, U. S. A., July 15, 1919.

HART, WALTER T., JR., appointed ensign, U. S. N., June 3, 1919.

HELLER, HYMAN L., appointed ensign, for temporary service, U. S. N. R., July 15, 1919.

HERMESCH, HARRY R., appointed medical inspector, U. S. N., Mch. 11, 1920.

HIRSCH, HOWARD C., appointed ensign, for temporary service, U. S. N. R., July 15, 1919.

HYMAN, MYRON L., appointed ensign, for temporary service, U. S. N. R., July 15, 1919.

HYNEMAN, HENRY I., appointed ensign, for temporary service, U. S. N. R., July 15, 1919.

ISAACS, EDWARD V. M., promoted lieutenant (junior grade), U. S. N., July 15, 1919.

ISQUITH, SOLOMON S., appointed ensign, U. S. N., June 3, 1919.

ISRAEL, FREDERICK, appointed second lieutenant, marine corps, for temporary service, July 29, 1919; appointed lieutenant Sept. 10, 1919.

JACOBI, LEON J., promoted ensign, U. S. N., May 28, 1920.

JACOBS, IRVING W., promoted assistant surgeon, rank of lieutenant, U. S. N., Apl. 9, 1920.

JACOBSON, CLARENCE R., promoted captain, dental corps, U. S. A., July 15, 1919.

JAFFE, DAVID, appointed ensign, U. S. N., June, 1919.

KAISER, RAYMOND S., appointed lieutenant, for temporary service, U. S. N., Dec. 6, 1919.

KATZ, SAMUEL A., appointed lieutenant (junior grade), for temporary service, U. S. N., Sept. 10, 1919.

KUHN, SAMUEL L., promoted captain, engineer corps, U. S. A., July 15, 1919.

LEHMAN, RAYMOND G., promoted lieutenant, U. S. A., Oct. 1, 1919.

LEVENTHAL, LEWIS F., promoted lieutenant (junior grade), for temporary service, U. S. N., Sept. 10, 1919.

LEVI, IRVING B., appointed lieutenant (junior grade), for temporary service, U. S. N., Dec. 6, 1919.

LEVIN, CLAUDE C., appointed ensign, for temporary service, U. S. N. R., July 15, 1919.

LEVY, DAVID C., promoted lieutenant, marine corps, for temporary service, July 29, 1919.

LEVY, HAROLD M., appointed lieutenant (junior grade), for temporary service, U. S. N., Dec. 6, 1919.

LEVY, NEVILLE, promoted lieutenant (junior grade), for temporary service, U. S. N., Sept. 10, 1919.

LEWIS, ABRAHAM S., appointed lieutenant (junior grade), for temporary service, U. S. N., Sept. 10, 1919.

LEWIS, BERNARD R., appointed ensign, for temporary service, U. S. N. R., July 15, 1919.

LIEBOVITZ, DAVID, appointed ensign, for temporary service, U. S. N. R., July 15, 1919.

LINDBERG, DAVID OSCAR NATHANIEL, promoted lieutenant, medical corps, U. S. A., Jan. 5, 1920.

LOEWY, HERBERT, appointed ensign, for temporary service, U. S. N. R., July 15, 1919.

LOWENTHAL, ERNEST H., promoted lieutenant, marine corps, for temporary service, July 29, 1919.

LYON, MELVILLE W., appointed ensign, for temporary service, U. S. N. R., July 15, 1919.

LYON, SAMUEL P., promoted lieutenant-colonel, infantry, U. S. A., July 29, 1919.

MANDEL, AARON, appointed lieutenant (junior grade), for temporary service, U. S. N., Sept. 10, 1919.

MARKS, ALBERT E., promoted lieutenant, coast artillery, U. S. A., Jan. 5, 1920.

MAY, HENRY A., promoted medical inspector, U. S. N., Mch. 11, 1920.

MELASKY, HARRIS M., promoted captain, infantry, U. S. A., Feb. 11, 1920.

MONTAGUE, ROBT. L., promoted lieutenant, marine corps, for temporary service, July 29, 1919.

MORRIS, SAMUEL W., appointed lieutenant (junior grade), for temporary service, U. S. N., Dec. 6, 1919.

MOSES, EMILE P., appointed major, marine corps, U. S. N., Dec. 6, 1919.

MYERS, MORRIS B., appointed ensign, U. S. N., June 3, 1919.

PERLMAN, BENJAMIN, appointed lieutenant, U. S. N., Aug. 15, 1919.

IV

NECROLOGY

AARON, LOUIS I., communal worker, Pittsburgh, Pa., aged 80, Dec. 31, 1919.

ABRAHAM, VICTOR, lawyer and communal worker, St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 4, 1920.

ABRAHAMS, CECILIA S., member of Daughters of American Revolution and of United Daughters of the Confederacy, Savannah, Ga., Jan. 6, 1920.

ADLER, ABRAHAM, rabbi, Baltimore, Md., aged 52, Feb. 17, 1920.

ARNDT, ALFRED, rabbi, Sacramento, Cal., Mch. 22, 1920.

ASHER, MORRIS, member of Grand Army of Republic, Philadelphia, Pa., aged 80, Jan. 17, 1920.

AZOSE, SOLOMON, rabbi, Seattle, Wash., aged 65, Dec., 1919.

BAMBERGER, IRA LEO, lawyer, former counsellor to Board of Education of Brooklyn, New York City, aged 67, Dec. 27, 1919.

BARON, JOSEPH, rabbi, Marinette, Wis., aged 40, Dec., 1919.

BASSINOV, ABRAHAM, rabbi, Quincy, Mass., Feb. 3, 1920.

BAUER, MORRIS, municipal worker, Cincinnati, O., aged 88, Apl. 12, 1920.

BEER, GEORGE LOUIS, author, historian, and economist, New York City, Mch. 15, 1920.

BENAS, SOL., court crier in United States District Court, San Francisco, Cal., aged 81, Dec. 3, 1919.

BRAHAM, JOHN JOSEPH, Sr., musician, composer and orchestra leader, Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 72, Oct. 28, 1919.

COHEN, AARON, rabbi, Newark, N. J., aged 33, Feb. 14, 1920.

COHEN, EMANUEL, lawyer, Minneapolis, Minn., aged 67, Apl. 2, 1920.

COHEN, ISADOR, philanthropist, Sacramento, Cal., aged 76, June, 1919.

COHEN, ISIDORE, rabbi, New York City, aged 69, June 15, 1919.

CUTLER, IDA BELLE, communal worker, Providence, R. I., aged 40, Feb. 1, 1920.

DOW, MORRIS, communal worker, Houston, Tex., aged 58, May 3, 1920.

DREYFUS, SOLOMON, rabbi, Youngstown, O., May 10, 1920.

EHRlich, ARNOLD B., Hebrew scholar and biblical exegete, New York City, aged 72, Nov. 5, 1919.

EINSTEIN, BERTON, vice-president of Chamber of Commerce, Fresno, Cal., Feb., 1920.

ELISCU, EUGENIE R., physician, surgeon, and lecturer, New York City, aged 53, July 11, 1919.

ELKELES, MRS. ROSE, communal worker, New York City, aged 56, Aug. 5, 1919.

EPSTEIN, HARRIS, rabbi, Boston, aged 86, Mch. 20, 1920.

FEUERLICHT, JACOB, rabbi, Chicago, Ill., Mch. 24, 1920.

FRAENKEL, JOSEPH, neurological specialist, New York City, Apl. 26, 1920.

FRANK, EMIL H., insurance broker, Civil War veteran, Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 76, June 21, 1919.

FREY, PHILIP W., former district attorney, Evansville, Ind., at Chicago, Ill., aged 62, Aug., 1919.

FRIEDBERG, STANTON A., associate professor at Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill., aged 45, May 20, 1920.

FRIEDMAN, B. L., rabbi, Indianapolis, Ind., aged 65, Jan., 1920.

FRIEDMAN, PINKAS, rabbi, New York City, Oct., 1919.

GANS, EMANUEL S., dermatologist, Philadelphia, Pa., aged 63, Sept. 30, 1919.

GARFUNKLE, MOSES, communal worker, New York City, aged 85, Nov. 18, 1919.

GERSTEIN, NATHAN, rabbi, San Antonio, Tex., aged 32, July 7, 1919.

GOETZ, EDWARD, communal worker, New Orleans, La., Mch., 1920.

GOLDSTEIN, JACOB, assistant district attorney of New York County and former assemblyman in State Legislature, New York City, aged 29, Feb., 1920.

GONIKMAN, ISIDORE, Yiddish journalist and editor, New York City, aged 43, Nov. 28, 1919.

GOTHEIL, WILLIAM S., physician, New York City, aged 61, Jan. 11, 1920.

GOUDCHAUX, LEOPOLD, financier and planter, Bunkie, La., aged 77, Mch. 24, 1920.

GRABFELDER, SAMUEL H., communal worker, Atlantic City, N. J., aged 75, Apl. 17, 1920.

GREENBAUM, ELIAS, banker, Chicago, Ill., aged 97, July, 1919.

GREENBERG, HENRY M., communal worker and talmudic scholar, New York City, aged 71, June 6, 1919.

GREENEBAUM, SIGMUND, merchant and banker, San Francisco, Cal., aged 76, June 16, 1919.

GRIVER, DAVID, rabbi, Philadelphia, Pa., aged 61, June, 1919.

GROSSMAN, JOSEPH, rabbi, Philadelphia, Pa., aged 56, Apl. 28, 1920.

GUTMAN, JOSEPH, pioneer Jewish settler, La Crosse, Wis., aged 85, Feb., 1920.

HAMMERSTEIN, OSCAR, operatic impresario, inventor, and theatre builder, New York City, aged 72, Aug. 1, 1919.

HATTENBACH, LEON M., state senator, Denver, Colo., aged 46, Feb. 1, 1920.

HEAVENRICH, MAX, merchant and communal worker, Saginaw, Mich., aged 78, Jan. 31, 1920.

HELLMAN, ISALAH W., SR., communal worker, San Francisco, Cal., aged 77, Apl., 1920.

HELLMAN, ISAIAH WM., JR., communal worker and financier, San Francisco, Cal., aged 49, May 10, 1920.

HIMBOD, CHAS., former mayor, Boise, Ida., Feb., 1920.

HIRSCH, HENRY, Civil War veteran, Atlanta, Ga., aged 82, June 18, 1919.

HURWITZ, SOLOMON T. H., author and scholar, New York City, Jan. 12, 1920.

HUTZLER, CHARLES, communal worker, Richmond, Va., aged 70, Dec. 5, 1919.

JACKSON, MRS. HENRY, communal worker, Pittsburgh, Pa., aged 63, Sept. 24, 1919.

JACOBI, ABRAHAM, physician, specialist in children diseases, New York City, aged 90, July 10, 1919.

JACOBSEN, ALBERT D., newspaper publisher and editor, Baltimore, Md., May 2, 1920.

KAHAN, CHARLES, rabbi, Newark, N. J., Feb. 14, 1920.

KAMENETSKY, B., rabbi, Chicago, Ill., Oct. 29, 1919.

KANN, MYER M., civic and communal worker, Pittsburgh, Pa., aged 62, Dec. 10, 1919.

KANNERSTEIN, GREGORY, pianist and composer, Philadelphia, Pa., aged 36, Feb. 22, 1920.

KAPLAN, SIMON T., writer and talmudic scholar, Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 69, Sept., 1919.

KASTOR, HERMAN W., Civil War veteran, St. Louis, Mo., aged 81, Sept. 22, 1919.

KATZENELNBOGEN, JUDAH, founder of Hebrew Publishing Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 54, Apl. 9, 1920.

KESSLER, DAVID, Yiddish dramatist and actor, New York City, aged 60, May 14, 1920.

KLEIN, GEORGE G., detective, Denver, Colo. (assassinated), aged 35, Aug. 28, 1919.

KLEIN, WM. J., member of State Legislature, Board of Education and City Council, Cincinnati, O., May 26, 1920.

KLEINMAN, M., rabbi, Dallas, Tex., aged 71, Nov. 22, 1919.

KRUGER, SOLOMON, rabbi, Baltimore, Md., aged 55, Nov. 7, 1919.

LANDAU, JACOB HENRY, formerly of Great Synagogue, Sydney, New South Wales, rabbi, New York City, aged 55, Mch. 25, 1920.

LANE, ABEL, rabbi, Cleveland, O., aged 77, Sept. 6, 1919.

LAUCHHEIMER, CHARLES H., brigadier-general, U. S. marine corps, Washington, D. C., aged 61, Jan. 15, 1920.

LEUCHT, JOSEPH, rabbi, Newark, N. J., aged 80, Mch. 6, 1920.

LEVI, LOUIS S., communal worker, Cincinnati, O., at Atlantic City, N. J., aged 66, Jan., 1920.

LEVY, DANIEL L., Civil War veteran, Memphis, Tenn., aged 95, Nov. 18, 1919.

LEVY, HERMAN, communal worker, New York City, Apl. 16, 1920.

LEVY, LEOPOLD H., captain, Civil War veteran, St. Louis, Mo., aged 80, Jan. 4, 1920.

LEVY, MARSHALL P., merchant and Civil War veteran, New York City, aged 79, Sept., 1919.

LILIENTHAL, JESSE W., street railway magnate, San Francisco, Cal., June 3, 1919.

LINDEMAN, EDWARD, physician, inventor of syringe-cannula method of blood transfusion, New York City, at Atlantic City, N. J., June 12, 1919.

LOEB, JACOB, captain, fire department, Louisville, Ky., aged 60, June 30, 1919.

LOEWY, BENNO, lawyer and communal worker, New York City, aged 65, Aug. 18, 1919.

LUCHS, LEOPOLD, communal worker, Washington, D. C., aged 83, Nov., 1919.

MANHEIM, EMILE EDWARD, banker and civic worker, Fresno, Cal., Dec. 17, 1919.

MARIX, ADOLPH, rear-admiral, United States Navy, New York City, at Gloucester, Mass., aged 71, July 11, 1919.

MIRVIS, HIRSCH, scholar and teacher, Baltimore, Md., aged 80, May, 1920.

MORDECAI, ALFRED, brigadier-general, U. S. A., Washington, D. C., aged 80, Jan. 20, 1920.

MOSES, MOSES H., communal worker, New York City, aged 79, Oct., 1919.

MOSES, MRS. M. H., communal worker, New York City, Feb. 17, 1920.

MOSLER, HENRY, painter, New York City, aged 79, Apl. 21, 1920.

NATHAN, ETTA WOLF, Daughter of the American Revolution and Daughter of the Confederacy, Los Angeles, Cal., aged 55, Sept. 18, 1919.

NEWMAN, MRS. ISIDORE, philanthropist, New Orleans, La., in New York City, aged 68, Nov. 10, 1919.

NIETO, ABRAHAM HAIM, rabbi, New York City, aged 82, Aug. 10, 1919.

NOOT, ISAAC C., rabbi, New York City, aged 80, Feb. 3, 1920.

NUSBAUM, MAX, communal worker, Baltimore, Md., aged 52, Apl. 19, 1920.

OPPENHEIMER, SOLOMON, ex-municipal justice, New York City, Dec. 31, 1919.

PERLMAN, RAY, Social Service worker, New York City, aged 35, Oct. 15, 1919.

PESSIM, SOLOMON, rabbi, Springfield, Mass., aged 43, June 7, 1919.

PINCUS, ISAAC, Indian War veteran, Tacoma, Wash., Jan. 14, 1920.

PLONSKY, HENRY, merchant and communal worker, Denver, Colo., aged 90, Feb. 27, 1920.

POLLAK, GUSTAV, editor and author, Cambridge, Mass., aged 70, Nov. 1, 1919.

PORT, MOSES, rabbi, Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 20, 1920.

RAUH, ENOCH, communal worker, Pittsburgh, Pa., aged 62, Nov. 25, 1919.

ROGERS, HYMAN, communal worker, Boston, aged 72, Feb. 25, 1920.

ROSENBAUM, BENZION, Hebrew scholar, Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 25, 1920.

ROSENBERG, JACOB R., rabbi, Minneapolis, Minn., aged 70, Aug. 9, 1919.

ROSENZWEIG, BEENHARD, rabbi, Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 22, 1920.

SALZMAN, TOBIAS, chazan, Baltimore, Md., aged 73, May 18, 1920.

SCHINASI, SOLOMON, philanthropist and pioneer in Turkish cigarette industry in United States, New York City, aged 60, Oct. 4, 1919.

SCHLESINGER, MAX, rabbi, Albany, N. Y., aged 82, Dec. 28, 1919.

SCHWABACHER, MAX, communal worker, New Orleans, La., aged 61, Feb. 9, 1920.

SEFF, JOSEPH, rabbi and communal worker, aged 56, Feb. 5, 1920.

SELIG, MOSES, member of Chamber of Commerce, Indianapolis, Ind., aged 82, Sept. 19, 1919.

SHORE, JOSEPH J., Hebrew scholar and editor, Boston, Mass., Jan., 1920.

SILBERBERG, MAX, colonel, Civil War veteran, formerly member of state legislature, Cincinnati, O., aged 77, Mch. 1, 1920.

SILVERMAN, PHILIP, rabbi, Pittsburgh, Pa., aged 56, Mch. 31, 1920.

SLONIMSKY, SOLOMON, communal worker and Hebrew educator, Philadelphia, Pa., aged 56, Dec., 1919.

SLOSS, LEON, communal worker, San Francisco, Cal., aged 62, May 5, 1920.

SOLOMON, WILLIAM, banker and communal worker, New York City, aged 67, Dec. 15, 1919.

SOTHERAN, ALICE HYNEMAN, authoress, New York City, aged 88, Dec. 16, 1919.

STERN, LOUIS, rabbi, Washington, D. C., aged 74, Apl. 29, 1920.

TAUBENHAUS, GODFREY, rabbi and author, Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 64, June 11, 1919.

TELLER, OSCAR B., communal worker, Philadelphia, Pa., aged 59, July 26, 1919.

VENGEROFKY, SIMON, rabbi and Hebrew teacher, Cincinnati, O., aged 65, Jan., 1920.

WEIL, DAVID, communal worker, Montgomery, Ala., aged 88, Oct. 4, 1919.

WEIL, MOE C., communal worker, Detroit, Mich., Apl., 1920.

WEBBELOWSKY, JOSEPH L., publisher, Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 65, June 11, 1919.

WERNER, ADOLPH, professor of German and former acting president, College of the City of New York, New York City, aged 80, Sept. 2, 1919.

WESSEL, HENRY A., judge of Common Pleas Court, communal worker, Philadelphia, Pa., aged 49, Mch. 6, 1920.

WEYL, WALTER EDWARD, economist and author, New York City, aged 47, Nov. 9, 1919.

WILLNER, M., rabbi, Palestine, Tex., aged 78, July, 1919.

WOLF, ABRAHAM, rabbi, Knoxville, Tenn., aged 40, Oct., 1919.

WOLF, ALICE R., communal worker and member of Board of Trustees of Rhode Island Institute for the Deaf, Providence, R. I., Mch. 26, 1920.

WOOLF, ALBERT EDWARD, chemist, Cleveland, O., aged 74, May 10, 1920.

ZEDERBAUM, ADOLPH, physician and author on medical subjects, Los Angeles, Cal., aged 71, May 2, 1920.

ZEISLER, JOSEPH, dermatologist, Chicago, Ill., at Mackinac Island, Mich., aged 65, Aug. 31, 1919.

B

FOREIGN COUNTRIES

AUSTRIA

1. GENERAL EVENTS OF INTEREST TO JEWS

JUNE 20. Robert Stricker, Jewish Member of Parliament, at session of Austrian National Assembly, states that Jews of Austria deplore terms offered by Peace Conference as being opposed to the self-determination of peoples.

AUGUST 1. Vienna: Dr. Klashkis, Jewish councillor, interpellates mayor on prevailing anti-Semitic agitation. Mayor declares that authorities disapprove of agitation, and will adopt strong measures to suppress it.—8. Vienna: Government decides, after negotiations with Robert Stricker, member of the National Assembly, to postpone the projected expulsion of "alien" Jews.—15. Vienna: Palestina Transport-Reise Companie established, with branches in Warsaw, Lodz, Cracow, Lemberg, Bialystok, Vilna, Kiev, Odessa, Trieste, Fiume, Haifa, and Jaffa.—Vienna: Meeting of the Anti-Semitic Union. Speakers urge Jews to leave Austria and go to Palestine *en masse*. Socialists disperse meeting.—Vienna: Jewish National delegates, elected to City Council, declare that, without seeking to jeopardize the German character

of Vienna, they will strive to obtain complete and effective equal rights for Jews.

SEPTEMBER 10. Vienna: Government orders expulsion, by September 30, of all who are not subjects of the new Austrian republic. Measure will vitally affect the Galician and Bukowinian Jews who fled to Vienna in consequence of several Russian invasions between 1914-1917.—18. Vienna: Protest meeting against order of expulsion of all foreigners. Government amends expulsion orders by exempting all foreigners who have fixed positions and are necessary for the business life of the capital, persons in bad health, students, and those whose appeals for permission to stay are pending.—20. Vienna: Meeting attended by three thousand Jews protests against pogroms in Hungary. Speeches by Robert Stricker, Leopold Plaschkes and Herman Pardes.—25. Vienna: Anti-Semitic organization *Deutscher Volksrat für Wien und Nideroesterreich* carries on vigorous campaign against Jews. Violence averted by American representative who declares that public opinion in America would be influenced against Austria, if outbreaks occur.

OCTOBER 5. Vienna: Anti-Jewish agitators call mass-meeting, and adopt resolution demanding the strictest scrutiny of all applications of Galician fugitives to remain in Austria, and declaring that, if within a fortnight these refugees had not left, the anti-Semites would disclaim any responsibility for the consequences.—26. Treaty of Peace between Austria and the Allied and Associated Powers signed at St. Germain, France. Treaty includes guarantees of the rights of racial, linguistic, and religious minorities. (For text of these provisions, see pp. 113-115.)—31. Vienna: The *Wiener Stimme* suggests that half-million Jews of Austria be held as hostages, to compel Jews of the world to come to the aid of Austria.—Vienna: Christian Socialist Union of Workmen convenes mass-meeting at which resolutions are adopted demanding the expulsion of all Jews who entered Austria since August 1, 1914, the annulment of all naturalization certificates given to Jews since that date, and drastic restrictions upon the civil and political liberties of all Jews, not excepting converts to Christianity.

NOVEMBER 2.* Vienna: Anniversary of Balfour declaration celebrated. *Wiener Morgenzeitung* and *Jüdische Zeitung* publish commemorative articles; Jewish National Council holds mass-meeting.—Vienna: German Nationalists demonstrate a second time along the Franz Joseph Quay. Several hundred young men attack all Galician Jews wearing kaftans.—7. Tyrol: All Jews not domiciled here are forbidden to carry on trade.—Vienna:

* Except when followed by an asterisk, dates are only approximate.

Anti-Semitic demonstrations in the streets have been forbidden, but press continues to publish anti-Jewish articles, especially the *Reichspost*, the *Wiener Stimme* and the *Deutsches Volksblatt*; members of Parliament also deliver inflammatory speeches, particularly Drs. Angerer, Straffner, and Gimpl.—14. Graz (Styria): Violent anti-Jewish agitation. President of Jewish Communal Council protests to chief of police.—Vienna: Anti-Jewish attitude of the Union of Reserve Officers results in retirement of several Jewish members. Union commences to issue a reactionary and monarchical paper, *Die Neue Front*.—Vienna: Although only twenty-six thousand Galician fugitives still remain in Austria, there are continued interpellations in the Provisional Diet, demanding that fresh steps be taken against "these Eastern Jews."—Vienna: German Nationalists and Christian Socialists accuse Jewish fugitives of renting shops in order to be exempted from expulsion. Complaints also made that Jews alter their names for the same reason.—By vote of 48 to 25, the Austrian Parliament rejects motion to allow Jews to record their nationality as "Jewish" on census returns.—Vienna: Production of pro-Jewish drama "Ritual Murder in Hungary," by Arnold Zweig, Anti-Semitic papers demand suppression of play.—23. Vienna: Another anti-Jewish demonstration, the fifth of its kind, takes place on the Franz Josef Quay.

DECEMBER 5. Tyrol: Anti-Semitic *Wiener Stimme* reports that this province is flooded by Jews, especially its capital Innsbruck. A register of the Jewish population is begun, and Tyrolese Union of anti-Semites founded.—12. Vienna: Mrs. Alma Seitz, municipal councillor, demands immediate expulsion of all Jewish fugitives from the East, owing to the scarcity of housing accommodations. Dr. Sempel, university professor and member of the National Assembly, proposes resolution, which is carried, embodying the declaration that the different parties of the population could work successfully only on a "Christian, German, and anti-Semitic basis."—Vienna: Dutch Jewish merchant offers group of Zionists one hundred and fifty cartloads of peat for fuel for the hospitals, provided the Austrian railways sent the necessary trucks. Lack of freight cars compels rejection of the offer.—19. Vienna: Leopold Hilsner, obliged to leave as an alien, goes to Prague to settle there and to endeavor to obtain revision of his case.—Graz (Styria): *Waad* (Council) formed for study of Hebrew. Several courses frequented by one hundred and fifty pupils.—22. Vienna: Under guidance of Mrs. Anitta Müller and Chief Rabbi Dr. Chajes, fourteen hundred Jewish children leave for Holland.—26. Vienna: Herr Stoecker, Pan-German member of the National Assembly, introduces an amendment to an agrarian law to provide that only Austrians of German Aryan descent be allowed to acquire landed property. Herr Haunis, anti-Semitic

Christian Socialist, points out that this would be a direct violation of the Treaty of St. Germain.—Innsbruck (Tyrol): Resolutions favoring new measures to prohibit "aliens" from becoming land-owners adopted unanimously by the provincial diet.

JANUARY 30. Vienna: At meeting of the committees of all non-Jewish societies of the Währing district, several inflammatory speeches are delivered.—30. Vienna: Austro-Israelitish Union addresses circular to all Jewish communities of Austria appealing to them officially to declare themselves opposed to Jewish Nationalist endeavors to bring about the recognition of the Jews in Austria as a nationality, pointing out that the Jewish Nationalists, led by Robert Stricker, are helping the Christian Socialists and the German Nationalists to curtail rights of the Jews and ruin them economically.

FEBRUARY 6. Graz (capital of Styria): German National Party founded by Dr. Wutte, a notorious anti-Semite and a member of the National Assembly. Apart from demanding union with Germany, the party recognizes the moral strength of Christianity, and will "combat Jewish influence."

MARCH 5. Vienna: Directorate of Beth Hamedrash issues appeal for help; in order to prevent closing of the schools.—12. Vienna: *Kritik*, Yiddish monthly, published.—14. Vienna: Authorities prohibit holding of anti-Jewish mass-meeting at town hall.—19. Innsbruck: Mass-meeting demands expulsion of all Jewish immigrants since 1914.—21. Vienna: Anti-Jewish mass-meeting again prohibited. Several hundred young men parade before town hall until dispersed by police and municipal guards.—26. Vienna: Jewish community makes public appeal for help to rebuild the communal synagogue in Leopold Strasse, destroyed by fire about two years ago.

APRIL 9. Vienna: Students of the University hand resolution to the rector demanding that in future Jews be not appointed teachers, clerks, or even servants; that academic distinctions be not conferred on Jewish professors; that the number of Jewish students be in proportion to the percentage of Jews in the population.—Vienna: Incendiary anti-Jewish speeches delivered at Christian-Socialist party meeting presided over by Herr Kunschak, notorious Jew-hater.—Vienna: Tenth anniversary of death of Karl Lueger, former Jew-baiting burgomaster, made the occasion by some newspapers for the publication of anti-Jewish articles; anti-Jewish mass-meetings are also held.—26. Vienna: Vienna University closed until May 3, owing to anti-Semitic demonstrations by German Nationalist students, who drive Jewish students from the lecture halls and class rooms. Furniture in the Jewish "Mensa Academica" destroyed.—27. Vienna: Continued demonstrations by German students against Jews and socialists assume serious form. Jewish students attacked with swords and canes;

Jewish war kitchen raided.—Telegram to London *Daily Herald* from Vienna reports a riot at the University, when several hundred Monarchist students barred the entrance to Jews and socialists, including several eminent professors.—30. Graz: *Arbeiter Zeitung* announces formation of a purely *Aryan* bank to be known as the Bank of Styria, designed to stem "the flood from the East."—Graz (Styria): German University professors and students demand the exclusion of Jewish students from abroad.—Vienna: Mass-meeting protests against outrageous persecution of Jews in Hungary. Stirring speeches by Dr. H. P. Chajes, chief rabbi, by Isidore Schalit, Leopold Plaschkes and Dr. Kiewe.

MAY 28. Vienna: Jewish professors at the University resolve to seek foreign appointments on account of the anti-Semitic attitude of the rector and the students.—Mass meeting celebrates the San Remo decision.

2. NECROLOGY

BENEDIKT, MORITZ, editor and proprietor of *Neue Freie Presse*, Vienna, aged 70, Mch. 18, 1920.

ENGEL, JOSEPH, chief rabbi of Cracow, at Vienna, aged 61, Nov., 1919.

GUEDEMANN, MORITZ, chief rabbi, Vienna, aged 84, July, 1919.

NASSAU, ADOLF VON, former editor of the *Neue Freie Presse*, Vienna, aged 86, May, 1920.

STAND, ADOLPH, author, former deputy of Austrian Parliament, and communal worker, Vienna, aged 53, Dec. 20, 1919.

BRITISH EMPIRE

I

UNITED KINGDOM

1. EVENTS OF JEWISH INTEREST IN PARLIAMENT

PALESTINE AFFAIRS:—JUNE 6. War office officially bestows name of "Judeans" on the Jewish regiment serving in Palestine. Emblem is a seven-branched *Menorah* in white metal with word *Kadimah* in Hebrew.—SEPTEMBER 22. British Declaration of Nov. 2, 1917, re-affirmed by Earl Curzon, new Secretary for Foreign Affairs.—OCTOBER 29. London: In House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law, in answer to a question by Major Glyn, declares that no final statement in regard to the future Government and administration of Syria and Palestine can now be made. The settlement of the future of these territories rests with the Peace Conference, which has not so far been able to consider the question of peace with Turkey, because the United States of America has

not as yet defined its attitude in regard to the responsibilities it may be prepared to undertake. So far as Syria is concerned, the British Government announced to the Peace Conference last March that in no circumstance would Great Britain be prepared to undertake a mandate for Syria.—JANUARY 9. London: At the invitation of Field Marshal Allenby, and with approval of the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Herbert Samuel proceeds to Palestine with a view to advising on questions of administration and finance.—MARCH 10. London: In House of Commons, Major W. Ormsby-Gore asks Prime Minister regarding recent anti-Jewish excesses in Palestine, particularly in Metulah, in Galilee, and whether any special instructions have been sent to the commander-in-chief in Palestine to put a stop to these excesses and to prevent further anti-Jewish demonstrations. Secretary Williamson of War Office replies that the War Office has no information of such excesses.—30. London: In House of Commons, Mr. Harmsworth, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply to question of Mr. Grundy, states that the opening of Palestine to immigration depends not so much on the general or sanitary conditions of the country as on the final decisions of the Peace Conference in regard to its future, although latest reports show some difficulty in provisioning the existing population. Mr. Harmsworth also states, in reply to questions of Lieutenant-Commander Kenworthy and Mr. Sitch, that the situation in the British-occupied zone of Northern Palestine is satisfactory, and the Foreign Office knows of no attacks on Jewish colonists there. With regard to territory further north, in French occupation, the Government has no reports of disturbances except an unconfirmed rumor of a collision between Jews and Arabs at Metulah in February and early March, as result of which five Jews and five Arabs are said to have lost their lives.—APRIL 14. London: Mr. Bonar Law, in reply to inquiries of Lord Robert Cecil in House of Commons respecting recent disturbances in Palestine, states that on morning of April 4, anti-Jewish riots occurred in Jerusalem. These seem to have been caused by a purely religious procession assuming a political nature owing to inflammatory speeches. It became necessary to reinforce the police by military assistance. The police are believed to have sided with their coreligionists, and were withdrawn and disarmed. On 5, rioting recommenced in the city. On 6, the situation was unchanged. The casualties reported, including wounded not requiring treatment, are: two killed and one hundred and eighty-six wounded. The military now controls the city, and the latest reports show that, while racial feeling is still strong, no new acts of violence have occurred.—19. London: Mr. Harmsworth, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply to question of Gratton Doyle, declares that there can be no doubt that the recent disturbances in Pales-

tine were caused by racial feeling.—London: In House of Commons, Sir A. Williamson replies to questions of Ormsby-Gore, stating that an enquiry into the causes which led up to the recent outbreaks in Jerusalem has been instituted by the military administration, which is under the orders of Field Marshal Allenby; that the majority of the ringleaders have been arrested and will be tried for inciting disturbances; that no fresh instructions have been sent to the chief administrator, nor are any considered necessary, and no change has been made in the status of the Zionist Commission.—20. Parliamentary Group of the Labor Party, the Executive of the Labor Party, and the Trade Unions' Conference, at meeting, adopt resolutions urging definite settlement of the political future of Palestine and the conferment of the mandate on Great Britain, so that the restoration of Palestine as the Jewish National Home may proceed without further delay.—21. London: Joint Foreign Committee adopts resolution to inform the Government that the Joint Foreign Committee are of the unanimous opinion that a British mandate for Palestine is ardently desired by Jews all over the world, and that the Committee are further of the unanimous opinion that a speedy settlement in this sense would be in the best interests of Palestine and of those Jews who desire to settle there.—23. London: In letter to Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Lionel de Rothschild, President of the League of British Jews, states that while the League consists of Jews who have no desire to change their national allegiance, its members recognize that many thousands of their coreligionists in Eastern Europe wish to settle in Palestine, and feel that the future of that country should be so arranged as not to interfere with these aspirations, and that without detriment to the Arab population the immigration of such Jews should be facilitated; the League feels that this could not be provided for unless Palestine were under the control of one of the Great Powers or under direct mandate of the League of Nations.—London: Mr. Harmsworth, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply to request of Reginald Terrell to define exact policy of the Government with respect to future position of Jews in Palestine, declares that the policy of the Government remains as defined by Mr. Balfour in the declaration of Nov. 2, 1917.—25. Public press publishes report that conference of Allied Premiers at San Remo had agreed to give to Great Britain the mandate over Palestine and that the Balfour declaration is to be incorporated in the treaty with Turkey in connection with the terms providing for the disposition of Palestine.—26. London: Mr. Bonar Law, leader of House of Commons, in reply to question of Charles Edwards, states that pledges made by Great Britain, France, Italy, America, and other Allied Powers with respect to Palestine have been adopted by the Supreme Council and that

Great Britain is to become the mandatory Power under the League of Nations.—29. London: In reply to questions in the House of Commons, Mr. Churchill states that the Government is not yet in possession of full details of recent events in Jerusalem, but from abridged reports it appears that disturbances commenced in Jerusalem on April 4, on occasion of the annual Muslim pilgrimage to Nebi Musa, and quickly developed into anti-Jewish riots. As the native police proved unreliable, they were removed, control of the city handed over to British troops, and martial law declared. Spasmodic anti-Jewish outbreaks occurred up till April 8, from which date the situation became normal. Disturbances appeared to have been confined to Jerusalem, and did not extend to the country villages. Two hundred and fifty casualties occurred, of which nine-tenths were Jewish. A military Court of Enquiry has been constituted to inquire into the causes which led up to the disturbance. The chief offenders have been tried before a military court and heavy sentences imposed. Vladimir Jabotinsky was sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude for the crimes of possessing fire-arms, instigation to disobedience by arming the populace, conspiracy, and preparing means to carry out acts of riot, while nineteen other Jews convicted of being in possession of fire-arms were each sentenced to three years' penal servitude.—London: In House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law states that the assumption of the mandate over Palestine would not necessarily involve any new charges on the tax-payers of this country, and that it is impossible to state whether or not it may be found necessary hereafter to ask Parliament to approve any expenditures from votes in connection with this mandate.

OTHER AFFAIRS:—JUNE 5. In House of Commons, in reply to question by Lord Henry Cavendish-Bentinck, whether an anti-Jewish pogrom took place on May 20 at Poryck, Volhynia, in which eighteen Jews were massacred by Polish legionaries, Mr. Cecil Harmsworth, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, states that there is no doubt that anti-Semitic disturbances have recently occurred in Poland and in the territories under Polish occupation, and that Polish troops participated in them.—30. London: Cecil Harmsworth, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply to questions in House of Commons by Howard Gritten, states that the British Minister at Warsaw has already been instructed to make representations to the Polish Government in regard to such cases of ill-treatment of Jews in Poland as are known to have occurred. In reply to Sir Philip Magnus, Mr. Harmsworth states that he has received further authentic reports from Poland on the subject and that this information is much more favorable to the Polish authorities than some accounts in the press would seem to show.—JULY 8-9. London: Cecil

Harmsworth, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply to questions of Lieutenant-Commander Kenworthy in the House of Commons, states that reports have been received that many Jews have lost their lives in the course of operations proceeding between the forces of the Russian Soviet Government and the forces under the command of Griegorief, Ukrainian leader, who is stated to be strongly anti-Jewish in his attitude, and who is not receiving the support of the Allies. The Government is not in a position to take any steps to stop these outrages, as there are at present no allied troops in the area in which Griegorief is operating.—

15. London: In reply to Lieutenant-Commander Kenworthy, Cecil Harmsworth, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, states that full report on treatment of Jews in Poland which the British Minister had been instructed to prepare had not yet been received, and that the British Government is asking the United States Government whether they would be willing to allow a representative of the British Government to be attached to the Special Mission of Investigation which they are about to send to Poland.—

21. London: Cecil Harmsworth, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply to question of Lord Robert Cecil, states that, according to report received from the British Minister at Warsaw, the special tribunal at Rzeszow sentenced one man to death for killing a Jew; seven others, who participated in the excesses committed in the neighborhood of Kolbuszowa, were condemned to imprisonment for periods of between six and fifteen years.—Mr. Harmsworth, in reply to Lord Henry Cavendish-Bentinck, also states he had received no information as to an anti-Jewish pogrom in Cholm on June 3d; that the British Minister at Warsaw had been requested to make thorough inquiries and report what steps the Polish Government were taking, if rumor proved true.—

22. London: Winston Churchill, War Secretary, in reply to question of Lieutenant-Commander Kenworthy, states that it has not been possible until this week to get regular supply of copies of the Jewish newspapers of Poland. The next number of the Allied Press Supplement will contain a précis of the contents of three Yiddish papers published in Warsaw, as well as of general Polish Press, so as not to present a one-sided view.—23. London: Cecil Harmsworth, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply to question of Mr. Clynes, states that he has had no official confirmation that on June 16 Polish Uhlans trespassed on farm estate at Slobodka Lesna, of the Jewish Colonization Association (ICA.), an English company, and shot to death three agricultural students.—25. London: Mr. Harmsworth, in reply to Sir John Randles, states that the question of compensation for losses sustained by Jews of Poland and Galicia, in over one hundred and fifty towns and villages, estimated at several million pounds sterling, would not seem to arise while facts regarding the dis-

turbances are still uncertain and no official information available as to extent of losses sustained.—AUGUST 7. London: Cecil Harmsworth, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply to Mr. Raper, states that the Government has no information as to the number of Greek-Orthodox priests who had been done to death by the Soviet Government in Central Russia, nor as to whether a single instance is known of said Government having dealt in same way with any Jewish rabbi. Mr. Harmsworth is further asked whether following are the leading representatives of the Russian Soviet Government: Messrs. Trotsky (Bronstein); Zinovieff (Apfelbaum); Kamenev (Rosenfeldt), Radek (Sobelson); Yoffe; Steklov (Nakhamkes); Sokolnikov (Brilliant); Posen; Unshlikht; Grinberg; Skripnik; and Litvinov (Finkelstein); to which question he replies: "I understand that the persons mentioned are some of the leading representatives of the Russian Soviet Government. I am, however, unable to state whether the names given are all correct."—11. London: Bonar Law, leader of House of Commons, in reply to Colonel Wedgwood, states that he has received no confirmation of the report of the arrest of 4,000 colonists in Budapest.—London: Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply to question of Mr. Raper, states that most recent statistics give percentage of Jews in European Russia as 4 per cent of the total population; and that he has information to effect that the various departments of the Bolshevik Government are mainly controlled by Jews.—12. London: Secretary for Foreign Affairs replies to Lord Henry Cavendish-Bentinck that a despatch has been received from the British Minister at Warsaw, stating that inquiries instituted by Mr. Henry Morgenthau's Commission will not only embrace the charges of actual ill-treatment of the Jews of Poland, but also their economic situation, which is closely connected with the general economic condition of the country; also that the British Mission will act independently of Mr. Morgenthau's Mission in investigating the position of Jews in Poland.—14. London: In House of Commons, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply to Mr. Armitage, states that Government is aware that the soldiers of General Haller's army participated in anti-Jewish excesses on June 26 in Warsaw, in which beards of several Jews were torn out, and that they also assaulted and injured Jews in other towns besides Czenstochow, concerning which the honorable member informed the House on June 5.—22. Sir Stuart Samuel consents to head Mission to be sent by Government to Poland to examine into Jewish conditions there and inquire into the allegations concerning the pogroms.—OCTOBER 28. London: In the House of Commons, Mr. Swan asks Prime Minister whether he is aware that General Denikin's volunteer army is carrying out a series of pogroms on a large scale in the Ukraine; that there have been

widespread massacres of Jews, notably at Kharkov, Ekaterinoslav and Kremenchug, when General Denikin's troops entered those towns; and whether he would immediately take steps to prevent any more British supplies of munitions or men being sent to General Denikin.—NOVEMBER 6. London: In House of Commons, Lieutenant-Commander Kenworthy asks the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs if he would state who is His Majesty's representative at Budapest; whether reports had reached the Foreign Office dealing with the alleged pogroms against the Jews and excesses against not only the Socialists, but also the liberals and intellectuals in Budapest since the entry of the Roumanian army; what steps had been taken to prevent pogroms and a white terror in Hungary.—17. London: In House of Commons, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, replies that regarding treatment of Jews in Poland he prefers postponing statement until return of Sir Stuart Samuel, and that the Foreign Office are not in position to give either an estimate or a return of the number of Jews killed in other parts of the former Russian empire.—DECEMBER 11. London: In House of Commons, the Prime Minister, in reply to question of Mr. Swan, confirms report of attack by Cossacks on Jews of Podol, suburb of Kiev.—FEBRUARY. Appearance of "The Jewish Peril: Protocol of the Learned Elders of Zion," anonymous publication purporting to describe "The plan and development of a sinister world-wide conspiracy, having for its object that of bringing the unregenerate world to its inevitable dismemberment." Investigation by *Jewish Guardian* shows that publication is a translation of the appendix of a book published, in 1905, by a Russian religious and nationalist fanatic, Sergius Nilus, and that the translator omitted a paragraph in which England is accused of being the accomplice of the Jews in this "Conspiracy."—MARCH 29. London: In written answer, to question in House of Commons put by Lieutenant-Colonel Malone, as to whether his attention had been called to anonymous booklet entitled "The Jewish Peril" recently issued, Mr. Shortt, Home Secretary, states: "I understand that the booklet is an English translation of a book published in Russian in 1905 by Serge Nilus. This book went through three or four editions. I am not aware that the pamphlet is a mutilation of the book, nor do I know the object of Serge Nilus in publishing this work. I fear the law confers no powers upon me to procure the suppression of the publication."—31. London: In House of Commons, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, replying to question of Arthur Hayday, states that the Government has no confirmation of report that on November 16, in town of Keckskemet, Hungary, Lieutenant Hejjas, then town commandant, ordered one hundred and twenty Jewish citizens of the town out of their beds at midnight, and under pretext that they were to be taken to work, drove them into Irgovanyi

forest, whence none of the one hundred and twenty Jews returned.—APRIL 2. London: Parliament passes anti-alien bill containing provision that no firm may employ more than 25 per cent of foreign labor.—MAY 3. London: In House of Commons, Cecil Harmsworth in reply to a question of R. McLaren, states that Sir Stuart Samuel's report has been examined and the statements and recommendations as regards the position of the Jews in Poland are found to bear directly on the minority clauses of the treaty concluded by the Allied Powers with Poland; inasmuch as it is to the League of Nations that the duty is entrusted of seeing that these clauses are properly observed, and alleged infractions are bound to be brought to its notice in the first instance, the Government intends to instruct the British representative on the Council of the League to bring Sir Stuart Samuel's report before the Council at an early date.—11. London: In House of Commons, in reply to question of Lieut.-Commander Kenworthy, Mr. Harmsworth, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, states that he is not aware that Jews are still being ill-treated in Poland.—14. Foreign Office issues a White Paper giving result of an inquiry into the allegations that a "White Terror" exists in Hungary. Report implies that excesses which occurred were directed against Bolsheviks, and that the victims were all Jews.

2. GENERAL EVENTS OF INTEREST TO JEWS

JUNE 8-9. London: First annual conference of the Jewish National Labor Council of Great Britain adopts resolutions: to participate in the special Jewish labor commission which will go to Palestine to inquire into labor conditions and the possibilities of colonization; to combat the anti-Semite, anti-alien agitation and to disprove the baseless accusations against the Jewish people; to take active part in the creation of a Jewish national home in Palestine, and in the struggle for civil, political, and national rights; to continue the work of organizing the Jewish workers and also to apply for representation on the Board of Deputies of British Jews.—19. Cardiff: Mass-meeting protests against reported outrages on Jews in Poland.—22. Middlesborough: Meeting to protest against pogroms in Poland.—26. Southport: Conference of the British Labor Party adopts resolution protesting against the terrible atrocities perpetrated by the Poles on the Jewish population, and against the systematic pillage, plunder, and murder of innocent men, women, and children, and calling upon the Powers who are the custodians of Poland's liberty to take steps immediately to compel the Polish Government to stop the continuance of such atrocities.—27. Manchester and Salford: Trades' and Labor Council adopt resolution protesting against the pogroms in Poland and calling for effective

measures to put a stop to them.—JULY. Manchester: Thirteenth National Peace Congress adopts resolution protesting against the pogroms in Poland.—13. Portsmouth: Public meeting adopts resolution protesting against the anti-Jewish pogroms in Poland.—18. London: M. Sazonoff, Minister for Foreign Affairs in the Czar's Cabinet, publishes telegram from Admiral Kolchak giving assurances that his Government is endeavoring to guarantee to all the peoples of Russia, without distinction of religion and nationality, complete equality before the law.—18. Prince Sapieha, Polish Minister, receives deputation from Union of Polish Jews in Great Britain, and gives assurance of his desire to arrive at a satisfactory understanding between Jews and Poles and of his personal endeavors toward a policy of reconciliation. As respects the legal status of Polish Nationals in Great Britain, Prince Sapieha declares that there will be no difference made between Jew and non-Jew, and promised to ask the British authorities for release of Jews of Posen and Galicia who had formerly been interned as enemy aliens.—NOVEMBER 1. London: *Morning Post*, in response to challenge of the *Jewish World*, publishes a retraction of statement made in an article on Bolshevism that the Jewish press was opposing the British policy of intervention in Russia, in order to save Bolshevism.—6. London. At joint meeting of the Royal and Astronomical Societies, praise is accorded to the theory of relativity enunciated by Prof. Albert Einstein of Berlin. President of the Royal Society declares it the most important scientific event since the discovery of the planet Neptune in 1846.—JANUARY 4. Manchester: Conference of largest Jewish Trade Unions unanimously decides that delegates recommend to their various committees Rabbi Dr. M. Jung's proposal for a forty-eight hour week, to eliminate Friday night and Saturday.—8. *Manchester Guardian* publishes letter of instructions dated April 2, 1917, issued by the French President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs to Georges Picot, Commissary of the Republic in the Occupied Territories of Palestine and Syria, concerning his mission to those countries, containing the following: "In entering Palestine you will come into contact with numerous Jewish colonies. It is desirable to grant them from the outset a large measure of protection and to mark the new situation by entrusting them with the administration of their communities and with a share in the government of the country. For you are no doubt aware that the policy pursued towards them is destined to create a profound impression, not only among their coreligionists residing in Allied and neutral countries, but even among those living in enemy countries. It would therefore be in our interest to inspire them with the greatest expectations concerning that which the Allies intend to do for them on the soil to which they are attached by a millennial past, and to which some of them

desire to return in order to establish settlements."—9. London: Founding of first Jewish Telegraphic Agency in England under name of the Jewish Correspondence Bureau, News and Telegraphic Agency, Limited.—16. Belfast: Stricture on *Shehitah* expressed at meeting attended by many titled persons, aldermen, city councilors, churchmen, and physicians, with the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava as chairman.—23. Freedom of Reading Town conferred upon Lord Reading.—28. S. B. and J. B. Joel donate £20,000 to endow a university chair of physics, to bear the name of the donors, at the Middlesex Medical Hospital School—FEBRUARY 1. London: Arrival of A. Margolin, head of the Ukrainian Special Mission.—5. London: General Knox, in telegrams to War Office, published in "A Collection of Reports on Bolshevism in Russia," states that several Jews were concerned in the murder of the Czar and his family.—13. London: Henry Dutch, major, invents aurorascope, an improved portable instrument for the examination of the throat and ears.—MARCH 5. Jewish Socialist Labor Party Poale Zion of England accepted as an affiliated body by the British Labor Party.—25. London: Stuart M. Samuel and Claude G. Montefiore, presidents of the Board of Deputies of British Jews and of the Anglo-Jewish Association, respectively, transmit to *The Times* letter from Reuben Blank, delegate of the Jewish People's Union, which had been submitted to M. Starinkev, Minister of Justice in the Kolchak Government, who authorized its publication, in which accusation made by General Knox that Jews were concerned in the murder of the Czar is categorically denied by the Minister.—MAY 14. Mrs. Ludwig Mond gives to British Academy twelve thousand pounds as further contribution to the English Language and Literature Fund with special object of placing on a permanent basis the annual Shakespeare lecture, anonymously endowed by her ten years ago, through Sir Israel Gollancz.—14. Sir Edward Stein gives five thousand pounds to the Nurses' Association at Chertsey in memory of his wife.—15. London: Dr. Weizmann publishes letter in *The Spectator* in answer to one of Archdeacon Potter, in which he categorically denies charge "that Zionists in Jerusalem object to crosses on our soldiers' graves . . . because they are seen as you approach the site fixed for the Hebrew University."—18. London: Bishop of London states at meeting of the East London Fund for the Jews that there can be no greater obstacle to Christianity than to have Palestine full of unconverted Jews.—29. London: *Times* prints letter from Reuben Blank, delegate of the Jewish Peoples Union of Russia, in which he argues that the Jews are of great importance in the regions which must serve as a protection against a spread of Bolshevism from Russia; that anti-Semitism propaganda will weaken the Jews' power of resisting Bolshevism; and that the assertion of anti-Semites that the Jews themselves create Bol-

shevism is disproved by the fact that in Bolshevik Russia proper the Jews are hardly one per cent of the population, whereas the regions of the *cordon sanitaire*, on the other hand, contain 6,000,000 Jews.

3. JEWISH COMMUNAL LIFE

ANNIVERSARIES:—JUNE 13. Twenty-fifth anniversary of Dr. Hertz's graduation as rabbi.—17. Fiftieth anniversary of Rev. S. J. Roco's ministrations at the Bevis Marks Synagogue.—OCTOBER 19. London: Celebration of jubilee of the Sandy's Row Synagogue.—26. Manchester: Celebration of fiftieth anniversary of Jews' School, at Derby Street.—Manchester: Celebration of thirtieth anniversary of Kahal Chassidim Synagogue.—NOVEMBER 1. London: Celebration of twenty-fifth annual dinner for the Readers' Pensions.—JANUARY 22. London: Jewish Historical Society celebrates semi-jubilee; Lord Reading presides at banquet, and the ambassadors of the United States and of China and the Lord Chancellor are among the guests.—FEBRUARY 19. London: Celebration of the inauguration of the Palestine Workers' Fund and of the fiftieth birthday anniversary of David Jochelman, Territorialist leader.—MARCH 18. London: Celebration of twenty-fifth anniversary of the Chevra Kadisha.—London Celebration of tenth anniversary of the West Central National Institute.

NEW INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIETIES:—JUNE 29. London: Dalston Talmud Torah consecrated.—JULY 6. London: London Jewish Hospital consecrated.—SEPTEMBER 7. Manchester: New Roumanian Synagogue consecrated.—28. London: Artillery Lane Synagogue consecrated.—28. Glasgow: Consecration of the new home of the Gertrude Jacobson Orphanage.—OCTOBER 26-28. London Jewish Hospital opened.—South London Jewish Institute formed.—DECEMBER 19. London: Organization for the Defence of Eastern Jewry established.—JANUARY 4. Leeds: Vilna Synagogue consecrated.—18. London: Opening of the St. George Settlement.—FEBRUARY 15. Birmingham: Wrottesley Street Synagogue consecrated.—MARCH 5. West Hartlepool: Chevra Kadisha founded by Congregation.—APRIL 15. London: Consecration of Stamford Hill Lodge of the Order Shield of David.—MAY 2. Hampstead: Reconsecration of Tudor House as a Convalescent Home.—9. Manchester: Consecration of the South Broughton Synagogue.—26. Dundee: New synagogue consecrated.

ACTIVITIES RESPECTING PALESTINE:—August 1. Zionist Actions Committee decides to entrust to the Jewish National Fund the duty of carrying out a plan for a Nordau Garden City in Palestine.—International Zionist Commission engages Patrick Geddes, professor of botany at St. Andrews' University, to plan

the new Jerusalem and its proposed university.—OCTOBER 22. London: Meeting of Council of the English Zionist Federation adopts resolution urging the recognition of equal rights for Jewish women in Palestine.—24. London: Haboneh (Society for Promoting Building Operations in Palestine, Ltd.) registered with nominal capital of £200,000.—NOVEMBER 2. London: On second anniversary of Balfour declaration, Zionist Actions Comité issues manifesto declaring that the British Government adheres to the declaration made by Mr. Balfour, which the world Zionist organization hopes will be realized within the next few months.—London: Conference of Mizrahi Societies of the United Kingdom sends telegram to Dr. Weizmann and Mr. Ussishkin, in Jerusalem, pledging support to their political and economical endeavors for Palestine, and drawing attention to the urgency of an immediate solution of the educational question in Palestine on the lines decided at the last Zionist conference. Resolutions adopted that the Mizrahi Centre of the United Kingdom co-operate in the general collection for the Restoration Fund, but that a portion of the funds collected through the Mizrahi, or any other funds, if so desired by donors, be ear-marked for educational work in Palestine along traditional Jewish lines.—London: Declaration Day celebrated. Message from Lord Curzon, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, to Nahum Sokolow, declares that there has been no change in the policy of His Majesty's Government with regard to establishment of a National Jewish Home in Palestine.—21. Federation of Women Zionist Organizations in England sends letter to the Mizrahi centres protesting against the position adopted by that organization in opposition to female voting in Palestine.—28. London: Palestine Oil Industry "Shemen" Limited, registered with nominal capital of £250,000. Directors resolve at first meeting, to contribute ten per cent of the nominal capital to the Zionist Organization in recognition of its work for the Jewish people and Palestine.—JANUARY 4. Committee meeting of the West London Agudah decides to support the Agudath Talmud Torah Fund for the maintenance of religious and educational institutions in and out of Palestine.—FEBRUARY 8. London: English Zionist Federation adopts resolution to raise £5,000 for the establishment of a Chaim Weizmann faculty in biochemistry at the Hebrew University at Jerusalem.—11-17. London: Meeting of the Council of the Zionist Organization. In report on political status of movement, Dr. Weizmann states that the granting of the mandate for Palestine may be expected within a brief time, and that the question of frontiers is still unsettled; letter read from M. Millerand, Premier of France, renewing the assurance that the establishment of a national home for the Jewish people in Palestine, having "due regard to the just rights and interests of the population of the varied origin and faith which history has assembled and mingled

in the near East, is certain to have the support of France."—Dr. Klee, president of the Zionist Federation of Germany, expresses the full approval of the German Zionists of the policy pursued by the Executive Committee. Resolution adopted thanking American Zionists for their support during the war and inviting the Zionist Organization of America to appoint at least two representatives to the Executive and two to the Zionist Commission.—27. Hebrew Committee for English Zionist Federation arranges, at Jews' College, a course in Hebrew for teachers.—MARCH 5. London: Zionist Executive Council Conference adopts resolutions favoring immediate colonization work in Palestine on a large scale, and proposing that, as a basis for this work, £25,000,000 be raised by the Jewish people.—19. London: Greater Actions Committee of the International Zionist Organization decides to permit women to vote for delegates of the Constituent Assembly to be called to establish a constitution for the Jewish population in Palestine.—APRIL 7. London: Board of Deputies of British Jews adopts resolution that the Joint Foreign Committee be requested to examine the present political position in Palestine and to take such action as may be considered advisable and in particular to convey to the Government the Board's confidence that Great Britain's intention to accept the mandate for Palestine will not be abandoned.—18-19. Liverpool: Second Annual Conference of the Mizrahi Organization of the United Kingdom adopts resolutions: 1) approving decisions of World Mizrahi Conference held in Amsterdam; 2) favoring the appointment of a Board of Education (Wa'ad ha-Hinnuk), with a permanent Secretariat in the London Mizrahi Center, to deal with all aspects of the Hebrew education of boys and girls, and to establish Hebrew kindergarten, day schools, and a teachers' seminary; 3) suggesting the establishing of a General Committee of ten on Sabbath observance which shall appoint local committees to consider the special local difficulties, and prepare a list of all Jewish establishments that observe Sabbath; 4) requesting League of Nations to assist in securing possibilities for Jews in every country to observe the Sabbath.—25. London: Special meeting of Zionist Organization; general rejoicing over decision of Powers at San Remo to grant Palestine mandate to Great Britain and to include Balfour declaration in terms of the mandate.—London: Children assembled at Stoke Newington Synagogue for Special Service of praise and thanksgiving for the restoration of Palestine to the Jews.—Public meeting of Jews of North London adopts resolution of profound gratitude to the British Government for action of the Supreme Council at San Remo.—Manchester: Emergency meeting of Zionist Association summoned and adopts resolution expressing gratitude to Great Britain on decision of Powers at San Remo. Mizrahi branch adopts similar resolution.—26. Cardiff: Message sent to

king and to Prime Minister, expressing thankfulness for decision of Powers at San Remo to grant mandate over Palestine to Great Britain and to include Balfour declaration in terms of the mandate.—Liverpool: Zionist Central Committee adopts resolution of thanks to Government for decision of Powers at San Remo.—27. London: Annual meeting of the League of British Jews adopts resolution that Executive Committee consider best means of carrying into effect the third object of the League's constitution, *viz.* "To facilitate the settlement in Palestine of such Jews as may desire to make Palestine their home."—London: Meeting of the Council of the Zionist Organization places on record heart-felt joy of the English Zionists at decision of Powers at San Remo to grant mandate over Palestine to Great Britain and to include Balfour declaration in terms of the mandate.—30. Edinburgh: Special services conducted at synagogue to rejoice over decision of Powers at San Remo respecting Palestine.—MAY 2. London: Council of the Anglo-Jewish Association adopts resolution of gratitude to the government accepting the mandate of the League of Nations in regard to Palestine, and the decision to incorporate in the treaty with Turkey the declaration made by Mr. Balfour on Nov. 2, 1917.—5. London: Return of Chaim Weizmann and N. Sokolow from San Remo occasion for demonstration of enthusiasm at decision of Supreme Council to adopt the Balfour Declaration for the establishment of the Jewish National Home in Palestine.—7. London: Executive of the Zionist Organization issues manifesto addressed "To the Jewish People" on occasion of decision of Powers at San Remo to grant mandate over Palestine to Great Britain and to include Balfour Declaration in terms of the mandate, suggesting the universal rejoicing over this event.—7. London: Mizrachi Organization on occasion of decision of Powers at San Remo issues appeal to the Jews of the United Kingdom to acquaint themselves with the needs of Palestine.—10. London: Conference of Jewish organizations adopts resolution expressing its gratitude to Great Britain and the Allies for their decision at San Remo to incorporate the Balfour Declaration in the Turkish Peace Treaty and the acceptance of the mandate over Palestine by Great Britain.—16. London: Israel Cohen sent by Zionist Organization to visit the Jewish communities of India, Australia and the Far East, and explain the significance of the Peace Conference decision concerning Palestine, to extend and strengthen the ramifications of the Zionist movement, and to raise funds for the furtherance of Zionist projects in Palestine.—14. London: Zionist Organization proclaims week of May 23 as a Week of Redemption (Geulah) to mark the San Remo decision. Significance of event to be proclaimed in all synagogues, where it is urged that thanksgiving offerings should be made for the Palestine Restoration Fund.—30. London: Twenty-first annual conference of English

Zionist Federation adopts resolution moved by Chaim Weizmann expressing gratitude to the Supreme Council for incorporating the Balfour Declaration in the treaty with Turkey and for granting the mandate for Palestine to Great Britain.—Brighton: Louis Rosenblum wills 25,000 pounds to the Jewish National Fund; 1000 pounds to Fund for the Hebrew University, and his dwelling-house and landed estate for a Jewish Orphanage in which Hebrew will be spoken.

OTHER EVENTS:—JUNE 6. London: Committee of Deputies of British Jews and the Anglo-Jewish Association send telegram to the Supreme Council of the Allies and Associated Powers expressing, on behalf of British Jews, "horror" at the continuance of the cruel pogroms against the Jews of Poland.—11. London: Meeting to discuss the establishment of a Jewish War Memorial adopts resolution: That this meeting approves and undertakes to support a scheme to establish a Jewish War Memorial, and to raise for that purpose a fund which shall be applied to (1) the endowment of Jewish religious education; (2) the building and endowment of a Jewish theological college at Oxford or Cambridge to which, in accordance with the resolution of its Council, the present Jews' College would be transferred; (3) the making of further provision for the Jewish ministry.—13. London: Representatives of the Board of Deputies wait on Justice Younger, chairman of the Aliens' Committee, at the Home Office, and plead for special consideration for alien Jews in the matters of release from internment and of deportation.—Dublin: Meeting of the United Hebrew Congregation and the Zionist Central Council adopts resolution protesting against the reported atrocities in Poland.—22. London: First meeting of Deputies of British Jews elected under revised constitution. Resolutions adopted: (1) to renew the agreement for a Joint Foreign Committee with the Anglo-Jewish Association for one year, on the understanding that the Deputies have eleven representatives and the Anglo-Jewish Association eight on that Committee: (2) expressing sympathy with the Jews of Poland and the hope that they will soon enjoy full and unrestricted rights of citizenship in the new republic.—26. Jews throughout United Kingdom observe day of mourning for and protest against the massacres of Jews in Poland. Many fast, and *Yom Kippur Katon* service is read. Resolutions adopted.—Dundee: Meetings of the Dundee Congregation and the Building Fund Committee adopt resolutions of protest against the pogroms in Poland.—29. Manchester: Meeting of Council of Manchester and Salford Jews adopts resolution protesting against the pogroms in Poland.—JULY 27. Manchester: Jewish Inter-University Conference, with representatives from Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, London, Glasgow, Liverpool, Leeds, Manches-

ter, and Sheffield, adopts resolution recommending all Jewish Student Societies in Great Britain and Ireland to unite in a Federation to be called "The Jewish Inter-University Association of Great Britain and Ireland."—OCTOBER 2. London: *The Jewish Guardian*, a weekly, founded.—3. London: *Ha-Olam*, Hebrew weekly, resumes publication.—21. Manchester: Conference of executives of various Manchester synagogues, convened by the *Shehitah* Board to consider the appointment of a Community Rabbi and the formation of an independent *Beth Din* on communal lines, adopts resolution endorsing the principle of the appointment of an eminent Rabbi to represent interests of Manchester Jewry.—27. Manchester: Public meeting, addressed by Rabbi Perlmutter of Poland, adopts resolution that a committee of all Manchester synagogues, institutions, and friendly societies be appointed to establish a permanent committee to work for the alleviation of the distress among Jews of Poland and Russia.—NOVEMBER 3. Over £50,000 (normally \$250,000) subscribed at first meeting of Council of Jewish War Memorial.—21. Manchester: Manchester Polish and Palestinian Jews' Fund, in existence for five years, superseded by the Manchester Committee for Relief of Jewish Victims of War in Poland and Russia.—DECEMBER 19. London: Federation of Ukrainian Jews inaugurates relief campaign for pogrom sufferers.—JANUARY 1. Report of the Delegation of Jews of the British Empire to the Peace Conference issued.—7. Leeds: Jewish Inter-University Federation of the United Kingdom organized to unite the Jewish members of the universities of Great Britain and Ireland, to co-ordinate their common Jewish efforts and energies, to establish relations with similar organizations outside the United Kingdom, to promote the study and knowledge of Hebrew, of Jewish literature and Jewish culture generally, to co-operate in the furtherance of primary, secondary, and higher Jewish education, to establish and maintain a Jewish library, and to print and publish works, articles or papers of Jewish interest.—25. London: Board of Jewish Deputies gives vote of thanks to Lucien Wolf for services rendered to the Jewish cause at Peace Conference.—London: Board of Deputies, at meeting, adopts resolution instructing its delegates on the Joint Foreign Committee to co-operate with the Committee of Jewish Delegations in Paris.—London: Board of Deputies adopts resolution to take immediate steps to save from starvation the dependants of Russians who served under the military convention between Great Britain and Russia.—London: *Renaissance*, Yiddish monthly, published.—FEBRUARY 1. Conference of Organization of Observant Traditional Jews of Great Britain and Ireland adopts resolutions declaring that it is prepared to assist in raising funds under the War Memorial Scheme, provided that donors be permitted to ear-mark their donations which are to be held by the treasurer. Resolu-

tion also adopted requesting the Council of the Organization to take immediate measures to counteract the propaganda being carried on by the promoters of Liberal Judaism among the Jewish youth in the metropolis.—8. London: Special meeting of Council of the Anglo-Jewish Association adopts report of Jewish Delegation to the Peace Conference and votes thanks to the President and members of the Peace Conference and to the British Government and their plenipotentiaries at the Peace Conference for their generous and effective advocacy of the cause of civil and religious liberty in Eastern Europe, and for the efforts they have made through the Minority Clauses in Treaties to secure the political emancipation of the Jews in that region and the protection of the rights of minority.—15. London: Board of Deputies of British Jews adopts resolution that Sir Stuart Samuel be asked to accept invitation, subject to consent of the Joint Foreign Committee, to participate in work of Committee of Jewish Delegations.—MARCH 7. London: Memorial meeting for victims of recent pogroms in Ukraine.—14. London: Annual meeting of Liberal Jewish Synagogue adopts resolution approving of principle of admitting women into the ministry, and requesting Council to take steps to secure a suitable candidate willing to be trained under auspices of the Liberal Jewish Synagogue.—28. Manchester: Meeting of Jewish Working Men's Clubs adopts resolution protesting against action of the British Government in not permitting Russian Jews, who had gone to Russia to join the army, to return to their wives and families.—Edinburgh: Amalgamation of the new Hebrew Congregation with the Edinburgh Hebrew Congregation.—29. London: Council of United Synagogue adopts resolution cordially inviting the chief rabbi to undertake a tour to the English-speaking Dominions.—APRIL 2. Meeting of Executive Committee of Federation of Ukrainian Jews reports that instructions were given to its representatives in Warsaw for relief measures to be carried out in that part of the Ukraine under Polish domination, and that 20,000 will be sent to other parts of the Ukraine when the country can be entered. Committee decides that M. Kass, Relief Commissioner from America to the Ukraine, be authorized to act as representative of the Federation. Nottingham: Bitter attacks made on *Shehitah* at meeting of the City Council by Alderman J. Houston, and the following day by J. C. Warren, who urged at annual meeting of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals that some effort be made to effect a change in the Jewish method of slaughter; if it is a question of religion, all he could say was that the Jews must change their religion.—MAY 14. London: *Jewish Journal of Commerce*, published in English and Yiddish, appears.—16. London: Board of Deputies meet. Joint Foreign Committee reports that a letter had been sent to the Foreign Office urging it to intervene

as regards a threatened massacre in Hungary, and to request the British Commissioner to make an inquiry into the alleged outrage, so that the person responsible might be punished, and that a reply was received that a copy of the Committee's letter had been sent to the government's Commissioner in Budapest.—31. London: Meeting of the Council of the Union of Jewish Women adopts resolution to extend whole-hearted support to the Jewish War Memorial, and undertakes to make appeal to the women of the community on behalf of the Memorial, and to organize the collection of one million shillings.—London: Dr. Jochelman, President reports to Federation of Ukrainian Jews negotiations with the Soviet Government for the opening up of the pogrom areas in the Ukraine for the administering of relief. Dr. Jochelman called upon M. Litvinoff, the delegate of the Soviet Government in Denmark, and proposed to him that a special Jewish relief mission be allowed to operate in Russia and Ukraine. Litvinoff replied that that would not be permitted and suggested as an alternative that Jewish representatives be appointed upon the International Relief Committee, which had already begun operations.

4. APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS

ABRAHAMS, ARTHUR, major, appointed commander of Order of the British Empire, Mch., 1920.

ABRAHAMS, JOSEPH GODCHAUX, appointed member of Order of the British Empire, Apl., 1920.

ABRAHAMS, SIDNEY S., appointed judge in the Civil Administration of Mesopotamia, Feb., 1920.

ALEXANDER, JACOB, Edinburgh, elected Associate Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers of Great Britain, May, 1920.

BEDDINGTON, REGINALD, appointed officer of Order of the British Empire, Mch., 1920.

BEER, MRS. LENA, Liverpool, appointed officer of Order of the British Empire, Apl., 1920.

BENAS, BERTRAM B., Liverpool, elected member of the Court of Governors of the University, Nov., 1919.

BRODETSKY, SELIG, appointed reader in Applied Mathematics at Leeds University, Jan. 2, 1920.

COHEN, HANNAH FLORETTA, appointed officer of Order of the British Empire, Mch., 1920.

COHEN, MARJORIE EMMELINE, appointed member of the Order of the British Empire, Apl., 1920.

COHEN, PHILIP, appointed officer of Order of the British Empire, Mch., 1920.

DUVEEN, JOSEPH, London, knighted, Nov. 5, 1919.

ELKAN, JOHN, appointed member of Royal Victorian Order (4th class), Jan. 1, 1920.

FINBURGH, S., Manchester, re-elected municipal councillor, Nov., 1919.

FINE, L. L., Cardiff, re-appointed license judge, Feb., 1920.

FOA, FERDINAND EUGENE, appointed officer of Order of the British Empire, Mch., 1920.

FRECE, WALTER DE, knighted, June, 1919; elected to Parliament, Feb., 1920.

GEFFEN, M. W., London, appointed School Medical Officer to Education Department, Bradford, May, 1920.

GLUCKSTEIN, JOSEPH, appointed officer of Order of the British Empire, Mch., 1920.

GOLLANZ, ERNEST MARCUS, appointed member of Order of the British Empire, Apl., 1920.

GOLLANZ, MRS. HERMAN, receives Belgian Médaille de la Reine Elisabeth (Queen Elisabeth Medal), June, 1919.

GOLLANZ, ISRAEL, Shakespearean scholar, knighted, June, 1919; elected corresponding member of the Royal Spanish Academy of Madrid, Aug., 1919.

GOLLIN, GEORGE, appointed officer of Order of the British Empire, Mch., 1920.

GOLLIN, WALTER JOSEPHSON, appointed member of Order of the British Empire, Apl., 1920.

GREEN, FREDERICK MICHAEL, captain, appointed officer of Order of the British Empire, Apl., 1920.

HARRIS, HERBERT ISIDORE, London, appointed administrator of the Province of Batoum (Georgia), with rank of lieutenant-colonel, Nov., 1919.

HART, PHILIP THEODORE, appointed officer of Order of the British Empire, Mch., 1920.

HAYMAN, HARRY L., Highfield, awarded Order of Leopold by king of Belgium, Sept., 1919.

HEILBRON, ISIDOR M., D. S. O., Glasgow, appointed professor of organic chemistry, at Glasgow Technical College, Sept., 1919.

HERTZ, JOSEPH, chief rabbi, London, receives Degree of Doctor of Hebrew Literature, *honoris causa*, from the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, June 8, 1919.

ISAAC, ESTHER, awarded Royal Red Cross, 1st Class, May 26, 1920.

ISAACS, ELLIS, appointed member of Order of the British Empire, Apl., 1920.

ISAACS, G. A., elected mayor of Southwark, Dec., 1919.

ISAACS, HARRY MICHAEL, appointed officer of Order of the British Empire, Mch., 1920.

JACOBS, DOROTHY ISABEL, appointed member of Order of the British Empire, Apl., 1920.

JACOBS, JULIUS, appointed officer of Order of the British Empire, Mch., 1920.

JACOBS, LOUIS, appointed member of Order of the British Empire, Apl., 1920.

JOEL, SOLOMON BARNATO, appointed Justice of the Peace for county of Berks, Mch., 1920.

JOSEPH, JANIE, appointed member of Order of the British Empire, Apl., 1920.

JOSEPH, LEO, Cardiff, appointed member of the Welsh Consultative Council on general health questions in Wales and Monmouthshire, Oct., 1919; appointed license judge, Feb., 1920.

KALKER, DOROTHY, Coventry, receives the Belgian Médaille de la Reine Elisabeth, Jan., 1920.

KALKER, EMANUEL, appointed officer of Order of British Empire, Apl., 1920; awarded the Médaille du Roi Albert (King Albert Medal) by the Belgian Embassy.

KEYSER, MAURICE MAX, appointed officer of Order of the British Empire, Mch., 1920.

KISCH, CECIL HERMAN, appointed assistant secretary, with status of deputy secretary, in the Financial Department of the India Office, Dec., 1919.

LANDAN, MURIEL ELSIE, London, awarded degree of Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, England, May, 1920.

LEVY, CLAUDE M., Bishopsgate, admitted a Freeman of the City of London, Sept., 1919.

LUCAS, ARTHUR, knighted, June, 1919.

LYONS, HARRY, appointed member of Order of the British Empire, Apl., 1920.

MAINZ, ERNEST, appointed member of Order of the British Empire, Apl., 1920.

MANDEL, LEOPOLD, London, elected member of Royal College of Physicians, May, 1920.

MARKS, GEOFFREY, appointed commander of Order of the British Empire, Mch., 1920.

MYERS, MRS. ADOLPH, Birmingham, receives Belgian Médaille de la Reine Elisabeth, July, 1919.

MYERS, HARRY CECIL, lieutenant, appointed member of Order of the British Empire, Apl., 1920.

MYERS, LEOPOLD, appointed officer of Order of the British Empire, Mch., 1920.

NORMAN, LEOPOLD, London, elected member of the Chamber of Commerce, Oct., 1919.

OGNALL, HARRY, Rutherglen, Scotland, elected member of Town Council, Nov., 1919.

PEARLMAN, ———, Hull, re-elected councillor, Nov., 1919.

PERLZWEIG, MAURICE L., London, appointed advisor in bibliography for Great Britain and the Dominions, to the Leland Stanford University of California, Nov., 1919.

PHILLIPS, ———, captain, Jewish Legion, appointed commandant of Aleppo, Sept., 1919.

PRICE, JULIUS M., received the cross of chevalier of the Order of the Crown of Italy, Feb., 1920.

QUASS, PHINEAS, appointed officer of Order of the British Empire, Mch., 1920.

READING, COUNTESS, appointed dame commander of Order of the British Empire, Mch., 1920.

READING, EARL OF, awarded Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, May 18; unanimously elected president of the International Law Association, May 31, 1920.

ROSENTHAL, LIONEL H., appointed senior crown prosecutor for the County of Wexford, Ireland, June, 1919.

ROTHSCHILD, MRS. LEOPOLD DE, appointed dame commander of Order of the British Empire, Mch., 1920.

ROTHSCHILD, SYDNEY, captain, appointed officer of the Order of the British Empire, Nov., 1919.

SALMON, ISIDORE, major, appointed commander of Order of the British Empire, Mch., 1920.

SAMUEL, HERBERT, awarded Belgian decoration of grand officer of Order of Leopold, June, 1919; appointed High Commissioner and Civil Administrator of Palestine, May, 1920.

SAMUEL, MRS. LOUISE VICTORIA, appointed dame commander of Order of the British Empire, Mch., 1920.

SASSOON, MRS. ARTHUR, appointed commander of Order of the British Empire, Mch., 1920.

SASSOON, SIR PHILIP, appointed Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Minister of Transport, Nov., 1919.

SCHIFF, OTTO, appointed member of Order of the British Empire, Apl., 1920.

SCHLESINGER, RICHARD ALPHONSE, appointed member of Order of the British Empire, Apl., 1920.

SPIELMAN, ISIDORE, appointed member of committee to judge designs for a memorial of the Zeebrugge expedition, Sept., 1919.

SPIELMAN, MARION H., appointed member of Committee to judge designs for a memorial of the Zeebrugge expedition, Sept., 1919.

STRAUS, MRS. BLANCHE, appointed member of Order of the British Empire, Apl., 1920.

TUCK, ERICH, appointed member of Order of the British Empire, Apl., 1920.

WALEY-COHEN, ROBERT, appointed commander of Order of the British Empire, Mch., 1920; knighted, May 26, 1920.

WEIZMANN, CHAIM, receives Degree of LL. D., *honoris causa*, from University of Manchester, because of his great services to the Jewish people, July, 1919.

WINTER, E. K., Sheffield, elected municipal councillor, Nov. 7, 1919.

WOOLF, ALBERT MORRIS, appointed officer of Order of the British Empire, Apl., 1920.

WOOLF, G., Newcastle, re-elected councillor, Nov., 1919.

WOOLF, MORTIMER, appointed officer of Order of the British Empire, Apl., 1920.

5. NECROLOGY

ABRAHAM, SAMUEL VICTOR, communal worker, London, aged 93, Oct. 3, 1919.

ABRAHAMS, SIR LIONEL, K. C. B., Assistant Under-Secretary of State for India, London, aged 49, Nov. 30, 1919.

ABRAHAMS, MOSES, rabbi, Leeds, aged 59, July 16, 1919.

BEDDINGTON, JOHN H., communal worker, London, aged 81, Sept. 16, 1919.

BERKOWITZ, ISIDORE B., ex-alderman and educator, Gravesend, Apl., 1920.

BERLIN, MOSES, Semitic scholar, Manchester, aged 71, Dec., 1919.

BESSO, SAMUEL, member of constabulary, Manchester, Sept. 14, 1919.

BINGEN, MRS. MAX N. (Lily Elsner), authoress, Hampstead, Apl. 29, 1920.

BLAIN, AARON D., Hebraist and communal worker, Manchester, Feb. 20, 1920.

COHEN, S., communal worker, London, Apl. 19, 1920.

DAVIDS, HERMAN, rabbi and composer of synagogue music, London, aged 72, Jan. 2, 1920.

DRIELSMAN, EMANUEL, communal worker, London, aged 75, Mch. 26, 1920.

DUVEEN, LOUIS J., art connoisseur, London, Mch. 14, 1920.

EISENBERG, ABRAHAM H., minister, London, aged 85, May 16, 1920.

FRAIS, MRS. JACOB, philanthropist, Harrogate, aged 70, Apl., 1920.

FREEDMAN, MARKS, communal worker, Newport, Mch. 12, 1920.

HENRY, A. LINDO, communal worker, London, Jan. 18, 1920.

HENRY, SIR CHARLES SOLOMON, Member of Parliament, London aged 60, Dec. 27, 1919.

HYMAN, JOSEPH, communal worker, Manchester, aged 74, May, 1920.

JACOBS, CHARLES M., civil engineer, London, in Wales, aged 69, Sept. 8, 1919.

KUTNOW, SIGISMUND, member of postals, telegraphs, and telephone committee of the London Chamber of Commerce, member of the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris, and commissioner-general for Aix-les-Bains, Hampstead, aged 68, Mch. 26, 1920.

LEVINE, SOLOMON, talmudic scholar and communal worker, Glasgow, Jan., 1920.

LEVY, LEWIS, barrister, former mayor of Rochester, Kent, aged 70, Oct., 1919.

LEVY, MICHAEL, communal worker, London, aged 73, Dec. 18, 1919.

MORELL, JOSHUA, communal worker, London, Jan., 1920.

NAMYOT, MOSES, rabbi, Gateshead, Aug. 21, 1919.

NATHAN, NATHANIEL, communal worker, Edinburgh, Apl., 1920.

OFFENHEIM, LASSA FRANCIS, author and professor of international law, Cambridge, aged 61, Oct. 7, 1919.

ORNSTIEN, PHILIP, communal worker, London, aged 65, Jan. 4, 1920.

PHILLIPS, ALBERT, former consul to Greece, chevalier of the Royal Greek Order, Birmingham, Dec. 5, 1919.

PRAIL, MARCUS, rabbi, Liverpool, aged 52, Jan. 2, 1920.

SALOMONS, HENRY HYMAN, former president of British Chamber of Commerce at Brussels, member of Order of Leopold, Brussels, Dec. 25, 1919.

SAMUEL, NELSON, communal worker, Hove, aged 67, Apl. 19, 1920.

SEWILL, MARCUS R., member of Common Council, Hyde Park, aged 74, Sept. 14, 1919.

SOLOMON, LEWIS A., communal worker, London, aged 66, Dec. 5, 1919.

TOLEDANO, C. A., professor of languages, Manchester, May 26, 1920.

TURETSKY, MOSES, rabbi, Swansea, at Manchester, Dec., 1919.

6. WAR HONORS

Distinguished Service Order: Arthur Bamberger, major; A. N. Richardson, M. C., major.

Distinguished Conduct Medal: Maurice Baker; P. Coriat; A. Gold; S. Jacobs; C. Moses; E. Rosenthal.

Military Cross: S. Adler, lieutenant; B. L. Barnett, lieutenant; S. J. D. Berger, lieutenant (acting captain); Ellis Castello, lieutenant; Magnus Castello, captain; A. J. Enoch, captain; Cecil Falk, captain; M. Finsberg, lieutenant; Charles Friend, lieutenant; L. I. Goldman, lieutenant; Percy Hadida, lieutenant; Maurice Harris, lieutenant; J. P. Isaac, lieutenant; Henry Joseph; A. J. Kino, lieutenant; Joseph Kino, captain; V. R. Krohn, major; Lionel Leapman, lieutenant; Ralph Levy, captain; L. D. Marks, lieutenant; J. W. Mayer, lieutenant; F. H. Nathan, lieutenant; L. G. Nathan, lieutenant; Laurence Nathan, lieutenant; Victor Rathbone, lieutenant; P. H. Solomon, major; Robert Solomon, captain; A. Stahl, captain; Douglas Stern, captain; Charles Stiebel, captain.

Mentioned in despatches: H. E. Abrahams; L. A. Abrahams, lieutenant; A. Abramson, major; Arthur Barnett, senior chaplain; J. L. Beddington, captain; C. Behrens, major; R. A. Besso, captain; F. Bloomfield; E. V. Cohen, captain; M. Coplans, major,

D. S. O.; M. N. Drucquer, major; P. R. Eskell, captain; S. S. Feigenbaum; F. D. Frankel; J. L. Fulda, major; J. N. Glass, major; M. Goldberg; A. C. Goldman, captain; S. J. Goldston; L. S. Goldwater; M. Gollop, chaplain; E. Goodman; Emanuel Goodman; F. Gosschalk, lieutenant; E. M. Halsted, cadet-colonel; S. J. Isaacs; S. Israel; H. Jacobs; E. M. Joseph, cadet lieutenant-colonel; R. H. Joseph, lieutenant-colonel, D. S. O.; M. M. Kaye, lieutenant; G. H. Kelf, captain; C. E. Keyser, honorary cadet colonel-commandant; Miss M. V. Levey; Miss J. A. Levy; C. E. Liebermann; P. L. Linden, lieutenant; S. M. Lipsey, lieutenant; S. Lipson, chaplain (3d class); F. R. Lowenberg; L. Magnus, major; J. S. Marks, lieutenant; O. E. Mocatta, lieutenant; V. E. Mocatta, captain and brevet-major; A. Nathan, captain; H. Faudel Phillips, captain; O. P. Raphael, lieutenant; R. A. Raphael, major, M. C.; S. S. Rosebery, captain; M. Roseman; R. N. Salaman, captain; B. B. Samuel, captain; A. M. Sassoon, captain, M. C.; Sir Philip Sassoon, major; C. E. Sebag-Montefiore, major; E. A. Silverberg; A. C. Simons; H. E. Steinberg, captain; A. Wacholder, lieutenant; E. G. S. Waley, captain; B. Weil, captain; E. S. Woolf, lieutenant; H. G. Woolf, major.

Bar to Military Medal: M. Fleisig; P. Weisberg..

Military Medal: J. Angel; Maurice Baker; B. Belkin; M. Bloom; Philip Cohen; A. Gold; C. Gordon; V. Hassan; W. Joshua; W. Kohler; I. Kremer; E. F. Levy; D. Moses; J. J. Myers; J. Samuel; S. Samuel.

A. Flying Cross: S. E. Dreschfield, lieutenant; H. A. Vineberg, lieutenant.

Distinguished Flying Cross: A. A. Robinson, lieutenant.

Croix de Guerre: Charles Friend, lieutenant; D. A. Jacobs.

Belgian Croix de Guerre: F. C. De Pass, captain; L. L. Falck, lieutenant; H. Landau, captain; P. P. Levy, lieutenant; E. A. Michelson, lieutenant; H. O. Oppenheim, lieutenant; J. B. Solomon, M. C., captain.

French Croix de Guerre: Baroness Henri de Rothschild; Madame Van Cleef.

Cross of Chevalier of Order of the Crown of Italy: Julius M. Price.

Italian Croce di Guerra: M. Coplans, captain, D. S. O.; C. J. Hoffnung-Goldsmid, lieutenant.

Royal Red Cross (2d class): Irene Cohen, V. A. D.; A. G. Isaac, assistant nurse; Miss G. A. Woolf.

Meritorious Service Medal: J. J. Abrahams; S. E. Bachrach; E. A. Enoch; A. Fineberg; S. Franks; S. A. Hart; Chas. Isaacs; G. Isaacs; George Isaacs; C. V. R. Jacobs; H. W. Jacobs; O. S. H. Levey; E. Levy; W. J. Liebermann; F. W. Mendel; H. D. Moses; W. F. Moss; O. B. Myers; D. B. Reuben; G. E. Simons; A. F. Soloman.

Mentioned for War Services at Home: J. Abraham; Mrs. E. Abrahams; Levi Cohen; D. C. H. d' Avigdor; Miss S. de Laredo; M. A. Dutch, M. D.; W. Frankau; H. Hirsch; E. Jacobs; Miss Levi B. Jacobs; Miss A. Jacobson; H. S. Levy; S. Levy; Mrs. M. H. Mendl; Miss A. F. Michael; Mrs. J. Moses; B. Myers; Mrs. D. Samuel; M. Van Thal.

War Office Service: H. M. Adler, lieutenant; S. M. Adler, lieutenant; J. H. N. Barnett, lieutenant; E. C. Behrens, captain; L. W. Berg; B. Cohen; E. Cohen; E. Dunkels, lieutenant; P. Goldman; J. Grossman; B. A. Isaacs; E. F. Jacob, captain; R. V. Jacob; W. G. Joseph; F. H. Kisch, captain; A. A. Lipman, lieutenant; A. Michelson, captain; A. E. Moss, lieutenant; V. A. Moss, lieutenant; S. Myer, captain; D. F. Myers, captain; O. P. Raphael, lieutenant; A. Rubens; J. M. Samuel; Miss J. Sandberg, H. T. Solomon; G. Symons; A. J. Wolff.

Chevalier of Legion of Honor: Sir A. G. Stern, lieutenant-colonel.

Officer of the Order of the British Empire: Herbert Adler, captain; Cyril Goldsmid, captain; Sidney Luck, captain; Edward Nathan, captain; Isidore Salmon, major; Eric Waley, captain.

Member of Order of the British Empire: A. Abrams, major; Herbert M. Adler, captain; H. H. Berlandina, major, M. C.; Sir H. B. Cohen, major; M. Coplans, captain, D. S. O.; L. S. Daniels, lieutenant-colonel; A. Ehrmann, major; C. J. Elkan, lieutenant-colonel, D. S. O.; C. H. S. Frankau, captain, D. S. O.; M. Gluckstein, major; J. I. Goldman, lieutenant; C. J. Goldsmid, captain; J. Jacobs, lieutenant; Miss J. Joseph, commandant at Tudor House Military Hospital; J. H. Levey, captain, D. S. O.; J. Levy, M. C.; Miss J. A. Levy; E. S. Marks, major; V. E. Mocatta, captain and brevet-major; V. C. Montagu, captain; Leonard N. G. Montefiore, captain; N. C. Myers, lieutenant; E. J. Nathan, captain; S. J. Nathan, lieutenant; E. A. Rose, major; Mrs. Vera Rubenstein; A. M. Sassoon, M. C., captain; P. W. Simonson, captain; H. J. Solomon, lieutenant-colonel, M. C.; C. Waley-Cohen, lieutenant-colonel; O. E. Warburg, captain; E. S. Woolf, major; H. P. Woolf, lieutenant-colonel; T. A. Woolf, lieutenant-commander.

Companion of Order of the British Empire: F. H. Kisch, captain, D. S. O.

Territorial Decoration: R. H. Joseph, acting lieutenant-colonel, D. S. O.; Gordon C. Kennard, major, M. C.; W. A. Oppenheim, acting major.

Commandant (class B. B.): J. Weinberg, major, M. C.

Companion of the Bath: Sir H. M. Jessel, Bart., colonel.

G. S. O. (1st grade). General Staff: F. H. Kisch, temporary lieutenant-colonel, D. S. O.

Great War Cross: Bessie Baker.

Medal for Military Merit (Greek): W. S. Cohen, lieutenant.

Mentioned (French Army Orders): Sir Philip Sassoon, captain.

Military Cross (Italian): Herbert I. Harris, lieutenant-colonel.

Order of Agricultural Merit (Belgian): M. Isaacs, lieutenant, M. C.

Order of Leopold (Belgian): Sir H. M. Jessel.

Order of the Nile (4th class): G. E. Montefiore, lieutenant.

Order of the Red Cross and St. John and Jerusalem: Mrs. Herbert Wilner.

Insignia of Companion of Order of St. Michael and St. George: Jacob Waley-Cohen, lieutenant-colonel.

Order of St. Michael and St. George (Companion): E. H. L. Beddington, major and lieutenant-colonel, D. S. O., M. C.; H. S. Seligman, lieutenant-colonel, D. S. O.; J. Waley-Cohen, lieutenant-colonel, D. S. O.

Red Cross Medal (Portuguese): A. C. Abrahams, honorary major.

Joseph Cornrich, U. S. A., was mentioned in despatches (three times). Received D. S. C. with three stars (American); French Croix de Guerre; Service Medal; Ambulance Cross.

7. PROMOTIONS

Promoted acting lieutenant-colonel: V. L. de Cordova, M. C.; T. H. Sebag-Montefiore, D. S. O., M. C.

Promoted colonel: Sir H. M. Jessel; Sir A. L. Lever.

Promoted major: E. S. Halford; C. L. Joseph; J. Nathan; A. H. E. Woolfson.

Promoted acting major: A. F. Benjamin; L. A. Benjamin; B. A. Goldstein; S. Myer.

Promoted honorary major: J. Abrahams; H. L. Q. Henriques.

Promoted captain: P. S. Abraham; H. M. Adler; A. E. Bernstein; C. B. Cohen; L. Cohen, D. S. O., M. C.; S. Duparc; W. Feldman; R. A. Frank; L. J. Goldhill; Geoffrey R. Greenberg; W. S. Gross; A. Instone; A. Jacobs; H. W. Jacobs; G. M. Lindo; A. Lion; L. L. Loewe; J. Merton; W. E. Mocatta; E. C. Moryoseph; S. Salomon; L. Solomon; R. Strump; E. M. Wolf, M. C.

Promoted honorary captain: Lord Rothschild.

Promoted acting captain: P. Benda; G. Hyman; D. S. Marcus; R. Mayer; O. E. Mocatta; H. H. Walford.

Promoted lieutenant: A. Abrahams; H. Abrahamson; H. D. Benjamin; J. A. Benjamin; J. T. Bergman; E. J. Finzi; A. Hirschberg; G. H. Isaacs; S. P. R. Jerrold-Nathan; W. L. Joel; C. H. Kisch; R. Lazarus; H. Mendes; C. R. Moses; L. Myers; K. H. Nathan; F. L. Norden; A. Samuel; H. T. A. Samuel; L. Samuels; S. M. Samuels; F. Schneider; E. C. Sebag-Montefiore; L. B. Seligman, M. C.; H. K. Stein; R. P. S. Waley.

Promoted second lieutenant: H. Abrahams; J. A. Abrahams; L. Abrahams; A. A. Bloom; S. I. Cohen; A. Heilbut; A. H. Isaacs; S. A. Isaacs; H. H. Jacobs; N. Laski; J. W. Myers; Albert Olsberg; C. F. Rapaport; M. Weinstein; R. Woolf.

Honorary chaplain (4th class): Vivian G. Simmons.

Adjutant: J. S. Stiebel.

Military control officer: G. M. Bles.

Personal Assistant to Q. M. G.: C. Waley-Cohen, lieutenant-colonel.

On the Staff: A. H. Jacobs; M. J. Jacobs.

Matron, 4th London General Hospital: Mrs. W. P. Solomon.

II

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

1* GENERAL EVENTS

MARCH 12. Melbourne: Jewish Community subscribes £10,000 to present as gift to Lieut.-General Sir John Monash.

2. APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS

BOAS, ISAAC H., Perth, sent on a world tour, by the Advisory Council of the Australian Federal Institute of Science and Industry, to visit notable laboratories of forest products, Aug., 1919.

COHEN, JOHN J., Sydney, appointed judge of the District Court, Apl., 1919.

DAVIS, ERNEST L., Sydney, re-elected chairman of Stock Exchange, Apl., 1920.

LAZARUS, JOAN, admitted to bar of Victoria, Aug. 1, 1919.

LEVY, DANIEL, Sydney, appointed chairman of committees, Legislature of New South Wales, Australia, June, 1919; elected Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Oct., 1919.

MARKS, GLADYS, appointed lecturer in modern languages at Sydney University, Mch., 1920.

MONASH, SIR JOHN, receives honorary Degree of LL. D. from Cambridge University, July 23, 1919.

MYERS, ARTHUR, M., Auckland, re-elected Member Parliament, Mch., 1920.

3. NECROLOGY

ALEXANDER, M. A., communal worker, Melbourne, aged 84, Mch., 1920.

FREEDMAN, L. E., lieutenant, Nov., 1919.

MARKS, JOSEPH, communal worker, Sydney, aged 84, Aug., 1919.

MONASH, LADY VICTORIA, wife of Sir John Monash, Melbourne, Feb. 27, 1920.

4. MILITARY HONORS AND PROMOTIONS

SIE JOHN MONASH, lieutenant-general, received Distinguished Service Medal (American); was mentioned in French Army Orders; was created grand officer of the Order of the Crown.

Distinguished Conduct Medal: L. A. Berg, M. M., New Zealand; R. Marks, Australia.

Member of the Order of the British Empire: Philip Caro, lieutenant, Australia; D. N. Isaacs, captain, M. C., New Zealand; David Isaacs, captain, New Zealand; T. H. Levy, lieutenant, New Zealand; Theodore Levy, captain.

Military Cross: Joseph Coleman, major; R. M. Isaacs, lieutenant; Harold Jacobs, lieutenant.

Officer of the Order of the British Empire: Arthur Hyman, major.

Mentioned: B. E. Myers, lieutenant-colonel, New Zealand.

III

CANADA AND WEST INDIES

1. GENERAL EVENTS

JUNE 24. Halifax: Mass-meeting adopts resolution protesting against outrages against the Jews in Poland.—AUGUST 3. Montreal: Following representations by Aldermen Jacobs and Rubenstein and Rabbis Raphael H. Melamed and Hirsch Cohen, provision is inserted in Early Closing Law permitting all stores to remain open till 11 o'clock on Saturday evening and on evenings preceding all Jewish festivals.—OCTOBER 5. Winnipeg (Man.): Old Folks' Home for Jews opened.—6. Montreal: Canadian Jewish Congress presents memorandum to Parliament through S. W. Jacobs, K. C., M. P., transmitting documents on the situation of the Jews in Eastern Europe, and requesting that special facilities be granted them to immigrate to Canada.—24. Hamilton, Ont.: Rabbi Julius Berger, on behalf of Jews, presents address to the Prince of Wales.—NOVEMBER 7. Montreal: Prince of Wales is presented with tablet of gold containing ten commandments, at gathering at Baron de Hirsch Institute.—14. Kingston (Ont.): Young Men's Hebrew Association organized.—24. Montreal: Day observed by Jews in memory of the pogrom victims in the Ukraine. Thirty thousand parade.—DECEMBER 9. Brandon: Mass-meeting protests against anti-Jewish excesses in the Ukraine.—9. Winnipeg: Six thousand Jews, representing thirty organizations, participate in demonstration against mistreatment of Jews in the Ukraine. Procession followed by protest meeting.—9. Toronto: Mass-meeting protests

against maltreatment of Jews in the Ukraine.—Ottawa: Mass-meeting adopts resolution protesting against the brutal atrocities practised on the Jews of the Ukraine.—FEBRUARY 20. Winnipeg: Jewish Orphanage and Children's Aid Society established.—MARCH 26. Calgary: Jewish Mothers' Alliance organized.—Winnipeg: *Jewish Guardian* published.—APRIL 5. Montreal: Chevra Kadisha Synagogue destroyed by fire.—9. Toronto: Municipal Corporation forbids posters in any language other than English. Jews speaking Yiddish prepare to carry matter to courts if resolution is not rescinded.—29. Halifax: Mass-meeting adopts resolution expressing great joy of Halifax Jewry that the Supreme Council of San Remo had accorded mandate over Palestine to Great Britain.—MAY 4. Montreal: Popular rejoicing over decision of Powers at San Remo to grant mandate over Palestine to Great Britain and to include Balfour Declaration in terms of the treaty with Turkey.—14. Hamilton, Ont.: Popular rejoicing over decision of Powers at San Remo.—19. Ottawa: Parade participated in by over two thousand Jews, and thanksgiving services at Rideau Street Synagogue, in recognition of the decision of Powers at San Remo.

2. APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS

ABRAHAMSON, SIMON, Winnipeg, appointed lecturer at the Law School of the University of Manitoba, Oct., 1919.

BERCOVITCH, PETER, Montreal, re-elected to represent St. Louis Ward in the Provincial Parliament, June, 1919.

DA COSTA, ALTAMONT, Kingston, Jamaica, appointed member of the Order of the British Empire, July, 10, 1919.

DE SOLA, CLARENCE I., Montreal, created chevalier of the Belgian Order of Leopold, Sept., 1919.

DE SOLA, MRS. CLARENCE I., Montreal, receives Belgian Order of Queen Elisabeth, Oct., 1919.

GORDON, NATHAN, Montreal, appointed public prosecutor, July, 1919.

SIMON, GEORGE, re-elected mayor, Alexandria (Ont.), Jan., 1920.

3. MILITARY HONORS AND PROMOTIONS

Mentioned in despatches: L. L. Silvera, (British West Indies).

Military Cross: O. F. Moses, M. M. Lieutenant; V. R. Ullman, Lieutenant.

Military Medal: J. Feldman; Abraham Gordon.

Bar to Military Medal: R. W. Baum, M. M.; Moss Fleisig.

Promoted acting colonel: M. A. Wolff, Manitoba.

Promoted major: E. V. Benjamin, M. C.

Promoted captain: V. R. Ullman.

Promoted lieutenant: L. de Cordova (British West Indies); L. I. Melhado (British West Indies).

4. NECROLOGY

BLITZ, MOSES G., rabbi, Montreal, aged 62, Apl. 13, 1920.

COHEN, E. ARAKIE, lawyer, author, and communal worker, Winnipeg, aged 42, July, 1919.

DE SOLA, CLARENCE I., communal worker, former Belgian Consul, leader of Canadian Zionists, Montreal, at Boston, Mass., May 10, 1920.

DENENBERG, MOSES, communal worker, Montreal, aged 60, July, 1919.

HELLER, L., rabbi, Montreal, aged 70, July, 1919.

PASS, C. A. DE, lieutenant, Nov., 1918.

SCHAINWALD, CHAS. L., communal worker, Montreal, Nov., 1919.

SOLOMON, LOUIS B., lieutenant, Apl. 12, 1918.

VALENTINE, M., lieutenant, Nov., 1918.

IV

EGYPT, INDIA, AND ADEN

1. GENERAL EVENTS

JULY 18. Karachi (India): Mass-meeting of the Bene-Israel community adopts resolutions of loyalty to the empire and sympathy with Zionism at the dedication of the Syndicate building which provides cheap and healthy dwelling-places for the poor Jews, by Abraham Reuben, its founder.—SEPTEMBER 8. Cairo: Pro-Palestina sends commission to Jerusalem to survey Palestine preliminary to undertaking practical work in that country.—DECEMBER 12. Calcutta: Jewish children debarred from European schools, which admit fifteen per cent non-European children under the regulations code. This percentage includes all Jews (whether born in Europe or India), Parsees, Native Christians, and others. Double fees also demanded.—JANUARY 9. Alexandria: Committee styled Pro-Palestina formed for advancement of Palestinian affairs.—23. Alexandria: New term of communal schools opens with large number of new pupils, due to closing of the *Alliance* schools and arrival of many immigrants from Palestine and Syria.—Bombay: 50,000 rupees subscribed for erection of a statue to Edwin S. Montagu on the "Gateway of India."—MARCH 19. Alexandria: Jewish quarter suffers in disturbances which bear mark of a prearranged rebellion.—APRIL 16. Jewish *Kehillah* of Egypt decides on establishment of a democratic voting system and on the introduction of Hebrew in all its official documents and communications.—MAY 10. Cairo: Lord Allenby receives a delegation of Egyptian Jews headed by Cattaoni Pasha, who present him with a resolution of thanks for the British initiative in creating a Jewish homeland.

2. APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS

MESSA, BANIN MENAHEM, Aden, appointed officer of the Order of the British Empire, Jan., 1920.

NATHAN, ROBERT, created knight commander of the Star of India, Jan., 1920.

PICCIOTTO, JOSEPH DE, Alexandria, receives from Sultan title of Bey, Jan., 1920.

3. MILITARY HONORS AND PROMOTIONS

Distinguished Service Order: A. Aaronsohn, lieutenant, Palestine.

Military Service Medal: S. Levanthal.

Despatches: J. Abraham.

Order of the British Empire: E. Ezra, lieutenant.

Promoted captain: Nathan Elijah; E. Ezra; Moses Solomon.

4. NECROLOGY

GUAH, REGINA, principal of Jewish Girls' School, and lecturer at Calcutta University, aged 26, Aug. 19, 1919.

MOSSERI, VITA BEY, communal worker, Cairo, Feb. 22, 1920.

V

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

1. GENERAL EVENTS

JULY 4. South African School of Mines and Technology establishes chair for teaching of Hebrew.—AUGUST 8. Johannesburg: Third annual Congress of the South African Jewish Board of Deputies adopts resolution protesting against introduction of the registration system for all aliens in South Africa, inasmuch as such a system would be a violation of the rights of a large number of Jews.—17. Johannesburg: Mourning service and protest meeting for Jewish victims of pogroms.—SEPTEMBER 5. Claremont (suburb of Cape Town): Foundation stone of new synagogue laid.—OCTOBER 24. Cape Town: Cape Jewish Ministers' Association formed, to look after spiritual needs of the Hebrew congregations throughout the province.—NOVEMBER 12. Johannesburg: Demonstration at celebration of the British Government's Declaration; General Smuts, in address, refers to the outbreak of anti-Jewish persecutions in Eastern Europe, and favors a Jewish State.—APRIL. Volksrust: Meeting of local Jewry to celebrate conferment of mandate for Palestine on Great Britain. Resolutions of gratitude adopted.—Oudsthoorn: Mass-meeting adopts resolution of gratitude to the British Government for the mandate over Palestine.

2. APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS

ALEXANDER, MORRIS, M. L. A., Cape Town, appointed King's Counsel, Sept., 1919; re-elected member of Parliament, Apl., 1920.

BENJAMIN, LOUIS EDMUND, K. C., LL. B., appointed judge of Supreme Court of the Cape Province, Mch., 1920.

COHEN, MAURICE, Johannesburg, elected member of Town Council, July, 1919.

GREEN, M. J. Johannesburg, elected member of Town Council, Dec., 1919.

RICHARDSON, LEWIS, Port Elizabeth, named in King's Birthday Honor List, July, 1919.

ROTENBERG, SAMUEL, Johannesburg, appointed member of Order of the British Empire, July, 1919.

WARTSKI, JULIUS, Newcastle, elected member of the Town Council, Oct., 1919.

WEINTHAL, LEO, appointed officer of Order of the British Empire, June, 1919.

3. MILITARY HONORS

Promoted acting captain: D. H. Elias, lieutenant.

Belgian Military Medal: S. Lewenberg.

Belgian Military Decoration (2d class): C. J. Joseph.

Distinguished Service Order and Medical Corps: Lionel Cohen, captain.

Distinguished Service Order: Adolphus Noah Richardson, M. C., major.

Companion of the Order of the British Empire: Lewis Richardson, Port Elizabeth.

4. NECROLOGY

LANGERMANN, MAX, communal worker, member of Town Council, Johannesburg, Aug., 1919.

LAZARUS, CYRIL, lieutenant, Cape Town, aged 22, May 27, 1918.

LEVYNO, L. A., former mayor of Belford and Somerset East, United States Civil War veteran, at Somerset East, Cape Colony, aged 92, July, 1919.

LEWIS, ISAAC, communal worker, Kimberley, aged 85, May, 1920.

MARKS, SAMUEL, senator and financier, Johannesburg, Feb. 18, 1920.

SABER, ARNOLD, honorary secretary of the Navy League, Kimberley, Nov., 1919.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

1. GENERAL EVENTS

JUNE 6. Prague: Professor Engel, of the University of Prague, reports existence of economic boycott against the Jews. Many threatened with ruin by the prohibition of the importing of raw materials and the exporting of industrial products and by inadequate distribution of necessary articles manufactured by the State. Jewish officials are dismissed, and Jews are systematically expelled from prominent business positions by being deprived of various licenses; Jewish workmen are prevented from carrying on their trade because of lack of proper proportion of raw materials. Jewish merchants, who, for the past few weeks, closed their shops on account of threatened pogroms, are forbidden to re-open them. Economic damage is estimated at six milliard crowns (nominally about \$200,000,000).—16. Seventy-six Jews are elected to municipal councils in various towns.—JULY 4. Eighty to ninety per cent of votes cast by Jews at municipal elections are for the Nationalists.—25. Karolinenthal (suburb of Prague): Anti-Jewish demonstration, in which Jew and wife are maltreated.—Pilsen: Similar anti-Jewish demonstration.—26-28. Prague: Zionist Conference, attended by twenty-eight delegates, agrees to new statute granting the Zionists of the provinces a certain autonomy. Conference protests against massacres of Jews, and declares it the duty of every Zionist to participate in the political life of the Czecho-Slovak republic only in a Jewish national sense.—AUGUST 3. M. Srobar, Minister for Slovakia, at meeting attended by Government representatives and delegates of Slovakia, denies that discrimination against Jews exists there. *Zidovake Zpravy* (Prague), Jewish organ, stamps statement of Minister Srobar as untruthful.—19. Pressburg: First Conference of Zionists in new Slovakia State decides to establish a Central Bureau and a Jewish School Committee.—SEPTEMBER 19. Slovakia: Authorities forbid Jews to declare on census form that they are of Jewish nationality; Jews are therefore obliged to style themselves either as Germans or Czechs. Jewish National Council protests against procedure, and points out that it is a violation of the terms of the Peace Treaty.—OCTOBER 3. Moravia: Formation of secret organization named "Blue Star," with object of bringing about anti-Jewish massacres on an extensive scale. Government orders police authorities to suppress the movement and prosecute the agitators.—24. Ludenburg (Moravia): Riot takes place; many Jews are killed and wounded.—NOVEMBER 7. Pressburg: Rabbis and presidents of Orthodox communities meet for purpose of creating an organization to defend the interests of the Orthodox Jews.—15. Kaschau: At assembly of Deputies for

Slovakia, Mr. Srobar, Slovakian Minister, exhorts Jews to seek closest amity with the Slovakian people in order to end the mutual distrust.—21. Pressburg: Large number of alien Jews ordered to leave.—Bartfeld: Police order expulsion of fifty-five Jewish families as aliens; expulsion orders withdrawn upon proof that families were old settlers.—DECEMBER 1. Minister of Interior issues order that all persons in Czech territory, who had been forced to leave Kamenetz-Podolsk (Ukraine) at outbreak of the war and who had not acquired rights in Czecho-Slovakia, must leave.—12. Prague: Order issued by Government concerning the repatriation of the fugitives from Galicia, Poland, and Bukowina, who have not become Czecho-Slovakian citizens, exempts: 1) minors, orphans, and idiots; 2) students at the lyceums, university, etc., whose presence is not regarded as objectionable; 3) persons in bad health, who may stay until they are able to travel; 4) tradespeople, who may be given one to two months to liquidate their business under certain conditions; 5) persons whose appeals are recommended for favorable consideration by the consulate of the Polish Republic.—Teplitz-Schoenau: Death of Adolph Kurrein, chief rabbi.—JANUARY 2. Uzhorod: Jewish leaders present memorial on behalf of Carpathian Jews to the premier of Czecho-Slovakia. They demand autonomy for the Jewish religious institutions, abolition of all anti-Semitic restrictions, and adequate Jewish representations in the local councils.—16. Prague: General Hennoque, French commandant of the Czech troops in a Carpathian district of Slovakia, dismissed from his post on account of anti-Semitic attitude.—23. Prague: During session of the City Council, Dr. Singer protests against the boycott of Jews in various parts of Czecho-Slovakia, characterizing the movement as a violation of the minority clauses of the Peace Treaty. Anti-Jewish members retort that no treaty can compel Christians to buy from Jews.—FEBRUARY 6. Government permits all Jewish pupils to refrain from writing and drawing lessons on Saturdays and Jewish festivals.—MARCH 2. Prague: Parliament approves the Constitution Bill containing provision for formal recognition of Jewish nationality and according to Jews all the rights secured for the minorities by the Peace Treaty.—12. Prague: Convention of Federation of Jewish Women of Czecho-Slovakia.—APRIL 2. Jewish National Council subscribes 100,000 kronen to erect a Jewish Students' Home in honor of President Masaryk's seventieth birthday.—9. Prague: At meeting of Jewish National Council, Dr. Goldstein reports on an audience given by Dr. Franke, concerning question of Jewish railway employees, some of whom were from Bosnia-Herzegovina and the Silesian district of Teschen; although Czecho-Slovakian subjects, they were denied employment.—16. Bedna-Moravska: Authorities order all Jews to leave the townlet, which is on the

Polish frontier. No response to appeal of Jewish deputies. Polish Government requests its representative at Prague to make representation to Czecho-Slovakian Government.—30. Civil administration of the Carpathian provinces issues order prohibiting the appointment of Jews as civil servants; single Jew, now in civil service, dismissed.—MAY 21. Jewish party secures 80,000 votes at the Parliamentary elections but fails to elect any deputies.

2. APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS

FELDMANN, ARTHUR, elected to Municipal Council, Brünn, Mch., 1920.

GROSSMAN, JULIUS, rabbi, appointed magistrate, Jan., 1920.

SINGER, MAX, elected to Municipal Council, Brünn, Mch., 1920.

FRANCE AND DEPENDENCIES

1. GENERAL EVENTS

JUNE 1. Paris: Meeting of representatives of Jewish organizations, under the auspices of the Alliance Israélite Universelle, adopts resolution protesting against acts of violence committed against the Jewish population of Eastern Europe, and praying that the Allied and Associated Powers institute an investigation on the spot to ascertain the exact facts and to fix responsibility for all excesses.—9. Paris: Jewish delegations from the United States, Great Britain, and Italy submit to the Peace Conference, proposals for the protection of minorities in Bulgaria, Poland, Roumania, and Russia, and for the indemnification of victims of pogroms and their kin.—12. Society of "Friends of the Holy Land" organized, with Cardinal Mercier and Joseph Reinach as presidents, to oppose any public or secret constitution for the creation of a denominational state in Palestine, and to labor for the continued maintenance of that country as an integral portion of Syria.—23. M. Millerand, commissioner-general for Alsace-Lorraine, announces that, as respects the legal status of religious organizations, the *status quo* existing before the war will be maintained until the French Parliament, completed by the inclusion of representatives of these provinces, takes action.—27. Algiers: Meeting, attended by representatives of governor and prefect, the rector of the university, representatives of the faculty, the mayor of Algiers, and delegates of the students, decides that henceforth absolute equality between French students shall be the principle of admission to membership of the Students' Association, and that no religious differences be recognized.—Algiers: Jews demand right to vote for the Commercial Tribunals from which the majority of them are excluded, and a revision of the decree relative to

adjudications of domain lands in which only French persons of European origin are allowed to take part.—Alfred Lévy, grand rabbin of France, resigns on account of ill health.—30. Paris: Israel Lévi elected grand rabbin of the Central Consistory of the Jews of France and Algeria, to succeed Alfred Lévy, retired.

JULY 2. Paris: Delegation representing the Alliance Israélite Universelle and the Board of Deputies of British Jews waits upon M. Ignace J. Paderewski, Premier of Poland, and expresses to him the horror with which the reports of anti-Jewish excesses in Poland have been received in the civilized world. M. Paderewski assures delegation that the Polish Government will guarantee equality to all races and creeds and that it is taking steps to safeguard the security of the entire population.—5. Paris: *L'Humanité*, in an article on the pogroms, declares the real culprits are the Nationalists, who have recourse to the very lowest methods in order to retain power, and that anti-Semitism is flourishing in Poland thanks to M. Dmowski and his friends who govern in his name.—8. *Le Temps* publishes appeal on behalf of the Jewish minorities in Eastern Europe, signed by leading Frenchmen, including Anatole France, Albert Thomas, Gustave Hervé, Gabriel Scailles, and Abbé Viollet, and reply of Stephen Pichon, Minister for Foreign Affairs, who states that the French Government has made every effort to facilitate a thorough examination of Jewish question and to insure that conditions of absolute equality should be granted Jews in the new and enlarged States.—11. Paris: Petition praying for a homeland for Jews in Palestine, formulated by the Zionist Organization, containing names of 77,039 signatories, of whom 42,000 were from London, is presented to the Peace Conference by the representative of the Joint Foreign Committee.—18. Paris: In course of debate in the Chamber, M. de Monzie accuses Stephen Pichon, Minister for Foreign Affairs, of inactivity in promoting the realization of the pledge made by France to support the Balfour declaration, and criticizes the representative appointed by the Government on the commission charged with the organization of a Jewish home in Palestine.—23. Paris: Funeral of Sergeant Mannheim, an American soldier, murdered in Berlin.—25. Henri Deutsch de la Meurthe gives two million francs (nominally \$400,000) to the Aero Club of France for organization of air races.—30. Leo Motzkin, Secretary of Committee of Jewish Delegations to the Peace Conference, Paris, reports, in cable to Louis Marshall, that pogroms have occurred in June at Kamenetz-Podolsk, Kitaigorod, Ourinine, and other places in the Ukraine.—31. French Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of War issue bulletin devoted to setting out the documents before the Peace Conference relative to Jewish questions on emancipation, national rights, and Zionism.—A group of deputies, representative of all parties in Parliament,

addresses communication to M. Pichon, Minister for Foreign Affairs, expressing the great importance and value of a direct manifestation, by the Government of France, of the constant interest and sympathy with the Jewish populations who are being subjected to persecution in the countries of Eastern Europe. In his reply, M. Pichon outlines activity of the Government on behalf of the Jews at the Peace Conference.

AUGUST 15. Paris: League for the Defence of the Rights of Men and Citizens decides to send its general secretary, Henri Guernut, to make inquiry on the spot into reports of anti-Jewish excesses in Poland.—29. Paris: Baron Edmond de Rothschild informs Académie des Beaux Arts that he has purchased a residence in London to be placed at its disposal for the accommodation of artists and persons engaged in literary and scientific work. (*See also*: Year Book 5680, page 243.)

SEPTEMBER 12. Paris: Committee of Jewish Delegations decides to remain in existence until the Peace Conference concludes its labors, when it will be replaced by a permanent body, *Wa'ad ha-Arazot* (Council of the Countries), to consist of representatives from various countries and elected by Jewish congresses or central bodies of autonomous communities.—18. Paris: Meeting, under auspices of the League of Rights of Men, adopts resolution suggesting that the Allied Governments maintain intact the stipulations of the Treaty of St. Germain, and demand that the Roumanian people resist the suggestions of an anti-Semitic oligarchy, and, in accordance with the democracies of the Entente, place the rights of the Jews in Roumania, as those of other minorities, under the guarantee and control of the League of Nations.

OCTOBER 26. St. Germain: Signing of treaty between Allied and Associated Powers and Austria containing clauses guaranteeing the rights of racial, linguistic, and religious minorities in Austria, Czecho-Slovakia, Poland, Roumania, and Jugo-Slavia. Roumanian representatives do not sign the treaty.

NOVEMBER 1. Paris: Collegiate Zionist Society founded.—7. Paris: Committee of the Jewish delegations at the Peace Conference resolves to convoke an international Jewish conference to discuss the best methods of helping the Jews of Eastern Europe.

DECEMBER 21. Paris: *Le Temps*, in article headed "Le Bolchevisme et les Soviets: Qui sont les Chefs?" (Bolshevism and the Soviets: Who are the Leaders?), gives list of names of the leaders of the Soviet régime in Russia, and shows that the majority belong to the Russian nobility or to the lower middle classes.—26. Paris: First number of *La Tribune Juive*, weekly, issued by Reuben Blank and M. L. Goldstein, as the organ of the Russian Jews in France.

JANUARY 2. Committee of the Jewish Delegations makes representations to Peace Conference against expulsion of large number

of Jews from Jugo-Slavia who lived in these regions for many years. This measure is a breach of the Peace Treaty, Article 3 of which guarantees that all persons living at date of Peace Treaty in territory of Jugo-Slavia are to enjoy full citizenship.—23. Paris: *Pour la Russie* states: The Russian paper *Svobodnaia Ryetch*, organ of the Cadet party (constitutional Democrats), now appearing in the territory occupied by Denikin, is publishing anti-Jewish articles.

FEBRUARY 6. The Alliance Israélite Universelle issues report on its activities in connection with the Peace Conference.—27. Paris: League of the Rights of Men presents petition to the Government protesting against the reported decision of the Austrian Government to expel from Vienna the forty thousand Galician Jews who are refugees there.—Paris: League of Rights of Men hold public meeting to protest against pogroms in Eastern Europe.—Paris: Appearance of first number of *Réveil Israélite* (The Jewish Awakening), a monthly publication, devoted to the stimulation of Jewish religious life.

MARCH 12. Paris: *Yevreiskaya Khronika* (Jewish Chronicle), Russian weekly, appears.—Paris: Meeting of the Sorbonne in honor of foundation of the League of Nations. Israel Lévi, grand rabbin of France, expresses hope that the foundation of such a League has raised in all minds a belief it was destined to prevent return of war and its horrors.—13. Alliance Israélite Universelle votes two hundred thousand francs for the benefit of the twenty thousand Jewish orphans in Eastern Galicia.—19. Paris: Daily arrival of Jews from Eastern European countries results in renewal of anti-Semitism. Press campaign led by *L'Intransigéant* and *L'Action Française*. The fugitives are accused of being a menace to the health of the population, of depleting the already restricted food supply, and of being responsible for the introduction of revolutionary sentiments. Democratic papers protest against this campaign. Gustave Hervé, in *La Victoire*, declares that to excite public opinion against these "poor Pariahs" is unworthy of the France of the Marne and of Verdun.

APRIL 2. Paris: Consistory of Paris decides that only citizens of France are qualified to participate in its affairs.—9. Paris: Mme. Henri Deutsch de la Meurthe, in memory of late husband, gives 130,000 francs for distribution among poor of Paris and the Department of the Seine, and large donations to Jewish religious and charitable institutions.—16. The *Bureau Juif de Presse* publishes interview with Cardinal Dubois, archbishop of Rouen, on return home from Syria and Palestine. The cardinal was entrusted with a memorandum from the Christian Syrians and Arabs against Jewish immigration into Palestine, protesting against the proposal that Palestine become a national home for the Jews.—30. Paris: Alliance Israélite Universelle allots 120,000

francs for purchase of clothing and boots for survivors of pogroms in Poland and Western Galicia.—Algeria: Mr. Attall, editor of the Jewish paper *La Verité*, submits to governor-general a memorandum demanding the abolition of the political and economic restrictions affecting the native Jews.—Paris: For past few weeks Ministry of Interior has been expelling all immigrants whose passports are not duly viséd by the French Consul of the country of their origin. A report of a police agent is sufficient to cause the expulsion of old residents. Chief rabbi forms a committee for protection of Jewish immigrants.—Tunis: San Remo decision celebrated by ball attended by Bey of Tunis and French governor-general.

MAY 1. Paris: No Jewish immigrants figure among persons arrested in Labor Day disorders. Only one Jew arrested, Boris Souvarine, a journalist.—28. Paris: Alliance Israélite Universelle contributes 20,000 francs to Orphan Fund for East Galicia, for establishment of Jewish schools.—Paris: Following representations by the League of Rights of Man respecting the expulsions of aliens, Ministry of Interior rules that expulsions must be preceded by an inquiry.—Jewish Aid Committee transmits memorandum to the Ministry classifying the Jewish immigrants into three groups, viz.: transmigrants to England or America; men from fifteen to thirty-five years of age who have for the most part served in the Russian, Polish and Roumanian armies and now wish to stay in France; those who have parents or relatives here. The Aid Committee has already taken steps to help the immigrants. They are taken on arrival to a huge hotel where they get a midday meal and can rest; a night shelter, with an evening and morning meal and baths, is also provided; all sick immigrants are taken to the Rothschild Hospital; immediate assistance in money or in kind is given those in need; a bureau finds employment for applicants. In order to relieve the congestion in Paris, the Committee suggests relations with the Ministry of Reconstruction for the employment of artisans, who should live in spacious camp quarters, the Committee bearing part of the cost, and that the stream of immigration should be diverted to Marseilles, Lyons, Bordeaux, Lille, Strasbourg, Colmar, etc. The Committee protests against the identification of Jews with Bolsheviks; the immigrants speak only Yiddish, and have suffered too much to concern themselves with politics. In conclusion, the Committee demands the suppression of all expulsions for a period of twenty-five days.

2. APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS

BERGSON, HENRI L., member of the Institute of France, receives doctor's degree, *honoris causa*, from Cambridge University, England, May 21, 1920.

BERNARD, LEON, elected professor of hygiene at the University of Paris, June, 1919.

BERNSTEIN, HENRI, created chevalier of the Legion of Honor, Aug., 1919.

BLUM, LEON, Paris, elected Master of Petitions in the Council of State, Nov., 1919.

BOKANOWSKI, ———, Paris, re-elected member of Chamber of Deputies, Nov., 1919.

BRUNSCHVIG, LÉON, professor of philosophy at the Sorbonne. Paris, elected member of the Institute of France (Academy of Moral and Political Sciences), Jan., 1920.

CAHEN, GEORGES, appointed director of Homes for Working Men and Agriculturists at the Ministry of Labor, Apl., 1920.

CAHEN, LUCIEN, appointed chevalier of the Legion of Honor (seven times cited).

CRÉMIEUX, EUGENE, Paris, elected member of the Council of the Paris Bar, July, 1919.

DALSÈME, ———, Meudon, elected mayor, Dec., 1919.

DELAHACHE, ABON, Strassburg, appointed chevalier of the Legion of Honor, July 1919.

DENNERY, ———, Paris, elected mayor of 3d arrondissement, Dec., 1919.

DREYFUS, ———, Paris, appointed advocate-general at the Court of Appeals, June, 1919.

DREYFUS, ALFRED, lieutenant-colonel, appointed officer of the Order of the Legion of Honor, July, 1919.

DREYFUS, GUSTAVE, Dombasle-sur-Meurthe, elected deputy mayor, Dec., 1919.

DREYFUS, L. LOUIS, consul-general for Roumania in Paris, created grand officer of the Order of the Roumanian Star, July, 1919; created officer of the Legion of Honor, Oct., 1919.

ERLICH, ———, Paris, elected member of Chamber of Deputies, Nov., 1919; elected secretary of the Chamber of Deputies, Jan., 1920.

FRANCK, ALPHONSE, appointed officer of the Legion of Honor, Aug., 1919.

FREUND-DESCHAMPS, ———, Lisle-en Rigault, elected mayor, Dec., 1919.

FRIBOURG, ANDRÉ, elected member of the Chamber of Deputies, Nov., 1919.

FROIS, ———, Bayonne, elected deputy mayor, Dec., 1919.

GLOTZ, I., appointed chevalier of the Legion of Honor, Aug., 1919.

GRUMBACH, ———, general, appointed to the command of the infantry of the 7th Division, Apl., 1920

HANNAU, MAX, Metz, appointed chevalier of the Legion of Honor, July, 1919.

HENDLE, M., appointed member of Special Commission to deal with reparations for damage done to civil and religious edifices in France by acts of war, Aug., 1919.

HENRY, ———, appointed director of engineering of the 14th Corps at Lyons, Dec., 1919.

HUTIN, MARCEL (HIESCH), promoted officer of the Legion of Honor, Apl., 1920.

IGNACE, EDOUARD, Paris, re-elected to Chamber of Deputies and re-appointed Under-Secretary of State for Military Justice, Nov., 1919.

ISAAC, ———, appointed Minister of Commerce, Jan., 1920.

ISRAEL, ALEXANDRE, Aube, elected member of Chamber of Deputies, Nov., 1919.

KLOTZ, L. L., Somme, re-elected to Chamber of Deputies and re-appointed Minister of Finance, Nov., 1919.

LÉON, ———, appointed chevalier of the Legion of Honor, Aug., 1919.

LÉVI, ISRAEL, appointed member of Special Commission to deal with reparations for damage done to civil and religious edifices in France by acts of war, Aug., 1919.

LÉVI, SYLVAIN, Paris, commissioned by Minister of Public Instruction to organize department of Oriental Languages in the reconstituted French University of Strassbourg, Mch., 1920.

LÉVY, ———, Marseilles, elected deputy mayor, Dec., 1919.

LÉVY, EMANUEL, Lyons, elected deputy mayor, Dec., 1919.

LÉVY, GEORGES, Rhone, elected member of Chamber of Deputies, Nov., 1919.

LÉVY, HENRI, Strasbourg, elected deputy mayor, Dec., 1919.

LÉVY, MOISE, Gray, elected mayor, Dec., 1919.

LÉVY, RAPHAEL GEORGES, elected foreign member of the Royal Academy of Belgium, Dec., 1919; elected member of the Senate, Feb., 1920.

LÉVY-ALPHANDÉBY, Chaumont, re-elected mayor, Dec., 1919.

LÉVY-BRUHL, LUCIEN, professor of philosophy at the University of Paris, appointed Harvard Exchange Professor, Nov., 1919.

LÉVY-LIER, EMILE, Courdemange, elected mayor, Dec., 1919.

LÉVY-STRAUSS, ———, Paris, elected deputy mayor of 2d arrondissement, Dec., 1919.

LIPPMANN, ———, Paris, appointed grand officer of the Legion of Honor, Aug., 1919.

LISBONNE, ———, Sidi-bel-Abbes, elected mayor, Dec., 1919.

MANDEL, ———, Soulac, elected mayor, Dec., 1919.

MANDEL, GEORGES, Gironde, elected member of Chamber of Deputies, Nov., 1919.

MANTOUX, PAUL, official interpreter at the Peace Conference, designated as one of the representatives of France in the Secretariat of the League of Nations, June, 1919.

MAYER, ———, appointed chevalier of the Legion of Honor, Dec., 1919.

MAYER, ———, general, appointed to command of the military subdivision of Brest, Apl., 1920.

MEYER, LEON, Havre, elected mayor, Dec., 1919.

NORDMANN, CHARLES, appointed astronomer of the Observatory of Paris, Apl., 1920; appointed member of the Research Commission of the Ministry of War and an officer of the Legion of Honor, Apl., 1920.

NOUNEZ, ———, Saint-Barthelemy, elected mayor, Dec., 1919.

PERQUEL, LUCIEN, Montmorency, elected mayor, Dec., 1919.

POLLAKOFF, JACQUES DE, created commander of the Order of the Legion of Honor, Aug., 1919.

REINACH, JOSEPH, Digne, elected mayor, Dec., 1919.

ROSENTHAL, ———, legal adviser to the Roumanian Delegation at the Peace Conference, created officer of the Legion of Honor, June, 1919.

ROTHSCHILD, ———, Rosieres-aux-Salines, elected deputy mayor, Dec., 1919.

ROTHSCHILD, BARON EDMOND DE, appointed member of the Council of National Museums, Dec., 1919.

ROTESCHILD, MAURICE DE, Hautes Pyrenees, elected member of Chamber of Deputies, Nov., 1919.

ROTHSCHILD, ROBERT DE, appointed chevalier of the Legion of Honor, Aug., 1919.

SAINT-PAUL, M^{lle}. GEORGETTE, appointed chevalier of the Legion of Honor, Aug., 1919.

SAUPHAR, LUCIEN, Paris, elected mayor of 9th arrondissement, Dec., 1919.

SCHRAMECK, ———, elected member of Senate, Feb., 1920.

SCHWOB, EMILE, Héricourt, re-elected mayor, Dec., 1919.

SCHWOB, LEON, Belfort, elected mayor, Dec., 1919.

SIMONIN, CAMILLE, Bas Rhin, elected member of Chamber of Deputies, Nov., 1919; re-elected mayor of Schirmeck (Alsace), Dec., 1919.

STRAUSS, PAUL, re-elected member of Senate, Feb., 1920.

TORDJMAN, MAKLOUF DE JACOB, Palikao (Algeria), elected deputy mayor, Dec., 1919.

UHRY, ———, Oise, elected member of Chamber of Deputies, Nov., 1919; elected mayor of Creil, Dec., 1919.

ULMANN, ———, Montbeliard, elected mayor, Dec., 1919.

VIEL, ———, Paris, elected deputy mayor of 10th arrondissement, Dec., 1919.

WEILLER, LAZARE, elected member of Senate, Feb., 1920.

WIDAL, FERNAND, Paris, elected member of the Academy of Sciences, July, 1919.

WILLARD, CHARLES, Luneville, elected deputy mayor, Dec., 1919.

3. NECROLOGY

BERNHEIM, GASPARD H., lieutenant, chevalier of the Legion of Honor, bearer of Croix de Guerre, at Strasbourg.

BERR, CHARLES, first honorary president of Court of Appeals, Paris, Dec., 1919.

EIZARRAT, ISAAC, chief rabbi, Laraiche, aged 65, July 9, 1919.

LÉVY, ALFRED, chief rabbi of France, chevalier of the Legion of Honor, Pau, aged 79, July 23, 1919.

MEURTHE, HENRI DEUTSCH DE LA, commander of the Legion of Honor, pioneer and patron of aviation in France, Paris, Nov. 23, 1919.

ROSENTHAL, SAMUEL, professor of Greek and Latin at the Jesuit University, Paris, aged 83, Apl., 1920.

VALENSI, GABRIEL, former interpreter to the French consulate-general at Tunis, aged 104, July, 1919.

GERMANY

1. GENERAL EVENTS

MAY 26-29. Berlin: Extraordinary Congress of Zionists adopts resolution urging immediate preparations for a regular and expedited immigration to Palestine and demanding the nationalization of land in town and country; the hereditary lease of the land to immigrants who are ready to cultivate it by themselves; the nationalization of the means of communication, harbors, forests, gas, water, and the natural resources; collective labor-agreements by legislation (social insurance, minimum wage, etc.); the control of private industry by the Jewish community, etc.

JUNE 6. Munich: Anti-Jewish movement of considerable magnitude. The Workmen's Council and the Government issue warnings against the agitation, and threaten to punish the offenders. Berlin: Committee formed with object of erecting a memorial to Heinrich Heine.—27. Berlin: Interpellation being prepared asking Government to explain the motives that prompted the authorities to expel Polish Jews to pogrom-stricken districts.

JULY 4. Berlin: Meeting of the Poale-Zion adopts resolution condemning pogroms in Poland and elsewhere.—11. *Daily Telegraph* (London), in article on revival of militarism in Germany, says: "Officers' societies, closely connected with the National Party, are continually fighting, and apparently defeating, Noske's efforts to make his army a Republican instrument. One of the points of the anti-Semitic agitation is to keep all 'Jews, half-Jews, and pro-Jews' out of the army, and recruits are asked to insist on this before joining."—Berlin: A manifesto signed by the leading Majority Socialists, including Ministers Müller and Wissel,

describes the anti-Jewish agitators as "monarchical wire-pullers who stand in the background and supply the pogrom with money, with both hands, wish to cover the revolution with shame at home as well as abroad, and resurrect on the ruins of a degraded republic the old monarchical régime."—31. National Constitutional Assembly adopts constitution including provisions for religious liberty, guaranteeing freedom of conscience and the enjoyment of civil and political rights, including admissibility to public office, regardless of faith; declaring unlawful any inquisition into the religious affiliation of individuals except for census purposes, compulsory participation in religious exercises, the requirement of a religious oath, or the recognition of any state church; assuring freedom of organization of religious organizations; abolishing state grants to such bodies; guaranteeing inviolability of property of such bodies required for purposes of worship, teaching, or the administration of charity; recognizing Sunday as a "day of rest and spiritual elevation."—*Volk und Land*, Zionist periodical, established.

AUGUST 1. Steps taken for convening a Jewish Congress by the Zionist Organization, assisted by the Central Union of Germans of the Jewish faith, the latter pledging itself to vote at the Congress for a Palestine pogrom.—12. Bamberg (Bavaria): Diet awards twelve thousand marks for the relief of the widow and two children of Premier Kurt Eisner, assassinated in Munich.—14. Berlin: Disturbance caused by sale of anti-Semitic newspapers. Jews object to display of placard by newsdealer bearing words: "Opponents of the Jews, read the *Deutsche Wochenblatt*."—15. Dortmund: Anti-Jewish excesses occur; many shops plundered.—22. In course of debate in Prussian Diet, Deputy Hoffman blames Government for permitting the anti-Semitic agitation to grow and insists that Government look for profiteers among the German large landowners and not among the Jews.—Munich: Tendency toward excesses against the Jewish population increasing, according to the *Parlementarische Politische Nachrichten*.—28. Potsdam: Mass-meeting of officers forms anti-Jewish league; 350,000 marks campaign fund raised.

SEPTEMBER 5. Berlin: At weekly meeting of the Pan-German League, Baron von Villinghoff states: "We demand the union of German-Austria with Germany, and the abolition of the unbearable domination of the Jews."—Berlin: Organization of company with a branch in Vienna to build houses in Palestine.—Frankfort: Labor Council strongly condemns the anti-Semitic movement.—12. Berlin: Owing to intensified Jew-baiting, Government stations special guards in the Jewish quarters, and issues proclamations deprecating the anti-Semitic propaganda carried on in the factories and workshops, and appealing to the workmen to combat it.—Two women elected to membership in Council of

the Federation of Jewish Congregations, being first women members since organization of Federation.—19. Prussian Government announces willingness to naturalize Polish Jews who can prove long residence in Germany and the possession of a definite occupation.

OCTOBER 3. Berlin: *Der Freitag*, Yiddish weekly, published.—31. Hamburg: The Hansa Bund requests publishers of the German *Officers' Gazette* to advise the public not to read Jewish newspapers.—Government announces that, in view of the precarious position of the Jews in Poland and the frequent anti-Jewish excesses perpetrated there, it will not insist on the repatriation of Polish Jews.—Berlin: Matthias Erzberger, Minister of Finance, condemns anti-Semitic agitation.—Formation of Association of Eastern Jews in Germany.—Nuremberg: Delegates of local *Shehitah* society, at annual meeting of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, succeed in inducing meeting to drop, without debate, prohibition of *Shehitah* in Germany.

NOVEMBER 2-3. Berlin: Conference of the Central Committee of the German Zionists, attended by representatives of the provinces and delegates of the Austrian and Czecho-Slovakian Zionist organizations. Resolution adopted urging a conference of the Central Committee of the world organization, and that the Executive Committee should now open to public discussion all Zionist questions and give an exact statement of policy. The Palestine office reports it had registered all Jews desirous of emigrating to Palestine, especially Russian Jewish prisoners of war in Germany. Conference votes 50,000 marks for education of agricultural and artisan workers.—21. Prussian Ministry sanctions extension of franchise in Jewish communal elections to all males who are members of congregations, irrespective of the period of membership and the payment of contributions; those in arrears will not be disfranchised.—Berlin: Jewish Emigration Association founded, to advise and help Jews of Eastern Europe who contemplate emigrating.

DECEMBER 5. Berlin: Synagogue Council of Jewish community elects, for first time, a woman as member of a commission appointed to promote the study of the Torah in the community.—Berlin: Bavarian Center party adopts resolution protesting against the predominance of the Jewish elements since the Revolution. The Central Association of German Citizens of the Jewish Religion declares that its members are all of German national convictions, and that Jewish doctrines repudiate all movements so hostile to the State as Socialism and Communism.—19. Munich: Maximilian Spaeth, Jewish student, commits suicide as protest against injustice of the anti-Semitic movement sweeping over Germany; immediate motive was resolution passed by the Jolly Guard Club, excluding Jews from membership.—Munich: High

Court decides that no urn containing ashes of Jews who have been cremated may be interred in the Jewish cemetery against wishes of the Jewish community.

JANUARY 2. Central Committee of the Zionist Federation adopts resolution favoring the principle of common ownership of land in Palestine.—9. Jewish Youth Organization of Germany convenes conference of leading Christians and Jews to discuss present anti-Semitic outburst.—16. Berlin: At session of Prussian Provincial Diet, Haenisch, Minister for Public Worship and Education, declares that Germans and Jews are obliged to work together for the welfare of the country, and asks students of the higher schools not to insult the Jews.—The Protestant Churches' Union of the People in Baden, in petition to the Evangelical General Synod, protests against the "unscrupulous agitators who wish to give the politically uneducated masses an object as a scapegoat."—23. Berlin: Minister of State in address before Prussian Parliament proposes that "alien" Jews be interned in concentration camps.—30. Giessen: Expulsion of all Jewish students in the local university unanimously demanded by medical students.

FEBRUARY 6. Kottbus: Synagogue robbed of valuables.—Marburg: Jewish students expelled from classes following their protest against the anti-Jewish utterances of a professor of the university.—13. Berlin: Anti-Semitic demonstration by students compels Dr. Albert Einstein, renowned scientist, to cancel a course of lectures.—20. Munich: Danielbund, a Jewish vegetarian organization, founded for the physical and moral uplift of the Jews.—Karlsruhe: Max Meyer, who has been offered professorship at the Technical University, receives letter from students stating that they are opposed to the appointment of a Jew. Rector of the university requests the students to withdraw letter and apologize for it, but students persist in their stand and threaten not to attend lectures, should Dr. Meyer be appointed in spite of their protests.—23. Berlin: Twenty-one arrests made in connection with anti-Jewish riot at public meeting.—27. In Prussian Landtag, anti-Semitic deputy Mumm submits an interpellation asking whether the Government were willing to adopt all possible measures to prevent Jews from taking German names.—Meukollen: In the Aldermanic Assembly, Herr Wille, Socialist, protests against boycotts of German National Youths' Alliance against Jewish fellow-pupils, and demands that propaganda in local high school be forbidden.—Berlin: Jewish Educational Union (*Schulverein*) founded. Hebrew kindergarten and a Hebrew *Seminar* of two classes established.

MARCH 5. Berlin: *Ost und West* resumes publication under editorship of Leo Intz.—Berlin: Jews from Poland, Galicia, and Russia searched by local authorities. Chief of Police, in memorial on the subject to the Ministry, states that the authorities suspect

the presence in Berlin of a large number of criminals and Bolsheviks, and regard the Eastern Jews as a doubtful element. The Independent Socialists introduce an interpellation in the City Council against the raids, but the anti-Semites bring forward a counter-interpellation, demanding measures to relieve Berlin of the influx of Eastern Jews.—Berlin: At meeting of the Centre Party, Professor Schreiber condemns anti-Semitism as antagonistic to Christianity, and as being politically barren and dangerous.—11. Berlin: Captain Schmidt, of the Reichswehr, declares that a secret meeting of the Communists was held, after divine services, in the synagogue on Fasanenstrasse. When challenged by the executive of the Jewish community to prove the allegation, Captain Schmidt asserts that it was based on best authority, which he refuses to name. The executive of the Jewish community institutes legal proceedings against him.—12. Anonymous donor sends one million marks to the Palestinian office of the *Agudas Yisroel*, for foundation of a cultural colony in Palestine.—17. Berlin: The Kapp Government seizes the supply of meal reserved for the Jews for Passover by the Ebert Government. General Von Lüttwitz, Minister of War, declares that the meal would be distributed among the working classes.—19. Central Federation of German Jews, in reply to attacks of the anti-Semitic *Kreuz-Zeitung*, declares that over 100,000 German Jews, twenty per cent of the Jewish population, took part in the war. Of these, eight hundred and ninety-six received the Iron Cross (first class), and over two thousand were made officers.—Conference of the German National People's Party in Mecklenburg-Schwerin adopts resolution excluding Jews from the party.—Munich: Demonstration against Galician-Polish Jews. Deputation calls on Home Secretary, and demands that all Jews recently arrived, including all who came into Bavaria later than 1918, be placed under a ban.—26. Baden: Anti-Jewish agitation urges boycott of Jews. Police investigates in towns such as Mannheim and Karlsruhe.—Berlin: Foundation of Jewish Trade Union of Berlin.—Berlin: Troops in neighborhood of Government buildings fire on Jewish passers-by, wounding several.—Bavaria: Panic emigration commences, following promise of the Bavarian Minister of Interior, to expel all Eastern Jews who settled in Munich since July, 1918.—Leipzig: As result of the suit brought by the Central Society of German Citizens of the Jewish Faith, Heinrich Puder, anti-Semitic writer, sentenced to two hundred marks fine or twenty days' imprisonment, on accusation of inciting the population to pogroms.—31. Cassel: Simon Straus established fund of ten thousand marks for special peace library in Jerusalem.

APRIL 2. Schoenenberg (suburb of Berlin): Casper, Jewish Socialist councilman, accuses Kunzer, a member of same body, of distributing one thousand police clubs to members of his party

in preparation for a pogrom. Councilman Kunzer denies that the clubs were for pogroms; they were to be used only for defence in case of personal attack.—16. Halberstadt: Convention of Jewish Orthodox communities decides to organize as a district body, and to limit itself to strictly religious matters.—Berlin: Organization of Jewish ex-soldiers founded to stem the tide of anti-Semitic movement.—Berlin: General Seeckt submits report to the Government, recommending the internment of all Eastern Jews residing in Berlin, numbering about thirty thousand. About three hundred refugees, including women and children, arrested in streets, and sent to the barracks and thence to the Doberitz camp. *Vorwärts* petitions the commandant, General Oldershauzen, on behalf of the interned; the latter declares he is opposed to the policy, and promises to reconsider the situation and appoint a commission, in which Socialist Trade Union representatives will participate, to examine the case of every interned person on its merits. Union of Eastern Jews and the Zionist Organization issue appeal to the Jews not to gather in the streets, to abstain from all political discussions in the open air, and not to eat matzoth in public.—18. Berlin: Celebration of seventy-fifth anniversary of Berlin Reform Congregation.—23. Bavarian Government orders all aliens who settled in Bavaria after August 1, 1914, to leave the country within five days. Number of leading Jews telegraph President Ebert, calling attention to severity of the order and the short time given to the aliens to liquidate their affairs.—Berlin: Most of the imprisoned Jews released after discovery of the fact that the internment order had emanated from the military authorities, without sanction of the Government.

MAY 7. Coblenz: Allied Commission prohibits circulation of anti-Semitic books and leaflets in the occupied area of Germany.—Breslau: Max Kober is arrested by a non-commissioned officer and beaten for removing anti-Jewish placards in one of the main streets of the residential quarter.—21. Munich: Chamber of Commerce adopts resolution calling attention to the severe losses suffered in trade and commerce as a result of the anti-alien and anti-Semitic agitation.—28. Berlin: Bavarian Premier, von Kahr, in reply to charges of philo-Semitism announces in Parliament that, so far as the Jewish question was concerned, the government would act in accordance with the spirit of the constitution and guarantee to the Jews the rights accorded to them by law.—Berlin: Organization of Eastern Jews issues statement warning intending Jewish emigrants not to come to Germany.—Dresden: Students begin agitation for the exclusion of persons of Jewish origin back to the third generation.—Saxon Chamber of Commerce petitions Government not to allow Eastern Jews to enter Germany.—Government yields to anti-alien agitation by again rounding up number of alien Jews; Cabinet issues instructions to prevent the admission of east European Jews into Germany without

special permission.—31. Berlin: Otto von Gurke, noted German historian and a leader of the German National Party, withdraws from party when his daughter is refused a nomination for the Reichstag because her mother's ancestry is Jewish.—31. German People's Party which has joined the "Schutz-Bund" makes the following demands in its election literature: 1) The expulsion of all Jews; 2) confiscation of all their property; 3) the closing of all their schools; 4) their exclusion from all participation in Parliament; 5) the nationalization of all Jewish banks and factories; 6) that Jews be compelled to devote themselves exclusively to manual labor; 7) that Germans who accept employment from Jews be punished.

2. APPOINTMENTS, HONORS AND ELECTIONS

BANETH, E., appointed professor, Aug., 1919.

COHN, ———, Berlin, appointed director of the District Assizes, Oct., 1919.

EINSTEIN, ALBERT, Berlin, elected member of Danish Academy of Science, May, 1920.

ELBOGEN, I., appointed professor, Aug., 1919

HABER, FRITZ, Stuttgart, receives Nobel prize for chemistry, Dec., 1919.

SALINGER, FRAU JULIA, Dresden, elected member of the Diet of Saxony, Sept., 1919.

SCHUB, ISAAC, appointed professor of mathematics at University of Berlin, Feb., 1920.

WILLSTADTER, R., Munich, elected member of Danish Academy of Science, May, 1920.

3. NECROLOGY

BAERWALD, MORITZ, member of National Assembly, aged 59, Dec., 1919.

CANTOR, MORITZ, extraordinary professor at the University of Heidelberg, Heidelberg, aged 91, Apl. 21, 1920.

COHN, GUSTAV, professor of political economy, Göttingen, aged 79, Nov., 1919.

FENCHEL, JULIUS, founder of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith in Germany, Berlin, aged 83, Dec. 25, 1919.

GOLDSCHMIDT, DR. HENRIETTE, pioneer advocate of woman's suffrage, Leipzig, aged 95, Feb., 1920.

GUTTMAN, JACOB, author, professor, and rabbi, Breslau, aged 74, Oct., 1919.

HAASE, HUGO, leader of Independent Socialist Party, Nov., 1919.

MAYBAUM, SIEGMUND, rabbi and author, Berlin, aged 75, July 31, 1919.

WEIGERT, MAX, town councillor and Alderman, Berlin, aged 74, May, 1920.

ZUNZ, NATHAN, physiologist, Berlin, Apl., 1920.

HUNGARY

1. GENERAL EVENTS

JUNE 6. Budapest: Jewish deputation visits Minister of Socialization of Bolshevik Government, and demands that Jewish workmen be not forced to work on Saturday, and that Jewish provision shops be allowed to close on that day. Minister promises to consider first demand, but rejects second on the ground that distribution of food is now extremely difficult.

JULY 3*. Budapest: Bolshevik War Commissary issues proclamation ordering immediate suspension of pogrom agitation and stating that, if it does not cease in forty-eight hours, drastic measures would be adopted.—25. Soviet government forbids Zionist work, and persecutes Zionists as counter-revolutionaries and reactionary elements.

AUGUST 1. Budapest: Polish Government protests to Soviet against persecution of Galician Jews. Polish consul declares that any outrages would be followed by most energetic action on part of his Government.—9*. Budapest: Associated Press dispatches report that two hundred students terrorize the capital, publicly horsewhip Communist ex-officials, and attack Jews.—10*. Budapest: Representative of Italian Government, informed of threatened anti-Jewish pogrom, with connivance of Roumanian military authorities, sends note to Roumanian commander declaring that he would be held responsible if anti-Jewish disorders were not checked. Premier Friedrich issues proclamation urging that the developments of the political situation be not used for racial persecutions.—19. Budapest: City placarded with an anti-Jewish manifesto signed by "The Awakening Hungarians." It calls upon Hungarian Christians to oppose "the international destructive activity of the Jewish race."—22. Budapest: Fifteen Jewish students wounded at the Polytechnic and four injured at the University during riots following fall of the Soviet rule. Troops suppress other anti-Semitic attacks.—Budapest: Chief rabbi, Dr. Hevesy, and president of Israelite Consistory address memorial to the British military mission, stating that under the Bolshevik régime the Jews suffered more from oppression and robbery than any other section of the community; that, following the fall of the Communists, the Jews are being blamed for the acts of the Bolsheviks; that Jewish students have been prevented from continuing their studies at the University; that Jews in Government service are being persecuted and expelled from their positions, and that Jews have been insulted and beaten on the streets. Memorial appeals to British mission to secure reparation for injuries suffered by Jews and to endeavor to prevent recurrence of unlawful acts.—22. Budapest: Following continued disturbances by non-Jewish students, as protest against presence of Jews, rector

of the Polytechnic requests latter to leave; Jewish professors decline to lecture until Jewish students are reinstated.—29. Formation of party styled "Help Hungary" which issues anti-Jewish program.—Tolna-Ozera: "White Terror" officers summon population to drive away all Jews. Nearly all Jews captured and tortured; some are killed.—Enying and Simontornya: All Jewish families are expelled without being permitted to take belongings with them.

SEPTEMBER 12. *Bloch's Wochenschrift* (Vienna) states that anti-Semitic agitation in Hungary was started by Magyar peasants, who accuse Jews of openly expressing their desire for union with Austria. Serious anti-Jewish outbreaks occur in Czeldömök, Janoshaza, Hirschell, Zalaegerszeg, and Szombathay; forty-two Jews killed in all; survivors expelled and their goods confiscated.—Budapest: Jewish girls, attempting to leave for Vienna, subjected to indignities by the frontier police.—Budapest: Friedrich Ernst, prominent Jew, assaulted on streets by policeman who inflicts injuries resulting in death. Solomon Katz, a watchmaker, also killed by policemen.—Budapest: Five hundred Jews form guard for protection against pogroms. Group of Jewish officers appeal to War Ministry to suppress the anti-Semitic rioting.—14-16*. *Morgenzeitung* (Vienna) devotes considerable space to anti-Semitic tendencies of Friedrich, Prime Minister of Hungary, and to brutal attacks upon Jews; article estimates that no less than three thousand Jews have been killed.—19. Leaders of the Peasants' Party and other anti-Semitic groups demand that Jews be deprived of citizenship as penalty for alleged Bolshevik leanings.

OCTOBER 3. M. Beniczky, Minister of Home Affairs, warns authorities to prevent outbreak of pogroms.—10. Jewish leaders establish an organization to resist the pogrom movement; new body endeavors to enlist sympathy of the allied missions in Budapest and to secure their protection.—24. Sauerbrunn: At this Hungarian station at the Austrian frontier, all Jewish-looking persons from Hungary, who wish to pass into Austria, are maltreated by the Hungarian guards.—Budapest: Karl Huszar, Minister for Culture, closes the university to meet the wishes of the Christian-Socialist students who desire to prevent Jews from participating in the examinations.—Budapest: Union of Hungarian Jews publishes statement declaring that, while there are many people of Jewish descent among the propagators of communistic principles and the creators of the proletarian dictatorship, those persons do not regard themselves at one with Jewry, either in race or in religion.—Budapest: Hungarian premier expresses himself in favor of proposal to create a department for Jewish affairs in the Ministry of Education.—31 Budapest: Count Julius Andrássy states, in speech, that the National Assembly would have to regulate the relations between Hungarians and Jews; guarantees must

be given that there will be no more pogroms and no persecution of innocent people.

NOVEMBER 14. Dissel: Every Jew, with exception of rabbi, killed in pogrom.—Topolya: Pogrom takes place in which three Jews are killed and thirty wounded. One hundred shops looted.—20. Paks: Judge Saboray orders Jews to leave, threatening a pogrom if order is not obeyed. Order is revoked upon threat of commander of English monitor that immediately after departure of Jews the town would be bombarded.

DECEMBER 7*. Budapest: Mob, incited by incendiary speeches, breaks into offices of the *Nepszava*, a newspaper controlled by Jews, smashes the furniture and printing plant, and destroys manuscripts. Police make forty-two arrests. Later populace forces entrance into offices of *Az-Est*, which is treated in similar manner.—9. Budapest: According to Government decree, thirty thousand Galician, Polish, and Russian Jews are to be assembled in the concentration camps at Hajmasker, Solno, and Szegedin, as having an undesirable influence on the population.—19. Budapest: Deputation of Hungarian Jewish Society received by the commandant-general of the National Army, Nikolaus von Horthy, who expresses satisfaction at readiness of the Jews to take part as patriots in the national re-birth of the country.—*Der Neue Tag* (Vienna) reports that deputations of the peasants from several villages visit Jewish business men, expelled by the reactionaries after the overthrow of the Soviet government, and beg them to return.

JANUARY 2. Budapest: Stefan Haller, Secretary of State, speaking on the Jewish question, quotes remarks of Franz Szekely, president of the Jewish community, that "if anti-Semitism throughout Hungary should grow to such an extent as to cause Jews to emigrate, they would have to be called back, as in case of Spain, because commercially, financially, and agriculturally they have acquired tremendous power." Haller remarks that "for this very reason the Hungarians have the right to weaken this predominance by legal measures and secure influence of the Christians in proportion to their population."—Budapest: Thirty Jewish students assaulted at the university by Christian students who refuse to permit them to proceed with their examinations.—9. Armed gang enters train between Lajos Mizse and Budapest; five Jews shot and all Jews robbed of their possessions.—Kecske-mét: Lieutenant Hejjas abducts fifty-one Jews on charge of Bolshevism; twenty-two found murdered and robbed, outside the town; whereabouts of other twenty-nine not known.—16. Csongrád: Karl Huszar, Prime Minister, in campaign speech, declares there can be only a Christian régime in Hungary, saying he will not create anti-Semitism but "Christianism."—Budapest: Expulsion and internment of Galician Jews begins; first train leaves

with seven hundred persons.—23. National Central Party formed in Hungary to carry out political ideas of late Count Tisza, adopts resolution declaring that "The widespread idea that the Jews are to be held collectively responsible for recent events is irreconcilable with the liberal principles of the Magyar race."—Count Aponyi, in statement on Jewish problem, remarks that, in his opinion, Jews have to reckon with the psychology of the masses at the present time, and in view of the fact that the public associates Bolshevism with Jews, should not make themselves too conspicuous.—30. *Der Abend* (Vienna) reports that Hungarian Jews who travel on Danube steamers are grossly insulted, ill-treated, and flogged. At head of the soldiery who molest the Jewish passengers is Captain Pronay, adjutant to General Horthy.

FEBRUARY 6. Budapest: Jews raise four million kronen to open a Jewish University. Jewish hospital besieged by Jewish medical students, expelled from the University, who wish to continue their studies.—13. Budapest Jews present to French mission in Vienna memorandum, with 100,000 signatures, to be forwarded to Peace Conference, asking that Roumanian troops should return to Budapest to re-establish order and put an end to persecution to which Jews are now exposed.—Budapest: Three Jews elected to National Assembly.—20. Budapest: *Az-Est* reports that Jewish merchant, Baruch Reich, of Vienna, was dragged from train at Komorn by officers and soldiers, robbed, and murdered; same fate shared by another Jew, M. Singer. Previously two business men, Gross and Müller, arrested at Komorn, had disappeared.—27. Budapest: Premier Huszar, while addressing meeting to raise funds for needy citizens, is interrupted by persons shouting: "Take the necessary amounts from the Jews." Premier replies that in matter of collecting and distributing relief he knew neither Jews nor Gentiles, and that Jews had done their duty toward the fund.—Budapest: *Der Abend* again warns Jewish citizens not to travel on line from Raab to Budapest, as travellers are plundered, imprisoned, and starved, and sometimes murdered.—Miskolcz: Eighteen Jews are killed or seriously wounded in riot.

MARCH 5. In reply to charges that they had contributed nothing to Hungarian literature, Prof. Josef Turnroczy publishes series of articles in the *Egyenlöseg* 6, showing the great contributions made by Jews.—8*. Budapest: University closed because students prevented Jews from registering in spite of protests of the directors.—12. Budapest: Nightly raids made on Jews in the Elisabethstadt; men and women are haled to police station, where they are detained twenty-four hours "to ascertain necessary details."—14. Budapest: After meeting of organization "Awakening Hungarian," during which addresses are made demanding the distribution of the property of Jews among Christians, a mob

breaks into various coffee houses and attacks Jews; thirteen persons are injured.—19. Budapest: Publication of instructions of Chief of the Gendarmerie; men are not to use their weapons against pogrom makers, and if compelled to arrest any, are to afford them a chance to escape; the killing of Jews is discouraged; the gendarmes and police are urged to unite in petitioning the National Assembly for the removal of all Jews from Hungary.—26. Theiss District, evacuated by Roumanians, is re-entered by Hungarian forces who engage in "traitor-hunt," which is synonymous with anti-Jewish persecution.—Miskolcz: Disappearance of twenty Jews seized as Communists.

APRIL 2. Miskolcz: Official placards posted forbidding Jews to appear in streets at night after 9 o'clock.—Budapest: Paul Sandor, prominent publicist, supports movement for a Jewish University in Hungary.—Toka: Hungarian White Guard attacks Jews, killing over three hundred.—3. Bonyhad (district of Tolma): Horthy troops surround synagogue. All heads of synagogue and of the community flogged. Presidents of two Christian political parties who interfered are also thrashed.—6*. *Neues Wiener Journal* reports that at performance of *Die Walküre* in Budapest, presence of a Jewish singer, Ludwig Rosza, provoked an uproar on part of twenty-five young men, members of the so-called "Hungarian Awakening."—9. Ofen (opposite Budapest): Hazzan of synagogue, sixty-five years of age and in ill health, taken from bed at night and carried off. Mutilated body found buried close to officers' barracks.—16*. Budapest: Deputy Paul Sandor delivers speech on the Jewish question in the National Assembly, combating the idea that Jews were unpatriotic, urging that Jews had suffered as much from Bolshevism as Christians had, and that it is impossible to hold Jews responsible for the evils of both Communism and Capitalism . . . He maintains that material wealth had come into the hands of Jews because the Magyar aristocracy and middle classes had despised business.—24. Budapest: In communiqué sent to Peace Conference at Paris, Commission of Jewish delegations charges that Government is conniving at plot for "wholesale massacre of Jews."—Telegram from Vienna read in Hungarian Parliament to the effect that Dr. Immanuel Löw, rabbi of Szegedin, in interview with Hungarian journalists and the special correspondent of the Amsterdam *Algemeen Handelsblad*, had stated that "Hungary no longer existed, as what remained over to-day was a mixture of Germans who immigrated after the Turkish wars." Dr. Löw is arrested.—29*. Vienna: American Mission intervenes with Austrian Government against destruction of Jewish war relief stations by Austrian students.—30. Budapest: Soldiers attack twenty-four Jews at Café Domyanitch. Similar attack occurs in Café Cairo.—Owing to continued boycott of Jewish professors by Christian students, the rector of Budapest

University advises Jewish professors and lecturers to ask for prolonged leave of absence. Some tender resignations, which are accepted.—At the Hajmasker Camp, ten interned Jewesses attacked by drunken officers and soldiers.—According to *Vilag*, the number of Jews matriculated at the University of Budapest is exceedingly small, indicating that many have left for universities in other countries. *Pesti Naplo* points out that as Jewish students will receive support from Hungary during their stay in foreign countries, their exile will be unfavorable to the financial position of the country.

MAY 7. Izsak, Orgovany, Kiskunmazsa, Fulopszallas and villages near Keckskemet: Jews ordered to leave within forty-eight hours. Offenders threatened with death. Jews of Izsak are driven to market place, beaten, robbed and then expelled. At Fulopszallas not even an infirm Jew, aged eighty-eight, is permitted to remain. At Kiskunmazsa, Jews were lined up in two opposing groups, given whips and compelled to attack one another; those refusing were beaten by soldiers.—22. Exchange Telegraph Company despatch from Budapest reports that pogroms occurred in Budapest and Szolnok, May 18-19. Many persons killed and wounded. Pogroms started by Hungarian "irregular" soldiers. Police aided by regular troops restore order.—27. Jewish Correspondence Bureau reports that following representations of Nahum Sokolow and Chief Rabbi of Vienna, Dr. Chayes, the Allies have given assurance that they will officially intervene with the Hungarian Government to stop all persecution against the Jews.—28. *Jewish Chronicle*, London, reports murder of defenceless Jews at various places. At Jakabszallas, Moritz Gross, taken from his bed and murdered, close to his estate; at Budapest, Moritz Fongo, a traveller, aged 70, and his son Elmer murdered by officers stationed at the Hotel Britannia; Stephen Werner, interned at camp at Hajmasker, robbed and killed by officer in charge of transport wagon; at Budapest hotel, Galician business man, Gelber, called out by officer to prove his identity, never returns; at Izsak, Jew named Gross so ill-treated by mob that he died of his wounds; wife of another maltreated Jew, Kovacs-Kohen, becomes insane.—Nagykoros: Group of the "Awakening Hungarians" organize an anti-Semitic demonstration under the leadership of Lieutenant Ivan Hejjas, responsible for massacres at Keckskemet. Jews are dragged from their dwellings at night and publicly whipped in the market place. Wife of John Gardos, who interposes her body between him and officers who threaten to shoot him when he refused to go, is killed.—Government takes "energetic measures" against the Galician fugitives; eight hundred families expelled from Budapest.—Baltasar, Protestant Bishop of Debreczyn, opens campaign against anti-Semitic excesses.—Szolnok: Fresh anti-Jewish excesses occur.—Obony: All Jewish houses and business

places plundered and Jews expelled.—Kecskemet: President of the Jewish Community, Edward Shekuls, abducted.—At Kiskunhalas: Jews, Schwartz and Prager, abducted. Former found dead, latter in prison.—31. Budapest: Association of invalided Hungarian soldiers decides to exclude all its Jewish members.

2. APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS

PETO, ———, Budapest, elected member of National Assembly, Feb., 1920.

SANDOR, PAUL, Budapest, elected member of National Assembly, Feb., 1920.

VASZONYI, WILHELM, Budapest, elected member of National Assembly, Jan. 26, 1920.

3. NECROLOGY

GOMBOS, MAX, inventor of Hebrew stenography, Budapest, aged 80, Feb., 1920.

KOHN, SAMUEL, chief rabbi, Budapest, aged 79, Apl., 1920.

ITALY

1. GENERAL EVENTS

JUNE 20. Rome: "Pro-Israele," non-Jewish organization, telegraphs protest against Polish pogroms to Baron Sonnino, Foreign Minister, at Paris.—OCTOBER 3. Professors Colombo and Sereni, supported by other influential Italian Jewish leaders, address memorial to the Government on the pogroms in Eastern Europe, appealing for Italy's intervention. Minister for Foreign Affairs, in reply, gives assurances of Italy's desire to help Jewry, and announces that he has given instructions to the Italian representatives abroad to act in that spirit.—31. Catholic papers agitate for an Italian protectorate over Palestine and state that the Peace Conference has decided to grant to Italy the protectorate over all Holy Places there.—JANUARY 29. Rome: Pope receives memorandum from the Mohammedan and Catholic Arabs inhabiting Palestine, protesting against the British pro-Zionist policy.—APRIL 9. Florence: Newly elected council of Jewish community adopts resolution expressing intention to co-operate closely with the Zionist organization.—24. San Remo: At conference of the Allied Premiers, the mandate for Mesopotamia and Palestine is entrusted to Great Britain and that for Syria to France. Conference decides upon the incorporation of the Balfour declaration in the Treaty of Peace with Turkey.—26. Rome: *Reuter* dispatch

states that the Vatican views with apprehension the possibility of the predominance of the Jewish element in Palestine, and desires therefore that the Zionist movement shall be confined "within just limits."

2. APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS

BONDI, MAX, Pisa-Leghorn, elected member of Parliament, Nov. 16, 1919.

GINO, OLIVETTI, Turin, elected member of Parliament, Nov. 16, 1919.

LUZZATI, LUIGI, Treves, elected member of Parliament, Nov. 16, 1919.

LUZZATI, LUIGI, Rome, appointed Minister of the Treasury, Mch., 1920.

LUZZATTO, ARTURO, Sieuna, elected member of Parliament, Nov. 16, 1919.

MALVANO, ———, appointed member of Senate, Jan., 1920.

MODIGLIANI, GIUSEPPE E., Pisa-Leghorn, elected member of Parliament, Nov. 16, 1919.

MOMIGLIANO, RICCARDO, elected member of Parliament, Nov. 16, 1919.

MORTARA, LUDOVICO, appointed Minister of Justice, July, 1919; elected member of Senate, Jan., 1920.

MUGGIA, ALBERT, appointed cavalier of the Order of Sts. Maurice and Lazarus, Dec., 1919.

MUSATTI, ELIA, Venice, elected member of Parliament, Nov. 16, 1919.

PHILIPSON, DINO, Florence, elected member of Parliament, Nov. 16, 1919.

PUGLIESE, ———, general, appointed officer of the Military Order of Savoy, Aug., 1919.

SETA, ALCESTE DELLA, Rome, elected member of Parliament, Nov. 16, 1919.

TEDESCHI, ETTORE, Genoa, appointed commander of the Order of the Crown of Italy, Sept., 1919.

TREVES, CLAUDIO, Milan, elected member of Parliament, Nov. 16, 1919.

VOLTERRA, VITO, senator of Italy and dean of the faculty of sciences at the University of Rome, receives from University of Paris degree of doctor, *honoris causa*, Jan., 1920.

3. NECROLOGY

RAVA, VITTORIO, pioneer of kindergarten in Italy, official in Department of Education, Rome, Mch., 1920.

PALESTINE

1. GENERAL EVENTS OF INTEREST TO JEWS

JUNE 10*. Jaffa: Arrival of American members of Inter-Allied Commission on Near-Eastern Countries. Messrs. David Yellin, Oettinger, J. Thon, Glikin and Kalivaryski, representing Jewish Provisional Committee, present to delegation views of the Jews of Palestine.

JULY 11. *Ha Wa'ad ha-Zemani* (Provisional Jewish Council) addresses resolution to President Wilson and Premiers Clemenceau, Lloyd George, and Orlando, protesting against the anti-Jewish pogroms in Poland and the Ukraine.

AUGUST 1. Report of British High Commission on work done by British authorities in Palestine states that more than five hundred kilometers of new railway tracks have been completed. Express trains fitted with every modern convenience are running between Haifa and Cairo. The re-forestation of the hills surrounding Jerusalem and Mount Carmel has begun.—15. Jerusalem, Jaffa, and Haifa: Government opens Chambers of Commerce.—26. Jerusalem: Society for Securing Women's Rights organized.—Jaffa: Association of Dentists formed.—Jerusalem: Association of Lawyers formed.

OCTOBER 17. Jerusalem: British authorities announce that henceforth the Hebrew language will have same status as other languages in law courts.—24. About three hundred Jews, expelled by Turks during war, return to Palestine from Greece. Eight Jews also return from Persia.

NOVEMBER 28. Jerusalem: Municipal council ignores order of British authorities that all official documents are to be printed in Hebrew, Arabic, and Turkish, and adopts resolution in opposition thereto.

DECEMBER 5. British authorities suspend, for one month, publication of Arabic newspaper *South Syria*, because of publication of articles calculated to stir up race hatred and lead to breach of the peace.—11*. Jerusalem: The anniversary of the capture of the town by General Allenby marked by the establishment of *The Jerusalem News*, an English daily.—25*. Jerusalem: New English battalion, formed under command of Colonel Margolin, to consist of members of the three demobilized Jewish battalions.—31*. Metulah: Jewish colony almost entirely destroyed in course of affray between Bedouins and French soldiers. Attack made on villages of Kfar Giladi and Tel Hai. Jews informed by the Arabs that they were not the objects of the attack, but if they supported the giving of the land to a foreign mandatory, they would suffer the same consequences.

JANUARY 2. Jaffa: The Co-operative Bank (Kuppat'Am), permitted to increase its capital to £10,000 from £5,000 and to open a branch in Jerusalem.—23. Jaffa: Seven hundred Jewish immigrants arrive from Odessa.

FEBRUARY 23. *Daily News* (London) publishes telegram from Jerusalem correspondent, reporting the organization of an Islam-Christian Committee to protest against the statement attributed to General Bols, the military governor, that the Zionists will soon be coming into Palestine under safeguards promised by Mr. Balfour.—27. Jerusalem: Demonstration against Zionists participated in by local mayor, Musa Kiazm al-Husini.—29*. Jerusalem: Anti-Zionist demonstration attended by procession of Christians and Muslims. Protests handed to various consulates and to military governor.—Bethlehem: Demonstrations held by Christians.

MARCH 1*. Tel Hai (near Metulah): Attack made on this Jewish Co-operative Colony of thirty-five men by two hundred Bedouins led by an Arab sheikh; four men, including Captain Trumpeldor, Tocker, Munter, and Sharp, and two girls killed; five wounded. Village burned and colonists withdraw to Giladi.—2. Metulah: Fifteen of the forty-five colonists move to Sidon.—3. Metulah and Giladi: Jews warned that it would be dangerous to remain, leave for colony of Ayelet ha-Shahar.—5. Jerusalem: Twenty-eight men of the Thirty-Ninth Royal Fusiliers, sentenced to imprisonment for mutiny and insubordination arising out of demobilization demands, released and restored to duty.—Jerusalem: On occasion of visit of Cardinal Dubois, of France, Catholics send him a memorial, in which they protest against foundation of a Jewish State in Palestine, and demand: 1) that North Syria should become independent; 2) that South Syria and Palestine should receive the fullest autonomy; 3) that the Jews in Palestine should be granted complete equality with all other inhabitants of the country.—12. Haifa: Three secret anti-Jewish societies, "The Black Palm," "The Union of the Homeland," and the "Death of Homeland," founded.—13. Jerusalem: Anti-Zionist demonstration attended by large crowd. Jews beaten, and sign-board of Rothschild Hospital torn down. Demonstration also at Haifa.—17. Jerusalem: Military governor issues proclamation prohibiting all further demonstrations and processions.—25. Herbert Samuel, before leaving Palestine, gives statement to press: The country, taken as a whole, is undoubtedly under-populated and under-cultivated; the chief obstacle to the development of the country is the very excessive cost of living, causing not only an increase in the cost of building and of production generally, but also much hardship to the people; the financial position of the country is satisfactory. The growth of prosperity is already bringing an increase of revenue without an increase having been effected in the rates of taxation; it will permit a suffi-

cient sum of money to be provided to pay the interest and the necessary instalments for the repayment of a loan. Such a loan would be devoted to providing considerable sums for the construction and rebuilding of roads, for the development of postal, telegraph, and telephone services, and for the erection of a number of buildings that are necessary, and a considerable extension to be effected in the provision for education; the financial prospects of the railways also are satisfactory, and they, too, will be able to provide the resources that would justify the borrowing of money for necessary purposes. The establishment of one or more land banks or mortgage banks, to enable long-term loans to be advanced to agriculturists and others, is receiving considerable attention. But only when a satisfactory solution of the question of the political status of Palestine is reached by the Peace Conference will it be possible for the economic development of the country effectively to proceed. It is also essential that the various sections of the population should work together. The manifestations in opposition to Zionism are not seriously disturbing, because they are based very largely on a false idea of what Zionism really is. There is ample room in Palestine for a far larger population than now exists, and those who come will arrive gradually as the conditions of the country will allow. They will bring with them capital that will help to promote the prosperity of the whole country to the advantage of all its inhabitants. The Zionist movement will fail in its purpose, if it is not able to show that it has been of real benefit to the existing Mohammedan and Christian population of the country. They should be given full opportunity to share in the new enterprises that are set on foot, should be helped in their educational efforts, and should be recognized as an integral and permanent element which is to be brought into being.—26. Jaffa: The Muslims protest to British Administration against the transfer of 40,000 dunam of land to the Jews. Land in question given during the war by Turkish administration to colonists at Rishon-le-Zion for tree planting.—Palestine Exploration and Archaeological Society reorganized for research in Palestine.—Jerusalem: *Miraat el-Shark* (Mirror of the East) publishes account of interview with General Bols, chief administrator, regarding the Zionist question. The chief administrator made the following declarations: 1) The Allies, including America and France, agree to grant the Jews some rights in Palestine, and have expressed their approval of a Jewish national home in Palestine, on condition that the religious, civil and political rights of the native population be safeguarded. 2) Great Britain will regulate Zionist immigration into Palestine within limits. 3) The Government will protect the lands belonging to the peasants, and will not permit the sale of land, except in cases of necessity. 4) The country will be administered by a

strong mandatory power that will dispense justice and protect the rights of the people, so that the strong may not oppress the weak. 5) The Allies have never intended, and do not intend to create a Jewish Government in the country. This will be administered by its own people, and according to laws that will be enacted by a council elected by the majority of the nation. The Administration is now occupied in drafting a program of political reforms which will guarantee the rights of the people of the country in order to prepare them for self-government. A large number of them will be given high positions in order that they may acquire experience of government under the administration of intelligent and well-intentioned officials.

APRIL 2. Jerusalem: At meeting of representatives with Herbert Samuel, twelve sheiks call on him, and express their desire for the opening up of Jewish immigration, as a measure beneficial to the Arabs, and for the opening of a Hebrew school for Arabs.—Jerusalem and Haifa: Jews who went to Damascus for business purposes detained there by local Arab Government, because immigration into Palestine is prohibited.—5*. Jerusalem: *Reuter* reports serious conflict between Jews and Muslims; one hundred and eighty-eight casualties, majority slight, reported.—9. Jerusalem: Arrival of one hundred and twenty Moroccan Jews from Casablanca and neighboring cities.—16. Zionist Commission, on behalf of Palestine Jewry, demands of chief administrator: 1) to replace Arab police by British or at least that half the force be composed of British police; 2) that the originators of the disturbances be punished; 3) that the Arab clubs which are centers of anti-Jewish propaganda be closed; 4) that the mayor of Jerusalem be deposed; 5) that compensation be arranged for the wounded; 6) and that a strict investigation by a commission, of which Jews should also be members, be instituted without further delay.—Rosh Pinah: Thirty Arabs attack Arab workmen in fields belonging to Jewish inhabitants in endeavor to bring about boycott by Arabs against Jews.—20*. Jerusalem: General Sir Louis Bols, chief administrator, warns a meeting of twenty Muslim, Christian, and Jewish leaders that future disturbances will be vigorously repressed.—23*. Zionist Organization, London, informed that a group of Arabs demanded the suppression, within five days, of the Zionist Commission, expulsion of its leaders, and disbandment of the Jewish battalion, failing which they would begin a general massacre. Following representations to the British Government, the Foreign Office telegraphs Lord Allenby to make enquiry into all circumstances, that every possible measure is to be taken to prevent possibility of recurrence of such incidents, and that the Arab proposals regarding the abolition of the Zionist Commission and the demobilization of the Jewish battalion cannot be entertained.—Jerusalem: Vladimir Jabotinsky sentenced to fifteen

years' imprisonment and nineteen other Jews to three years' penal servitude, in connection with disturbances of April 4-5, and presumably the Jewish Self-Defence Corps. Rabbi Kuk gives permission for signing, on Sabbath, of petition by thousands of Jews who declare that they are at one with Jabotinsky, and would have participated in the Self-Defence Corps if possible. Three hundred and eight members of the Self-Defence Corps sign petition declaring themselves at one with the twenty arrested persons and ask for a trial.—26. Remainder of the soldiers of the Jewish battalion (Americans), sentenced to imprisonment in Palestine for alleged mutiny in connection with their demand for demobilization last year, now released.—29*. Jerusalem: The chief administrator, General Bols, in a speech at headquarters to the heads of all communities, in the presence of the staff and military governor, states: The Supreme Council has decided upon the mandate for Palestine, and that Mr. Balfour's declaration regarding a Jewish national home in Palestine shall be included in the Turkish Peace Treaty. The mandate has been offered to Great Britain. This means that the country will be governed by the British Government for the good of all the inhabitants. Mr. Balfour's declaration means that there will be no interference with religious customs or the holy places, or any curtailment whatever of the religious liberty of the subject, but only the maintenance of public order and security. Immigrants will be allowed to enter only as required for the development of the country, and immigration will be controlled by the British Government of the country. The British Government will govern, and in no sense will a minority be allowed to control the majority of the population, when the time arrives for any form of representative Government. The decision has at last been given, and henceforth there must be an end to political strife and unrest.

MAY 1. Jerusalem: Vladimir Jabotinsky's sentence commuted to one year's imprisonment without hard labor. Nineteen Jews, originally sentenced to three years, have terms reduced to six months.—7. Jerusalem: Forty-five Jewish legionnaires (Americans) recently demobilized take positions in Government telephone and telegraph service.—14. Czabab, near Zichron Jacob: Bedouins attack and plunder Jews. One Jew killed, two wounded.—27. Administration takes all possible measures to ensure the safety of the population and all the colonies in Galilee are protected by Indian troopers and a Jewish police force.—31. Jerusalem: British Administrator-General, Sir Louis Bols, examined regarding the Nebi Musa riots, being investigated by the Commission of Inquiry. Preliminary report of damage during the riots divided them into three categories, viz.: looted goods valued at 66,000 pounds; cash damage 14,000 pounds; damage to houses 10,000 pounds.

2. JEWISH COMMUNAL LIFE

LITERARY ACTIVITIES:—JUNE 18*. Jerusalem: First number of *Hadshot ha-Arez* (News of the Land), Hebrew daily, appears.—JULY. *Ha-Moledet* (Homeland), monthly journal for children, resumes publication.—AUGUST 26. First number of *Doar ha-Yom* (Daily Mail), organ of the Palestinian youth, appears.—SEPTEMBER 23*. Jerusalem: First number of bi-monthly Hebrew magazine, *Mizrah u-Ma'arab* (East and West), appears.—Appearance of *Ma'barot* (Transitional) and *Ha'Abodah* (Work), monthlies. Orthodox rabbis issue *Ha-Debir* (Sanctuary).—OCTOBER. Jerusalem: *Ha-Makkabi*, monthly journal, issued by the Maccabees.—Jerusalem: *Mahzike ha-Dat*, weekly, issued, to express views of the orthodox section.—DECEMBER 26*. Jerusalem: English weekly edition of *Doar ha-Yom* appears under name of *The Palestine Weekly*.—MARCH 19. Jerusalem: Hebrew Baedeker published under title of *Moreh Derek'Ibri* (Hebrew Guide).

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES:—AUGUST 26. Engineers' Society re-organized into a Jewish Technical Society to help the reconstruction and development of Palestine and promote research for the purpose of ascertaining its technical possibilities, to promote and develop technical education, and to protect the interests and professional status of its members.—SEPTEMBER 16. Jerusalem: Second annual conference of the *Mizrahi* of Palestine attended by seventy delegates. Chief decisions were: 1) to open a *Tahkemoni* secondary school in Jaffa; 2) to open a college for orthodox teachers in Jerusalem; 3) to open an agricultural school in one of the colonies; 4) to request the Zionist Organization to carry out the proposal of the *Mizrahi* that its schools should be under a separate *Wa'ad ha-Hinnuk* (Board of Education), and a joint higher council be formed, composed of members of both; 5) to appoint official rabbis in the central colonies of Rechoboth, Zichron, Yabneel, and Rosh Pinah; 6) to send a deputation to Baron Rothschild and the I. C. A. (Jewish Colonization Association) requesting that their colonies and schools be placed under the supervision of the *Mizrahi*. Conference adopts resolution urging members to employ Hebrew as their language in private as well as public life.—Jerusalem: Establishment of organization *Sefatenu* (Our Language), to promote use of Hebrew in common daily speech.—NOVEMBER 14. *Hit'ahdut ha-Gannanot be-Histadrut ha-Morim* (Federation of Kindergarten Teachers of the Teachers' Association), numbering one hundred and twenty-five teachers, organized. Over five thousand three hundred children attend kindergartens in Palestine.—JANUARY 2. Ten new schools open in Palestine, the most important being the Women's Gymnasium in Jerusalem; The Teachers' Seminary in Jaffa; Agricultural School in Petah Tikvah.

About twenty classes added in existing schools; pupils increased by hundreds, and Hebrew teachers now number five hundred.—Jerusalem: The Palestine Museum, formerly part of the Bezalel School of Arts and Crafts, opened as independent institution.—26*. Jerusalem: Conference of Teachers Representatives discusses increased salaries for teachers and need for new books and a modern spirit in the schools. The *Wa'ad ha-Hinnuk*, at Ussishkin's suggestion, to be composed of nine members, representing, in equal numbers, the teachers, the Zionist Organization, and the Jewish public.—MARCH 24. Jerusalem: Mizrahi Teachers' Seminary opened.—26. Alliance Israélite Universelle decides that Hebrew is to be a compulsory language of instruction as well as French in Palestine schools and that half the subjects are to be taught in Hebrew.

OTHER EVENTS:—MAY. Jerusalem: Conference of rabbis from every Jewish community in Palestine adopts resolutions: (1) declaring that it is the hope of the people of Israel to make for itself a secure national home and spiritual-religious centre in the land of its fathers, to live therein a religious national life and to rehabilitate the land; (2) pronouncing the Jewish Sabbath and festivals as official days of rest for Jews; declaring Hebrew one of the official languages of the land; (3) protesting against Polish pogroms.—JUNE 18*. Jerusalem: Ecclesiastical and lay heads of the Jews set Sivan 20 as day of mourning throughout Palestine for Jewish victims of excesses in Poland.—JULY 27. *Ha-Wa'ad ha-Zemani* (Provisional Council, compelled to postpone elections to constituent assembly till October because Mizrahi refused to participate if women are permitted to be candidates.—AUGUST 26. Jerusalem: *Wa'ad ha-'Ir* (City Council), with David Yellin as president, elected for two-year period.—SEPTEMBER 1*. Jewish industrial army colony, Balfouria, founded as the first colony of the Zion Commonwealth, a United States corporation; one hundred Jewish legionaries settled on this land.—16. Jerusalem: Women's Organization formed to help the development of Palestine and to unite Jewish women faithful to tradition, with view to establishing orthodox schools for girls and to helping new immigrants.—19. Delegation of Jewish workmen from Palestine, consisting of Messrs. Blumenfeld, Katzenelsohn, Schohat and Sprinzak, confer with members of Zionist Committee at Paris. Delegation reports that unsettled political situation renders position of Jewish workmen extremely difficult and that the Arabs are endeavoring to induce the British authorities to forbid Jewish immigration; advises Zionist leaders not to issue statements which may tend to postpone Jewish immigration but to persist in obtaining at once the freedom of Jewish immigration into Palestine. Delegation complains that Palestine Commission consists of persons who remain only a short time in Palestine and

are not qualified for their mission, and that existence at the same time of the Zionist Palestine Bureau creates a dual system which is not at all favorable to Jewish interests. Delegation asks for establishment of a labor department in the Palestine Commission.—Rabbis decide that none of their number shall sit as judge on the Arbitration Court, *Mishpat ha-Shalom*, to which they deny all authority, claiming that the *Bet Din Zedek* is the only proper court.—OCTOBER 9*. Jerusalem: M. Ussishkin leaves services at the Judah he-Hasid Synagogue because Rabbi Kuk delivered address in Yiddish. Protest of worshippers causes recall of M. Ussishkin, and rabbi continues sermon in Hebrew.—17. Jerusalem: M. Tames, Hebrew teacher, invents system of Hebrew shorthand. Simultaneously, Ben Israel, teacher and essayist, invents another system.—24*. Jerusalem: M. Ussishkin announces, in interview given to *Hadshot ha-Arez*, that henceforth the Zionist Commission, the Zionist Palestine Office, and the Jewish National Fund would be merged into one Central Palestine Administration.—24*. As result of conflict on equal franchise for women, the Provisional Council postpones, for an indefinite time, calling the National Assembly. The orthodox Jews and the Mizrahi persist in their refusal to participate in election if women are permitted to vote.—NOVEMBER 28. Jerusalem: Arrival of Prof. Patrick Geddes, commissioned by the Zionist Organization to work out plans for public parks, charitable institutions, and synagogues, for the extension of the town of Jerusalem, and for the Hebrew University.—DECEMBER 25*. The Zionist Palestine Office, the pre-war representative of the Zionist Organization in Palestine, united with the office of the Zionist Commission.—26. Hebrew society for exploration and research formed under direction of David Yellin.—Jerusalem: The *Wa'ad ha-Zirim* assigns £10,000 for building canals in Jerusalem.—JANUARY 2. *Wa'ad ha-'Ir* (City Council) appoints committee to combat the conversion activities of various missionaries among Jews.—16. Palestine Mizrahi Organization, in letter to the Federation of Women Zionists of the United Kingdom, states that it does not object to the granting of the franchise to women, either as matter of principle or on religious grounds; but that the majority of the Jewish population in Palestine opposes the granting of franchise.—26. Zionist Commission opens preliminary negotiations for leasing various lands; afforestation begun at Nahlat Yehudah on sand dunes given to Rishon-le-Zion by Turkish Government, and new immigrants are organized into *Kebuzot* (groups) for this and other agricultural work.—Jerusalem: *Ha-Mazmin*, a co-operative buying company, formed to counteract high cost of living.—Loan and Thrift Society and the *Kuppat'Am*, an older institution, lend small sums on easy terms, and accept small sums in deposit.—Insurance agency formed with branches in other towns.—FEBRUARY 27. Jerusalem: Fund of £500 raised

by Jerusalem Lodge, No. 376, I. O. B. B., toward foundation of a Jewish colony in neighborhood of Jerusalem in name of Adolph Kraus.—MARCH 19. Jewish railroad builders organize under name of "The Federation of Railroad Workers."—19. Jerusalem: Music company under name "Rinah" organized to publish works of Veradi-Rosenblum, writer of folk-songs in Hebrew.—*Ha-Wa'ad ha-Zemani* at meeting decides to call the *Asefat Nibharim* (Constituent Assembly) in Jerusalem, on *Lag be-Omer* (May 6).—APRIL 2. Jaffa: Conference of *Ha-Po'el ha-Za'ir* (Labor Party) with delegates of the Ukrainian party, *Ze'ire-Zion*. Two parties unite and decide to demand opening of doors for Russian refugees, and to ask the Zionist administration to bring the young Jews of Russia first.—9. *Ha-Wa'ad ha-Zemani* adopts resolutions: 1) protesting against Jews being forbidden to immigrate into Palestine; 2) demanding that this ban should be removed, and asks the Zionist Actions Committee to make use of its whole power and influence that the doors should be opened to our brethren; 3) is of opinion that the situation of our people and of the Jewish settlements in Palestine demands that the Actions Committee should immediately commence the work of organizing the emigration into Palestine in order that the Jewish elements in the country should play a prominent role in the near future; demands that the Actions Committee immediately start colonization on a large scale; 5) undertakes the duty of concentrating its whole energy on working together with the Zionist Organization to regulate the emigration and to create possibilities for work and the necessary institutions for the new-comers; 6) realizes that there is a possibility to unite the relief work for the pogrom sufferers with the work for the renaissance of Palestine in the following way: That a part of the money that is being distributed for relief should be destined for the building up of Palestine, where numbers of the sufferers should be settled in productive occupations. The Zionist Actions Committee should take a leading part in the Relief Conference at Zurich, and should work in this spirit.—16. Provisional Council of Palestinian Jews addresses appeal to the Arabs, in which it is stated: It is true that Palestine is our homeland, and that it is the country of our past and of our future, the country to which we shall return to build up our national home, but we do not come here to have war with you. Our desire is to live with you in peace. We come not to rob, but to work and build up. There is room enough in Palestine for us and for you . . . The Jewish people, oppressed for two thousand years by many oppressors, will deprive no one of his rights and will expel no one from his country and will not exploit any other people. We want no fighting and struggles, which will only damage both you and us. But we understand also how to defend our rights, how to defend our peaceful cul-

ture. No power will be able to interrupt our work and prevent us from eventually reaching our goal. It is impossible that the Arabic people, now that it begins to revive again, can refrain from giving its consent to the realization of the historical and moral rights of the Jews in Palestine which are recognized by all Governments.—26*. Jerusalem: On receipt of news of the decision of San Remo Conference Rabbi Kuk orders sounding of *shofar*.—30. Jerusalem: Popular rejoicing by thanksgiving services in all the synagogues, and large mass-meeting at the Alliance school at decision of Powers at San Remo to grant mandate over Palestine to Great Britain and to include Balfour declaration in terms of mandate.

3. APPOINTMENTS, HONORS AND ELECTIONS

BENTWICH, NORMAN, appointed senior judicial officer of Palestine, Nov., 1919.

DAVIDESCO, YUSUF, appointed member of the Order of the British Empire, Oct., 1919.

OPLATKA, ———, appointed member of the Order of the British Empire, Mch., 1920.

SCHNEBSON, LOVA, appointed member of the Order of the British Empire, Oct., 1919.

YELLIN, DAVID, Jerusalem, appointed member of the Order of the British Empire, Mch., 1920.

4. NECROLOGY

TRUMPELDOR, JOSEPH, captain, British army, at Jerusalem, Mch. 1, 1920.

POLAND

1. THE GOVERNMENT AND THE JEWS

MAY 18*. Hugh Gibson, American Minister to Poland, in cable to Department of State reports that he had persuaded the Polish Government to send back to Vilna the four hundred Jews whom Polish military authorities had brought from Vilna to Lida as prisoners.

JUNE 1*. Ignace Jan Paderewski, Polish Premier, asks President Wilson to name a commission of Americans to investigate the charges regarding the treatment of the Jewish population in Poland.—6. Parliament confirms elections of all Jewish deputies, with exception of Rabbi Perlmutter, Weinziher, and Noah

Prilutzki, the validity of whose election is challenged on basis of alleged franchise irregularities.—According to confidential order, of which Deputy Prilutzki obtains a copy, Government decides to exclude all Jews from that service on recommendation of the Association of Post Office Employes.—As a result of efforts of Deputies Grünbaum and Hartglass, persons who settled in Poland before the war will be permitted to remain in Warsaw. (Government had previously ordered expulsion of all such persons who did not adopt Polish nationality.)—20. *Aftonbladet* (Stockholm) reports that Polish Secretary of War has ordered the expulsion of all Jewish officers and military officials from the Polish army.—Warsaw: Nationalist Jewish deputies in Parliament, in memorial to Premier Paderewski, request him to state what measures he proposes to adopt to put an end to the pogrom movement and to protect the Jews, invoking his pledge upon entering Poland, in capacity of head of the Government, to uphold the principle of equality of all citizens.—Warsaw: Deputies Hartglass and Dr. Thon submit in Polish Diet an urgent motion concerning the pogrom at Czenstochow, stating the pogrom was systematically prepared at the instigation of the newspaper *Goniec Czenstochowski* and *Kurjer Czenstochowski*. The motion demands that the Diet should insist that the Government suppress pogrom propaganda and prevent further outrages by troops, and condemns anti-Semitic outrages as tending to spread anarchy. The Diet declines to admit the urgency of the motion, and votes that the events at Czenstochow be investigated.—Warsaw: Court decides to unseat Prilutzki, deputy for Warsaw, on ground that he is not a Pole. Naumberg, Jewish journalist, nominated to take vacant place in Parliament.—24. *Reuter* telegram from Paris states that M. Paderewski, Polish Premier, says that he and the Minister of the Interior have issued appeals to the population of Poland, warning disturbers of public order that attempts against the life and property of either Jews or non-Jews will be punished with equal severity.—27. Warsaw: Diet unanimously adopts the resolution of M. Daszynski, Socialist leader, expressing the conviction that excesses against the Jews, instead of ending the disastrous economic situation in Poland, after five years of war, would increase the general distress.—Warsaw: Social Democrats in Diet adopt resolution to demand removal of Haller's troops from Cracow.—Warsaw: Minister of Ways and Communications, in letter to M. Prilutzki, states that his department cannot deal with complaints of attacks upon Jews in railroad trains and that it is a matter for the Ministry for War.—Warsaw: Rabbi Perlmutter calls upon Minister for War, and informs him of many new excesses against Jews, notably of a fresh riot at Mokotow; he urges the Minister to hasten the anti-pogrom Conference of the Chief Ministers of State which has been promised by General

Pilsudski.—Warsaw: War Minister apologizes to Halpern for attacks upon him by Polish soldiers on two occasions. Minister assures rabbi that he has ordered officers to adopt severe measures against soldiers who attack Jews in the streets, and especially for attempts to cut and tear out beards and offending the religious feelings of aged Jews.—Warsaw: Jewish deputies in the Diet prevail upon the Ministry of War to prohibit the singing of anti-Jewish songs in the army.—Warsaw: The Nationalist Jewish deputies are preparing a bill providing for the formal abolition of the anti-Jewish restrictions, in force during the Czarist régime.—Warsaw: Debate in Diet, as result of anti-Jewish riot, which Rabbi Halpern ascribed to General Haller's divisions accompanied by French soldiers.

JULY 4. Warsaw: Jewish deputation from Lemberg waits upon the Minister of Education, and informs him that recent Government order, to effect that only students who had discharged their duty to the Polish State should be admitted to the higher educational institutions, was so interpreted as to exclude practically all the Jews of Galicia in view of the position of neutrality adopted by them during the struggle between the Ukrainian and Polish forces. The deputation explains that it was utterly impossible for the Jews to side with either nation in view of the enormous risks to the millions of Jews in Poland and in Ukraine. The Minister pointed out that in Warsaw large numbers of Jews attended the University, and as regards Galicia, while the decree of the Government was being misinterpreted, he desired first to communicate on the subject with the educational authorities at Lemberg.—11. Lemberg: *Lemberger Tageblatt*, Jewish daily, suspended by Government.—Warsaw: Authorities institute proceedings against the editors of Yiddish newspapers, *Moment*, *Haint*, *Lebensfragen*, and *Yiddishe Folk*, and against the editor of the Polish organ, the *Nowy Dziennik*, and Deputies Grünbaum and Naumberg, for having published articles on the Pinsk shooting outrage.—18. At session of Diet, M. Korfanty charges Jewish Bolsheviki with responsibility for the murder of Poles in Russia. Deputy Weinziher retorts that the head of the Moscow Terror Committee is M. Dozerdinsky, a Pole. Warsaw: Polish authorities, according to the *Moment*, impose fines on Jews who fail to report to the Registry Office to obtain permits for their further sojourn.—25. *Manitir*, Polish official journal, states that the papers *Pravda Rabotnica* and *Rozway* are being prosecuted by the authorities for publishing anti-Semitic articles.—27. M. Paderewski, in presenting the Peace Treaty to the Ratification Committee of the Diet, states that the treaty is not terrible, but disagreeable, because it imposes upon an ancient nation, which had always maintained traditions of freedom, certain rules and regulations as though it were not

in a condition to introduce these rules of itself. These, so far as they touched the Jews, had been drawn up before the armistice was concluded, and were the work of Jewish Nationalists occupying prominent positions in the industrial and financial world.

AUGUST 1. Warsaw: Jewish deputation waits on Polish Minister for Home Affairs, and requests him to cancel fines imposed upon a number of Russian Jews for having failed to register as aliens, pointing out that Peace Treaty recognizes the civil equality of all Russian inhabitants of Poland. The *Gazetta Polska* states that the interpretation of the Jewish deputation is false, because only those Russians are meant who are registered in the list of permanent inhabitants. The Jewish newspapers state that since the time of the Czar's Government only a few Jews were given the possibility of registering in Poland as permanent inhabitants, and many tens of thousands of Jews in Lithuania will be considered as strangers.—2*. Warsaw: Diet, by vote of 145 to 41, confirms the Peace Treaty without alteration or reservations.—8*. Warsaw: At instance of M. Paderewski, courts-martial are established at forty points to try within twenty-four hours persons accused of offences against Jews.—15. Polish Information Committee reports that Polish authorities confiscate one issue of the three Jewish newspapers in Warsaw, *Haint*, *Moment*, and *Yiddische Folk* because of publication of an open letter addressed by Jewish writer, S. An-sky, to Sir Percy Wyndham, disproving the report issued by the British Minister concerning the Vilna pogrom.—29. Anti-Jewish Press severely criticizes Government for its decision to establish forty courts-martial to deal with the rioters, deeming it a concession to the Jews and a blow to Polish prestige. The *Dwa Grosze* predicts that the step will incite the Christian Poles to more serious excesses, and the *Warsaw Gazette* asserts the measure will have no effect on the rioters.—Lodz: Minister of War issues order prohibiting soldiers from using Jewish cemetery as pasture and from interfering with funerals.

SEPTEMBER 5. Kozenitz: District authorities order expulsion of Jews residing on peasants' land in the villages. Jewish deputies request Ministry to cancel order which violates Peace Treaty and constitutes a revival of old Russian methods.—Brody: In response to petition of the Jewish deputies, Government releases sixteen Jewish hostages, arrested after occupation of town by the Polish troops.—Following representations of Rabbi Halpern, Minister of Interior wires authorities of Makov and Chechanow to postpone municipal election fixed for a Saturday.—12. Government, in note to governor-general of Galicia, requests him to investigate the report of the threatened expulsion of all Galician Jewish refugees from Czecho-Slovakia; if report proved true, he is

instructed to make representations on behalf of the refugees and to support them.

OCTOBER 24. Warsaw: In course of debate in Parliamentary Constitutional Committee on the status of inhabitants of Poland, who, according to the ruling of the Polish authorities, are neither Polish citizens nor subjects of another State, Deputy Grünbaum objects to the existence of such a category of inhabitants, in which large numbers of Jews are included, despite their permanent settlement for many years; he terms the effort to legalize the existence of such a category as a repetition of the Roumanian policy. The committee rejects Deputy Grünbaum's amendment to abolish this anomaly in the constitution.—Warsaw: In course of conversation with Sir Stuart Samuel, the Minister of Commerce assures him that cordial relations prevail between the Ministry and Jewish merchants. The Government is anxious to support Jewish commercial initiative, and it had not hesitated to grant sixteen hundred permits to Jews to import goods from abroad, although only four hundred non-Jews received similar licenses. Minister repudiates reports of alleged restrictions against Jewish traders, and characterizes the reports of a boycott movement against Jews as false.

NOVEMBER 14. Warsaw: Public prosecutor asks the Diet to permit him to institute proceedings against Deputies Grünbaum and Naumberg, whom he accuses of having published articles against the Government in the Yiddish press.—20*. Diet discusses question of Sunday rest. Deputation of Jews declares that compulsory Sunday rest for Jews who observe Saturday would mean economic ruin, and asks that Jewish artisans be allowed to work at home and Jewish business houses be permitted to remain open half a day.—21. Warsaw: Parliamentary Committee discusses Sunday-Closing Bill, and rejects all amendments to give Jews the right to do business on Sundays for part of the day. Committee agrees to amend the bill so as to permit communal offices to be open on Sundays. Jewish deputies select a committee to conduct negotiations with all party leaders with a view to amending the bill in the report stage, and send an appeal to the president of the House to induce him to use his influence in favor of amending the bill.—28. Sir Stuart Samuel protests to the Polish Foreign Office against lecture by Prof. Tcherbak on ritual murders, alleged to be practised by Jews, as calculated to stir up ill-feeling against Jews. Count Skryzinsky, on behalf of the Government, assures Sir Stuart that there would be no recurrence.—Warsaw: Sir Stuart Samuel requests press correspondents to deny reports that the Government had placed difficulties in his way and that Anglo-Jewry has failed to help the Polish Jews, showing that sums aggregating twenty-one million marks had been contributed by English Jewry.

DECEMBER 5. Warsaw: Second reading of Sunday-Closing Bill in Diet; all amendments introduced by Jewish deputies rejected, notwithstanding impressive appeals by Rabbi Halpern and MM. Grünbaum, Shipper, and Hirshorn. Anti-Jewish deputies point out that the Minority Clauses of Peace Treaty do not provide that Jews may do business on Sundays, and that in England and in America Sunday closing is enforced. President of the House declines to receive a Jewish deputation in connection with the bill.—12. Warsaw: Deputies Lutoslavsky and Nemoyevski attack Jews in course of food debate, accusing them of dishonesty and charging that their religion condones deception of non-Jews.—Warsaw: Dr. Thon repudiates in Parliament aspersions cast upon Talmud by anti-Semites, and warns the deputies that efforts to compel Jews to emigrate do not always affect only the weak and undesirable people, but often lead to the departure of strong persons full of initiative.—19. Warsaw: M. Paderewski assures Sir Stuart Samuel of readiness of Poland to give Jews equality, but insists that Jews recognize themselves as Poles and cease to complain against Poland abroad.—Parliamentary Committee agrees to recommend to the Diet that request of the public prosecutor to try Deputy Grünbaum for offensive articles against the Polish army be granted.—Lodz: Communal council categorically refuses to pay two thousand and thirty-three marks for upkeep of Jewish patients in the city hospital; authorities seal safe of Jewish community.—26. Government prepares circular excusing Jewish pupils from writing and drawing lessons on Saturdays.—Ministerial commission, including two Jews, leaves for Galicia to investigate expulsion, from the civil service, of Jewish officials suspected of sympathy with the Ukrainians.

JANUARY 1. Warsaw: Pilsudski holds New Year reception to which the Jewish deputies, editors of Jewish daily papers, and representatives of the Rabbinate and the Communal Council are invited.—2. Warsaw: Jewish deputies make representations to the Ministry regarding case of eleven Jews arrested on charge of incendiarism, but found by court-martial innocent of charge; five of them were flogged, and the other six severely beaten.—9. Warsaw: Parliament passes the Sunday-Closing Bill. Jewish deputies protest that bill means the impoverishment of the Jews or the abandonment of their religion. Deputy Grünbaum declares the act will result in loss to Poland of Vilna, Minsk, and Eastern Galicia.—21. Polish Diet passes law declaring as aliens all persons not registered in the so-called "Permanent Books" of the provinces; one hundred thousand Jews affected.—30. Warsaw: Jews resolved not to be forced by Sunday-Closing Act to open their businesses on Sabbath; even in non-orthodox circles a closer observance of Sabbath, as protest against the religious persecu-

tions implied in the act, is general.—Warsaw: Efforts to have Sunday-Closing Act amended rebuffed by General Pilsudski and the new Premier, M. Skulski.

FEBRUARY 6. Warsaw: Polish Assistant Minister for the territories recovered from Prussia declares that limitation of admission of Jews to the University of Posen was a temporary measure dictated by the necessity to get as many Polish students into the University as possible, and that it is contemplated to abolish the restrictions in the near future.—Warsaw: Premier Skulski, in statement to deputation of Jewish merchants, declares that he is powerless to amend the Sunday-Closing Law, which must be enforced as an Act of Parliament expressing the will of the majority, and that he deeply resents efforts of Jews to secure foreign intervention, which is not calculated to improve Jewish relations, because in Poland it is the people and not the Government which is anti-Semitic.—Warsaw: Authorities refuse to comply with request of the Jewish deputies to prohibit posting of "Black Lists" of Christians who sell houses to Jews, on ground that such lists do not incite people against Jews.—13. Warsaw: Jewish deputies protest, in Diet, against the Aliens Bill, pointing out that during the Russian rule the registration now demanded as proof of citizenship was valueless, that Jews had no occasion and little facilities to register, and that new law is a breach of the Peace Treaty. Jewish deputies made representations to premier on the new law. Premier promises to apply the law in a manner not to cause special hardship to Jews; he also promises to reconsider the seizure by the authorities of the residences of so-called "alien" Jews in Warsaw.—27. Warsaw: Large number of Jewish residents, technically "aliens," are notified by Government to hold themselves in readiness to place their residences at disposal of the authorities.—Warsaw: Motion of Deputy Hartglass, in Parliament, that, in connection with bill for dealing with official offenders, those guilty of discriminating between Jews and Gentiles be severely punished, rejected. Deputy Hirshorn calls attention of the Diet to the fact that, while Jewish newspapers are confiscated for trifling remarks, the anti-Jewish press is permitted to conduct a boycott campaign without hindrance.

MARCH 5. Warsaw: The Government prohibits aliens from purchasing real estate without permission of the Ministry; restrictions will affect many Jews.—Jewish deputation from Lemberg, headed by Dr. Reich, points out to Premier Skulski that agreement to fulfil the political, national, and cultural demands of the Jews in Eastern Galicia has thus far not been adhered to. The Minister declared the Government is ready to fulfil partially those promises by reinstating the Jewish public officials who had been dismissed, but refuses to admit Jewish students to the

University of Lemberg, or to order new election for the Jewish Committees.—Warsaw: Authorities attempt in vain to search Department of the American Joint Distribution Committee, engaged in despatching remittances received from American relatives, in order to ascertain whether the committee was making prohibited speculative transactions in connection with low rate of exchange. Mr. Hirschfeld, head of committee, lodges complaint with the American embassy.—12. Warsaw: Over three hundred rabbis present petition to Parliament against the Sunday Closing Act. Rabbi Halpern points out evil consequences of the act on the economic and religious position of the Jews. Premier and Ministers of Commerce and Labor receive deputations of artisans, who predict that act will have aversive effect on the output of the country and on the livelihood of the Jewish working classes. Ministers promise to amend the law so as to permit work on Sundays in closed workshops, and Ministers of Commerce and Industry promise their help in improving status of Jewish artisans.—19. Lodz: Jewish workmen confer on the Sunday Closing Law, and decide to draw attention of Ministry to injury done to Orthodox Jewry by the law. Rabbinical petition against it handed to President Pilsudski, with over seven hundred signatures of rabbis.—26. At cabinet meeting, Minister of Finance introduces law to prohibit sale of land to foreigners without his consent, within certain areas; this law will affect 100,000 Jews who have been declared foreigners by passing of the Polish Nationality Law.—Lemberg: Chamber of Commerce resolves to request the Government to suspend enforcement of the Sunday Closing Act in the city for six months.—Warsaw: Rabbinical deputation, headed by Rabbi Perlmutter, petitions Minister of War to exempt from military service all rabbis awaiting appointments.

APRIL 2. Government denies statements published in certain newspapers that it had asked the Ukrainian cabinet to abolish Ministry for Jewish Affairs and to withdraw promise of granting national autonomy to Jews. Government asserts that it urged the Ukrainian cabinet to suppress pogroms and to secure assistance for all citizens without distinction of race or creed.—Government interpellated by Deputies Grünbaum and Farbstein in regard to illegal requisition of factories owned by Jews.—At special meeting, War Ministry discusses means for preventing further anti-Jewish excesses; it is suggested that special department be established to protect those attacked.—16. Warsaw: Official declaration appears, announcing that "aliens" are not allowed to practise as physicians or dentists in Poland.—23. Government representative informs Deputy Hartglass that cabinet favors bill for abolition of old Czarist restrictions, with ex-

ception of clause providing for the abolition of the claim on Jewish communities to pay for Jews in hospitals. Deputy Hartglass informs Government there could be no compromise on that clause, in view of the fact that Jews in common with other citizens pay for the maintenance of the hospitals, and therefore the communities could not be expected to pay to the institutions separately for attending to Jewish sick.

MAY 7. Warsaw: Deputation calls upon Ministry of Education to discuss the case of two thousand Jewish students who are not admitted to any of the Lemberg higher educational institutions.—14. Warsaw: Government instructs officers to warn troops that anti-Jewish rioting reflects discredit upon the army and is detrimental to Polish interests abroad. Officers are ordered to take severe measures against such rioting.—21. Warsaw: Jewish deputies send memorial to the Government asserting that the outrage of cutting and burning of the beards of Jews is constantly increasing.—Four Jewish Labor organs, *Arbeiter Stimme*, *Arbeiter Wort*, *Nayer Weg*, and the *Socialist Jugend Stimme*, suspended and their editors arrested.—Report that Ministry intends assigning twenty-one towns as places of residence for aliens, giving choice of the town.

2. ATTACKS UPON JEWS

JUNE 1. Lemberg: Anti-Jewish excesses. Many Jews beaten or wounded, and Jewish shops plundered.—Lemberg: Pogrom in which many Jews were injured.—3. Cholm:* Anti-Jewish pogrom in which eight Jews reported killed and thirty wounded; Polish soldiers raid women's baths, and beat women with rifle butts.—4*. Praga (suburb of Warsaw): Repeated attacks on Jews reported; shops plundered.—6. Jezierani (Borszczow): Anti-Jewish disturbances occur in district in control of Ukrainian troops.—Cracow: Report of anti-Jewish riot in which troops of General Haller's army took part. Nearly 200 Jews wounded.—Voloczysk: Ukrainian troops participate in anti-Jewish riots.—Dubno: Anti-Jewish riot; blame laid to Ukrainian troops in Polish reports, which assert that over seven hundred Jews were killed and that soldiers stated they had received permission to kill Jews.—Jews assaulted in railway train between Zamostch and Lublin.—Lodz: Frequent attacks upon Jews.—Petrikow: Anti-Jewish excesses; police attempting to stop riots are imprisoned by military recruits.—Warsaw: Polish soldiers attack Jews at many thoroughfares. Following representations by Deputies Thon and Hartglass, a military unit is detailed to maintain peace.—Warsaw: Press Bureau of General Staff of Haller's Army publishes report in the *Nowa Reforma*, of the 6th, declaring that Bolshevik German-Jewish action provoked the anti-Jewish riots

in Cracow. Official statistics number the wounded civilians and soldiers at two hundred, including a French officer.—Poryck (Volhynia): Pogrom organized by Polish troops after the Ukrainian retreat. Houses searched and Jews murdered; sixteen Jews taken outside of town and shot.—6-7. Cracow: Soldiers plunder Jewish shops in the Tuchlaube (Cloth Arcade). Mob joins in methodical plundering. In Casimir quarter Jewish self-defence corps attacked by Haller's soldiers. Wounded estimated at about two hundred, and material damage at twenty-five million crowns (nominally \$5,000,000). Polish press represents these events as encounters with Bolsheviki.—11. Warniani: Polish soldiers remove some young Jews to neighboring place, Ritzene, and maltreat them.—13. Cholm:* Further excesses; (*see also* June 3). Two Jews reported killed and several wounded.—Zakrotchim: Anti-Jewish disturbances. Almost entire Jewish population molested. Only fifteen of the bearded Jews escape having their beards cut or torn off in the market place. Jewish deputies immediately make representations to General Pilsudski, to Ministers of War and the Interior, and to local commanders and municipal authorities. The General in command of the troops orders soldiers to return pillaged goods to the Jewish residents, and a French major assumes command of the patrols and restores peace.—Novidor: Anti-Jewish disturbances suppressed.—Warsaw: General Leshnevsky, Minister of War, states in Parliament that a commission, representing the Ministers of War, Justice, and the Interior, had gone to various towns affected by the pogroms to inquire into the situation and punish the guilty persons. The Government, he states, could not allow any excesses to be practised against citizens at the birth of the new State.—16*. Warsaw: *Haint* reports excesses at Ostrowitz and Rudomin (near Vilna) and at Bludin. At Kharkov, Polish soldiers tear Scrolls of the Law.—Slobodka Lesna (farm estate of the Jewish Colonization Association): Polish Uhlans kill three Jewish students training as farmers for Palestine.—Kolomea, Turka, and Rakowice: Polish Uhlans kill several young men, assault and kill girl, and accuse Ukrainian soldiers of deed.—18. Polish and Galician rabbis order day of fasting and mourning throughout Poland, in memory of the pogrom victims and as protest against outrages.—21* Warsaw: Soldiers and military police seize Jews in the Sienna and Wronia streets (on Saturday), and compel them to work in the Warsaw-Vienna railway station.—25. Cholm: Third anti-Jewish riot within three months occurs. Interpellation introduced in Parliament by Jewish deputies asking the Government to explain the occurrence.—27. Chzanow: Troops of General Haller's army attack Jews, tear their beards, and beat them. Soldiers enter synagogue, expel worshippers, and

destroy property. French officers frustrate attempt to convert synagogue into a stable, but Polish officers use it as a store-house for food.—Czenstochow: *Goniec Czenstochowski*, in statement about recent pogrom incited by agitation conducted by Deputy Tobatchinsky and the local papers, deploras the occurrence of the outrages during deliberations of the Peace Conference, but warns Jews to learn the lesson of the pogrom. The Workmen's Council appeals to the Government to bring back to the city the militia which had been despatched to Lithuania.—Warsaw: Deputation of Czenstochow Poles, headed by local deputy, appeals to Ministries of War and the Interior to stop anti-Jewish excesses in that town.—Polish Information Committee, London, receives communication from official Polish sources denying the reports of grave disturbances and anti-Jewish pogroms at Boryslav and the petroleum area in Galicia.—Wloclawek: Many Jews attacked in streets and cruelly beaten; fifteen shops totally sacked. M. Kino, Jewish Municipal Councillor, seriously wounded.—Kshepitz: Following an explosion from unknown cause, anti-Semitic agitators accuse Jews of plot against the troops; riot ensues in which many Jews are injured, and property is plundered. Rabbi and Jewish notables arrested, including visiting merchants from neighboring towns.—Czenstochow: Polish Foreign Office publishes report of Government Commissioner regarding street riots on May 24, which were caused by a shot from a house which wounded a soldier. Soon after a large mass of workmen gathered, and were joined by group of soldiers of Haller's army. The mob assumed a threatening attitude against the Jewish population, but was dispersed by strong military patrols and the police. The burgomaster issued a proclamation exhorting the population to preserve order. The Town Council adopted a resolution identical with the terms of the proclamation. The local papers also energetically condemned the riots. There are reasons for believing the shot came from an *agent provocateur*. As a result of the riot, seven were killed; nine seriously, and eleven slightly wounded. On May 26 a delegation of the Jewish congregation called upon the Government Commissioner, and acknowledged that the measures taken by the authorities had prevented an extension of the riots and that the police and military officers had taken energetic steps against the rioters.—Klobutzl: Anti-Jewish riot breaks out, but order is quickly restored by troops.—Warsaw: Gang of women and soldiers attack the rabbi of Novo-Minsk, accusing him of stopping and insulting women on the street. Rabbi Perlmutter succeeds in securing his release from police station.—Warsaw: Following representations by Deputy Prilutzki, Minister of War and General Haller take effective steps to prevent the renewal of pogrom at Pomiechovok, which had been halted by intervention of several French officers.

JULY 2. Warsaw: Anti-Jewish riot; fifteen Jews wounded, and one killed.—Warsaw: General Haller publishes proclamation in the *Poranna*, signed by Polish, English, and French representatives, ordering his troops to stop the cutting of beards of Jews.—4. Zaventche: Anti-Jewish riot; two Jews killed and many wounded; Jewish quarter plundered; material loss amounts to 120,000 marks.—11. Klomberz: Anti-Jewish riot; number of Jews, including the rabbi and the shohet, assaulted. Losses amount to 500,000 crowns.—Yedzayev: Police adopt energetic measures, and suppress attacks on Jews.—Otvokz: Soldiers assault Rabbi Perlmutter, and attempt to tear out his beard. Complaint lodged with Minister of the Interior.—Minister of Interior issues circular to all officials ordering them to suppress attacks on Jews by all the means at their disposal.—Warsaw: Kakovsky, metropolitan archbishop, issues circular declaring that the Jews need not fear any oppression in Poland, though the Catholic Church predominated, and that the Church was opposed to acts of cruelty. Polish press printed the circular, but deleted the passages relating to the Jews.—18. Warsaw: Dr. Schreiber and Dr. Korkis, of the Lemberg Jewish National Council, and Dr. Thon, deputy for Cracow, make representations to the Minister of the Interior on the reported ill-treatment of Jews in Eastern Galicia.—Cracow: Raphael Landau, president of the Jewish community, makes representations to Dr. Galecki, president of the Galician Provincial Government, against the anti-Jewish excesses, demanding energetic measures to relieve families who have been compelled by outrages to abandon their native towns.—Czenstochow: New anti-Jewish disturbances; many Jews assaulted, especially at railway station. Soldiers active in the rioting.—Szinardov: Soldiers and mobs attack shops of Jews. Number of business places pillaged.—Lodz: Anti-Semitic disturbances, in course of which many Jews were assaulted and beaten and had beards cut or torn off.—Lovitch: Systematic searches carried out in many houses inhabited by Jews and in two synagogues. Jews attacked and beaten.—Shiletz (suburb of Warsaw): Attack on the abattoir, most of the sufferers being *shohetim*. Deputies Naumberg, Farbstein, and Weinziher investigate.—Irena (near Demblin): Six Jewish girls assaulted by Polish soldiers and thrown into the Vistula.—25. Radom: Mob stops funeral, and demands permission to search in coffin for hidden munitions. Jewish soldiers in the procession resist attack; but police are summoned, and soldiers are arrested for disturbing the peace.—Wolbrom (near Kielce): Soldiers attack Jews, many of whom are cruelly beaten. Large number of houses and shops plundered. Jewish burial-ground desecrated.—Jewish deputies inform Government that cemetery at Lodz is being used by soldiers as a pasture ground for horses, and that the soldiers and populace terrorize

persons attending Jewish funerals and attack officials of the Burial Society.

AUGUST 1. Radom: During affray between soldiers, a stray bullet strikes the court of justice. Jews are accused of the act, and searches for munitions are made in many houses.—Statchek: Conveyance with eight Jews attacked by hooligans and robbers in forest; three severely injured, one of whom dies.—Yusefov (near Vengrov): Population terrorized by gang of rioters. All Jewish houses entered; residents bound, and valuables removed.—2*. Ostrowice: Soldiers attack party of Jewish workmen; soldier fires in air, and police summoned to "arrest a party of Jewish Bolsheviks who had encountered the troops and fired on them." Fifty-eight Jews arrested, but police subsequently release all under age of seventeen. Deputies Hirshorn and Shipper place facts before Minister of War, demanding a prompt enquiry and release of all prisoners.—3*. Kozenitz: Poles attack home of rabbi and arrest twenty Hasidim there; all released later.—8. Warsaw: French Ambassador apologizes to Deputy Grünbaum for reported participation of French soldiers of General Haller's army in the excesses against Jews.—15. Kutno: Anti-Jewish disturbances. Many graves desecrated. French officers intervene.—Sokolka: Deputation sent to Warsaw to inform Jewish members of Diet of shooting, at police station, of Rabbi Jacob Kaplanski and Jewish merchant, Jacob Blumenthal. Deputation will also complain that officials are unfair in their distribution of food.—Krushin and Prompol: Soldiers attack Jews, cut their beards, and plunder their goods.—22. Kalish: Trial of persons accused of participating in pogrom, in which one Jew was killed and eight wounded. All acquitted for lack of evidence, with exception of Bagatski, who was sentenced to twenty months imprisonment for plundering goods.—29. Kolushki: Dr. Joseph Kruk, editor of *Unser Weg*, wounded in attempt to rescue Jews attacked at the railway station.—Slupianova (near Kielce): Peasants attack the synagogue, and destroy everything, including all prayer-books.—Lukov: Jews attacked by riotous soldiers. Many beaten, and their beards cut or torn out.

SEPTEMBER 12. Czenstochow: French officer saves Rabbi Nahum Ash from assault by soldier, who attempted to cut his beard.—13*. Warsaw: Jews assaulted by soldiers and civilians on way to perform ceremony of *Tashlik*.—19. Czenstochow: Agitators stir up soldiers and populace to attack the Jews. Number of Jews beaten and several shops plundered. Strong force of police required to disperse the rioters.—Sosnowice: Business places plundered by soldiers, and constable, who endeavored to interfere, assaulted.—26. Paltchi (near Lutsk): Party of refugees is met by Polish soldiers who segregate the Jews, rob them, and order their return to the Bolshevik lines.—Lodz: Policemen enter a

synagogue during *Selihot* services, cruelly beat worshippers, injuring several, and escape before Deputy Rosenblatt, who had learned of attack, arrives with superior officers.

OCTOBER 3. Lodz: Anti-Jewish riot follows labor demonstration upon rumor that Jews had fired upon crowds from windows of synagogues and private houses. Many Jews arrested and searched for hidden weapons without result. Over three hundred Jews wounded, including two members of the municipal council, who endeavored to pacify the crowd. Council holds special meeting, adopts resolution of sympathy with wounded Jewish members, condemns the disorders and demands adequate protection for all citizens, irrespective of their religion. Thirty soldiers who participated in the pogrom are arrested; Jewish deputies make representations to the Government on the occurrences.—9*. Posen: During Succoth Festival soldiers renew their attacks on Jews in the streets; many are beaten and some have beards torn off. Attempt also made to destroy Sukkahs.—10. Seradz: Polish soldiers attack Jewish passengers in train near here, and throw several from the windows, while train is running at full speed; many passengers are severely injured, and four die.—Wolbrom (near Kielce): Anti-Jewish rioting; houses of Jews attacked by soldiers and hooligans; several Jews wounded.—17. Radzimin: Tsaddik appeals to Jewish deputies to put an end to the terrorization of the Jews of Szuromin.—Lodz: Authorities institute proceedings against two Jewish soldiers who were accused of having fired at rioters during recent pogrom. Jewish deputies obtain promise from the Ministry of War that death sentence would not be passed on the accused.—31. Warsaw: Mob assaults Deputies Farbstein and Rosenblatt at the railway station for demanding the arrest of two soldiers who had resorted to beard-cutting.

NOVEMBER 14. Siedlece: Jewish passengers attacked at station; several have beards cut.—21. Warsaw: Groups of soldiers renew attacks on Jewish passengers at Kovel railway station and in the adjoining streets. Many beaten, and beards cut.

DECEMBER 5. Podhayetz (Galicia): Soldiers enter synagogue and drive worshippers into street, where other soldiers attack them; over forty Jews badly beaten.—Kolbushova: Military Commission arrives to investigate the murder of four Jews.—26. Warsaw: Soldiers of the Posen regiments commit series of anti-Semitic excesses in the Muranov district and near the Kovel railway station, and beat a number of Jews and plunder many shops.—Brest-Litovsk: Jews assaulted on train by Polish soldiers. Many shops plundered and number of Jews beaten.

JANUARY 16. Ill treatment on trains reported by Jewish passengers to Bialystok, Kolushki, Cracow, Lodz, Warsaw, Strikow, Branovitchi and Granitzta.—30. Zdunska Volia: Four Jewish merchants murdered.

FEBRUARY 6. Zomkovitch: Polish soldiers attack and beat Jews at the station and in neighboring streets.—27. Wloclawek: Soldiers attacked Jews at railway station. Many severely injured.—Tomashev: Jews attacked at railway station. Many badly beaten; rabbi loses eye.

MARCH 12. Warsaw: Number of French officers assault Jews. French Mission promises investigation and punishment of guilty.—19. Sochatchev: Polish soldiers attack Jews at station.

APRIL 3. Brody (Galicia): Attack made on Jewish quarter. Number of Jews wounded, and one killed.—7*. Signor Arturo Cappa, Warsaw correspondent of the *Tempo*, Rome, reports conversation with Andrew Niemojewski, editor of the *Mysl Niepodlegla*, who said: "Pogrom on larger scale than the others is being planned; the last gigantic and final pogrom. In that way we shall solve the Jewish question in Poland."—9. Jewish deputies appeal to Field Marshal Pilsudski to investigate report of anti-Jewish excesses at Mosir, in which thirty Jews are stated to have been massacred.—Rabbi of Lida attacked on way home from Vilna by soldiers, who threaten to cut his beard, but who agree to spare it upon payment of four hundred marks.—Tarnow: Group of hooligans attack Jewish traders at the market, and plunder their goods.—16. Lezaisk: Assaults made on Jews at railway stations.—Rudnik and Brody. Anti-Jewish excesses occur. At Brody Jews close their businesses and lock their houses.—Stanislavov: Many Jews beaten.—Lodz and Warsaw: Many Jews beaten in streets.—Government issues order against excesses, and threatens to punish rioters. At Lemberg special military orders condemn the excesses.—Zlotchev: Soldiers surround the synagogue and assault Jews. Advocate Hirshorn as well as others badly beaten. Soldiers subsequently attack local prison, and release all Poles arrested for anti-Jewish rioting and for disputes with Jews.—23. Volkovisk: Two-day pogrom, in course of which many Jews are injured. Through good offices of M. Yurkewitch, of the American Mission, pogrom does not assume large proportions.—30. Stanislaw: Jews attacked at local railroad station. Telegram of protest sent to Jewish Club in the Polish Parliament, and copies forwarded by Jewish deputies to Premier and Minister of War.—Cracow, Lemberg, and Grodek: Anti-Jewish rioting occurs. Soldiers attack Jews, and cut their beards. Jewish deputies appeal to President Pilsudski and to Government to suppress the rioting.

MAY 3*. Praga, suburb of Warsaw: Murder of Jew by soldiers entraining for front causes riot during which police are opposed by soldiers; military authorities restore order by use of machine guns; soldiers involved placed under arrest.—22. Warsaw: In a special cable to the *Christian Science Monitor* (Boston, Mass.), Paris correspondent reports that the advance of the Polish-Ukrain-

ian army against Soviet troops in the Ukraine was accompanied by atrocities inflicted on the Jewish population, especially in Balta. Marshal Pilsudski, President of the Polish Republic, took vigorous measures to repress these tendencies of the armies, but they got out of control.—28. Balta (Podolca): Town completely burnt in ten days' pogroms, dead reported to number "thousands." Outrages attributed to Ukrainian soldiery.—Mokotov: Anti-Jewish riot lasts two days; ringleaders are soldiers of the Posen regiments.—Warsaw: Attention of high military authorities called to excesses of the Posen regiments. The *Rzond-i Voisko*, organ of Field-Marshal Pilsudski, criticizes lack of discipline, demands suppression of the anti-Semitic riots, and advocates the introduction of measures calculated to restore the *morale* of the troops.

3. MISCELLANEOUS EVENTS

JUNE 6. Lodz: Mayor Rzeski Pepesovietz, in response to demand by influential Poles that Jews be dismissed from all civil posts, declares that in free Poland no distinction could be made between the various citizens of the State, and nobody should be persecuted.—20. Lodz: Authorities exclude Hebrew from curriculum of Jewish schools.—Polish General Staff publishes pamphlet on Bolshevism and the Polish question, declaring it is senseless to pretend that Bolshevism is the work of a group of Jews, although a great many of its leaders are Jews.—Warsaw: Hugh Gibson, United States Minister, receives Polish-Zionist deputation.—24. Cracow: Michael Henry Dziewicki, Lector of English in the Jagellonian University, in letter dated June 10 and published in the *London Times*, under the title "The Jews in Poland: Reasons for their Unpopularity," admits the outrages, which he claims are the result of economic difficulties—not of religious intolerance, but of hunger.—27. Polish press opens campaign against the "minority" clauses in the peace treaties with the new States and in Greater Roumania. The *Liberum Veto* advises the Polish delegation to reject the clauses, in order to avoid placing Poland under the control of international Jewry. The *Courier Warszawsky* appeals to the Assimilationist Jews to send their leaders to Paris to destroy the clauses, because the clauses of the treaty could not solve the Jewish problem, but are only calculated to make Poland seek ways and means of compelling the Jews to emigrate.—Warsaw: In a book entitled "The Foundations of the Polish Constitution," Prof. Waker, author of draft of Polish Constitution, accepted by the Government, states that in the original draft there was a paragraph granting to Jews national autonomy as the best and most just solution of the Jewish question, but that for unknown reasons this paragraph was stricken out upon the promulgation of the Constitution.

JULY 4. Warsaw: Police arrest seven delegates at banquet in honor of Conference of the Young Zionist Societies in Poland. Four released later.—13*. Warsaw: On his arrival, Mr. Morgenthau receives deputation consisting of Deputies Thon and Grünbaum, Rabbis Zlotnik and Poznanski, Dr. Klumer, and MM. Podlishevsky and Levita.—18. Two hundred and fifty members of Jewish National City Councils in Eastern Galicia interned by Polish military authorities.—Warsaw: Countess Krasinski presents Jewish community with a house, as protest against the pogroms and as mark of sympathy with the victims.—Verushov: Synagogue and thirty-seven dwellings occupied by Jews damaged during bombardment by a German force. Polish soldiers, who drove off the Germans, do not permit six hundred exiled families to return. Minister of Interior promises that exiles should be permitted to return or take their goods and settle elsewhere.—Philip Bloch, chief rabbi of Posen, arrested.—18*. Ostrowice: Fifty of audience arrested at Herzl memorial meeting.—25. Warsaw: The *Moment* states that the Society of Jewish Merchants in Warsaw receives complaints daily from the provinces that necessities, such as naphtha, sugar, and salt, are monopolized by Polish merchants who refuse to deal with Jewish retailers.—Warsaw: Noah Pritutzki, leader of Jewish People's Party, whose election to the Diet was annulled because he is an "alien," is sentenced by a Commissary Extraordinary to fourteen days' arrest and fined five hundred marks for failing to register under the Aliens Registration Act.—Posen: Nearly all Jewish lawyers and a number of Jewish notables arrested.—Warsaw: Deputation of orthodox Jews returns from Paris, stating that, following memorial to the Peace Conference on contemplated expulsion of fifteen thousand Jews from Warsaw, on alleged ground that they are foreigners, M. Paderewski has promised that order would be annulled.—Polish Information Committee, London, communicates summary of a memorandum on the Jewish question submitted by the Jewish Society of Polish Patriots to the Conference at Versailles: 1) That those among the Jews who desire to be regarded as a distinct and definite nationality should be granted soil in Palestine to realize their ideals; 2) but that those who feel themselves adopted citizens of a country and desire to remain in that country should have simply such equality of rights as enables them to mingle with the native population without loss of respect to their national spirit and to their liberty of religious confession and worship.

AUGUST 1. Warsaw: Henry Morgenthau, head of Commission appointed by President Wilson to enquire into Jewish question in Poland, issues statement declaring that the United States has enthusiastically welcomed the realization of an independent

Poland, and would like to render such brotherly service as has been or may be requested of them by the Polish people. The great need of immediately and continuously strengthening Poland, so as to enable her to cope with the Bolshevik influence of Russia and to combat the intrigues of certain German elements, is so self-evident that the Commission hopes that all classes will overlook past and present differences and co-operate for the realization of their main ambition—a permanent, united, and independent Poland.—Authorities confiscate issue of the *Pravda Rabotnika* which contained insulting articles against Mr. Morgenthau, styling him "Wilson's Jewish servant," and complaining that Poland was compelled to seek means to curry favor with him.—Lodz: Rabbi Halpern, on return from Posen, reports three hundred Jews interned by authority of military officials upon a report of German preparations to attack the province. All notable Jews with German-sounding names detained and transported to the camp at Ztipiorna, where Jews from Vilna, Pinsk, and Lida are still interned. M. Plutzinski, Polish leader, admitted the arrests were unnecessary, and gave assurance that, on abolition of martial law, interned persons would be released.—Warsaw: Meeting of workmen adopts resolution condemning pogroms, but declaring that they would not allow the Jews "to rule the country."—8*. Vilna: Visit of Mr. Morgenthau and General Jadwin, American Commissioners.—15. Rodzal: Jews send deputation to Warsaw to complain to Jewish deputies of oppression. Charge made of abduction of forty young Jews for forced labor and their subsequent internment in a camp.—Zamostch: Jews make representations to Morgenthau Commission regarding the continued cutting of beards and anti-Jewish excesses.—M. Nemoyevski, deputy of Diet and editor, expresses contempt for the American Commission on ground it is headed by a Jew "who must be an interested and prejudiced party in the inquiry."—22. Drohobycz: Mayor Yarosz, on occasion of funeral of two soldiers, delivers speech in presence of General Haller, eulogizing loyalty of Jews to Poland, and repudiating report that Jews assisted the Ukrainian troops, declaring that Jews protected Poles during Ukrainian occupation of Galicia.—29. Raigrod: Jewish community, in memorial addressed to Jewish deputies in the Diet, complain that Jews, unlike Christians, are not permitted to leave the town without special permits; that at the bridge crossing Jews are frequently beaten and ill-treated; and that all synagogues were searched, the floors raised, and stores pulled down in attempt of authorities to discover munition stores.—Ilov: Jews complain, in memorial, that the new municipal council has handed all articles sold under Government monopoly to Christian merchants, who compel Jewish tailors to buy goods under most disadvantageous conditions. Memorial asserts the Jewish merchants are threatened with total

ruin.—29*. Warsaw: Mr. Morgenthau receives deputation of Jews dismissed from employment on the railways because of alleged objections of the Christian Unions to them; the Unions categorically deny this assertion of the authorities.—Deputy Farbstein states that some thousands of Jews and non-Jews, deported from Galicia without any avowed reason, are being interned in Strzalknow, and are starving and half-naked. Eight hundred dangerously ill in hospital.—Slonim: Polish authorities order elections for the Town Council. As population consists of eighty-five per cent of Jews, the latter elect twenty-two of the twenty-four members. Authorities annul the election, and order new elections on Aug. 31.

SEPTEMBER 12. Cracow: Aaron Belner and Golda Harowitz, charged with having attempted to murder a girl at Strzyzov for ritual purposes last Passover, acquitted.—Lida: In municipal elections Jews secure sixteen out of twenty-four seats.—Troki: Seven Poles, four Jews, and one Karaites are elected.—Novovileisk: Three Jews elected.—Lubitch: Hirsch Milberg, local Hebrew teacher, tortured, following accusation that he signalled to the Germans during a frontier fight between Poles and Germans.—Stonchak (near Lublin): Old Russian laws invoked to force Jews to leave the village.—13*. Warsaw: Deputies Farbstein and Grünbaum and Mr. Podlishevski appeal to Henry Morgenthau, head of American Commission, before his departure to reveal the whole truth in his report; they express the hope that the Commission would pave the way to a Polish-Jewish understanding with the minority clauses of the Peace Treaty serving as a basis.—18*. Warsaw: Arrival of Sir Stuart Samuel, British Commissioner, to investigate reports of excesses committed against Jews.—19. Kalish: Eleven Jews elected members of the municipal council.—Plotsk: Seven Jews elected.—Posen: Newly established Jewish Council submits demands for political, economic, and cultural autonomy.

OCTOBER 10. Statutes of the trading society, "Central Co-operative Society of Jewish Merchants," submitted to the Polish Government for approval. The Society plans to purchase large quantities of goods directly from the producers and to distribute them through district co-operative stores.—24. Number of Jewish candidates admitted to Posen University limited to two per cent of the total roll of students.

NOVEMBER 8*. Plotsk: Military authorities compel all Jewish shop-keepers to open their businesses on a Saturday, in order to complete the registration of goods.—14. Warsaw: *Haint*, Yiddish daily, suspended, reappears as *Der Tog*.—Warsaw: Conference of all Polish Jewish merchants, attended by six hundred delegates, protests against boycott, urging the Jewish deputies in the Diet to combat it, demands that the Government abolish existing

monopolies for various products, protests against the Sunday-Closing Bill, and elects a committee to warn political leaders of the hardship such a law will cause to the business of the country.—22-23. Lemberg: Court discharges as innocent eight members of Jewish militia arrested a year ago charged with being in league with the Ukrainians and firing upon Polish troops.—28. Bzesko: Sentences of two pogrom organizers, of nine years' imprisonment, later reduced to six years by Amnesty Law.

DECEMBER 1. Warsaw: *Der Jud*, daily, published.—5. Warsaw: Jewish members complain to municipal council of discrimination against Jews by city authorities. The Jewish quarter is seldom cleaned, and as a result the streets are unsanitary. Jews have great difficulty in getting trade licenses, for which they are required to pay more than non-Jews; a double charge is also made for sign-boards in Yiddish.—12. Warsaw: Hebrew paper *Ha-Zefirah* suspended by the authorities.—Strzalkowa: Following visit of Deputy Farbstein and delegates of the American Red Cross to the Internment Camp here, two officers in charge are sentenced to five years' imprisonment for ill-treatment of interned Jews.—Warsaw: Jewish fuel merchants forbidden to suspend business on Saturday.—19. Warsaw: Sir Stuart Samuel receives deputation of dismissed Jewish railway employes, and agrees to make representations to the Government in their behalf.—Warsaw: Congress of the National Democratic Party adopts resolution affirming the unity of Poland as a State; expressing regret that the Jews dominate the commerce of the Republic; condemning persecution of the minorities and advocating freedom for them; favoring an indivisible country dominated by Polish culture, and urging that all positions of importance be given to Poles.—26. Tarnow: M. Tcherbak repeats ritual-murder libel, in spite of promises made by the Government to Sir Stuart Samuel.—Lodz: Educational council decides to ban Hebrew from the curriculum of public schools as a dead language, taught by unqualified teachers, and likely to cultivate ill-feeling between Jew and non-Jew. Jews hold public meeting and protest against this decision.

JANUARY 1*. Warsaw: *Ha-Zefirah*, Hebrew weekly, becomes daily; *Yiddishe Volk*, daily, amalgamates with *Der Tog* (formerly *Haint*), as the *Nayes von Haint*.—2. Warsaw: Municipal tax levied on shop signs; those in two languages charged fifty per cent in addition; Jewish members of municipal council unsuccessfully oppose surtax.—Mlava: Secret police search synagogue during service. Leader of the community, who questioned authority of the police to do this, is arrested.—16. Warsaw: Jewish *bloc* of the Provincial Diet requests the Government to protest to the Hungarian Government against the inhuman treatment of Galician Jewish refugees. Polish Government informs *bloc* that it had successfully intervened and that the Polish representative

at Budapest had been instructed to examine all concrete cases referred to him and report immediately.—23. Polish Jewish newspaper states that in whole of Poland there are five hundred and ninety-six Jewish councillors, as follows: One hundred and seventy-three Zionists; ninety-nine Orthodox; sixty-eight Bundists; fifty-four Poale-Zionists; twenty Artisans Organizations; ten People's Party; seven Organizations of Merchants; six United Socialistic Party; three Assimilators. Remainder are independent.—Lublin: Editor of the Yiddish *Lublin Togblatt* arrested for reprinting an article by Israel Zangwill. Issue of newspaper containing article confiscated; editor released on five thousand marks bail.—Warsaw: Judges Zigansky and Dikstein resign because of agitation which compelled Judge Kohn, president of the Lodz District Assizes, to resign.—*Rabotnik*, labor organ, condemns the judges who threatened to strike in event of retention of Judge Kohn.—Warsaw: Conferences of leading Tsaddikim, Rabbis, Jewish deputies, and communal workers considers measures to counteract disastrous effects of the Sunday-Closing Law.—Warsaw: A Black List of Poles who recently sold their houses to Jews published and posted.—Amshenov: As result of fire, forty homes destroyed and hundreds of Jews left without shelter.—30. Warsaw: Hope expressed by Sir Stuart Samuel, that Government would revise its policy toward dismissed Jewish railway employes, not yet realized; distress among three thousand employes acute.—Warsaw: Ministry of Justice, resenting dictation by anti-Semitic judges and lawyers at Lodz, refuses to accept resignation of Judge Kohn as president of the District Assizes.

FEBRUARY 6. Warsaw: M. Kastelansky, editor of *Lebens Fragen*, Yiddish paper, arrested; later released on five thousand marks bail.—Warsaw: Authorities reject petition of rabbis to allow them coal for the rabbinical offices.—13. Praga (suburb of Warsaw): Twenty-six Jewish bakers notified that, if they do not keep their shops open on Saturday, their licenses would be revoked. Bakers decide to open Saturdays.—Radzimin: Authorities seize many Jewish residences, and convert them into public offices; synagogue turned into hospital for epidemic diseases.—20. Warsaw: Deputation of orthodox Jews, headed by Rabbi Perlmutter, appeals to archbishop to use his influence to have the Sunday-Closing Law amended.—21. Chmiolnik: Election to municipal council, held on a week-day, results in return of twenty Jews and four Christians; election cancelled, and new one is fixed for a Saturday.—27. Warsaw: Anti-Semitic leaflets at the University, attacking missions of Mr. Morgenthau and Sir Stuart Samuel and urging the ousting of the Jewish students.—Warsaw: Anti-Bolshevik Conference; Jewish press representatives excluded, on the ground that the Conference wished to discuss military proposals, which "could not be discussed in the presence of Jews"; conference favors the

exclusion of Jews from the army and the segregation of Jewish children in separate schools.—Warsaw: Ministry of Justice grants Judge Kohn, president of the District Assizes of Lodz, an indefinite leave of absence, thus upholding its dignity, while yielding to popular clamor.

MARCH 12. Praszke (near German border): Authorities make searches among Jewish traders and exporters, ten of whom are arrested; among these are three Jewish councilmen and the president of the community. All sentenced at Czenstochow to three months' imprisonment.—Warsaw: Academic conference protests against action of Warsaw University Senate, which rejected recommendation of Faculty of Law appointing Dr. Ashkenazy a professor. Professor Petrozitzky tenders resignation in protest. Parliamentary Educational Committee severely criticizes action of University Senate, but Minister of Education declares himself unable to intervene, as the University is an autonomous institution.—26. Warsaw: Extradition demanded of gendarme Kracht, German officer, accused of having desecrated and plundered the synagogue at Wisznitz.—Warsaw: Publication of protest by sixty-five Polish notables, savants, and writers, deprecating the decision of the Senate of the University not to appoint Dr. Ashkenazy as professor.—Warsaw: *Liberum Veto*, extreme Jew-baiting paper, suspends publication because of lack of public support.

APRIL 2. Kattowitz (Silesia): Seventy-two Jews expelled. At Breslau they are arrested and sent to Bendzin with instructions to authorities that they should be flogged as absentees from military service. Four released later, but the other sixty-eight are imprisoned.—9. Warsaw: Large placards appear in streets, appealing to workmen not to join the strike movement because it was Jewish effort to introduce a Bolshevik-Jewish rule into Poland, and enslave all Christian Poles.—16. Skiernewice: Jewish deputation presents President Pilsudski with address in Polish and Hebrew.—Lodz: Deputation, headed by Rabbi Treistman, gives President Pilsudski ten thousand marks as gift of Jews to Polish Naval Building Fund.—Drohobycz: Dr. Reich calls meeting to report to Jewish community upon work of the Jewish delegations at the Peace Conference; police object to his speaking in Yiddish, and insist on use of Polish. Dr. Reich telegraphs to Polish Premier and Minister of Interior, protesting against the violation of rights granted to the Jews by the Peace Treaty.—Pizdri (near Kalish): Disappearance of three Christian boys leads to blood accusation and panic in the townlet; boys return during excitement when mob is threatening to massacre Jews.—23. Warsaw: Police raid Jewish concert given by Viniogradoff, operatic artist. All men present are searched. Fourteen persons arrested; nine subsequently released.—Jewish representatives of the Government Commission for reinstatement of dismissed Galician State officials resign as protest against the distrust and prejudice exhibited by the Chris-

tian members towards evidence in favor of the discharged Jewish officials.

MAY 20. Warsaw: American Consulate creates special department for vising the passports of intending immigrants to the United States. Authorities estimate that 250,000 persons, 95 per cent of whom are dependent on relatives in the United States have applied for passports.—21. Zionist Deputation headed by Drs. Thon and Klumel and M. Levita, call upon English Minister and request him to transmit to London the thanks of the Polish Jews for the San Remo decision; the same deputation waits upon the Polish Premier, who wishes the Zionist cause success and discusses the future of Polish-Jewish relations.—Police and soldiers forbid Jews to display portrait of Theodor Herzl in windows and order flags and decorations removed during celebration of San Remo decision.

4. JEWISH COMMUNAL LIFE

JUNE 20. Drohobycz: At meeting attended by about three thousand orthodox Jews, among whom were forty rabbis, Yishuw Erez Israel, a Zionist society, is organized.—27. Warsaw: M. Dinenson sends three thousand rubles in response to message from Vilna of S. Nizer, a Jewish journalist, reporting that Jewish authors and journalists are starving.

JULY 4. Lemberg: Meeting of the Union of Polish Jews adopts resolution expressing determination to stand firmly on the ground of Polish citizenship, setting aside all nationalist tendencies.

AUGUST 8. Rabbis of Lemberg, Lubin, Przemysl and Jaroslaw, issue law of excommunication against all food profiteers and all who make use of present difficult conditions for personal gain.—Cracow: Rabbis issue appeal to all Jewish merchants to reduce prices of all necessities of life.—11*. Warsaw: Conference of representative orthodox organizations in Poland and Lithuania; sixty towns represented; orthodox Jewish members of the Diet attend. Conference considers establishment of a Central Yeshibah for training of rabbis, teachers, and principals of Hedarim, and of a Publication Department for the issue of educational works.—18*. First Congress of Polish Zionists attended by three hundred and fifty delegates, including a number from Galicia; Mr. Morgenthau delivers address.

SEPTEMBER. Warsaw: Members of the choir of the Great Synagogue strike for improved conditions. Authorities decide to dispense with the choir, but Sirota, chief Hazzan, declines to officiate without one; approach of High Festivals necessitates a temporary settlement.—Warsaw: Zionist Conference discusses establishment of a Central Institution for all Jewish Co-operative Societies in Poland.

OCTOBER 3. Warsaw and Cracow: Jewish mass-meeting adopt resolutions, protesting against massacres in Ukraine and calling

upon Polish Jewry to help the Ukraine pogrom sufferers.—10. Warsaw: Orthodox Jewish Organization, Shleme Emune Yisrael, in telegram to the Zionist leaders in Paris, demands that they should arrive at an understanding with the delegates of the *Agudath Yisrael*, with regard to the future of the Jewish internal administration of Palestine. Telegram states that, while all Jews are in favor of the creation of a Jewish Palestine, orthodox Jewry is anxious that the administration of the Holy Land shall conform to the principles of the Jewish religion.—Warsaw: Conference of delegates of loan and savings banks, under chairmanship of Deputy Farbstein. Resolutions adopted: 1) to prepare a memorandum concerning their situation now and before the war; 2) to found a central bank for all Jewish loan and savings banks; 3) in the mean time to apply to the Jewish Colonization Association (I. C. A.) and other foreign institutions for a temporary credit for those banks which need it.—14*. At instance of the Zionist Organization, this day is observed as Jewish day of protest, throughout Poland, against pogroms in the Ukraine.—31. Warsaw: Leaders of the Jewish community appeal to Sir Stuart Samuel to raise a fund abroad for purpose of reviving handicraft among Jews.

NOVEMBER 28. Warsaw and Lodz: Meetings to discuss situation of Jews in Poland favors a Jewish world relief conference.

DECEMBER 17. Lodz: Seminary for Jewish teachers opened.

JANUARY 9. Lemberg: Conference of the Haluzim (Palestine Pioneers) participated in by one hundred and fifty-six delegates from thirty towns. Reported that there are about twenty groups organized, numbering about three hundred and sixty individuals. Instruction farm planned in conjunction with the agricultural schools of the I. C. A. (Jewish Colonization Association), in Slobodka and Loszna.—Warsaw: Committee organized to carry into effect suggestion by Sir Stuart Samuel to establish furniture factories in Poland, in order to provide employment for many Jews.—20. Warsaw: Rabbis and orthodox leaders decide to establish a home for the Jewish female pogrom victims from the Ukraine, about one thousand of whom are inmates of Catholic institutions.

FEBRUARY 6. Alliance Israélite Universelle, Paris, votes two hundred thousand francs for benefit of the twenty thousand Jewish orphans in Eastern Galicia.—20. Warsaw: Joint Distribution Committee, New York City, reports conference of two hundred and eighty-three delegates from sixty-eight cities, with Dr. Boris D. Bogen, head of its special commission. Conference agrees that the establishment of loan banks is most essential for re-establishing normal economic life among Jews.—20. Posen: Jewish community adopts election procedure assuring to every Jew, male and female, active, passive, and indirect voting rights.

MARCH 12. Lemberg: Samuel von Horowitz, former president

of the Jewish community, leaves one million kronen for establishment of a rabbinical seminary.—Warsaw: In *Jud*, hundreds of Polish rabbis appeal to English and American Jews to assist brethren in Poland.—Mizrahi Organization opens college named *Tahkemoni* for purpose of advancing Jewish learning.—26. Lemberg: Alexander, Hausman, and Herman propose plan to transport 100,000 Polish Jews to France, where they should work for one year, in order to obtain means to transport themselves and families to Palestine.

MAY 6*. Warsaw: Popular celebration of San Remo decision of Supreme Allied Council to award mandate over Palestine to Great Britain; Polish Government officially represented.

5. APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS

ALTER, ———, appointed head of Jewish Department, established at the Polish Ministry of Public Works, to study activities of Jewish Organizations in Poland and abroad, Sept., 1919.

ASHKENAZY, SIMON, Lemberg, appointed professor of law, at University of Warsaw, Dec., 1919.

BERENSON, ———, appointed first secretary of the Polish Legation at Washington, Aug., 1919.

FARBSTEIN, ———, elected to Parliament, for Bialystok, July, 1919.

HUFNAGEL, LEON, Warsaw, appointed assistant professor of physics at Warsaw University, Feb., 1920.

KOHN, ADOLPH, appointed president of the Lodz District Assizes, Dec., 1919.

KOLLEN, ———, elected to Town Council of Posen, Sept., 1919.

MIHLSTEIN, ANATOL, appointed secretary of the Polish Legation at Brussels, Aug., 1919.

PFLAUM, ———, appointed Under Secretary of Finance, Aug., 1919.

ROYALSKY, ———, Feodosia, appointed English consul at Warsaw, Nov., 1919.

6. NECROLOGY

ASHKENAZY, TOBIAS, communal leader, former deputy mayor, Lemberg, Feb., 1920.

BERGSON, MICHAEL, president of Jewish community and leader of assimilation party, Warsaw, aged 88, Sept., 1919.

BRODSKY, ———, philanthropist, Kiev, Feb., 1920.

DINESON, JACOB, Yiddish author, Warsaw, aged 63, Sept., 1919.

EISENSTADT, MAYER, author, Warsaw, Apl., 1920.

FREEDMAN, ———, crown rabbi, Novgorod-Vohlynsk (in pogrom), Sept., 1919.

HALTRECHT, LAYYIM SOLOMON, rabbi and communal worker, Lodz, aged 78, July, 1919.

TREISTMAN, ———, chief rabbi, Lodz, May, 1920.

ROUMANIA

MAY 22*. King issues decree to supersede that of December, 1918, which is abrogated, providing that all adult Jewish inhabitants of the old kingdom born in Roumania, or born abroad of parents residing in Roumania, who have not been subjects of any foreign state, are declared to be Roumanian citizens, and shall enjoy all the rights accorded to citizens, if they manifest such desire by declaring that they were born in Roumania and that they have not enjoyed any foreign protection; the wives and legitimate minor children of those who make such declaration shall also be considered as fully enfranchised.—JULY 25. Bucharest: Acquittal of M. Schweig, editor of the *Courier Israélite*, and B. M. Weinberg, general secretary of the Zionist societies in Roumania, charged with having spread literature calculated to discredit the country abroad.—AUGUST 8. The *Morgenzeitung* (Vienna) reports that the League of Native-Born Jews has presented to Minister Pherokyde a memorandum declaring that the rights granted to the Jews by the decree of May are not sufficient, and asking for a new law.—SEPTEMBER 2*. Bucharest: Annual congress of the Zionists in Roumania, attended by about two hundred and fifty delegates, including a few from Bessarabia, decides to transfer the seat of the Federal Committee from Galatz to Bucharest; to found a Hebrew Seminary and a Hebrew high school for girls; to publish a Hebrew newspaper for propaganda purposes.—OCTOBER 17. Roumanian Legation in London informs the Jews born in the territory of the old kingdom of Roumania that, according to decree of May 22, 1919, modified by Decree of August 13, they and their wives and children will become Roumanian citizens by making a declaration that they were born in Roumania and that they never enjoyed a foreign protection.—26. Premier Ioan C. Bratiano refuses to sign Treaty of St. Germain with Austria, containing stipulations which guarantee the rights of racial, linguistic, and religious minorities in Austria and in regions formerly subject to Austria which are to be annexed to other States.—DECEMBER 5. Roumanian authorities dismiss all Jewish officials in annexed Transylvania, with three months' pay in advance. Jews settled in province after 1900 who have not acquired real property are to be expelled immediately.—Roumania agrees to sign Peace Treaty with Austria, upon securing modification of the clause concerning rights of minorities.—17*. Bucharest: Premier Vaida Voevod, in course of statement of Government's policy, declares that Jewish question has been solved by the decree of May 22, 1919, which must be followed by the passage of corresponding legislation by the Parliament; that the unsatisfactory situation in the past was not due to religious intolerance, but to economic causes which have ceased to

exist now that the agrarian question has been regulated and the peasants emancipated; that it is "our duty to receive them [the Jews] with confidence, just as it is their duty to themselves to approach us with full confidence, so that all of us may contribute to the raising and development of the country."—26. Adjud: Excesses provoked by anti-Jewish poster. Lieutenant Constantinesco, military commandant of the railway station, assaults Jews in the streets. Jewish population takes refuge in Focshani, the chief town in the Moldavian district.—JANUARY 8. Delegation of Roumanian Jews complains to the Minister of State that the municipal councils do not allow Jews to be elected to office.—9. Bukowinian Jewish National Council suspended by the Roumanian Government.—16. Czernowitz: Anti-Semitic proclamations distributed in town despite assurances of the Roumanian commandant that he would not permit pogrom propaganda.—Bukowina: Jacob Hecht elected member of Roumanian Senate.—30. Kishinev: Roumanian Government permits Jews to keep their businesses open on Sunday till noon, due to efforts of Rabbi Zirelson.—FEBRUARY 3*. In interview with representative of *Jewish Chronicle*, London, Premier Vaida Voevod complains that the Jews of Roumania appear disinclined to identify their interests with those of the State, although the Jews of the annexed regions are rapidly tending to do this.—6. Jassy: Municipal council adopts resolution demanding expulsion of Jewish members from that body, dismissal of all Jewish officials, and prohibition of the purchase of land by Jews.—13. Bukowina: Population incited to pogroms by pamphlets denouncing Jews as Bolsheviks. Privilege to trade in salt and tobacco withdrawn from Jews.—MARCH 12. Minister of Interior, in speech in Chamber of Deputies, states that "the Roumanian peasant had no anti-Semitism in him" and that deputies "will have to follow the policy of the overwhelming majority, which is a liberty-loving democratic peasantry. If you hurt one single Jew in Roumania, you hurt the whole nation."—Bessarabia: M. Melicsohn elected member of Chamber of Deputies.—Bucharest: Moscovici elected member of Chamber of Deputies.—26. Bucharest: Mororin, deputy from Bukowina, makes scurrilous and libellous attack on Jews of Bukowina, stating they were still patriots of Austria. Deputy followed by Prof. Cuza, who spoke in such terms as to call for vote by Parliament refusing him permission to continue.—APRIL 6-9*. Bucharest: *Curierul Israelit* (Jewish Courier) publishes statements by Take Ionescu, Vaida Voevod, Nicholas Jorga, Alex Margiloman, I. G. Duca, and Doctor N. Lupu, the leaders of the three principal groups, on their attitude toward the Jews now that their equality has been legally recognized. All agree that the Government should protect minorities and give free sway to their development. Dr. Lupu, leader of the Federation of National

Democracy, declares that any attempt by Jews to form a separate political party will be extremely unfavorable to the Jewish cause.—30. Jews of Sieben Bergen, formerly Hungarian province, formally demand Jewish national minority rights.—*Uj Kelt*, weekly periodical, published.—MAY 7. Kishinev: 150 Jews organize as Mizrachi.

RUSSIA

I

CENTRAL RUSSIA

1. GENERAL EVENTS

JUNE 6. Odessa: Eleven Jews and Jewesses shot at cemetery by unknown occupants of two motor cars.—26*. Moscow: Conference of representatives of the Jewish communities in Russia discusses question of the dissolution of the Central Committee, their further existence being without justification, since the provincial Jewish communities are now non-existent. Proposal to apply to the Soviet Government for assistance in re-establishing these communities is almost unanimously opposed as an intolerable humiliation.

AUGUST 8. Moscow: Soviet Government issues decree suspending activities of all Jewish communal councils and placing their property under the jurisdiction of the commissaries of Jewish affairs.—15. Siberia: Five thousand Jewish war prisoners, formerly in the armies of the Central Powers, appeal to be released and sent home.—22. Odessa: Denial of report of anti-Semitic outrages and burning of Jewish quarter. Jewish Communal Council, however, reported dissolved; Bolsheviks seize famous Bialik-Rawnitsky Jewish Printing Works.—Kiev: Sixty-seven anti-Semitic pogrom agitators sentenced to death, including Vera Tcheberakova, who was accused of murder which gave rise to Bellis trial.

SEPTEMBER 5. Government dissolves Red Mogen Dovid Organization, branding it as a Jewish reactionary institution.—12. Bialik, famous Hebrew poet, fined one hundred thousand rubles by the Bolsheviks; fine later reduced to five thousand rubles.—26. At Ekaterinburg and neighboring villages anti-Semitic outrages follow withdrawal of Admiral Kolchak's troops. Eight Jews killed at Ekaterinburg.

OCTOBER 3. Moscow: Following Jewish meeting, under leadership of Rabbi Maze, to protest against the prohibition of Zionist activity and the closing of Hebrew schools and communal councils, M. Lunacharsky, the Bolshevik commissary, confers with Rabbi

Maze. Conference is followed by legalization of the Zionist movement and the reopening of the Hebrew schools as Government institutions.—10. Petrograd: Zionist Central Committee and a number of other prominent Zionist workers arrested.—31. Petrograd: Release of Zionist leaders who were imprisoned some time ago.

NOVEMBER 14. Oriol: A Bolshevik report to Zurich states that General Denikin's troops were responsible for the massacre of five thousand Jews in this district.—28. Moscow: Wipper, attorney-general in Beilis case, sentenced to a concentration camp until his seventieth year.

DECEMBER 5. Witebsk: *Izvestia Witebskova Gubernkovo Sowjeta*, official Government organ, reports that a conference of the United Right Socialist parties, the Social Revolutionaries, the Mensheviks and the Paole-Zionists, decides to demand that the Government authorize the formation of a Jewish self-defence regiment to protect the Jewish population from attacks. Government rejects proposal.—Moscow: Millions of rubles collected for pogrom sufferers in Ukraine.

JANUARY 23. Moscow: Government closes the Moscow Hebrew Theatre, "Habimoh," on ground that Hebrew is a forbidden anti-revolutionary language.—30. Lunacharsky, chief commissary for Education, states that the persecution which Hebrew and the Jewish religion meet with in Soviet Russia is due to the action of the Bolsheviki of Jewish origin, and that the banking accounts of only those Jewish organizations which were suspected of speculative transactions were confiscated.

FEBRUARY 13. Petrograd: Henri Sliosberg arrested by Bolshevist authorities on charge of being party to a counter-revolutionary conspiracy.—26. In interview with Reuben Blank, delegate of the Jewish People's Union at Paris, M. Starinkevich, Minister of Justice in the Government of Omsk (under Admiral Kolchak), declares that the official report of the inquiry into the murders instituted by the Government of Omsk established the fact that, while the number of persons concerned in the assassination of the imperial family was considerable, there was not among them a single person of Jewish descent.

APRIL 9. Petrograd: Bolshevik authorities reconsider case of Advocate Sliosberg, owing to petitions of his friends, and release him from prison. Residence at Luga confiscated, and becomes property of a commissary, the chief instigator of Sliosberg's arrest.—23. Moscow: Soviet Government opens the Ukraine for administration of relief measures to Jewish sufferers from pogroms.—Moscow: Seventy-five delegates and alternates to the All-Russian Zionist Congress arrested because of alleged existence of compromising documents, revealing close contact with Entente

countries, and of a courier service between Russia and London. Charges also made that bombs have been found in the offices of the Central Zionist Committee; that eighty thousand Jewish legionaries in Palestine pledged support to the Entente armies through agreement with England; that Henry Morgenthau, of United States of America, visited Poland in fall of 1919 as a representative of the Zionists; that he urged the Jewish population to submit to the Polish imperialists; that American Zionists furnished financial support to Admiral Kolchak, while Jewish troops were used by England against the Egyptian Nationalists and on the Archangel and Odessa fronts in Russia.

MAY 7. Irkutsk: Jews proclaim day of mourning for Ukraine pogrom victims: three hundred thousand roubles collected in aid of sufferers.—7. Moscow: Wireless reports that the twelfth "Bund" Party Congress (the Jewish Social-Democratic Party) decides to accept the Bolshevik program.—14. Moscow: *Isvestia*, official organ of the Soviet Government, receives news of the Supreme Council's sanction of a Jewish homeland in Palestine by wireless, and disseminates it throughout the country. Jews hold thanksgiving services in all synagogues.—Petrograd: Commission established to inquire into the last blood libel cases arising under the Czar's regime.—28. Moscow: Seventy-five delegates to the Russian Zionist Congress arrested, charged with counter revolutionary activities.—Moscow: Gotz wills a quarter of a million roubles to the Zionists for the Jewish National Fund.—Advocate Sliosberg, during stay in Copenhagen, reports that the large Jewish Educational Associations in Soviet Russia have practically ceased operating; Jewish schools are now controlled by the State and are governed by a committee in Petrograd. Mr. Joffe, arrived from Kiev in Petrograd, reported that in the Ukraine about 70,000 Jews had been murdered, and half a million Jewish families ruined. In Kiev, alone, there were 30,000 refugees. The United Committee at that time distributed from twelve to fourteen million Soviet roubles.

2. NECROLOGY

HARKAVY, ABRAHAM (Albert), Orientalist and historian, Petrograd, aged 80, June, 1919.

KALISHER, MICHAEL, scholar and social worker, Petrograd, aged 72, Mch., 1920.

POLIAKOFF, MME. DE, philanthropist and communal worker, Moscow, aged 77, Oct., 1919.

II

LATVIA AND ESTHONIA

JULY 2. Libau: Progressive Letts receive six seats, German-Balts three seats, and Jews one seat, in reorganized coalition cabinet.—SEPTEMBER 5. Jewish leaders in Latvia submit memorial to Parliament demanding national-personal autonomy for the Jews.—OCTOBER 10. Esthonian Government decides to expell 4000 foreigners, and is further considering expulsion of all persons established in Esthonia since 1915.—14. Riga: Occurrence of riot in which twenty Jews are killed.—NOVEMBER 14. Premier denies that pogrom occurred at Riga, and asserts that a few Jews were executed for signalling to the enemy during an attack by Germans.—MARCH 5. Riga: Jews numbering 10,000 receive subventions for educational purposes, and Jewish schools, while controlled by the State, will be wholly under management of Jews, the only condition being that Lettish language be taught.—APRIL 9. M. Chicherin, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Soviet Government, sends note to Government of Latvia protesting against recent pogrom in Korsovskaya (near Riga), and demanding that guilty soldiers be punished.—17. Ponevezh: Serious anti-Jewish disturbances follow false rumor of Jewish sacrifices of children on occasion of Easter. Police succeed in preventing pogrom. Similar outbreaks occur along Latvian frontier.

III

LITHUANIA *

1. GENERAL EVENTS

JUNE 27. Vilna: Withdrawal of original prohibition against use of Yiddish at meetings.—20. Nementchin (near Vilna): Anti-Semitic riots occur in course of conflicts between Polish and Bolshevik forces.—Jewish Education Department, headed by Dr. Deutchlander, established.—27. Vilna: Jewish cemetery converted into pasture for army horses. Special permit is required to enter the grounds.

JULY 4. Vilna and Bialystok: Jews forbidden to use Yiddish in public offices and on the streets. In Bialystok authorities forbid posting of Yiddish placards in the streets, and official notices of the rabbis and of the Jewish community must be printed in Pol-

* A part of Lithuania is claimed by Poland and was during the period covered under the military occupation of that country.

ish.—18. Ponevezh: Anti-Jewish riot led by soldiers and hooligans. Government commission, headed by Minister of Justice and including Minister for Jewish Affairs, make investigation which results in dismissal of local chief of militia.—25. Bialystok: War Minister informs Jewish members of the Diet that a court-martial will hold an inquiry into the anti-Jewish outrages committed here by the Posen soldiers during their visits.

AUGUST 1. Vilna: Mayor accepts appeals addressed to the municipal council in Yiddish.—5. Lithuanian Government issues declaration granting "members of the Jewish nation": 1) full civil, political, and national rights; 2) proportional representation in the various legislative bodies; 3) participation in administrative and legislative branches of the Government and the establishment of a special ministry for Jewish affairs; 4) the right to proportional representation in legislative bodies is to be guaranteed by the establishment of a national Jewish *curia* or by any other means which may be deemed effectual; 5) right to employ "their language" at public meetings, in the press, in the theatres, schools, in all legal documents, Government offices; 6) right to observe the Sabbath and Jewish festivals and other tenets of the religion not inconsistent with obligations imposed upon all citizens for the defence of the country and the maintenance of public order; 7) autonomy in internal affairs, as religion, social service, educational and cultural development; education in Jewish elementary schools is to be obligatory, universal, and free; the units of autonomy are to be the local communities; 8) these Jewish autonomous units are to be considered as organs of the Government, are to have the right to enact obligatory measures applicable to their co-nationals and to impose special taxes upon them. The local communities and their federations are to have the legal standing of corporations authorized to receive gifts and legacies.—8. Kovno: Election for Jewish communal council results in return of sixteen Zionists, four Mizrahists, seven Orthodox, three Socialists, and six Independents.—Minsk: According to report of American Commission to Poland, upon capture of city by Polish troops, notwithstanding presence of General Jadwin, of the American Commission, in the city, and orders of the Polish commanding general, thirty-one Jews are killed by the soldiers; of these only one could in any way be connected with the Bolshevik movement. Polish soldiers, assisted by civilians, plunder 377 shops, all belonging to Jews.—15. Vilna: Residence of Rabbi Rubenstein searched for fire-arms. Jewish communal council protests against the search as an insult to Rabbi Rubenstein and the whole Jewish community.—22. Gedrovitch (near Vilna): Polish recruits arrest rabbi, and occupy synagogue, using prayer-books to light a fire. Fine of forty thousand rubles imposed on Jewish community; young men are impressed into labor companies, a

number are beaten, some have beards cut off, and several shops are plundered.—Kovno: Dr. Soloveitchik, Minister for Jewish Affairs, reports that while great progress has been made toward autonomy, Jews are aiming at complete control of Jewish education, emigration, charities, and religious and social institutions.

SEPTEMBER 5. Minsk: Jews close their businesses, and remain indoors on hearing of approach of Polish army. First attack after Polish occupation delivered on Jewish Co-operative Stores. Disorders last three days before military commander announces that plundering and murder will be punished with death.—Minsk: City Council formed, with three Poles, three Russians, and three Jews.—12. Minsk: Polish authorities fail to comply with request of Jewish communal council to permit a communal meeting, and refuse permission to Zionists to issue a newspaper.—Minsk: Sixty-five Jews who were arrested remain interned at the camp at Molo-dechno, despite promise of their release.—Minsk: Messrs. Churgin and Rabbinowitch wait upon American commissioners and beg them to intervene, with view to restoration of order and cessation of pillage.—Minsk: Three Jewish boys shot on road; soldiers enter house, and shoot Jewess; Jews not permitted to purchase milk or green-groceries. Soldiers seize goods from shops opened in response to appeal of authorities.

OCTOBER 3. Bialystok: Jewish members of the Town Council resign in a body because of differences with the Polish members and because grievances of local Jews do not receive attention. Polish members elect committee to investigate causes of the resignations.—3. Jewish deputation from Minsk waits upon M. Osmolovsky, Polish General Commissary for Eastern Districts, at Warsaw, and complains of the continued detention of Jews interned, on entry of Poles into Minsk, of the fact that Jews alone are subjected to forced labor, and of various other restrictions that are imposed upon them. Because Jews are not allowed to act as constables, soldiers continue to plunder their goods, and losses during pogrom alone amounted to twenty-six million rubles. General Commissary agrees to request made by deputation to instruct authorities that official notices be printed in Yiddish as well as Polish, and promises to visit Minsk and examine all Jewish grievances.—Smolevitch (near Minsk): In battle between the Poles and Bolsheviki large part of the townlet, including houses of wealthy residents, destroyed by fire. Valuable Hebrew library of rabbi destroyed. Polish soldiers repeat beard-cutting exploits; Rabbi Abramski obtains from Polish commandant special temporary passport protecting him from this form of molestation.—Yakobstadt: Government sends commission to inquire into recent anti-Jewish riot.—4. Bobruisk: Polish troops plunder Jewish shops on entering town; force way into synagogues on Day of Atonement, and compel number of worshippers to gather hay in

the fields; prayer-books and *talliths* are thrown about; beards of Jews cut; forty-five shops burned and pillaged, and Jews frequently arrested on charges of being sympathizers with Bolsheviki.—4. Borisov: Fine of fifty thousand rubles imposed on Jewish community on eve of *Yom Kippur* on account of discovery of cut telephone wire. Soldiers enter Great Synagogue, and demand immediate payment of the fine, under threat of destruction of the building; divine services are suspended, and money raised.—10. Vilna: Band of soldiers and hooligans attack party of Jewish boy and girl scouts.—Ihumen: Anti-Jewish riot after entry of the Poles into town. Chief of Police of Minsk institutes investigation.—17. Minsk: Deputation of the Jewish community goes to Warsaw, and waits upon President Pilsudski, and presents a memorial regarding the treatment of Jews in Minsk. The President promises to do everything possible to end abuses complained of. He proposes to set up a civil administration in addition to the military authorities in all occupied territories; agrees to appoint a commission to examine the cases of the Jews arrested at Minsk, and to release all innocent persons; promises to issue instructions that Jews compelled to do forced labor be exempted on Saturdays.—Slutsk: Jewish members of the municipality complain to mayor that Jews are recruited for heaviest labor and are maltreated; rabbi, on way to interview commandant, is stopped by soldiers, who tear off his beard.

NOVEMBER 14. Vilna: Jewish members, at opening session of municipality, read declaration in Yiddish and Polish, complaining of the injustice committed against Jews in the elections, and demanding safeguards for Jewish interests and the recognition of Yiddish as an official language.—Vilna: President Bankovsky of the municipal council advises Jews to maintain neutrality on the question as to whether Vilna should belong to Poland or to Lithuania. He also counsels Jewish members of the council to refrain from addressing the council in Yiddish.—Change in Lithuanian Government has no effect on question of Jewish autonomy. Ministry for Jewish Affairs continues to issue circulars in Hebrew and in Yiddish as well as in the official language.—Kovno: Scheme in progress for creation of a Jewish National Bank in Lithuania, with capital of three million marks.—21. Vilna: Rabbi Rubenstein submits memorial to President Pilsudski, complaining that the Polish commission had released only a limited number of Lithuanian Jews interned in the camps, and that the War Office declines to free many recommended for release by the commission; in the mean time, epidemics in the camps are on the increase. President appoints new commission, including one Jew, with wider powers to visit camps and release innocent prisoners.—28. Homel: Pogrom suppressed by a Chinese regiment.—Pletennoi-Tashlik: Bolshevik force, on retreating from the townlet, plunders houses

and shops of Jews.—28. Balapenitz (near Borisov): Fourteen Jews murdered by bandits.

DECEMBER 5. Premier assures M. Fishman, Chairman of Jewish Parliamentary Party, that the Government will suppress any pogrom agitation with all means at its disposal, and agrees to receive memorial on the rights claimed by Jews.—Minsk: Polish military authorities commandeered Jewish community headquarters for an army office, despite protest by communal leaders.—Polish Parliamentary Committee adopts report condemning the shooting of thirty-six Jews at Pinsk, demanding punishment of officials responsible, and recommending that fine of two hundred thousand marks extorted from Pinsk Jewish community be refunded.—12. Witebsk: Riots by peasants at neighboring glass factory; twenty Jews killed.

JANUARY 2. Minsk: Elections result in return of eighteen Poles, seventeen Jews, and ten Lithuanians.—Vilna: Drs. Shabad and Wigodsky and Mr. Kruk promised by Polish officials that offenders against the Jews would be punished.—5*. Kovno: First congress of the democratic Jewish communities opens, with one hundred and thirty-nine delegates, representing seventy-eight communities, in attendance; addresses by M. Galwanovski, president of the cabinet, and M. Voldemar, Minister for Foreign Affairs. Congress expresses desire to realize Jewish national autonomy in Lithuania. Major Beaumont, representative of the Allied Council, also greets meeting.—9. Minsk: In response to complaint of Jewish deputation, that recruits are assaulting Jews and plundering shops, Polish military commander promises to remove recruits from city station patrols in streets every evening, and to forbid soldiers from leaving the barracks without a special permit.—Vilna: Sixty Jews detained at the railroad station and driven to the barracks, where they were flogged. Jewish deputation, consisting of Rabbi Rubinstein and Drs. Shabad and Wigodsky, protests against outrage to the commander-in-chief of the eastern front; complains also of searches on grounds of the synagogue. Commander dismisses delegation without any satisfactory response. Jewish members present interpellation in town council on the matter, insisting that the authorities protect the honor of Jews and that a commission be appointed to discover and punish the guilty persons. Council decides to send a deputation to the commander-in-chief; the Jewish councillors, Drs. Shabad and Wigodsky, decline to be included in the deputation, because of the discourteous attitude of the commander.—16. Borisov: Jewish community fined 79,000 rubles by Polish commander. Jews and Jewesses compelled to perform "forced labor."—Vilna: Continuous searches at clubs and offices of various organizations; these searches frequently result in arrests, though persons detained are invariably released after short time.—Jewish Parliamentary Party

decides to support the new cabinet, following announcement that it favors principle of national autonomy.—M. Rosenbaum, Minister for Jewish Affairs, and his assistant, Dr. Rachmilewitz, resign in protest against anti-Semitic attitude of cabinet.—23. Minsk: Jewish National Council founded, consisting of thirty-seven members.—Radziwillishki: Premier Galwanovski promises to punish commander of troops here for allowing plunder of Jewish shops and houses, and issues warning that commanders permitting pogrom outbreaks will be held strictly accountable.

FEBRUARY 20. Vilna: Gendarmes surround Jewish community office, search the premises, examine all documents, interrogate the employes, and after six hours search arrest several employes; subsequently all but one are released.—Polotsk: Jews send delegation to complain to Jewish community in Vilna of treatment of Murowski, Polish commander, who issued order that all Jews between ages of fifteen and thirty-five should evacuate the district and retire behind the fighting area. Jewish community of Vilna submits memorandum to General Osowski, in command of the district, on this matter, reminding the general that at the beginning of the war the Jews and Poles fought together against the outrages of the Czaristic Government and the practice of evacuating Jews. Memorandum laid stress upon fact that, although the military situation occasionally necessitates evacuation of civil population from towns close to the war-zone, no difference should be made in such a case between nationalities or religions.—During stay in London, E. Galwanovski, Premier of Lithuania, states that his Government is determined to give all minorities, of whom the Jews are the largest, the facilities necessary to build up their national life.—27. Disna: Polish authorities execute, without trial, two Jewesses accused of smuggling goods across the Dwina into Soviet Russia. Three friends of the accused are arrested for failure to pay fine of seventy thousand rubles, which is thereupon imposed upon the Jewish community. Upon its failure to produce this sum, authorities seal all Jewish shops, announce that they will hold property as security for the fine, and prohibit Jews from leaving the townlet. Community finally surrenders twenty-one thousand marks sent by the Jewish Aid Society for relief.—Vilna: Dayyan Gordon, an aged scholar, accused of speaking in synagogue against Poland; inquiry instituted.—Dvinsk: Relations between Poles and Jews grow worse daily; Jewish population terrorized; houses repeatedly searched, and goods plundered. All Jewish social, charitable, and communal activities suspended.

MARCH 5. Group of seven Jews on way to Poland from Soviet Russia shot by patrol near Borisov.—12. Minsk and Bialystok: Brutal assaults made on Jews. Streets and railway stations particularly dangerous.—19. Vilna: Troops renew attack on Jews. Daily marches made through the streets; Jews are beaten.—Vilna:

Gendarmes search residence of Dr. Shabad, president of Jewish community, and office of the Jewish Committee in Aid of War Sufferers; seven persons arrested.—Vilna: Dr. Shabad, president of Jewish community, informed by General Sheptizky that authorities decide not to annul expulsion order affecting Jews in the townlets and suburbs near Polotsk.—Minsk: Soldiers attack funeral procession, and disperse it. President of the community beaten.—26. Vilna: Gendarmes search headquarters of the Vilna Zeire Zion Organization, and arrest all persons present. These are released upon representations by Rabbi Rubenstein and Dr. Wigodsky. Authorities offer to release group of Jewish students, recently arrested in course of search carried out at local gymnasium, on guarantee from parents that they would flog their sons upon their release. The manager of the Jewish Children's Aid Society, Mr. Walt, and the leaders of the Union of Jewish Commercial Employes, Messrs. Cantor and Kavson, released from prison.—Minsk: At opening session of the municipality, the Jewish leader, Mr. Churgin, reads the declaration of the policy of the Jewish members in Hebrew.—Vilna: Conference attended by representatives of thirteen Lithuanian Jewish colonies and twelve townlets and various notables interested in promotion of Jewish agriculture, decides to promote scheme for establishing a Lithuanian Jewish Agricultural Bank.—Premier Galwanovsky, as result of British intervention, promises to punish commander of troops at Radziwillishki for allowing the wholesale plundering of Jewish shops and houses.

APRIL 2. Kovno: Law concerning Jewish committee provides that all Jews in any town shall form the local Jewish community and shall manage their own affairs, including religious services, education, charity work, and social aid. Each community shall elect its council, who must be approved by the Minister for Jewish Affairs, and who may have the right of levying communal taxes.—9. Vilna: Polish authorities suspend activities of the gymnastic society, the "Maccabeans."—11. Vilna: Celebration of two hundredth anniversary of birth of Rabbi Elijah Gaon.—16. Minsk: Police surround office of the Jewish communal council, and arrest all the members present, including President Churgin. Chief of Police orders immediate release of members of council, and apologizes to them.—23. Slonim: Ritual-murder accusation brought against David Rudkovsky by agitators who cover face and hands of body with blood. Rudkovsky imprisoned and beaten, but subsequently released.—Minsk: Jewish members of the municipality resign as protest against the dismissal of Churgin as head of the Food Committee.—30. Slonim: Third municipal elections, held after two previous ones had been annulled, give Jews absolute majority of six votes. Number of Jews in the municipal council is fourteen.—Vilna: Yiddish papers, the *Tog* and the *Yiddishe*

Zeitung, suspended for printing, on the first anniversary of the pogrom, the names of the Jews killed.

MAY 14. Vilna: Firm of Romm announces its resumption of pre-war activities and intended publication of (1) a version of the Talmud Jerushalmi with forty-two supplements; (2) a useful edition of the Palestinian and Babylonian Talmud and the Tosephta; (3) the whole of Jewish literature from the Bible to the Talmud, to be accompanied by selected commentaries.—21. Slutzk (near Minsk): Wholesale arrests and searches in connection with a peasant rising against the Poles.—Vilna: Governor withdraws prohibition on publication of Yiddish dailies, *Der Tog* and the *Yiddische Zeitung*.—27*. Kovno: Jews of Lithuania organize demonstration in front of the British Consulate as expression of gratitude to Great Britain for her work in the emancipation of Palestine.—28. Vilna: Numerous attacks made on Jews in parks. Many badly beaten and maltreated.—28. Vilna: Convoys organized by Jewish merchants for protection; one of twenty conveyances attacked by band of robbers; all the merchants are robbed, one severely injured and one killed.—28. Bielostock: Temporary disappearance of a relative of a Christian servant in the employ of a Jew results in blood accusation against latter; timely return of the girl averts riot.

2. APPOINTMENTS

DEUTCHLANDER, ———, appointed Minister of Jewish Education, July, 1919.

HERZMAN, ———, Grusia, appointed Minister for Jewish Affairs, Oct., 1919.

KRAMASHNIK, ———, Vilna, elected member of the Executive Council of the municipality, Nov., 1919.

RACHMILEVITCH, ———, appointed Minister of Commerce, July, 1919.

ROSENBAUM, ———, appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs, July, 1919.

SOLOVEITCHIK, MAX, appointed Minister for Jewish Affairs, July, 1919.

3. NECROLOGY

HALPERN, HAYYIM NAPHTALI HERTZ, rabbi, Bialystok, June, 1919.
KAPLAN, ABRAHAM, head of Zionist movement, Minsk, March, 1920.

KARPILOWSKY, ———. violinist, Vilna, killed in Elizabethgrad riot, Feb., 1920.

RUTMAN, ———, chief cantor, Vilna, killed in Elizabethgrad riot, Feb., 1920.

IV

UKRAINE

1. GENERAL EVENTS

JUNE 2. Kamenetz-Podolsk: Pogrom in which nearly all Jewish shops and houses were plundered and about one hundred Jews killed. Rabbis of Kamenetz-Podolsk and Khotin appeal to Roumanian Government to send troops to restore order and save the Jewish population from Ukrainian bandits.—10*. Kitaigorod: Community of five hundred Jews ordered to pay five hundred thousand rubles and supply officers with tobacco, sugar, wheat, and barley. When Jews plead absolute inability to meet these terms, officers agree to accept seventy thousand rubles; less than twelve hours later five thousand rubles more was demanded, and when paid, Jews were taken to streets and beaten; seventy-seven were killed and fourteen seriously wounded.—20. Government abolishes order compelling Jews in districts of Galicia occupied by Ukrainian troops to join non-combatant units of the army.—Hetman Melnyk issues proclamation to Cossacks in the Republican army warning them that enemies of the Ukraine are instigating anti-Jewish excesses in order to stir up internal strife to be enabled to conquer the land.

JULY 24. Felix Sznarbachowski, Polish priest, presents appeal to Henry Morgenthau at Warsaw for help for Volhynia, describing sad plight of Jewish population through the Ukrainian terror.—25. Fastov: Deputation of Jews and Christians appeal at Vilna for immediate assistance for the three hundred and sixty Jewish inhabitants who are starving. Bread made of grass is the main food.

AUGUST 1*. In reply to telegram from M. Zarchi, chief of the Ukrainian delegation, to the Government, at instance of Lucien Wolf, Nicholas Wassilki, chief of Ukrainian Diplomatic Mission in Switzerland, states that a thorough investigation will take place some time, but he is charged by Minister Temnitzky to transmit the following general information: "No one denies that there have been massacres in the Ukraine, as, for example, at Proskurov, Kamenetz-Podolsk, and perhaps also at Ekaterinoslav, although the number of victims seems to have been exaggerated by the ill-will of the enemies of the Ukraine. . . . As for the causes of the pogroms, it must be stated, firstly, that there has never been a time when the Ukrainian Government was able to maintain order consistently throughout the Ukrainian Territory. Unhappily, a part of the rebellious army was composed, in the beginning, of representatives of the intellectual class, and the loyal elements among the Ukrainian peasants were overwhelmed by

destructive elements formed from the Black Bands. These, having criminal tendencies, followed up their brilliant success by pillaging, and endeavored to sow anarchy everywhere. . . . On the other hand, it must be remembered that the Czarist régime had prepared the ground for anti-Semitic excesses during many hundreds of years and had poisoned the peoples of the ancient empire, who had become accustomed to blame Jews for their misfortunes, and for mistakes committed by the Russian régime. . . . At the present moment it is the participation of the Jews in the Bolshevik movement which is exploited and exaggerated into assertion that there are only Jews among the Bolsheviks. . . . In any case the names of the members of the Ukrainian Government, of the well-known Petlura, as well as the recent declaration of M. Martos, which is well known, are the best indications that the fight against the pogroms will be conducted by all the means at the disposal of the Government. These means will be applied with the utmost energy, in order that the Ukrainian people may be rid of the shame of anti-Semitism, that execrable heritage of the *ancien régime* of Russia which can but degrade our nation before history and before all humanity."—2*. Odessa: Report of three days massacre in the Jewish quarter from which, it is declared, no one escaped. Jews of Ukraine and Bessarabia proclaim fortnight of mourning.—5. The *Times*, London, publishes message from a correspondent, dated Warsaw, July 28, 1919, stating that reports have reached Warsaw that twelve hundred Jews were murdered at Zhitomir by Sokolovski's band; six hundred at Koziatyn, by Simoshenko's band; nine hundred at Felsztyn; two thousand at Fastov, Radomysl, and Berdichev.—5*. Government appoints Commission invested with extensive powers to inquire into Kamenez pogrom.—8. Urinin: Forty Jews massacred.—Uman: Hundreds of Jewish families lose lives in pogrom.—20. Soviet official organ, *Izvestia*, states that five thousand Jews have been murdered in province of Podolia, that entire Jewish population of town of Proskurov has been exterminated, and that at least one hundred thousand Jewish fugitives seek refuge in district of Kiev.—28. Odessa: The *Zhizny Rabochiy* contains report from Ekaterinoslav that General Irmanov, Republican commander of the front sector, has ordered the arrest of all persons who by deed or word incite racial animosity.

SEPTEMBER 2. Zhitomir: Anti-Jewish excesses during re-occupation by Petlura's troops.—*Yevreiskaya Zhizn* (Kharkov), Jewish weekly, publishes statement dated Kiev, August 27, by commander of the garrison to the effect that he will demand a strict accounting for all false information against any section of the population sent to military intelligence department.—5. Pereyaslav: Massacre of Jews; three hundred and twenty-six reported killed.—12. Pincus Krasny, Minister for Jewish Affairs, announces that the

Government has decided to execute those that are found guilty of participating in massacres of Jews and to support all sufferers by pogroms.—Odessa: Prior to evacuation, the Bolsheviki execute some Jews, among them Hayyim Graner, former supporter of General Tomatcheff.—Government appoints commission to inquire into pogroms, and invites participation of the distinguished Jews, Ahad Ha'am, M. Ussishkin, Dr. Jocheiman, and M. Goldstein, head of the Kiev Zionists.—In proclamation, President Petlura refers to help given by Jews in driving out the Bolsheviks, and calls on population to recognize this co-operation and to protect them.—Government votes 20,000,000 rubles toward relief of victims of the pogroms.—Kamenetz-Podolsk: Jewish community issues public statement declaring that only by strengthening the Government can Jews be protected against pogroms.—19. Messrs. Ussishkin and A. Goldstein decline invitation of the Government to participate in the commission to inquire into the pogroms, stating to Ukrainian delegation in Paris that only persons delegated by the Committee of Jewish Delegations to the Peace Conference (Paris) can act as representatives of the Jewish people.—22-28*. Fastov (near Kiev): Sixteen hundred to two thousand killed or seriously wounded in pogrom of six days. More than two hundred houses burned down. Massacre occurred after successful struggle by General Denikin for the capture of the town from the Bolsheviks.—26. Anti-Jewish massacres in many villages in vicinity of Kamenetz-Podolsk.—Three sisters Pasik arriving in Warsaw from Novgorod-Vohlynsk report that half of the Jewish population of town was massacred. Another account reports about one thousand Jews killed and town set on fire; population of fifteen thousand flees to Koretz.—Ufa: Pogrom occurs after retirement of the anti-Bolshevik troops. Mob attacks Jews and eighteen families are massacred.

OCTOBER 18. Kiev: On re-entry of General Denikin's troops, three days' massacre of Jews. Four hundred Jews killed in this district. Several pay large ransoms to save their homes.—18-20*. Podol (Kiev): Upon evacuation of city by Bolshevik forces, Cossacks and "Volunteers" carry out pogrom in which several hundred Jews are killed.—24. Kiev: Minor anti-Jewish excesses occur. General Bredov issues order promising to put stop to anti-Semitic outbreaks.—Bobrinsko-Zvetkovo: General Glasov removed from his post because of failure to suppress plundering of shops belonging to Jews.—Odessa: General Shilling promises Jewish deputation he would take energetic measures against any anti-Semitic riot.—Government endeavors to introduce stricter discipline into regiments which participated in Jewish massacres, and organizes regimental committees to combat the pogrom movement. The Poale-Zionists form Jewish Self-Defence Companies.—Ukrainian Government directs the president of its

delegation in Paris to invite the principal Jewish world organizations to participate in a commission of inquiry into the pogroms. Letters sent to the Committee of Jewish Delegations in Paris; to Lucien Wolf, Joint Foreign Committee of the Board of Deputies of British Jews and the Anglo-Jewish Association; I. Zangwill, Jewish Territorial Organization; the Zionist World Organization; Jacques Bigart, Alliance Israélite Universelle; and Louis Marshall, American Jewish Congress.—26. Kamenetz-Podolsk: Session of Ukrainian State Council, convoked by Petlura and participated in by the Bund, People's Party, and Poale-Zion, renews its resolve to support the Ukrainian democracy in its struggle for freedom.—31. Fastov (near Kiev): *Kievskaya Zhizn* reports pogrom after retirement of the Bolsheviks. Disorders lasted four days. Business houses were pillaged, and nearly all Jewish houses and shops were burned. Many Jews lost their lives when the synagogue in which they had taken refuge was set on fire.—Kiev: Chief rabbi petitions Roumanian authorities to give safe passage to Jewish refugees from the Ukraine. Roumanian commissioner in Bessarabia refuses to grant request. Prime Minister agrees to facilitate the export of food-stuffs for the fugitives, but declines to allow them to enter old Roumanian territory.—Jewish deputation waits on General Denikin, after his conquest of large part of Ukraine and taking of towns of Kharkov and Odessa, and submit memorandum of the number of excesses and of members of the Jewish communities who have suffered at the hands of the "Volunteer" Army and the civil and military authorities.—Kamenetz: Ukrainian University establishes chair for Jewish science.—Public Education Department of Ministry for Jewish Affairs completes Jewish social program for entire Ukrainian territory.

NOVEMBER 7. Fastov: Seventy Jews, wounded during the pogrom, sent by Red Cross to Kiev to undergo operations for which there were no facilities in Fastov. Many physicians also sent to Fastov, and Government appoints commission to examine the situation on the spot.—Kiev: Conference of Christian organizations, the Nationalist, the Octobrist, and the Cadet parties, issues appeal against pogroms, and sends deputations to General Denikin and Dragomiroff to demand urgent measures against the anti-Semitic massacres.—14. General Denikin's Government issues statement deploring participation of its troops in pogroms at Fastov and Nezin, and announcing that a number of officers were dismissed, and many soldiers punished for their misdeeds.—Kiev: According to the *Kievskaya Zhizn*, General Denikin is helpless to suppress the anti-Semitic movement, because the Cossacks are likely to revolt against any stern measures to counteract the pogroms.—Kiev: Leaders of Jewish community decide to send a special commission to General Denikin in Rostov to demand that

he put a stop to anti-Jewish riots perpetrated by his soldiers.—**Kharkov:** Jews spared from pogrom because of heavy contributions to General Denikin's army, though minor excesses are of frequent occurrence.—**Oriol:** Five thousand Jews slaughtered in pogrom.—**Fastov:** Soldiers pour naphtha on synagogue buildings in which Jews take refuge, and set them on fire.—20. London special correspondent of *The Day* (New York Yiddish Daily) cables that Dr. D. Pasmanik declares that, by order of General Denikin, sixteen men, implicated in organizing pogroms, were executed and two generals and four colonels, found guilty of connivance, were removed.—21. Elisavetgrad: Through efforts of Father Kolosov, pogrom planned on large scale is averted after many young Jews are arrested on streets and about twenty shot on suspicion of being Bolsheviks.—21. London: Special correspondent of *The Day* (New York Yiddish daily) cables that General Denikin has appropriated ten million rubles for Jewish pogrom victims.—28. Tchudnow (Volhynia): Fresh depredations by Makhno's bands. Several hundred Jews suffer heavy losses during riots.—**Shumsk** (near Kremenez): Anti-Jewish outbreak by peasants.

DECEMBER 5. **Kharkov:** The *Yuzhni-Krai* reports that a commission of political and social workers, including representatives of the Jewish communities, investigated the pogroms and found that the excesses in territories occupied by General Denikin's troops were instigated by Bolshevik and Ukrainian agents, with view to discrediting and harassing General Denikin; that at Ekaterinoslav about seven hundred Jews were killed and over one thousand wounded; at Alexandrovsk, four hundred and thirty-nine Jews killed and six hundred and seventy wounded; in both places only seven agitators were arrested.—12. Kursk, Tambov, Kozlov, Balashev, and Eletz: Troops of Denikin's "Volunteer" Army commit outrages against Jews.—**Kiev:** Jewish deputation petitions the metropolitan archbishop Anthony to appeal to the public to put a stop to pogroms.—**Rostov:** General Denikin receives Jewish deputation, and deplores pogrom agitation; but declares that it is extremely difficult to suppress it in view of growth of anti-Semitism in Russia.—**Russian National State Party,** headed by Purishkevitch, issues appeal to people in the south of Russia not to participate in pogroms against Jews.—**Pogroms** reported in Borispol, Smela, Germanovka, Grebenko, Korsoun, Makarovo, Chiblenoie, Gorodistche, Dimov, Karlin, Tripolie, and Rosova.—**Kiev:** Pincus Krasny, minister for Jewish Affairs, arrested upon capture of city by General Denikin.—26. Ekaterinoslav: Fresh excesses against Jews reported; nearly all shops and residences of Jews plundered.—**Bielozerkov:** Anti-Jewish riot.

JANUARY 2. **Mezhibez** (Podolia): Pogrom lasts several days; Jews killed, and nearly all shops and houses plundered.—11. **Sloweshno** (Volhynia): Soldiers of Petlura's army execute

ninety-five Jews, including the rabbi, as warning to Jews not to settle in the town.—16. Retreating army of General Denikin sets fire to many Jewish townlets, and forcibly carries with it all able-bodied Jewish youths.—23. Odessa: Six hundred Jewish pioneers departing for Palestine, with official sanction, are accused of taking with them large quantities of gold. Reactionary parties form *bloc* against Jews in the municipal elections.

FEBRUARY 6. Committee of the Jews of the Rostov district and the Ukraine, elected by all the Jewish communities for the defence of their political rights and to help sufferers from pogroms, sends to London a memorandum accusing General Denikin of pursuing an anti-Semitic policy.—Korsun (Podolia): Bolsheviki, on capture of town, execute rabbi and twelve Jewish notabilities for alleged welcome to General Denikin's army.—13. Steamer on way to Palestine attacked in Black Sea. Passengers robbed.—24*. Zamichov (Podolia): Pogroms occur; ringleaders are soldiers of General Bredoff's army. Thirty Jews killed, and over one hundred wounded; twenty-six Jewesses attacked. Another attack takes place on March 18.

MARCH 5. Balta: Jewish community reports fresh outbreak of sanguinary pogroms.—Persons arriving in Constantinople from Odessa and *Yevreiskaya Misl*, a Jewish newspaper, report many towns suffered from pogroms, among them Bogpol, Golta, Olivopol, Golo-Vanevsk, Kedino, Hachtchevate, Golo Skov, Savran, Krivom-Osera, and Elisavetgrad.—*Odesski Listok*, Odessa journal, gives particulars of a pogrom in Kaio-Osera which resulted in two hundred victims; seventy Jews massacred at Golta, in pogrom lasting five days; at Golo-Vanevsk, fifty Jews killed.—12. South Russian Association of Co-operative Societies adopts resolutions to provide assistance to those people who had suffered through the pogroms by establishing a special fund for the reconstruction on a co-operative basis of those who had been ruined by the pogroms, contributing one hundred thousand rubles for immediate aid to those in distress; urging individual co-operative societies to make special collections; impressing upon the Government the great need of State aid; and requesting the American Relief Commissions to distribute their funds through the co-operative organization.—19. Eletz: Two hundred persons reported killed. Many Jewesses attacked and some murdered.—Dubosary: Pogrom by remnants of General Denikin's army. Fifteen Jews killed.—Ribrutza: Scene of outbreak in which many Jews are massacred and the village reduced to ruins.—Fastov (province of Kiev): Population dispersed after the terrible pogrom and subsequent battle between the White and Red troops. Two-thirds of the town destroyed. Vast numbers died of the epidemics, and rest fled to large towns.

APRIL 2. Report of Kiev Pogrom Relief Committee (controlled by Russian Red Cross) gives figures of victims of pogroms in 372

places as 30,500; fugitives from pogroms who were murdered or perished from wounds, starvation, and exposure bring total to 70,000.—Reports from Kishinev state that disorganized remnants of General Denikin's army arranged pogroms at Kaminka, Grigoriopol, Kashkow, Trostinetz, Kusnutza, Miastkowa, and Pestenka.—9. Kiev: Bolshevik authorities order Jewish Emigration Society to suspend activities. Attempts to secure cancellation of order fail.—Kamenetz-Podolsk: Local command suppresses the Jewish communal and social institutions; communal leaders arrested. Jewish deputies appeal to central authorities to put end to persecution and to release all prisoners.—16. Moldavanka (suburb of Odessa): Attacks made nightly on Jews. Bolsheviks arrest number of Jewish communal workers.—Rovno: Ritual-murder trial pending. Golda Giterman accused by mother of missing Christian girl of having killed her for ritual purposes.—30. Rovno: Soldiers assault Jews and cut their beards.—Kiev: Vera Tchberakova, one of the principal authors of the Beilis blood-libel plot, shot, according to sentence of the revolutionary Soviet tribunal.

MAY 28. Vinnitza: Rabbi and ex-minister for Jewish affairs in Ukraine, P. Krasny, welcomes return of General Petlura in a speech in which he promises the loyal cooperation of the Jews in the establishment of a free Ukraine. At Kamenetz-Podolsk, Proskurov and Lutzk: Jews decorate their houses and join in the Polish celebrations.—Litin and Barr: According to the *Gazetta Warszawa*, anti-Jewish excesses occur.

2. APPOINTMENTS

BREITMAN, ———, appointed Assistant Minister of Labor, Oct., 1919.

GINSBURG, G., Kiev, appointed magistrate, Oct., 1919.

GOLDELMAN, ———, appointed Assistant Minister of Labor, Oct., 1919.

KRASNY, PINCUS, appointed Minister for Jewish Affairs, Oct., 1919.

SOLODAR, ———, appointed Assistant Minister of Agriculture, Oct., 1919.

3. NECROLOGY

BRUCK, MOSES, active in Jewish National Assembly of the Ukraine, and member of Zionist Greater Actions Committee at Seventh Congress, Kertch (Crimea), aged 46, Mch., 1920.

COHEN, P., director of Vilna Jewish Gymnasium, in pogrom at Ekaterinoslav, Feb., 1920.

WEINER, MAYER ELLAS, rabbi, Tombov (in pogrom), Apl., 1920.

TURKEY

APRIL 15. Tchorlou (near Adrianople): Blood accusation brought by three Greek women results in the imprisonment and maltreatment of a prominent Jew, named Mercado, and a lady, Rebecca Behar Nissim. Governor Samson and the Greek metropolitan intervene upon representations of chief rabbi of Adrianople; boy, whose disappearance gave rise to accusation, is found, and the accused are released, Madame Nissim having lost her reason as result of torture. English commission sent to Tchorlou to establish responsibility for outrage.—**JUNE 6.** Minister of Interior, following complaints of chief rabbi, decides that henceforth markets shall not be held on a Saturday.—**27.** Constantinople: Death of Isaac Molho Pasha, vice-admiral, possessor of nearly all the Turkish Orders, officer of the Crown of Italy, commander of the Orders of Danilo (Montenegro), Vasa (Sweden and Norway), Stanislas (Russia), the Savior (Greece), communal worker.—**AUGUST 2.** Beirut despatch states that at Damascus the Ulemas who favor the régime of Emir Faisal proclaim following policies: No Zionist Government in Palestine; complete integral independence for Syria; no union with Hedjaz; installation of Emir Faisal as king; institution of democratic, civil, constitutional government on the decentralization basis, thus safeguarding rights of the minorities.—**8.** Constantinople: National Jewish Association organized under auspices of the Jewish Association Amicale.—**22.** Smyrna: Organization of Shibat Zion, which becomes affiliated with Zionist Federation at Constantinople.—**OCTOBER 3.** Constantinople: Jewish leaders advise Jews not to participate in the parliamentary elections because the electoral law does not recognize the principle of rights of minorities.—Constantinople: During month, at least one thousand Jews apply for passports for France and the United States.—**NOVEMBER 7.** Constantinople: Preliminary meeting to organize Palestine Bank as branch of one at Sofia.—**13*.** Constantinople: Day of mourning observed here and in provinces for victims of Poland and Ukrainian pogroms.—**21.** Constantinople: Chief rabbi, in interview with Sultan, assures him that Jews will never forget that when persecuted in other countries Turkey welcomed them and that, if they had reason for complaint in recent years, it was directed rather against the régime which had been disastrous for all elements of the population than against the Turkish people.—**28.** Constantinople: More than two thousand Russian Jewish families, most of them refugees from Odessa, practically destitute.—Constantinople: Chief rabbi prevails upon I. C. A. (Jewish Colonization Association), of Paris, to establish a loan fund for the benefit of small shop-keepers and artisans.—Zionist Federation advises Jews to abstain from participating in elections for the Turkish Parliament so long as

national rights and complete communal autonomy are not accorded to minorities. Chief rabbinate, in communication to press, declares that, as it is a purely religious institution, it has not intervened in political strife, every Jewish citizen being free to take part in the elections or to abstain.—DECEMBER 5. Minister for War issues decree releasing all Jews, Greeks, and Armenians from obligation of military service.—19. Constantinople: Zionist Organization opens information office for immigrants intending to go to Palestine.—JANUARY 2. Rabbis of Jerusalem order special prayers read at Wailing Wall for safety of Jews in Damascus who are threatened with violence.—Constantinople: Moïse Ventura elected deputy to Parliament.—9. *La Tribuna de Genevo* reports a demonstration in Damascus against separation of Palestine from Syria.—FEBRUARY 6. Constantinople: Over five hundred refugees from Russia awaiting permission to go to Palestine.—20. Damascus: *Ha-Mizrah*, Hebrew periodical, published.—26. Beirut: Meeting of Beirut Lodge, No. 691 I. O. B. B., commemorates seventieth anniversary of birth of Adolph Kraus, by establishing the Adolph Kraus Fund for Craft-learning for Orphans.—MARCH 19. Deputation from the Khalifate delegation waits on Premier. Mohammed Ali, in course of speech, says that the Muslims had not by any means ruled out such political changes within the scheme of Turkey's sovereignty as would guarantee security of life and property and opportunities of autonomous development of all communities whether Muslim, Christian, or Jewish, consistent with the dignity and independence of the sovereign State. In respect to the Jewish claims, it is hoped that the Ottoman Government would easily accommodate the Jewish community in such of their aspirations as are reasonable.—APRIL 9. Constantinople: Entente authorities receive numerous complaints that Russian refugees are endeavoring to introduce anti-Semitism into Orient.—Constantinople: Nahum Effendi, chief rabbi of Turkey, resigns in consequence of divergence of views with the Porte with reference to participation of foreign nationalities in elections among local Jewish community, to which the Porte objected. Chief rabbi's attitude upheld by Jewish electoral council and the consistory.—MAY 28. Constantinople: The Consistory publishes open letter to Rabbi Nahum Effendi, ex-Chief Rabbi, expressing regret at his departure and their gratitude for his past services, attributing to him the prestige which the community has acquired in the eyes of the Porte and of the Entente Powers, and declaring his departure to be a veritable calamity.—Haim Bijerano of Adrianople, appointed *locum tenens* in office of Chief Rabbi of Turkey.

OTHER COUNTRIES

ARABIA:—SEPTEMBER 26. Yemen: Imam Yahya imposes exorbitant taxes on Jews. Several leaders, among whom is rabbi, imprisoned as hostages for payment.—DECEMBER. Damascus Arabs adopt resolution requesting Government to allow the republishing of the Arabic newspaper *South Syria*, suspended for one month because of publishing article inciting animosity against Jews.

BELGIUM:—AUGUST. Michel Bernheim, general of division of the Belgian army, awarded the Grand Cordon of the Order of Leopold.—DECEMBER. Armand Bloch, chief rabbi, created officer of the Order of Leopold.—APRIL 12. Brussels: Ernest Wiener, major, awarded French Military Cross with Palms.—30. Antwerp: Meeting, under auspices of Belgian Zionist Federation, adopts resolution, hailing with satisfaction the decisions of the San Remo Conference with respect to Palestine.

BULGARIA:—JULY 4. Sofia: Bulgarian Palestine Bank opened with capital of 5,000,000 leva (nominally \$1,000,000).—NOVEMBER 17. Karl Herbst, head of official press bureau, dies.

CHINA:—APRIL 11*. Shanghai: Jewish community decides to establish the Laura Kadoorie Colony in Palestine, merging it with the China Jewish Colony, established previous year. Fund of 10,000 pounds to be raised.—JULY. Shanghai: E. S. Kadoorie awarded Medal of the Gratitude of France.—Shanghai: S. A. Har-doon receives 3d Class Chia-Ho Order.—AUGUST 29. Shanghai: Ohel Rachel Synagogue organized with Rabbi E. Isaacs as a Haz-zan.—DECEMBER 17. Shanghai: Kadimah Society organized.—MARCH 12. Shanghai: Donation of 25,000 taels made by Sir Edward Sassoon, of London, to assist in building synagogue founded by his brother, Sir Jacob Sassoon.

CUBA:—DECEMBER 1. Havana: George M. Bradt, publisher, dies at New York City.

DENMARK:—JUNE 25. Copenhagen: Mass-meeting to protest against pogroms in Poland.—DECEMBER 7. Copenhagen: Conference of Jewish Relief Committees in Scandinavian countries decides to request the Committee of the Jewish Delegations at the Peace Conference, Paris, to convoke a World Relief Congress.—JANUARY 7. Copenhagen: Demonstration against the pogroms in Eastern Europe.—MARCH 5. Copenhagen: Jews march in procession to protest against massacre of Jews in the Ukraine.—12. Copenhagen: International Relief Committee informs Zionist Organization it is prepared to undertake transmission of clothes and medical necessities for pogrom victims in Soviet Russia.—Copenhagen: George Cohen appointed head of State Department.

FINLAND:—FEBRUARY 9*. In a communication, addressed to the American Jewish Congress, the Comité des Délégations Juives at Paris states that, in the course of an interview with M. N. Sokolow, M. Enckel, head of the Finnish delegation to the Peace Conference, declares that independent Finland is ready to realize the complete and entire emancipation of the Jews.—**APRIL 9.** In reply to the protest of the Jewish community at Helsingfors against the expulsions of Jews from Finland, official organ explains that this is not to be construed as persecution of Jews, for the Government is merely endeavoring to clear the country of all speculators and undesirable elements without distinction of creed or nationality.

GREECE:—DECEMBER 26. Athens: Anti-Semitic plot, in connection with the anti-Venizelos intrigue, discovered.—**JANUARY 2.** Dr. Koffinas, Jewish deputy, protests in Parliament against anti-Jewish excesses in East-European countries, and asks the Foreign Secretary to convey the protest of the Greek people to the whole civilized world. Mr. Politis replies that this protest would be conveyed to the foreign parliaments and that the Government shared the feeling of Dr. Koffinas, and, should occasion arise, it would not fail to join its efforts to those of other Governments on behalf of protection of the Jews.—**23.** Salonica: Chief rabbi, Jewish deputies, and president of the Jewish community jointly present M. Repoullis, high commissioner of that city, with a memorandum asking for recognition of the community as a separate entity and a corporate body, liberty to work on Sundays, school autonomy, State and municipal subsidies for Jewish cultural and charitable institutions, the free use of Ladino and Hebrew in book-keeping and contracts, and recognition of their religious tribunals.—**MARCH.** Drama: Gotis, governor-general of East Macedonia, orders Jews to close shops on Sunday, although they do not open their shops on Saturday.—**APRIL.** Salonica: Decision of the Supreme Council at San Remo celebrated by mass meeting and a procession.—**Janina:** Three-day celebration held.—**MAY 28.** Greek Minister of Religion and Public Instruction lays before Chamber bill officially recognizing the Jewish Community of Salonica as the chief Jewish authority in Greece. Bill confirms all religious and educational privileges which the Jews already enjoy in Greece, and recognizes Saturday as the day of rest for Jews.

JAPAN:—FEBRUARY 24. Nagasaki: Death of S. D. Lessner, communal worker.

NETHERLANDS:—JUNE. Amsterdam: D. Josephus Jitta appointed member of the Royal Academy of Sciences.—**6.** A. Van Loen, chief rabbi of Zeeland, protests to the Synagogue Council against the action of the Council of the Congregation at Middel-

burg, giving women the right of voting and holding office in the congregation; his view is shared by chief rabbi of Rotterdam, where women's synagogal rights are already in force.—8. Zwolle: Conference to discuss organization of the Jewish youth of the kingdom for the strengthening of orthodoxy. Chief Rabbis Hirsch of Zwolle, Tal of Utrecht, and Van Gelderen of Groningen take prominent part.—11. The *Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant* publishes manifesto, signed by distinguished public men, condemning pogroms in Eastern Europe.—27. Amsterdam: Mass-meeting to protest against the pogroms.—JANUARY 9. Dordrecht: Twentieth Congress of Dutch Zionists attended by one hundred and twenty-seven delegates, representing twenty-three towns, adopts resolution to recommend to the London Executive Commission an early conference of all Zionist organizations throughout the world.—14-15*. Amsterdam: Mizrahi conference opens with delegates from Palestine, England, United States, Germany, France, Holland, Belgium, Poland, Switzerland, and a representative from Cape Town. Conference decides to establish trade schools; to take over from the American Mizrahi the task of establishing the Teachers' Training College in Jerusalem, and to appoint a pedagogue as the director of the Mizrahi educational institutions in Palestine.—MARCH 26. Amsterdam: *Wa'ad Ha-Hi'sahdut* (Committee of Unity) formed as outcome of desire expressed, at Mizrahi World Conference, by delegates of Polish Jews resident in Holland for union between the *Agudas Israel* and the *Mizrahi*.—MAY 21. Special chair instituted at the University of Leyden for Prof. Albert Einstein.

NORWAY:—MAY 18*. Christiania: Norwegian Zionist Society adopts resolution expressing thanks to the British Government for its decision to restore the national home of the Jews in Palestine.

PERSIA:—SEPTEMBER 26. In audience granted to chief rabbi of Turkey, Shah pays tribute to patriotism of Jews of Persia, and attributes progress of civilization to schools maintained by the *Alliance Israélite Universelle*.—OCTOBER 31. Kermanshah: In letter to Zionist Commission in Palestine, Jewish community invokes blessings upon the Zionist leaders, and asks for a weekly message concerning Jewish progress in Palestine.

SERB-CROAT-SLOVENE STATE (JUGO-SLAVIA):—SEPTEMBER 23. Belgrade: Premier of Serbia states to Jewish deputation that the Government favors equal rights for Jews, including the right to conduct their own schools with Yiddish as the medium of instruction.—NOVEMBER 21. Belgrade: Congress of Jews in Jugo-Slavia, attended by one hundred and twenty-four delegates, representing fifty-four communities, decides to found a daily Jewish newspaper, in the vernacular, without any political tendency.—

DECEMBER 19. Uskub: Jews, compelled to close business on Sunday because of order issued by Minister of Commerce, receive permission to carry on business on Sunday.—FEBRUARY 6. Minister of Interior, in reply to representations from Jews regarding order expelling all enemy aliens, states that Jews of long residence, with businesses and other connections, would not be expelled, and promises individual examination of each case where expulsion is ordered.—MARCH 26. Jews again expelled from Jugo-Slavia on pretext that they prevent natives from getting employment.

SOUTH AMERICA:—JULY 29*. Buenos Aires: Day of mourning for Jews of Poland observed.—DECEMBER 19. Buenos Aires: Jewish community collects \$60,000 to build new synagogue. Jewish hospital in course of construction by Ezra Philanthropic Society, with \$200,000 for the purpose. Jewish Women's Aid Society raises \$6355 for a projected asylum for orphan girls.—MAY 28. Buenos Aires: Committee for the Protection of Jewish Immigrants to the Argentine established to facilitate immigration, to give aid where necessary, and to find employment for the immigrants.

SPAIN:—JULY 29. Madrid: Max Nordau celebrates his seventieth birthday anniversary.—OCTOBER. Abraham S. Yahuda elected honorary member of the Archæological and Philological Institute of Algarve, Portugal.—FEBRUARY 7. Madrid: Delegation of Jews from the Spanish zone in Morocco presents petition to the Government to grant Spanish citizenship to the Jews of the zone.—APRIL 16. Spanish Morocco: Union founded to strengthen and develop friendly relations between Moroccan Jewry and Spain.—MAY 5. Abraham Cohn, Grand Rabbi, assassinated at Melillo, Spanish Morocco.

SWEDEN:—JULY 21. Stockholm: Conference of the International Socialist Organization Poale-Zion attended by delegates from Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, Austria, and Germany.—MAY 11. Stockholm: Mass meeting under the auspices of the Skandinaviska Zionistorbund and the Svensk Zionistsforeningen celebrates decision of the Powers at San Remo.

SWITZERLAND:—JUNE. Geneva: Society "Amis du Sionisme" (Friends of Zionism) founded under the presidency of Grand Rabbin Ginsburger.—18*. Federation of Jewish Congregations recommends that all Jews fast on this day in memory of pogrom victims and as protest against the outrages in Eastern Europe.—JULY 25. Zurich: Central office of the Agudath Yisroel invites leading Jewish organizations in Europe to a conference to deal with question of emigration from Eastern Europe.—AUGUST 22. Luzerne: International Socialist Conference unanimously adopts resolution, proposed by M. Renaudel (France),

calling upon the Peace Conference and Polish Socialists to stop the shameful anti-Jewish pogroms.—SEPTEMBER 12. Zurich: *Ha-Derek*, monthly journal, published in interests of *Agudath Yisroel*.—OCTOBER 10. Geneva: Rabbi Ernest Ginsburger appeals for help for Russian Jewish students settled in Switzerland since the war began who are without means of support.—DECEMBER. Swiss Federal Council revokes provisional order of March, 1918, authorizing practice of *Shehitah*, and prohibits its practice from Jan. 1.—JANUARY 2. Davosdorf: Jewish Sanatorium, struck by an avalanche, sustains serious damages; several patients slightly injured.—MARCH 5. Basle: Meeting convened by Rabbi Dr. Cohn decides to form a bureau for Jewish emigrants, which will provide clothing, board, and lodging for emigrants who come to Basle from Eastern Europe, but wherever possible, arrangements will be made to send passengers direct to the port of embarkation.

SYRIA:—APRIL 30. Interviewed regarding establishment of Zionist colony in Palestine, Lotfallah-Bey, adjutant to Emir Faisal at the Peace Conference, says he trusts that the decision of the San Remo Conference is not a final one. In his opinion, Syria, Palestine, and Mésopotamia must be one country.