EVENTS IN 5679
JUNE 1, 1918, TO MAY 31, 1919

INTRODUCTION

The period covered by the chronology which follows lies partly within the time of war and partly after the armistice. It is thus a period of transition, and the events recorded exhibit clearly the effect of the uncertainty, confusion, and rapid transformation, characteristic of such a time, upon the life of the Jewish people throughout the world. Confusion and turmoil are most apparent in eastern Europe where old frontiers are being rapidly effaced and new boundaries created, and where hitherto suppressed peoples are experiencing a rebirth of intense national feeling, as a result of which many new wars on a smaller scale have taken the place of the titanic world struggle which ended but yesterday. In consequence of the many battles, sieges, and invasions, there exist in numerous localities a laxity of public order and a bewildering political uncertainty more or less approaching anarchy.

Due to a combination of political, economic, social, and religious factors, the Jewries of eastern Europe appear to be among the greatest sufferers from these chaotic conditions. Wherever we turn, we find the Jews being ground between the upper and nether millstones. The explanation of this lamentable condition is not far to seek. Several generations will come and go before the non-Jewish peoples of eastern Europe will be able to live down the inimical attitude toward their Jewish compatriots which was inculcated in them by the spectacle of a people upon whom the official stamp of outlawry has been placed in the shape of a mass of special laws, interpretations, decisions, and regulations calculated to lead to their ultimate annihilation. It will be many decades before the Jews of the erstwhile Russian empire will recover from the effects of the long oppressive and repressive régime of Czars, Ignatievs, Pobledonostsevs, and Stolypins; it will be many years before the peoples of eastern Europe will forget the Pale of Settlement, the educational percentage norm, and the thousand and one commercial, industrial, and domiciliary restrictions which hedged the Jews about for so many generations. The true emancipation of the Jews of eastern Europe will come only with the emancipation of the non-Jews from the rôle of oppressor, from the psychology of the persecutor.

The bitter fruits of Czarism are now being gathered everywhere. In that part of Russia known as Central or "Soviet" Russia, we find the Jews oppressed as bourgeois, on the one hand, by the Bol-
sheviki, and massacred or proscribed, on the other hand, to be made to expiate the sins of the few leaders of the Maximalists who happen to be of Jewish origin. It does not matter that for each Trotsky, Kamenev, and Sverdlov, there are dozens of Vinavers, Dans, Minors, Gotzes, and Sliosbergs; it is of no moment that the Jews are bearing their share of proscription, oppression, and confiscation at the hands of the Bolshevik oligarchy. No, it was not in vain that the Czar and his ministers taught the ingenious stratagem of making the Jews the scapegoat of every misfortune that befell Russia.

In Poland, the artificial breach consciously created between Jews and Poles by the common oppressor, has resulted in a deep-seated mutual suspicion and distrust, which has been accentuated by the Polish chauvinists. Here, too, the Jews are being made to suffer avowedly on the ground of the prominence of men of Jewish birth in the Bolshevik dictatorship. Added to this is the fact that Poland is warring against all her neighbors—against Lithuania on the north, Russia on the east, and Ukrainia on the south and south-east. As a consequence we have frequent outbreaks of anti-Jewish riots, wholesale looting of Jewish commercial and domestic property, summary executions without trial, levying of "contributions," taking of hostages, arson, rapine, and murder, which, at such times and under such conditions, fall to the lot of an unprotected minority regarded by the constituted authorities as even less than step-children of the state.

In the Ukraine, this condition of affairs is reported to be many times worse than in Poland. In that region, political chaos prevails, and the very existence of the Jewish population is in jeopardy. Some notion of the magnitude of a single pogrom may be had from the statement of a representative of the Ukrainian Government that it had appropriated the sum of three million rubles to indemnify the "accidental victims" of the riots which took place at Berditchev last January. The latest reports from reputable sources place the number of Jews who have lost their lives in Ukrainian riots and pogroms at upwards of one hundred and twenty thousand.

But little is known of the condition of our coreligionists in Lithuania and in what were formerly the Baltic provinces of the Russian empire. Although the Lithuanian and Lettish peoples appear to be actuated by an enlightened self-interest in their attitude toward the Jews, to be inclined to admit them to the state councils, and to give them a share in the government, yet sporadic anti-Jewish outbreaks are not altogether absent in this region. Here, too, the Jews suffered at the hands of both camps in the sanguinary struggles between the Bolsheviki and their opponents.

In Roumania, our brethren appear to have been free from any pogroms on a large scale, although the anti-Jewish agitation which
has always existed in that country is still in progress. True to the precedent set after the Treaty of Berlin, in 1878, the several attempts of the Roumanian politicians at the ostensible emancipation of the Jews, both after the pledge made in the Treaty of Bucharest with Germany, and later in an attempt to anticipate the action of the Peace Conference, were so insincere and so cynical as to have called forth the indignation of all fair-minded statesmen and publicists.

The economic conditions of our brethren throughout eastern Europe are so degraded as to beggar description. The representatives of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, who spent several months in investigating these conditions, are unanimous in their verdict that the Jewry of the world has never before been faced by such indescribable destitution and poverty. The task of reconstruction which lies before us is huge enough to overtax all the philanthropic resources of the more fortunate countries of western Europe and America for at least a generation.

These poignant sufferings of our people completely overshadow and render almost nugatory their feeble attempts at communal reorganization and reconstruction, their many conferences and congresses with their resolutions, pronunciamentoes, and memorials. Events in Jewish communal life, therefore, occupy but little space in the following pages as compared with the bare recital of attacks and pogroms. These have served to draw our people together for common defence, and we see the result in the numerous national councils, that have been organized in the various countries, and in the growth of the Zionist movement, which has been stimulated by the appearance of its program as a subject for international discussion at the Peace Conference, and by the sympathetic attitude manifested toward it by the governments of a number of countries. But these reconstructive, healing, and consolidating influences are pitifully inadequate when compared to the immeasurable misfortune which has befallen half of our race.

The picture becomes brighter as we pass westward, and yet here, too, it is not lacking in shadows. The decline in the military fortunes of the Central Empires was the signal for the blazing-up of anti-Jewish feelings which had always smouldered there. The various revolutions which have occurred in Austria, in Germany, and in Hungary, with their unsettling effects on public life, have served to give free sway to the passions of the bigoted and reactionary elements in those countries, leading in some cases to violent outbreaks. Due to the war, we have had very little authentic information of the life of the Jews in these countries for the past three years, but the few reports that have been received indicate that they have borne their share of the heavy sacrifices and intense suffering which have been the lot of the entire population.
The hopeful forecasts of the political future of Palestine, the assurance that it will at least have an enlightened and free government, under whose benign influence and protection the Jewish settlements in that country will be able to increase and prosper, have filled the Jews of the Holy Land with enthusiasm, and they are setting to work with a will to reorganize and reconstruct their communal and educational institutions. Thousands of refugees from Turkish oppression are returning to Palestine, new schools are being opened, new asylums for the orphans and aged are being established, the corner-stone of a Hebrew University has been laid, and new hospitals and dispensaries are opening their doors. The western Jewries have been completely absorbed by three outstanding activities. During the months of the war, they were bending all their energies to bear their share of the responsibilities of their respective nations, and at the same time to bring what help they could to their suffering brethren in the east. After the conclusion of hostilities, the Jewish communities of western Europe and America strained every effort to secure from the Peace Conference a charter of liberty for the Jews, as well as for all other racial and religious minorities, in all new states and in those to which new territory was to be annexed. The success of the Jewish delegations to the Peace Conference in achieving this aim is demonstrated in the opening clauses of the Treaty with Poland (see above, pp. 157-160), similar clauses will form part of the treaties with Austria, Czecho-Slovakia, Hungary, Jugo-Slavia, and Roumania. In these charters of liberty, by which minorities may appeal from injustice and discrimination at the hands of their governments to the League of Nations, lies the hope of the future regeneration of our down-trodden and persecuted brethren with the consequent unhampered development of the principles and institutions of Judaism.

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Note: The table continues with details for each section, providing a comprehensive overview of various countries and their respective events, appointments, honors, elections, and necrologies.
A

UNITED STATES

I

GENERAL EVENTS OF INTEREST TO JEWS

JUNE 13. Louis Marshall, president of the American Jewish Committee, in letter to Governor W. S. Harding, of Iowa, objects to his proclamation of May 23, barring the use of any other language but English in public places, including synagogues, churches, and schools.—21. Alex Mitchel, Pueblo, Colo., invents a combination plow and tractor.—Joseph L. Kast invents machine to load and unload freight cars while the train is in motion.—

JULY 7. New York City: Police close East-Side shops, and serve about one hundred summonses, for alleged breaking of Sunday law, in districts covered by Fifth Street, Clinton, Madison, and Union Market stations.—25. American Jewish Committee protests to United States Shipping Board on account of advertisement in New York Times for file clerk, requesting that applicants state their religion and nationality. Charles M. Schwab, Director, replies that advertisement was placed without knowledge or approval of the district supervisor, and that circular has been issued notifying all officers and employees that: "(1) Applicants for positions must not be questioned about their religious beliefs. (2) Advertisements, printed forms, or informal communications must, without exception, exclude every reference, direct or indirect, to the question."—Alfred Kahn, physician, New York City, invents light which may be held in the mouth, for purpose of making examination.—

AUGUST 2. General Pershing informed by cable of the adoption by the United States War Department of the recommendation of Colonel Harry Cutler, chairman of Jewish Welfare Board, to use Mogen Dovid to mark graves of Jews who fall.—16. Brooklyn, N. Y.: Mrs. James B. Nies donates $50,000 for the erection of a school on the grounds of the American School of Oriental Research in Jerusalem.—30. Minneapolis, Minn.: Petition of Jewish students for establishment of course in Hebrew language at University of Minnesota denied by board of regents, who, however, appropriate $500 to procure Hebrew lecturers in preparation for the probable establishment of the course later.—31. President Wilson, in letter to Stephen S. Wise, states: "I have watched with deep and sincere interest the reconstructive work which the Weizmann Commission has done in Palestine at the instance of the British Government, and I welcome an opportunity to express the satisfaction I have felt in the progress of the Zionist movement in the United States and in the allied
Since the declaration by Mr. Balfour on behalf of the British Government of Great Britain's approval of the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people and his promise that the British Government would use its best endeavors to facilitate the achievement of that object, with the understanding that nothing would be done to prejudice the civil and religious rights of non-Jewish people in Palestine or the rights and political status enjoyed by the Jews in other countries. I think that all Americans will be deeply moved by the report that even in this time of stress the Weizmann Commission has been able to lay the foundation of the Hebrew University at Jerusalem with the promise that that bears of spiritual rebirth."—October. American Jewish Committee protests to Benj. Strong, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank, and chairman of the Liberty Loan Committee, against advertisement for a "stenographer for the Liberty Loan Committee (Christian)." Objection is sustained by Governor Strong; Secretary McAdoo expresses his reprobation of the advertisement and denounces it as an unpatriotic act.—November 7. Brockton, Mass.: Jewish citizens address petition to the Legislature, praying that Jewish residents who observe Saturday as the Sabbath be permitted to keep their places of business open on Sunday.—8. New York City: Thomas G. Masaryk, president of the National Czecho-Slovak Council, informs the Zionist Organization of America that the Jews will enjoy equal rights with the other citizens of the new state, and expresses sympathy with the Zionist movement as one of moral regeneration of a nation.—18. President Wilson, in letter to Reuben Fink, Washington correspondent of the American Hebrew, respecting the question of the rights of the Jews in Roumania, assures him that he will "have those questions very much in mind in the work which lies before us in the making of peace."—19. Baltimore, Md.: Cardinal Gibbons, in statement to Zionist Organization of America, approves the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people.—20. Topeka, Kan. Governor Capper designates December 10 to December 14 as Jewish Relief Days in the state.—22. King George, of Great Britain, offers decoration to Rear Admiral Joseph Strauss, of United States Navy.—24. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, in an authorized interview on peace terms in the New York World, states: "The oppressed people of Asia Minor and Syria must be protected, and Palestine must never again return to Turkish rule, but, by general accord with the announced British policy, must be turned over to the Jewish people, to protect the holy places of both the Jewish and Christian religion."—28. Mobile, Ala.: Alabama Methodist Conference adopts resolution requesting President Wilson to summon an in-
ternational conference to investigate the condition of the Jews among the nations of Europe and to take steps to stop age-long persecution.—30. Washington, D. C.: President Wilson presented with gold medal by the Independent Order B'nai B'rith for the most distinguished service to humanity during the year.—DECEMBER 1. New York City: Meeting of the Ukrainian Federation, representing 25,000 Ukrainians, adopts resolution condemning massacre of Jews in Galicia, and expressing sympathy for the suffering Jewish population.—Philadelphia, Pa.: Big Sisters Organization adopts resolution appealing to President Wilson to bring the subject of religious persecution before the Peace Conference and to have a clause inserted in the terms of peace guaranteeing the safety of Jews all the world over.—6. Lake Charles, La.: Proposal to introduce Saturday sessions in public schools abandoned owing to protests of Jews and Seventh-day Adventists. 12. United States Senate passes bill (S. 4785) to incorporate the American Committee for Relief in the Near East "to provide relief and to assist in the repatriation, rehabilitation and re-establishment of suffering and dependent people of the Near East and adjacent areas"; among the charter members are Henry Morgenthau, Oscar S. Straus, Stephen S. Wise, and Abram I. Elkus.—13. Philadelphia, Pa.: Common and Select Councils adopt resolution extending official welcome to the Jewish Congress.—15. Washington, D. C.: Ukrainian Congress of America adopts resolution appealing to the United States and the allies to stop the anti-Jewish massacres in eastern Europe, and calling upon the Ukrainian people to refrain from anti-Semitism, and to offer relief to stricken Jews wherever possible.—16. Cleveland, Ohio: City Council adopts resolution appealing to Peace Conference to insert in peace treaty guarantees of full freedom of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness to all inhabitants, regardless of race, creed or religion, in every country.—17. Representative Henry I. Emerson (Ohio) introduces Joint Resolution (H. J. Res. 370), directing the American peace commissioners to insist that outrages against Jews be discontinued.—21. New York City: About 100 Jewish students of the New York University placed under arrest in Students' Training Camp on charge of mutiny and disobedience, preferred by drill sergeant. Investigating officer finds sergeant guilty of insulting Jewish students, and orders him to apologize.—25. Boston, Mass.: Polish Citizens' Committee carries on campaign against Jews here.—26. Bridgeport, Conn.: Mayor Clifford B. Wilson issues proclamation asking Jewish people to give thoughtful consideration to the purposes of the Zionist Organization in its endeavors to fulfill the desire of the Jewish people of the past and of the present generation to live again in the land of their ancestors.—New York City: Nathan Straus, in letter to Mayor Hylan,
offers milk plant to the city.—27. New York City: Celebrations, under auspices of New York Federation of Churches, of deliverance of Jerusalem from Turkish rule. Representatives of all religions participate.—28. Orangeburg, S. C.: One hundred and thirty-third annual session of the South Carolina Methodist Episcopal Church (South) adopts resolutions appealing to President Wilson to exert his influence at the Peace Conference to secure for the Jews of all countries liberty and religious freedom.—JANUARY 2. Cincinnati, O.: Archbishop Henry Moeller sends petition to President Wilson and Congress, praying that they use their influence to stop the persecution of the Jews in European countries.—3. Philadelphia, Pa.: In an editorial in the Public Ledger, ex-President Wm. H. Taft makes plea that the Peace Conference secure justice and equality for the Jews of all lands.—13. Boston, Mass.: Representative Elihu D. Stone, of Dorchester, introduces resolution in State House of Representatives endorsing establishment of a Jewish homeland in Palestine and the protection of Jewish rights and liberties in the settlement of the war.—17. Passaic, N. J.: Mass-meeting of Jews to consider means of thwarting the boycott directed against them by Poles.—24. Los Angeles, Cal.: Nathan Straus Palestine Advancement Society sends $1,000 to Jewish National Fund Bureau, to inscribe name of President Wilson in the Golden Book, in appreciation of his sympathy with the Zionist cause.—31. Representatives Isaac Siegel (New York City) and A. J. Sabath (Chicago, Ill.) file minority report against bill to prohibit immigration for four years, introduced in Congress by Representative J. L. Burnett (Alabama).—FEBRUARY 3. New York City: Meeting at University Settlement protests against Burnett immigration prohibition bill pending before the House of Representatives.—5. Congressman Julius Kahn (California) cables President Wilson, suggesting that he consider a protest by one hundred and fifty representative Jewish citizens of the United States against the organization of a Jewish state in Palestine.—11. Minneapolis, Minn.: Rabbis S. M. Silber and C. D. Matt appear before Committee of State Legislature to protest against bill requiring embalming of persons dying of certain diseases.—12. Washington, D. C.: Rev. Geo. A. Simons, superintendent since 1917 of the Methodist Episcopal Church Mission in Russia and Finland, during hearing before Senate Sub-Committee which is investigating Bolshevism, testifies that the East Side of New York is the hot-bed of Bolshevism. Protests against this assertion are made by A. J. Sack, director of the Russian Information Bureau in the United States; Louis Marshall, president of the American Jewish Committee; Wm. W. Walsh of the Petrograd staff of the National City Bank of New York; Governor Alfred E. Smith; Chas. E. Hughes; and Herman Bernstein, New York City.—13.
Boston, Mass.: State House of Representatives unanimously adopts resolution of Representative Elihu D. Stone (Dorchester) favoring the establishment of a Jewish homeland in Palestine and urging the protection of Jewish rights and liberties in the settlement of the war.—14. Concord, N. H.: Bill is introduced in State Legislature designed to prevent racial discrimination at hotels or other public resorts.—14. Columbus, O.: Representative A. Lee Beaty, Cincinnati, introduces bill in State Legislature making it a misdemeanor to deny accommodations, advantages, facilities, and privileges to any person on account of race, creed, or color at places of accommodation, amusement, resort, refreshment, and education.—28. Atlanta, Ga.: Board of Education favors cessation of reading of Bible in public schools.—March 10. Boston, Mass.: House of Representatives suspends business to receive Ben-Zion Mossinsohn, of Palestine, who appears to convey officially the appreciation of the Zionists for the adoption by the Legislature of the resolution favoring the establishment of a Jewish homeland in Palestine, introduced by Representative Elihu D. Stone (Dorchester).—14. Madison, Wis.: State Legislature unanimously adopts resolution, introduced by Senator Anton Kuckuk (Shawano), favoring the establishment of a Jewish state as “essential to the millions of people who have been faithful and loyal subjects of the several nations of which they are citizens and have been for centuries oppressed, through racial prejudice, and left without a parent country.”—17. Columbia, S. C.: Governor Robert A. Cooper issues proclamation designating April 8 and 9 as Jewish War Relief days in the state.—18. Trenton, N. J.: General Assembly adopts resolution, introduced by Joseph Siegler, of Newark, N. J., urging American representatives at the Peace Conference to use their best efforts to secure recognition of the national aspirations and historic claims of the Jewish people with regard to Palestine in accordance with the British declaration.—Providence, R. I.: State Legislature unanimously adopts resolution favoring the establishment of a Jewish Commonwealth in Palestine, under the trusteeship of Great Britain.—20. New York City: Jewish residents of Jamaica charge that a trade war has been instituted against them by the Poles of the section. William Lieberman, counsel for the Kehillah (New York Jewish Community), reports matter to the local authorities, and protests to the vicar-general of the diocese.—24. Frankfort, Ky.: Governor A. O. Stanley proclaims April 7-11 as Jewish War Relief Days in the state.—31. Albany, N. Y.: State Senate adopts resolution, previously adopted by the Assembly, favoring the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people.—April 1. Austin, Tex.: Governor W. P. Hobby proclaims April 7-12 as Jewish War Relief
Days in the state.—7. Charleston, S. C.: Mayor T. T. Hyde issues proclamation appealing to people to assist in campaign for Jewish war relief and proclaiming April 8-10 as Jewish War Relief Days.—11. Phoenix, Ariz.: Governor T. E. Campbell vetoes, as unconstitutional, bill passed by State Legislature permitting reading of Bible in public schools and providing that credit be given for Bible study.—Columbus, O.: State Legislature adopts resolution expressing the view “that the national aspirations and historic claims of the Jewish people with regard to Palestine should be recognized by the Peace Conference” in accordance with the British Declaration; “that the American delegates at the Peace Conference should use their best endeavors to facilitate the achievement of this object”; and that “express provisions be made at the Peace Conference for the purpose of granting the Jewish people in every land the complete enjoyment of life, liberty and opportunities for national development to the end that justice may be done to one of the most suffering people on earth.”—19. New York City: The Kehillah, in communication to Carter Glass, Secretary of the Treasury, points out that Mayor Hylan’s recommendation, that all meetings held in other language than English be prohibited by ordinance, may jeopardize success of Victory Bond drive.—25. Washington, D. C.: In despatch from Prague, President Masaryk declares that “the constantly recurring malicious reports about persecutions of Jews anywhere in Czecho-Slovakia are emphatically denied by the Government.”—Albany, N. Y.: State Senate, by vote of 16 to 24, rejects the Dickstein bill providing that persons who observe Saturday as the day of rest may prosecute their business on Sundays.—St. Paul, Minn.: Bill prohibiting discrimination in written instruments relative to real estate transactions becomes law.—23. Little Rock, Ark.: Governor Chas. H. Brough designates week of May 19-26 as Jewish Relief Week in the state.—MAY 2. St. Paul, Minn.: State Legislature adopts resolution favoring establishment in Palestine of a Jewish commonwealth.—17. In a letter to Colonel Harry Cutler, chairman of the Jewish Welfare Board, General John J. Pershing commends services rendered by the Welfare Board to the American Expeditionary Forces.—21. Washington, D. C.: Representative Henry M. Goldfogle, New York, introduces resolution in House of Representatives expressing horror and indignation at the outrages and atrocious treatment of innocent men, women, and children in Poland, Roumania, and Galicia, and the frequent barbarous massacres in those countries, and requesting the President of the United States to cause such steps to be taken as will prevent a recurrence of such outrages.—21. Washington, D. C.: Representative Fiorello H. La Guardia, New York, introduces resolution in
House of Representatives that the United States delegates to the Peace Conference be instructed to inform the representatives of the newly formed governments, in whose countries acts of barbarity have been taking place, that the Government and people of the United States can have no friendship for the people of any country who permit or tolerate such conduct.—25. New Haven, Conn.: Yale University establishes Alexander Kohut Research Fellowship in Semitics on twenty-fifth anniversary of death of Dr. Kohut.—26. United States Senate unanimously adopts resolution introduced by Senator William C. Calder, New York, directing the State Department to communicate reports of pogroms to the President, with the request that he confer with the representatives at the Peace Conference of the countries, where such massacres are reported to occur, and inform them that the American people deeply deplore acts of violence committed against men, women, and children because of race or religion.—28. Boston, Mass.: State House of Representatives unanimously adopts resolution introduced by Representative Elihu D. Stone, expressing protest against cruelties inflicted upon Jews in Poland.

II

JEWISH COMMUNAL LIFE


* Inadvertently omitted from Year Book 5679.

Activities of Organizations:—May 27. New York City: Independent Order Brith Abraham, at annual convention, adopts resolution endorsing Zionism.—June 1-2. New York City: Jewish Community (Kehillah), at ninth annual meeting, plans to enrol 100,000 members. Resolutions adopted include a pledge of loyalty to the United States, an expression of gratitude to Great Britain and its Allies for their attitude toward the question of Palestine; expression of gratification at recognition, by the New York Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies and Brooklyn Federation of Jewish Charities, of the communal aspect of Jewish education; an expression of satisfaction with the work of the Board of School Aid; a provision for the establishment of a new committee for religious affairs to look into the problems of Kashrut and of provisional synagogues; recommendation to executive committee in favor of a five-day working week in the industries best disposed for such an innovation.—6-9. New York City: Jewish Labor Congress, called by the Jewish Socialist Labor Party, Poale Zion, adopts resolutions: (1) favoring the proclamation of Palestine as an independent, internationally assured
Jewish republic; (2) pledging loyalty to the United States and sympathy with the Allied cause; (3) expressing gratitude to Great Britain for its Palestine declaration, and to the Governments of France and Italy for their pledge to support this declaration; (4) expressing appreciation of the sympathetic stand on the establishment of a Jewish homeland in Palestine taken by the British Labor Party, the inter-Allied Socialist Conference, and the American Federation of Labor; (5) pledging Jewish workmen represented at the Labor Congress to exert their utmost efforts to bring about the national liberation of the Jewish people and the establishment of a Jewish national home in Palestine.—

9-11. Baltimore, Md.: Independent Order Brith Sholem, at thirteenth annual convention, adopts resolutions: (1) pledging undivided loyalty and allegiance to United States in the vigorous prosecution of the war; (2) hailing with satisfaction the opportunity presented to the Jewish people of reclaiming its ancient homeland; (3) expressing profound gratitude to Allied Governments for assurance of their support and co-operation in the sacred object.—

25. Pittsburgh, Pa.: Federation of American Zionists, at twenty-first annual convention, adopts resolutions renewing its pledge of loyalty to the United States, and favoring the following principles for the government of Palestine as the home of the Jewish people: (1) political and civil equality irrespective of race, sex, or faith; (2) a policy which, with due regard to existing rights, shall tend to establish the ownership and control by the whole people of Palestine of all natural resources and of all public utilities; (3) all land owned or controlled by the whole people should be leased on such conditions as will insure the fullest opportunity for development and continuity of possession; (4) the co-operative principle should be applied so far as feasible in the organization of all agricultural, industrial, commercial and financial undertakings; (5) the fiscal policy shall be framed so as to protect the people from the evils of land speculation and financial oppression; (6) the system of free public instruction should embrace all grades and departments of education; (7) the medium of public instruction shall be Hebrew, the national language of the Jewish people.—

JULY 4. Chicago, Ill.: Central Conference of American Rabbis adopts resolutions expressing grateful appreciation of the British declaration as evidence of good will toward the Jews, and stating that while it favors the facilitation of immigration to Palestine of Jews who, either because of economic necessity, or political and religious persecution, desire to settle there, and, while it holds that Jews in Palestine as elsewhere are entitled to equality in political, religious, and civil rights, it does not subscribe to the phrase in the declaration which says: “Pal-
Estine is to be a national home for the Jewish people."—5. New York City: Jewish Welfare Board sends Overseas Commission, composed of Congressman Isaac Siegel, Rabbis Jacob Kohn and H. G. Enelow, and John Goldhaar, to Europe to establish headquarters abroad and determine means for co-operation with other welfare agencies.—August 6. Cleveland, Ohio: Convention of Independent Western Star Order adopts resolution thanking Great Britain and the Allies for their attitude toward the re-establishment of a Jewish home in Palestine.—25-27. Cleveland, Ohio: Order Knights of Joseph, at annual convention, adopts resolutions: (1) re-affirming allegiance to the nation and its cause; (2) favoring reclamation and restoration of Palestine.—November 10. New York City: Twelfth annual meeting of the American Jewish Committee. Executive Committee reports Jewish participation in the war; on the Jewish status, present and probable, in Russia, Poland, Roumania, Palestine, and in the new states in process of formation. (For complete report see pages 618-684.)—December 24. New York City: Jewish Ministers' Association of America, at second annual convention, adopts resolutions pledging to give all aid and comfort possible to returning men of the United States army and navy irrespective of creed, and protesting against pogroms in eastern Europe.—25-26. Philadelphia, Pa.: Poalei Zionists, at annual convention, adopt resolution suggesting plan for a Jewish republic in Palestine to be affiliated with the proposed League of Nations.—29. New York City. Convention of Federation of Roumanian Jews in America. Solomon Sufrin and Abraham Brill elected delegates to make representations to Peace Conference on behalf of Jews in Roumania.—January 3. Zionist Organization of America starts campaign for a million signatures to petition the Peace Conference to create Palestine a Jewish commonwealth under the trusteeship of Great Britain acting on behalf of a League of Nations.—13. Cleveland, O.: Mid-west conference of United Synagogue of America, attended by five hundred delegates, pledges support to the resolutions adopted by the Jewish Congress in Philadelphia (Dec. 15-18), and endorses the work of President Wilson in furthering the establishment of a League of Nations.—16-19. New York City: Jewish Labor Congress, held under the auspices of Jewish Socialist Federation, declares that it favors the establishment in Palestine of a republic in which all nationalities shall have equal rights, but that because the Jews are a weak minority their rights should be safeguarded by international guarantees.—25. Philadelphia, Pa.: Kehillah, at annual convention, adopts resolutions expressing appreciation of the British declaration and of its approval by the President of the United States and by the Governments of France, Italy, Greece, Serbia, and Holland.—26. New York City:
American Union of Roumanian Jews, at annual convention, adopts resolutions: (1) thanking President Wilson for his interest in the plight of the Roumanian Jews; (2) requesting the American Jewish Congress to co-operate to the end that adequate guarantees be obtained from Roumania that the Jews be granted absolute and unconditional emancipation.—FEBRUARY 11. Philadelphia, Pa.: Board of Jewish Ministers adopts resolution expressing approval of British declaration.—28. Philadelphia, Pa.: Independent Order Brith Sholom, at fourteenth annual convention, adopts resolution condemning immigration bill and the statement of Congressman Julius Kahn in opposition to Zionism.—MARCH 7. Mizrachi Organization severs relations with Zionist Organization, alleging that latter has failed to keep agreement respecting use of funds for educational work in Palestine, “in the spirit of our Torah,” and declaring that “this attitude toward the Mizrachi on the part of the leaders of the American Zionist Organization reveals clearly the secret aim of these leaders—to undermine the existence of the Mizrachi as a Zionist organization.”—8. New York City: Committee of the Joint Distribution Committee leaves for Europe to investigate and report upon the needs of the Jewish population of war-stricken countries.—13. New York City: Zionist Organization of America establishes a Palestine Service Registration and Information Department for benefit of persons who intend going to Palestine for temporary or permanent settlement.—APRIL 2-7. Cincinnati, O.: Central Conference of American Rabbis celebrates centenary of Isaac M. Wise, at its annual convention, by devoting convention to consideration of his life and achievements; Conference adopts resolution assuring President Wilson of its support in endeavors to establish a League of Nations and to secure just peace for mankind, and expressing the hope that the League will provide definite guarantees for the political emancipation and religious freedom of racial and religious minorities in all countries, especially the new states.—MAY 5. New York City: Sixteenth annual convention of Union of Orthodox Rabbis adopts resolution protesting against the massacres of Jews in eastern Europe.—11-12. Atlantic City, N. J.: Biennial Convention of the Order Brith Abraham adopts resolution protesting against the anti-Jewish pogroms in eastern Europe.—19-22. Boston, Mass.: Union of American Hebrew Congregations, at biennial meeting, adopts resolutions: (1) expressing opposition to the nationalist view of Judaism and affirming that we are Jews in religion and Americans in nationality; (2) calling upon the League of Nations to add a religious liberty clause in the present covenant of the League.—26. Atlantic City, N. J.: Independent Order of Brith Abraham at annual convention forwards message to Peace Conference urging creation of a Jewish state in
Palestine, and protesting against massacre of Jews in Poland.—
25-27. Cincinnati, O.: Mizrachi convention adopts resolutions:
(1) deciding to agitate for a five-day week in industries in which
Jewish workers predominate; (2) pledging support to the Rabbi
Isaac Elchanan Yeshibah, as an important bulwark of orthodoxy;
(3) denouncing atrocities committed upon Jews in Poland.

AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS:—November 30. Philadel-
phia, Pa.: Meeting of the Administrative Committee of The Ameri-
can Jewish Congress sets December 15 as the date for the conven-
ing of the Congress and Philadelphia as the place.—December
15-18. Philadelphia, Pa.: Convening of American Jewish Con-
gress; opened with prayer by Rabbi B. L. Levinthal, of Philadel-
phia; Col. Harry Cutler, chairman of Administrative Committee,
calls Congress to order; Nathan Straus, chairman of Executive
Committee, welcomes delegates, and outlines aims of Congress.
Judge Julian W. Mack elected president of Congress by acclama-
tion. Twelve vice-presidents elected: Louis Marshall, N. Y. C;
Harry Cutler, Providence, R. I.; Hugo Pam, Chicago, Ill.; Leon
Sanders, N. Y. C.; Harry Friedenwald, Baltimore, Md.; Adolph
Kraus, Chicago, Ill.; Gedalia Bublik, N. Y. C.; Henrietta Szold,
N. Y. C.; Louis Rubinsohn, Philadelphia, Pa.; M. S. Margolis,
N. Y. C.; Hayyim Feinman, Philadelphia, Pa.; Alexander Kahn,
N. Y. C. Three secretaries elected: Bernard G. Richards, English;
Isaac Allen, Hebrew; Wm. Edlin, Yiddish. Associate secretaries:
Max Hollander; Martin O. Levy; Max Pine; Treasurer, Jacob H.
Schiff, N. Y. C. President authorized to appoint Committees on:
(1) Committees; (2) Officers; (3) Rules and Procedure; (4)
Privileges and Elections. Louis Marshall, president of the Ameri-
can Jewish Committee, in address on the Polish Jewish question,
presents communication from Polish National Department and the
Polish National Defence Committee, addressed to the American
Jewish Committee and the Zionist Organization of America, stat-
ing that the Polish organizations do not admit the truth of the
reports of anti-Jewish pogroms in Poland recently appearing,
and suggesting the appointment of a commission of six United
States citizens, two of whom shall be Jews, two Poles, and two
neither Jews nor Poles, to investigate the conditions in Poland and
to make a public report of their findings. Resolutions adopted:
(1) extending greetings to the Jewish soldiers and sailors of the
United States and of their co-belligerents and expressing gratitude
and pride for their valor, and honor and respect for those who fell;
(2) expressing appreciation of the British declaration and its
approval by the Governments of France, Italy, Greece, Serbia, and
Holland, and pledging the co-operation of the Jews of America to-
ward the realization of the aim of the declaration; (3) expressing
joy in the great victory of the forces of the United States and the
Entente countries, and congratulating the President of the United States on his exalted leadership during the course of the war; (4) demanding that the future of the Jews of Roumania be surrounded with such protective measures and adequate guarantees as will secure their rights; that all direct and implied anti-Jewish restrictions in Roumania be removed; that the Jews in Roumania be granted the fullest political, civil, religious, and national rights, and that the laws of naturalization be in theory and in fact the same for the Jews as for the other inhabitants of Roumania; (5) To elect a delegation to leave for Europe, where, in co-operation with representatives of the Jews of other lands, it shall use its best endeavors to realize the objects of the Congress; that the delegation shall render a report to the Congress after its labors are completed; that president of the Congress summon the Congress to receive report of delegation not later than one year after the Treaty of Peace shall have been signed, and to transact such other business as may come before it; that in the event the delegation requires further instruction, or new conditions arise, it may direct the president of the Congress to summon a special session of the Congress; (6) instructing delegation to Europe to co-operate with the representatives of other Jewish Organizations and specifically with the world Zionist Organization, to the end that the Peace Conference may recognize the aspirations and historic claims of the Jewish people in regard to Palestine, and declare that, in accordance with the British Government's declaration, there shall be established such political administrative and economic conditions in Palestine as will assure, under the trusteeship of Great Britain, acting on behalf of such League of Nations as may be formed, the development of Palestine into a Jewish commonwealth; (7) calling upon the American Union of Roumanian Jews and upon the Federation of Roumanian Jews of America to refrain from sending any commission for the purpose of working independently on behalf of the Roumanian Jews, but to work in that respect through the executive agencies of the Congress; (8) suggesting that Peace Conference "insert in the Treaty of Peace as conditions precedent to the creation of the new or enlarged states, which it is proposed to call into being," clauses expressly providing that (a) all inhabitants of the territories of such states, including war refugees who shall return to them, "shall for all purposes be citizens thereof"; (b) for a period of ten years from the adoption of this provision no law shall be enacted restricting any former inhabitant of a state from taking up his residence in that state and thereby acquiring citizenship therein; (c) all citizens, without distinction as to race, nationality, or creed, shall enjoy equal, civil, political, religious, and national rights, and no
laws shall be enacted or enforced which shall abridge such rights on account of race, nationality, or religion, or deny to any person the equal protection of the laws; (d) the principle of minority representation shall be provided for by law; (e) the members of the various national as well as religious bodies of the state shall be accorded autonomous management of their own communal institutions, religious, educational, charitable, or otherwise; (f) no law shall be enacted restricting the use of any language and all existing laws declaring such prohibition are repealed, nor shall any language test be established; (g) those who observe any other than the first day of the week as their Sabbath shall not be prohibited from pursuing their secular affairs on any day other than that which they observe; nor shall they be required to perform any acts on their Sabbath or holy days which they shall regard as a desecration thereof; (h) that Julian W. Mack, president of the Zionist Organization of America, and Louis Marshall, president of the American Jewish Committee, be empowered to designate the two Jewish members of the mixed commission to investigate reported anti-Jewish excesses in Poland. Delegates appointed to Peace Conference are: Julian W. Mack, Chicago, Ill.; Stephen Wise, N. Y. C.; Louis Marshall, N. Y. C.; Harry Cutler, Providence, R. I.; Jacob de Haas, Boston, Mass.; B. L. Levinthal, Philadelphia, Pa.; Nahum Syrkin, N. Y. C.; Joseph Barondess, N. Y. C.; Morris Winchevsky, N. Y. C. Delegates instructed to demand citizenship and religious liberty for the Jews in Russia, Roumania, Poland, and the Balkans.

ACTIVITY IN BEHALF OF JEWS OF EASTERN EUROPE:—

November 10. New York City: At twelfth annual meeting of the American Jewish Committee, Judge Julian W. Mack reads following cablegram received by the Zionist Organization of America: "Received alarming news from absolutely reliable sources. Jews of all east-European countries threatened by greatest danger of pogroms. Riots in country and approaching demobilization lead to general anarchy of which Jews will be first victims. Wild agitation rousing basest instincts everywhere especially Roumania-Poland. In Duminica Poprului, circulated by authorities amongst peasants, Minister of Education recommends cruel practices to force Jews to emigrate. The well-known politician Mille preaches boycott against aliens (meaning Jews) severer than in Poland. Posters incite population slaughter Jews. Pogroms expected to break out any moment. Black Hundred receiving arms from army while Jewish self-defence impossible for lack of arms. Also in Poland agitation for pogroms. At Warsaw Jews attacked in streets, and shops demolished, plundered. Worse pogroms than
EVENTS IN 5679—UNITED STATES

1905 dreaded. Chief Commander of Polish forces, General Vitold Orski, in proclamation October 8, denounced Jews as leaders of Bolshevism, demands as hostages all Jewish representatives, corporations, and municipal councils, all rabbis and directors of schools, and synagogues to be shot moment of beginning Bolshevist activity. In this minute of panic and agony, Jewish population, seeking protection from cruel excesses, regards as only hope immediate effective international intervention. It must be made clear claims of only such nations will be recognized who by treatment of national minorities prove worthy of political national independence. Only immediate acting can save millions of Jews from terrible danger. In name of these millions we urge for help. Fulfil your duty, help save our brethren.” Committee resolves to request the president, Louis Marshall, to take such steps, in cooperation with Judge Mack, president of the Zionist Organization of America, as may be deemed advisable, to bring about action for the amelioration of these conditions.—30. New York City: Executive Committee of Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations sends telegram to President Wilson calling his attention to the reports of massacres of Jews in Poland, and asking that the civil and religious rights of Jews in that country, and in Roumania, Finland, and other countries where they have been oppressed should be safeguarded.—DECEMBER 2. Union of American Hebrew Congregations, in letter to President Wilson, asks that President use his influence to secure equal rights for all peoples, calling his special attention to “the great problem of securing for the Jews of Europe and Asia, especially in Russia, Poland, Galicia, Roumania, Turkey and Palestine, full civil, political, and religious equality.”—3. Chicago, Ill.: Federation of Synagogues adopts resolution, to be forwarded to President Wilson, Secretary Lansing, and to the Senators from Illinois, calling upon the authorities of the country to use their good offices to check massacres of Jews in Poland, Galicia, and Roumania, and to safeguard at the Peace Conference the rights and liberties of all religious and national minorities throughout the world.—8. Cleveland, Ohio: Thirty delegates of Jewish organizations, at conference, adopt resolution protesting against the recent pogroms in Polish territories, and requesting the Government of the United States of America to exert its power to protect the lives and property of the Jews in Poland.—Peabody, Mass.: Meeting at B’nai Israel Synagogue adopts resolution protesting against the atrocities perpetrated against the Jews of Poland and Galicia.—9. Philadelphia, Pa.: Mass-meeting of Polish and Galician Jews to protest against massacres in Poland and Galicia. Resolution Committee sends to President Wilson a cablegram appealing to him, “in the name of humanity and of the many brave
youths who gave their lives that Poland might achieve a new freedom and the world be made safe for democracy;” to exert his influence at the Peace Conference that there might be made an agreement of the nations that shall effectively guard against a repetition of such outrages.—10. Boston, Mass.: Meeting of New England Red Mogen Dovid adopts resolutions protesting against inhuman treatment accorded to Jews of Poland and Galicia, and expressing gratitude to General Allenby, liberator of Palestine.—11. Boston, Mass.: Boston Jewish People’s Relief Committee adopt resolutions protesting against atrocities perpetrated upon the Jewish population in Poland and Galicia.—Boston, Mass.: Keltzer Progressive Association at mass-meeting adopts resolution appealing to President Wilson to intervene at Peace Conference in behalf of the Jews in Poland and Galicia.—12. New York City: Executive Committee of the American Jewish Committee designates Louis Marshall and Cyrus Adler as its representatives to the Peace Conference for the purpose of supporting the petition of the Jews of eastern Europe for the grant of full civil, political, and religious rights to be secured by adequate guarantees. Committee adopts, for guidance of its delegates, the declaration that it does not claim for the Jews any rights in any land other than are possessed by or conferred upon the citizens of the land in which they dwell, but it does claim for them these rights in their entirety.—New York City: Eight thousand Jewish workers at meeting in Madison Square Garden, demand that civilized nations take steps to check the pogroms in Galicia and Poland. Jacob H. Schiff denounces Dmowski, head of the Polish National Committee, as the instigator of the boycott in Poland, and reads telegram from Vienna, reporting a meeting of rabbis in Galicia who protested against the attacks on Jews there.—15. Revere, Mass.: Protest meeting against the Galician pogroms held at Synagogue Tifereth Israel.—Lynn, Mass.: Mass-meeting, under auspices of Young Men’s Hebrew Association and the People’s Relief Committee, adopts resolutions protesting against pogroms in Poland.—17. New York Council of Jewish Women adopts resolution protesting against pogroms in Galicia and Poland.—22. Akron, O.: Protest meeting against anti-Jewish pogroms in Poland and Galicia.—23. Chicago, Ill.: Conference of Jewish Women’s Organizations, representing sixty-five clubs, adopts resolution protesting against attacks upon Jews of Poland.—26. Springfield, Mass.: Mass-meeting adopts resolution protesting against the atrocities perpetrated upon the Jews of Poland and Galicia.—New Bedford, Mass.: Poalei Zionists send to President Wilson protest against massacre of Jews in Poland and Galicia.—27. Pittsburgh, Pa.: Mass-meeting at Machzike
Hadas Congregation adopts resolution protesting against the outrages committed upon the Jewish population of Galicia and Poland.—New York City: Joint Distribution Committee receives cablegrams from correspondents at The Hague, describing pogroms in Galicia and Poland, especially in Lemberg and Warsaw. All reports agree that pogroms are widespread, are accompanied by pillage and atrocious acts, and are abetted by local authorities and militia. In some villages not a single Jewish home is left unplundered; looters destroy what they cannot remove; Jews are left without shelter, food, or clothing; bedding and linen taken. In Warsaw many Jews are injured; students and intelligenzia encourage mob by accusing Jews of Bolshevism. Report received at The Hague from Jewish National Council at Vienna states that indescribable acts followed Polish occupation of Lemberg. Pogrom lasted from Friday morning until Sunday noon. Deputation appeared before officials and pleaded in vain for intervention. Legionaries marched through Jewish quarter in double file, and pillaged systematically, breaking into business houses with bayonets and hand grenades, surrounding homes, and burning them down; Jews who tried to save themselves by jumping out of windows, were shot; about ten thousand left without shelter; eighty per cent of Jewish population ruined; eighty Jewish houses razed; several Jews killed; three synagogues destroyed.—

JANUARY 24. Central Conference of American Rabbis submits to representatives of the United States at the Peace Conference a memorial praying for the emancipation of the Jews of countries in which they suffer oppression and for the rehabilitation of Palestine on the foundation of freedom and of liberty and equality of all inhabitants.—7. American delegates to Peace Conference reply that appeal has had the attentive reading of the American Commissioners, who will use their utmost endeavor to obtain for all peoples equality of treatment in accordance with their determined rights without regard to race or religious beliefs.—

FEBRUARY 2. Houston, Tex.: Mass-meeting of Jewish citizens protests against the treatment of Jews in Poland.—7. New York City. American Union of Roumanian Jews publishes cablegram received from Europe stating that the new emancipation decree issued by Premier Bratiano is unacceptable and impracticable. It obliges Jews to make application for naturalization individually and to prove their Roumanian nativity, and that they are not and never have been subjects of any foreign state. The situation of the Jews of Roumania is wretched. In Bucharest and Braila pillaging of Jewish stores has taken place.—23. Portland, Ore.: Mass-meeting sends telegram to President Wilson, calling attention to "dire peril and pitiful dilemma of the Jews of eastern Europe," and praying that Ameri-
Branch of the American Union of Roumanian Jews cables President Wilson, asking that efforts be made at Peace Conference to stop massacre of Jews of Roumania and occupied parts of Bessarabia and to secure guarantees of the lives and liberty of Jews in that territory.—28. Philadelphia, Pa.: Philadelphia branch of American Union of Roumanian Jews sends cablegram to President Wilson protesting against persecution of Roumanian and Bessarabian Jews.

OTHER EVENTS:—June 7. Long Branch, N. J.: Chas. A. Wimpfheimer gives $150,000 to build addition to Monmouth Memorial Hospital, in memory of son, Jacques W. Wimpfheimer, in army of Allies, who died while at camp.—28. Baltimore, Md.: The Jewish Comment, a weekly, established in 1895, suspends publication.—July 18. Boston, Mass.: New England Hebrew Teachers' Association announces that Hebrew language is to be the sole medium of instruction and of intercommunication in Hebrew schools of New England.—August 9. Jacob H. Schiff, New York City, contributes $25,000 towards a Hebrew University at Jerusalem.—16. Jewish Welfare Board requested by General Pershing to recommend to the War Department the names of at least twenty-five rabbis for appointment as chaplains.—23. New York City: Strike of Shohetim, affecting one hundred and seventy chicken markets and two hundred butcher shops, settled.—September 5. Sigmund Eisner, of Red Bank, N. J., New York City manufacturer, contributes $50,000 to the Zionist Organization of America, in appreciation of President Wilson's endorsement of the movement.—12. New York City: Ephraim Frisch, rabbi of the New Synagogue, sends telegram to President Wilson opposing the latter's endorsement, in a New Year's message to Rabbi Stephen Wise (see General Events, Aug. 31), of the proposed homeland for the Jews in Palestine. President Wilson is urged to reconsider endorsement of the Zionist movement and the British declaration, approving of the homeland.—27. Bernard M. Baruch, chairman of United States War Trade Board, gives $10,000 to Zionist Organization of America.—29. New York City: At Carnegie Hall, Zionist sympathizers celebrate victory of General Allenby in Turkey by subscribing to Fourth Liberty Loan over two and one-half million dollars.—November 22. Philadelphia, Pa.: Mrs. Senie Loeb, Mrs. Birdie F. Gimbel, and Jacob and Horace Loeb, establish with gift of $10,000, Marx B. Loeb and Henrietta F. Loeb Fund for Manual Training, at the Jewish Foster Home.—December 6. Zionist Organization of America sends, as delegates to Europe, to deal with questions concerning the movement arising at this time: Stephen S. Wise, Mrs. Joseph Fels, and Louis Robison,
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of New York City; Schmarya Levin; Bernard Flexner, of Chicago. Ill.—8. New York City: Campaign to raise $5,000,000 for relief of Jewish war sufferers.—12. Cleveland, Ohio: Mount Sinai Hospital receives from Samuel J., Isaac, and Abraham J. Bialosky, in memory of father, Joseph Bialosky, gift of $20,000 for a maternity department.—January 8-15. Philadelphia, Pa.: Campaign for funds for new federation, to embrace all local philanthropic institutions, yields seven hundred thousand dollars.—10. New Orleans, La.: E. V. Benjamin, in commemoration of its golden jubilee, gives to the Touro Infirmary $25,000.—Pittsburgh, Pa.: Louis I. Aaron establishes Scholarship Fund of $25,000 at the Hebrew Institute.—Doylestown, Pa.: Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Straus give $5,000 for the erection of a new dairy at the National Farm School.—13. New London, Conn.: Synagogue Ahavath Chesed, Shapley Street, destroyed by fire. Loss estimated at $25,500.—

26. United States Steamship Westward Ho leaves for Poland, laden with a relief cargo valued at $2,000,000 provided jointly by Joint Distribution Committee and Polish Relief Fund.—31. Independent Order Free Sons of Israel plans course of lectures throughout the country to forestall threatened peril of Bolshevism.—February. Bayonne, Paterson, Jersey City, and Newark, N. J.: Sabbath observance societies established.—March 4. Washington, D. C.: Congressman Julius Kahn of California, on behalf of Committee of thirty-one prominent American Jews, presents petition to President Wilson protesting against the establishment of a state in Palestine. Petitioners express "entire sympathy with the efforts of the Zionists, which aim to secure for Jews at present living in lands of oppression a refuge in Palestine or elsewhere, where they may freely develop their capabilities and carry on their activities as free citizens," but they "raise their voices in warning and protest against the demands of the Zionists for the re-organization of the Jews as a national unit, to whom, now or in the future, territorial sovereignty shall be committed."

March 6. New York City: Testimonial fund of $50,000 presented to Jacob Billikopf, Executive Director of the American Jewish Relief Committee, in appreciation of his services in aid of Jewry in war-devastated countries.—8. New York City: Furriers Union proclaim March 29 as day of sacrifice on which wages earned are to be devoted to the relief of the Jews in Russia.—12. Jersey City, N. J.: Meeting of prominent Jews of Jersey City, Paterson, Newark, Bayonne, and Hoboken, decides: (1) to organize all the Jews of New Jersey; (2) to endeavor to have adopted by State Legislature Kosher and Sabbath laws; (3) to establish a Jewish Bet Din to prevent the bringing of religious affairs into the courts; (4) to establish a State Board of Jewish education, based upon the principles of traditional Judaism, to
assist every educational enterprise in the state; (5) to build public ritual baths in towns where such are needed.—14. Cleveland, O.: Contribution of $10,000 made to Mt. Sinai Hospital, in memory of Mrs. Louise C. Stone, by her husband.—18. Pittsburgh, Pa.: Mr. and Mrs. Max Solomon give $125,000 to Hebrew Institute.—April 6. Boston, Mass.: New England Bureau for Jewish War Relief adopts resolutions demanding resignation of two of its officers, Abraham Koshland and Julius Eiseman, because they signed the anti-Zionist petition.—11. New York City: Emil Schweinburg leaves $100,000 for charitable purposes, including a trust fund of $50,000 for university scholarship for indigent students irrespective of race, creed, or sex.—May 5. New York City: Abraham Joseph Stybel, of Moscow, establishes branch of "Stybel Publishing House" for the publication of original Hebrew books as well as translations of classical works of the various literatures of the world.—10. New York City: Hebrew Orphan Asylum receives $15,000 by will of Edward A. Kerbs.—15. New York City: Mount Sinai Hospital, Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids, Hebrew Infant Asylum and the Hebrew Educational Alliance each receive $1000, by will of Adolph Frankenthal.—18. New York City: Memorial service, under auspices of Hebrew Veterans of the Wars of the Republic, at Temple Emanuel, for the Jewish soldiers, sailors, and marines who gave their lives in the recent and other wars.—23. New York City: Mr. and Mrs. George Blumenthal gives to Mt. Sinai Hospital $150,000 for an auditorium on the hospital grounds, as a memorial to their son.—30. Cleveland, O.: Bequest of $10,000 made to Mount Sinai Hospital by will of Louis H. Hayes.
## Joint Distribution Committee

### Statement Showing Funds Appropriated for the Relief of Jewish War Sufferers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Amount appropriated July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919</th>
<th>Amount appropriated since inception of committee, November, 1914</th>
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**Note.**—As we go to press we learn that a cargo of food and clothing valued at $200,000 is on its way to Roumania per S. S. Jacona, and that the S. S. Ashburn is carrying a cargo of meat, valued at $250,000, to Poland.
EVENTS IN 5679—UNITED STATES

SYNAGOGUES AND HOMES OF SOCIETIES DEDICATED

CALIFORNIA
Chico.—Synagogue, June 2, 1918.
San Francisco.—Jewish Community Center (San Bruno), Sept., 1918.

COLORADO
Denver.—Talmud Torah, Sept. 1, 1918.

CONNECTICUT
Torrington.—Sons of Jacob, Feb., 1919.

ILLINOIS
Chicago.—Beth Itzchok of Albany Park, Mch. 9, 1919.
   Congregation Ohavo Amuno Beth Hamedrosh Hagodol, Aug. 25, 1918.
   Mount Sinai Hospital, May 4, 1919.

INDIANA
Gary.—Hebrew Educational Alliance, June 2, 1918.
Indianapolis.—Rabbi Neustadt United Hebrew School, Feb. 9, 1919.

KANSAS
Leavenworth.—Congregation B’nai Jeshurun, Sept. 7, 1918.

MAINE
Portland.—Hebrew School, Mch. 16, 1919.
   Talmud Torah, Mch. 23, 1919.

MARYLAND
Baltimore.—Machzike Hadath Synagogue, Aug., 1918.

MASSACHUSETTS
Boston.—Home for Aged (Annex), Dorchester, Jan. 12, 1919.
Chelsea.—Young Men's Hebrew Association, Jan. 26, 1919.
Fall River.—Young Men's Hebrew Association, Mch. 30, 1919.
Quincy.—Congregation Beth Israel, Sept. 1, 1918.
Springfield.—Temple Beth El, Dec. 1, 1918.

MICHIGAN
Grand Rapids.—B. and R. Crohon Hebrew School, July, 1918.
MISSOURI

KANSAS CITY.—Beth Sholom Synagogue, Sept. 29, 1918.
ST. LOUIS.—Beth Sholem Temple, Sept. 29, 1918.
    B’nai Amoona Congregation, Apl. 13, 1919.
    Tifereth Zion Talmud Torah, Feb. 9, 1919.

NEW JERSEY

NEWARK.—Talmud Torah, June 9, 1918.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY.
    Manhattan and the Bronx.—National Hebrew School, June, 1918.
    Israel Orphan Asylum, June 16, 1918.
    Israel Orphan Asylum (Nurses’ Home), May 18, 1919.
    Young Mens’ Hebrew Association (Bronx), Apl. 5, 1919.
    Mt. Vernon.—Emanu El, Mch. 2, 1919.

OHIO

CINCINNATI.—Tiferes Israel Synagogue, Sept. 1, 1918.
CLEVELAND.—Congregation Chibas Jerusalem, Aug. 25, 1918.
    Martha House, Jan. 11, 1919.
DAYTON.—House of Abraham, Aug. 25, 1918.
ELYRIA.—Beth Israel Temple, Mch. 30, 1919.
LORAIN.—Beth Israel Temple, Mch. 23, 1919.
SPRINGFIELD.—Ohev Zedukah Synagogue, Sept. 5, 1918.
YOUNGSTOWN.—Temple Share Torah Chesed Shel Emes, Aug. 18, 1918.

PENNSYLVANIA

DOYLESTOWN.—Morris Lasker Building, at National Farm School, June 2, 1918.
EAGLESVILLE.—Stanley Mastbaum Memorial Building of the Eagle ville Sanatorium, June 23, 1918.
HARRISBURG.—Kesher Israel Congregation, June 23, 1918.
PHILADELPHIA.—North Philadelphia Zionist Center, Apl. 6, 1919.
WARREN.—Tiphereth Israel Synagogue, July 28, 1918.

WASHINGTON

SEATTLE.—Ezra Bessaroth Congregation, June 9, 1918.
APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS

ABRAHAMS, HARRY I., Philadelphia, Pa., appointed post office inspector for the Denver, Col., District, July, 1918.

ALOE, LOUIS P., St. Louis, Mo., re-appointed president of Board of Aldermen, Apl., 1919.

ALSCHULER, SAMUEL, appointed administrator to adjust all labor disputes in food plants, June, 1918.

ALTMANN, AARON, San Francisco, Cal., appointed director of art in elementary schools, June, 1918.

ARON, MAX, Philadelphia, Pa., elected to State Legislature, Nov. 5, 1918.

BEROLZHEIMER, PHILIP, New York City, appointed commissioner of parks for Boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond, June, 1918; re-appointed Nov., 1918.

BRACHFIELD, CHAS. L., Austin, Tex., appointed judge of fourth judicial district, Dec., 1918.

CALISCH, EDWARD N., Richmond, Va., appointed member of historical commission to compile a complete history of Virginia's military, economic, political, and civic participation in the World War, Jan., 1919.

COHEN, A. K., Boston, Mass., appointed member of Commission to codify the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Jan., 1919.

COHEN, JULIEN D., San Francisco, Cal., appointed assistant city attorney, Jan., 1919.

CUTLER, HARRY, Providence, R. I., awarded, by War Department, Distinguished Service Medal, June, 1919.

DILSHEIMER, HERMAN, Philadelphia, Pa., elected to State Legislature, Nov. 5, 1918.

DINKELSPIEL, MAX, New Orleans, La., appointed judge of the Court of Appeals of Orleans Parish, Jan., 1919.

ECKSTEIN, NATHAN, Seattle, Wash., elected president of the School Board, Jan., 7, 1919.

EINSTEIN, MORRIS, Pittsburgh, Pa., elected to State Senate, Nov. 5, 1918.

EPHRRAIM, SAMUEL J., Philadelphia, Pa., elected to State Legislature, Nov. 5, 1918.

ETTELSON, SAMUEL A., Chicago, Ill., re-elected to State Senate, Nov. 5, 1918.

FEINBERG, PHILIP J., Boston, Mass., re-elected to State Legislature, Nov. 5, 1918.

FEISS, PAUL, Cleveland, O., appointed housing administrator for Cuyahoga County, Ohio, Aug., 1918.
FINE, JOHN S., Denver, Col., appointed assistant attorney-general of the State of Colorado, Jan., 1919.
FINEBERG, JOSEPH, Attleboro, Mass., elected member of the School Board, Mch., 1919.
FINKEL, SAMUEL B., Boston, Mass., elected to State Senate, Nov. 5, 1918.
FISHER, HARRY M., Chicago, Ill., re-elected judge of the Municipal Court, Nov. 5, 1918.
FLEXNER, SIMON, New York City, elected foreign member of the Swedish Medical Society of Stockholm, Dec., 1918.
FRANKFURTER, FELIX, Washington, D. C., appointed member of the Priorities Board of the War Industries Board, Aug. 7, 1918.
FREY, ABRAHAM B., St. Louis, Mo., elected State Circuit judge, Nov. 5, 1918.
FRIEDLANDER, WALTER J., Cincinnati, O., appointed member of United States Food Administration Committee for Hamilton County, Aug., 1918.
GANS, SIGMUND, J., Philadelphia, Pa., elected to State Legislature, Nov. 5, 1918.
GARDNER, SAMUEL, violinist, awarded the Pulitzer prize of $1,500, by Columbia University, for composition for string quartet; James Loeb prize of $100 for musical composition, at the Institute of Musical Art, July, 1918.
GITTERSON, FRANK, Philadelphia, Pa., appointed professor of violin of the Musical Conservatory of the Peabody Institute of Baltimore, May, 1919.
GLASS, LEOPOLD C., Philadelphia, Pa., elected to State Legislature, Nov. 5, 1918.
GOLDBERG, BENJ. M., Philadelphia, Pa., elected to State Legislature, Nov. 5, 1918.
GOLDFogle, HENRY M., New York, elected to House of Representatives, Nov. 5, 1918.
GOLDMARK, GODFREY, New York City, appointed chief counsel of the New York City Public Service Commission, Jan., 1919.
GOLDMARK, PAULINE, New York City, appointed manager of the Woman's Service Section, Railroad Administration, Aug., 1918.
GOMPERS, SAMUEL, New York City, awarded Gold Medal of the National Institute of Social Science, for achievements in behalf of humanity during the war, May, 1919.
GREENBURY, HERMAN H., appointed assistant prosecuting attorney, at Wayne County, Pa., June, 1918.

HAHN, J. JEROME, elected justice of Rhode Island Superior Court, Mch. 27, 1919.

HARTMANN, MOSES, St. Louis, Mo., elected State Circuit judge, for a six-year term, Nov. 5, 1918.

HORNER, HENRY, Chicago, Ill., re-elected judge of the Probate Court, Nov. 5, 1918.

JACK, EMANUEL, rabbi, Stockton, Cal., appointed State Director of Americanization, June, 1918.

JACOBS, RALPH K., New York City, appointed member of District Board of Appeals, June, 1918.

JOSEPHTHAL, Louis M., New York City, appointed member of governor's military staff, Jan., 1919.

KAHN, OTTO H., New York City, appointed chevalier of the Legion of Honor, Sept., 1918.

KAHN, SIMON, appointed postmaster, Raceland, La., Feb., 1919.

KAUFMAN, HERBERT, appointed special assistant to the Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C., Sept., 1918.

KAUFMAN, M., Lexington, Ky., re-appointed postmaster, Mch., 1919.

KIRSTEIN, LOUIS E., Boston, Mass., appointed chairman, Board of Award, manufacturing branch of the clothing procurement section of the United States Quartermaster Department, Sept. 1, 1918.


KOLMITZ, CHARLOTTE, Seattle, Wash., appointed assistant United States district attorney for Western Washington, July 13, 1918.

KOSHLAND, ABRAHAM, Boston, Mass., appointed representative of the War Department to purchase wool in South America, Sept., 1918.

KROHN, IRWIN M., Cincinnati, O., re-appointed member of the Park Commission for four years, Dec., 1918.

LENCHNER, JEANETTE, San Francisco, Cal., Red Cross nurse, Rome, decorated by Queen of Italy, June, 1918.

LEON, PAUL, receives from the Académie Française the Charles Blanc Grand Prize, for his work, Les Monuments Historiques, July, 1918.

LESSING, ISADORE, re-appointed postmaster, Beaver, Utah, Sept. 26, 1918.

LEVIS, JULIUS J., Philadelphia, Pa., elected to State Legislature, Nov. 5, 1918.

LOBLE, LESTER H., Helena, Mont., re-elected prosecuting attorney of Lewis and Clark County, Nov. 5, 1918.

LYON, SIDNEY, Chicago, Ill., re-elected to State Legislature, Nov. 5, 1918.

MACK, JULIAN W., Chicago, Ill., appointed member of Board of Inquiry to examine alleged conscientious objectors to military service, June, 1918; appointed one of ten umpires, to be selected by lot, in controversies which the War Labor Board is unable to settle by unanimous agreement, Aug., 1918.

MARKS, MILTON, Sacramento, Cal., elected to State Legislature, Dec., 1918.

MAY, ISAAC, Rome, Ga., elected one of seven City Commissioners, May, 1919.

MEYER, WILLIAM, Butte, Mont., elected to State Legislature, Nov. 5, 1918.

MITCHELL, MAX, Boston, Mass., appointed member of Commission on Foreign and Domestic Commerce, May, 1919.

NEWMAN, LOUIS, Great Falls, Mont., elected to State Legislature, Nov. 22, 1918.

PAM, HUGO, Chicago, Ill., elected president of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology, Aug. 28, 1918.

PEIXOTTO, JESSICA B., appointed professor in social economics at University of California, June, 1918.

PERES, ISRAEL H., Memphis, Tenn., re-elected chancellor of the Chancery Court, Division 2, of Shelby County, Aug. 1, 1918.

PINANSKI, ABRAHAM E., Boston, Mass., appointed head of the amendment and cancellation branch of the contract section, Quartermaster Department, Nov., 1918.

POLLAK, EMIL, Cincinnati, O., elected president of the Union Board of High Schools, June, 1918.

QUITTNER, JOSEPH, New York City, appointed counsellor to the American Ambassador at Berne, Switzerland, Jan., 1919.

RAZOVSKY, JULIUS, St. Louis, Mo., elected to State Legislature, Nov. 5, 1918.

RODERICK, S. P., Chicago, Ill., re-elected to State Legislature, Nov. 5, 1918.


SABATH, A. J., Chicago, Ill., re-elected to House of Representatives, Nov. 5, 1918.

SALUS, SAMUEL W., Philadelphia, Pa., re-elected State Senator, Nov. 5, 1918.

SCHAMBERG, JAY F., Philadelphia, Pa., appointed professor of skin diseases at the Jefferson Medical College; appointed profes-
sor of dermatology at the Graduate School of Medicine of the University of Pennsylvania, July, 1918.

SCHELL, WILLIAM I., Boston, Mass., elected to State Legislature, Nov. 5, 1918.

SELIGMAN, JAMES L., appointed postmaster, Santa Fe, N. Mex., Feb., 1919.

SELLING, BEN, Portland, Ore., re-appointed member of Commission of Public Docks, Dec., 1918.

SHEINFAG, WILLIAM I., Boston, Mass., elected to State Legislature, Nov. 5, 1918.

SKLIGMAN, JAMES L., appointed postmaster, Santa Fe, N. Mex., Feb., 1919.

SELLING, BEN, Portland, Ore., re-appointed member of Commission of Public Docks, Dec., 1918.

SHAPIRO, JOSEPH G., Shelton, Conn., re-appointed corporation counsel for Shelton, Jan., 1919.


SILVERMAN, MOSES, Helena, Mont., elected to State Legislature, Nov. 5, 1918.

SILVERMAN, SAMUEL, Boston, Mass., appointed assistant corporation counsel, Mch., 1919.

SINSHEIMER, PAUL, San Francisco, Cal., appointed bond expert for the Capital Issues Committee, Sept., 1918.

SOLOMON, CHARLES, Brooklyn, N. Y., elected to State Legislature, Nov. 5, 1918.

SPECTORSKY, ISAAC, Cleveland, O., appointed "special collaborator and racial advisor on Americans of Jewish origin" in the Americanization section of the Bureau of Education of the Department of the Interior, Dec. 11, 1918.

STEIGLITZ, JULIUS, Chicago, Ill., appointed special expert in United States Public Health Service, Treasury Department, July, 1918.

STERLING, PHILIP, Philadelphia, Pa., elected to State Legislature, Nov. 5, 1918.

STONE, ELIHU D., Boston, Mass., elected to State Legislature, Nov. 5, 1918.

STRAUSBURGER, HERMAN, Butte, Mont., elected city treasurer, Apr., 1919.


STRAUSS, ALBERT, New York City, appointed member of Federal Reserve Board, Sept., 1918.

WARRBURG, PAUL M., elected chairman of the Executive Committee of the American Acceptance Council, Mch., 1919.

WEINSHENKER, S. E., Chicago, Ill., elected to State Legislature, Nov. 5, 1918.

WEINSTOCK, LEON, New York City, appointed member of New York State Prison Commission, Apl., 1919.

WISE, STEPHEN S., New York City, awarded by French Government decoration of officer of Legion of Honor, Jan., 1919.

WOLFNER, HENRY L., St. Louis, Mo., elected president of the Board of Education, Oct., 1918; re-elected Apl., 1919.
IV

NECROLOGY

ADLER, ISAAC, physician and pathologist, New York City, aged 69, July, 1918.
ARNOLD, PHILIP, manufacturer, Philadelphia, Pa., aged 54, Nov. 20, 1918.
ARONSON, RUDOLPH, composer, New York City, aged 61, Feb. 5, 1919.
AUB, THEODORE, lawyer, originator of corporate and legislative reform of conveyancing, New York City, aged 78, Sept. 10, 1918.
BAER, MORRIS, merchant and communal worker, Pittsburgh, Pa., Mch., 1919.
BERLINER, CHARLES A., municipal worker, San Francisco, Cal., aged 60, Dec., 1918.
BERLINER, SOLOMON, Civil War veteran, New York City, Sept. 24, 1918.
BLACK, LOUIS, Civil War veteran, philanthropist, and communal worker, Cleveland, O., aged 75, Jan. 12, 1919.
BLUMBERG, LESTER, Spanish-American War veteran, Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 43, Mch. 15, 1919.
BOGEN, JOSEPH, rabbi, Jackson, Tenn., at Texarkana, Tex., Dec. 17, 1918.
BONHEUR, LUCIEN L., former member of State Legislature and dramatic manager, New York City, aged 54, Aug. 23, 1918.
COHEN, JUDAH H., rabbi, Detroit, Mich., aged 76, Jan. 20, 1919.
COHN, JULIAN J., Jewish Welfare Board representative, Los Angeles, Cal., aged 25, Dec., 1918.
COONS, MRS. EVA KAHN, communal worker, Philadelphia, Pa., aged 59, Oct. 17, 1918.
DITTHENHOEFER, ABRAHAM JESSE, jurist and author, New York City, aged 84, Feb. 23, 1919.
DITTLE, ALEX., communal worker, Atlanta, Ga., aged 69, May 7, 1919.
DUVEEN, HENRY, art connoisseur and collector, New York City, aged 62, Jan. 15, 1919.


ELIASOFF, HERMAN, communal worker and writer, Chicago, Ill., aged 67, Nov. 9, 1918.

FEUSTMANN, GRACE, communal worker, Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 23, 1918.

FLEISHER, SIMON B., manufacturer, Philadelphia, Pa., aged 80, May 11, 1919.

FRANK, DANIEL, communal worker, Boston, Mass., aged 73, Feb. 24, 1919.

FREUND, GUSTAV, communal worker, Chicago, Ill., aged 66, Apr. 30, 1919.

FURTH, JACOB, communal worker, St. Louis, Mo., aged 74, Oct. 15, 1918.

GOLDBERG, JACOB, communal worker, Chicago, Ill., Aug. 3, 1918.

GOLDMAN, MOSES, rabbi, Rock Island, Ill., aged 57, Sept., 1918.

GREENHUT, JOSEPH BENEDICT, colonel, Civil War veteran, New York City, aged 76, Nov. 17, 1918.

GRIES, MOSES J., rabbi, Cleveland, O., aged 50, Oct. 30, 1918.

GRIVER, DAVID, rabbi, Philadelphia, Pa., aged 61, Apr. 26, 1919.

HACKENBURG, WILLIAM B., communal worker, Philadelphia, Pa., aged 81, June 27, 1918.


HARRY, MRS. LEE COHEN, author, Charleston, S. C., aged 70, Oct., 1918.

HARTOGENSIS, HARRY S., merchant, Baltimore, Md., aged 90, Dec. 25, 1918.

HAYS, LOUIS H., communal worker, Cleveland, O., aged 44, Dec. 22, 1918.

HERZOG, MAXMILIAN, biologist and pathologist, Chicago, Ill., aged 59, Aug. 9, 1918.

HIRSCH, JONAS, translator and scholar, Chicago, Ill., aged 69, Mch. 2, 1919.

HIRSCH, SAMUEL, Civil War veteran, Memphis, Tenn., aged 82, May, 1919.

HURWITZ, LOUIS, rabbi, Malden, Mass., Dec., 1918.

JACOBSON, JULIUS H., physician, Toledo, O., at New York City, Dec., 1918.

JONAS, EDWARD, colonel, Civil War veteran, New Orleans, La., aged 75, July 6, 1918.
Kahn, Joseph, professor of chemistry, College of Pharmacy, Brooklyn, N. Y., Mch., 1919.

Kaufman, Joel Benjamin, Civil War veteran, Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 80, Jan., 1919.

Kohn, Abraham M., communal worker, Philadelphia, Pa., aged 75, Nov. 30, 1918.

Kramer, Moses, rabbi, Pittsburgh, Pa., aged 69, June 28, 1918.

Levin, Aaron, rabbi, Pittsburgh, Pa., aged 52, Oct. 30, 1918.

Levkowitz, Leopold, rabbi, New York City, aged 63, July, 1918.

Levy, Israel, rabbi, Cleveland, O., aged 83, May 3, 1919.


Lipshitz, Lazarus, rabbi, Providence, R. I., aged 69, June, 1918.

Lowenstein, Elias, merchant and communal worker, Memphis, Tenn., aged 84, Feb., 1919.


Maisnier, Moses, rabbi, New York City, aged 90, July 1, 1918.

Mendell, Samuel, rabbi, Huntington, W. Va., aged 38, Feb. 17, 1919.

Mildenberg, Albert, musical composer, New York City, aged 46, July, 1918.

Moses, Joseph W., lawyer and former president of Bar Association, Chicago, Ill., at Atlantic City, N. J., aged 49, Dec. 31, 1918.

Moses, Mordecai Lyon, banker, former mayor of Montgomery, Ala., and Civil War veteran, at St. Louis, Mo., aged 76, June 6, 1918.

Nirdlinger, Samuel F. (Nixon), theatrical manager and proprietor, Philadelphia, Pa., aged 70, Nov. 13, 1918.


Poses, Israel, rabbi, Minneapolis, Minn., Feb., 1919.


Rosenbaum, Joseph, Civil War veteran, Chicago, Ill., at Pasadena, Cal., aged 81, May 22, 1919.


Saenger, Israel, rabbi, Shreveport, La., aged 76, Dec. 27, 1918.
Saller, Louis, communal worker, Philadelphia, Pa., aged 72, Dec. 3, 1918.
Samuels, Isador W., rabbi, Washington, D. C., aged 73, July, 1918.
Schlessinger, Jacob, communal worker, Los Angeles, Cal., aged 74, Apr. 2, 1919.
Schwab, Charles H., philanthropist and former city comptroller, Chicago, Ill., aged 64, Jan., 1919.
Schwartz, Samuel, Civil War veteran, Hempstead, Tex., aged 78, Oct. 3, 1918.
Selling, Bernard B., lawyer and communal worker, Detroit, Mich., aged 44, July 22, 1918.
Shafarman, Arthur, communal worker, Oakland, Cal., June, 1918.
Silberstein, Sholem Joseph, rabbi and author, New York City, aged 78, May, 1919.
Spiegel, Joseph, Civil War veteran, Chicago, Ill., aged 78, Sept. 13, 1918.
Staller, Max, surgeon and philanthropist, founder and first president of Mount Sinai Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., Mch., 1919.
Stern, Joseph, Civil War veteran, New York City, aged 86, May 5, 1919.
Stern, Maurice, communal worker, New Orleans, La., aged 64, Apr. 14, 1919.
Strauss, Emil L., communal worker, Cleveland, O., Dec. 11, 1918.
Thal, Aaron, rabbi, Dayton, O., aged 75, Aug. 24, 1918.
Vendrovsky, Isaac, rabbi, Hebrew scholar, and author, New York City, aged 65, Dec. 17, 1918.
Wallace, Victor, Civil War veteran, Salisbury, N. C., aged 76, July 2, 1918.
Wechsler, Morris, rabbi, New York City, aged 70, Feb. 23, 1919.
Wein, I., rabbi, New York City, Feb., 1919.
Weis, Albert, colonel, Civil War veteran, New York City, aged 78, June, 1918.
Wolf, Mrs. Miriam H., communal worker, Philadelphia, Pa., aged 97, Apr. 6, 1919.
Wolinski, Joseph (Joe Welch), comedian and impersonator, New York City, aged 49, July, 1918.
B

FOREIGN COUNTRIES

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

(Excluding Czecho-Slovakia and Galicia)

1. GENERAL EVENTS OF INTEREST TO JEWS

MAY 7. Vienna: Demonstration, under auspices of Christian Social Party, against food shortage. Dr. Mataja, Reichstag member, delivers inflammatory anti-Semitic speech; police forbid him to continue.—24. Society for Combating anti-Semitism in Austria publishes appeal for a new trial for Leopold Hilsner, pardoned April 2, 1918.—JUNE 14. Vienna: Many Galician Jewish students excluded from medical faculty of the university, on pretext of lack of accommodations.—18. Vienna: Morgenzeitung reports that, during discussions in the German National Congress (Deutsche Volk-Tage), the mayor of Vienna, Herr Weisskirchner, who presided, and several deputies, blamed the Jews for the war distress, including shortage of food and of housing accommodation.—21. Vienna: Alfred Stern, president of the Jewish community, protests against Jewish emancipation clauses in the Bucharest peace treaty.—JULY 5. Minister of Interior promises to arrange repatriation of Jewish refugees from Bukowina and Galicia so as to obviate their travelling on Saturday.—12. Joseph Portac, of Budapest, in Oesterreichische Wochenschrift, defends religious morale of Galician Jews, pointing out that a large proportion of Hungary's million Jews are still true to Jewish tradition.—16. Vienna: In budget debate in Reichsrat, Jerzabek, Christian Socialist deputy, appeals to emperor to "preserve Christian population from the grip of the Jews who rule the country."—19. Influential Hungarian Jews make representations to Baron Burian, Foreign Minister, concerning the inadequacy of the Jewish emancipation clauses of the Bucharest treaty.—AUGUST 20. Budapest: Convention of Hungarian Zionist Organization adopts resolutions thanking the powers for their sympathy with Zionism and expressing regret that, during the war, anti-Semitism has superseded the former liberalism of Hungary.—30. Szártalja Ujhely (Hungary): Gendarmes detain all Jews in the streets, stop prayers in the synagogue, and drive congregation to the police station, charging them with profiteering. All persons arrested prove their innocence and are released. Local community requests that Jewish deputies demand satisfaction for the insult. Count Szechenyi, the prefect, states, at meeting of the administrative committee, that the action
against the Jews had been ordered by the highest authorities and carried out in his absence and without his knowledge, and that he has resigned in protest.—SEPTEMBER 6. Vienna: Dr. Stern, at meeting of the Jewish Communal Council, reads memorial to the Government declaring that, despite many insults, the Jews, out of regard to the prestige of the Dual Monarchy, had heretofore refrained from protesting openly, but that Jews no longer held themselves responsible for the consequences of the open hostilities against them, and are obliged to organize self-defence committees.—Four hundred Austro-Hungarian Jewish communities adopt resolutions protesting against pogrom agitation carried on throughout the empire with the knowledge and even with the help of the police and other authorities.—16. Maramaros Sziget: Military police enter synagogues on Day of Atonement, and arrest all worshippers whose papers are not in order. President of the community and chief rabbi, failing in their protest to Prefecture, appeal to lieutenant-marshals, who promises an investigation and punishment of the offenders. Similar occurrences at Sátoralja Ujhely and Vacz.—20. Vienna: Council of the Jewish community adopts resolution expressing its most solemn protest against laxity of authorities in tolerating, for months past, a systematic agitation to inflame the Christian population and to provoke them to excesses against the Jews; the agitation has reached its climax in western Germany.—Arad (Hungary): Mme. Elizabeth Fisher, widow, leaves 5,000,000 kronen to Jewish charities.—27. Vienna: Wochenschrift calls attention to deterioration of morale of the people. In Galicia, the impoverished Jews apply to missionaries who organize relief for Jews willing to become Christians. Government also censured for distributing war honors and relief to non-Jews in preference to Jews.—OCTOBER 1. Budapest: In course of military debate in Hungarian Lower House, Count Tisza, Dr. Wekerle, and Baron Szurmary highly commend behavior of Jews in the army.—4. Bosnia: Jewish bank established with capital of one million kronen.—11. Vienna: Mayor Weisskirchner opens campaign in press for disfranchising Galician Jews settled in Vienna.—Ministry of the Interior issues secret order to the county councils to prohibit persons of non-Hungarian or non-Austrian nationality and Jews from purchasing land in Hungary, and to nullify purchases effected in contravention of the order.—14. Vienna: Mass-meeting of Jews adopts resolutions demanding: (1) Recognition of Jews as a nation in the League of Nations; (2) representation at the Peace Conference; (3) establishment of a national home for Jews in Palestine; (4) national rights for Jews in all countries where they live in large numbers; (5) immediate recognition of the Jewish nation in Austria, and participation of the Jews in the
settlement of all Austrian questions.—18. Dr. Vazsonyi, Jewish ex-minister, deplores, (in the press), growing anti-Semitic tendencies in Hungary and especially the boycott movement. Dr. Prochaska, bishop of Stuhlweissenburg, replies that the Jews occupy a strong economic position, and that it is necessary to unite against exploitation by them. Dr. Nagy, Hungarian Food Minister, replying to the bishop, at a convention of Protestant Churches, warns the churches against the growing religious intolerance, and appeals to them to stand aloof from the agitation. As Minister of the Crown, he emphasizes the greatness of the Jewish share in the defence of Hungary and of their burden of sufferings.—November 2. Vienna: Jewish National Council of German-Austria, organized by Jewish soldiers and officers. Resolutions adopted expressing hope that Peace Conference will fulfill the promise given by the Powers of the creation of a home for the Jewish people in Palestine and demanding national minority rights in Austria.—Meetings in many parts of Austria to celebrate anniversary of British declaration.—8. Dr. H. P. Chajes, new chief rabbi of Vienna, in audience with emperor, asserts that Jewish masses in Galicia regard themselves as a nation, and that national autonomy is essential to the amelioration of their condition.—Bureau of the Hungarian Jewish Communities issues manifesto declaring that all classes of Jews are grieved at the latest display of Jew-hatred by the police and military authorities, who profaned Jewish places of worship, set aside rights of Jews as citizens, and violated their personal safety; that they feel justly offended at accusations made about their share in the war and at the silence of those officials whose duty it is to repudiate the libels; and that, though leading Jews endeavor to hold within bounds the just indignation of the Jewish masses, the Jews would, nevertheless, feel obliged to organize themselves to defend their interests as Jews and as citizens.—12. Vienna: Telegram to the Jewish Correspondence Bureau at Amsterdam reports organization of a Jewish Soldiers' and Workmen's Council by six thousand Jewish soldiers and workmen.—15. Vienna: Dr. Benno Straucher, deputy for Czernowitz, presents to Reichsrat the demands of the Jews of Austria-Hungary. These include: (1) recognition of the Jewish nationality; (2) right to educate children in a Jewish spirit; (3) a union of all the Jews in the state; (4) a national Jewish chamber exercising authority within the limits of cultural and national autonomy; (5) Jewish representation in the legislative and governing bodies of the state; (6) creation of a Jewish national home in Palestine.—18. Lezajsk (San): Jews robbed and murdered.—28. Czernowitz (Bukowina): Roumanians begin pogrom agitation.—29. Pogroms take place in many Hungarian towns; many Jews killed. Budapest Zionist Organi-
zation issues appeal to all Jews to organize self-defense committees.—Budapest: Jewish community sponsors publication of Hebrew prayer-book for the blind to be distributed gratis.—

DECEMBER. Dombou and Szeleslonka: Authorities order Jewish population of several hundreds to leave within twenty-four hours; all flee, abandoning possessions.—Marmaros: Armed band forces entry into synagogue; three Jews killed. Zionists organize defence company.—Stomfa: All Jews ordered to leave, and are permitted to return only after their houses have been plundered.—

JANUARY 1. Vienna: Jewish National Council of German-Austria receives communication from Secretary of State for the Interior and from the Chancellor, Dr. Renner, stating that the insistence of certain officials on a profession of German nationality as a condition of citizenship, rests on a misunderstanding, and is in no case to apply to Jews.—3. Vienna: Conference of the Austrian Zionists decides to create Jewish national council to include delegates from the Imperial Council and Landtag, and representatives of all Jewish national parties. Imperial Council demands right of self-determination for the Jewish people, the creation of a national home for the Jewish people in Palestine, national and civil equal rights in all countries where Jews live, and representation for the Jewish people at the Peace Conference.—Leszice: Anti-Jewish rioters burn buildings in which six Jews lose their lives.—Trencsen: Jewish community ordered to pay a levy of four hundred thousand crowns. Zionist Organization of Budapest protests.—10 Kaposvar (Hungary): Violent pogroms in which sixty Jews are massacred, and all houses and shops plundered.—15. Oatsislov: Twenty Jews killed and many wounded in pogrom. Much property destroyed.—17. Vienna: *Neue Wiener Journal* reports a pogrom by troops in Borgo-Pund, Transylvania. With assistance of the inhabitants, troops plundered shops and homes of one hundred and fifty Jews. According to the *Budapester Lloyd*, pogroms took place also in Beasterce-Naszod, Gnitaden, Ciahassengorgy.—Vienna: Austrian People's Party call upon public to protest against the formation of a "Jewish Republic" in Austria. Leaflets are distributed inciting anti-Jewish pogroms. A Socialist leader denounces the agitation, pointing out that the old régime and not the Jews had brought misery on the country.—24. The Jewish National Councils of German-Austria, Bukowina, and of eastern Galicia request Copenhagen Bureau of the Zionist Organization to transmit to the Allied Governments their petition praying that the Peace Conference satisfy the national aspirations of the Jewish people.—Hungarian Government issues decree ordering the expulsion of all aliens, including Jews. Budapest Zionist Organization and Vienna Jewish National Council make representations to the Government against the expul-
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sion order.—31. Budapest: In public houses an open agitation to massacre Jews is in progress.—Puho: Shops belonging to Jews plundered; a Jewess murdered.—Halas and Turzo: Communities lose all their possessions during the pogroms. Many Jews expelled on day’s notice. Under pretext of search for weapons, houses are entered and valuables removed.—Naszod: Roumanian Government appoints commission to investigate violent pogrom.—Buda-
pest: Deputation, headed by Rabbi Dr. Reich, waits upon Hun-
garian Minister of Justice, and appeals for energetic action against anti-Jewish rioters and for the indemnification of sufferers from the pogrom. Deputation suggests that municipalities be com-
pelled to compensate pogrom sufferers from funds raised by special taxation.—In response to appeal of the Hungarian Zionist Association, ten thousand Jewish ex-soldiers enrol in self-de-
fence corps.—FEBRUARY 15. Havasmezo: Jewish community panic-
stricken, when rabbi receives letter from Ruthenian anti-Semitic Union threatening pogrom unless Jews leave town immediately. Authorities, in response to appeal for protection, provide special guard.—Hermannstadt: Anti-Jewish riot develops into acts of pillage and sanguinary encounters; Roumanian soldiers declared guilty of excesses.—MARCH 7. Vienna: Following representa-
tion by the Jewish National Council, the Government abandons its intention of repatriating the fifty thousand Jewish refugees from Galicia and Bukowina, in Vienna, and decides to continue the war grant to them.—Budapest: Orders for expulsion of war refugees from Galicia and Bukowina, previously cancelled, again enforced. Searches for such refugees in progress, and large num-bers are expelled daily.—14. People’s Government of Hungary issues announcement expressing sympathy with Zionism, and promising to give the Jews autonomy in cultural-national affairs.

—26. Central News telegram from Basle reports that new Hun-
garian Government comprises thirty members, of whom twenty-
four are Jews.—28. Budapest: Mob attacks and plunders Jewish restaurants, driving out patrons. Rioters enter National The-
atre, expel all Jews present, and compel management to terminate the performance. Mobs demand resignation of all Jewish Minis-
ters, and of the pro-Jewish Premier, Count Karolyi.—Roumanian authorities in occupied territory of Bukowina decline to permit return of Jewish war refugees from Bohemia and Moravia, on ground that they are aliens.—APRIL. Vienna: Municipality, with concurrence of Socialist leaders, issues warning that streams of Jewish refugees from the districts affected by the pogroms, try-
ing to reach Vienna, will be stopped.—11. Munkatch: Attempt of the Ukraine Cossacks to plunder the town thwarted by Jewish self-defence battalion, which re-inforces detachment of Hungarian troops.—Jewish National Council of Bukowina submits memorial
to Premier, demanding that Jewish secondary schools be opened in all the towns of the province; that a Jewish higher educational institution be erected at Czernowitz and that a Jew be placed in charge of the Jewish Education Department for Bukowina.—

18. Budapest: Union of Catholic, Protestant, and Jewish ministers, formed to eradicate all religious and national hatred, issues appeal to members of all creeds to promote peace and harmony in the land, and to begin a new life marked by the absence of intolerance and racial and religious antagonism.—Kashau: All Jewish residents arrested and cross-examined by the commandant. Local Jews released, but refugees, including Galician rabbis, expelled.—

25. Vienna: In riot of unemployed, cafes frequented by Jews are pillaged, and pockets of customers are rifled. Police suppress disturbances.—Teschen: Jews demand that Powers guarantee them equal rights and communal autonomy in case the Poles annex this territory.—MAY 2. Vienna: City Council resolves to refuse food-tickets to, and to deport or intern, all aliens, especially refugees. This decision will affect several thousands of Galician Jews, who fled to Vienna during the Russian invasion and are unable to return home.—9. Budapest: Commissioner of Education exhorts clergy to proclaim from their churches that the Soviet guarantees religious freedom.—Budapest: Allgemeine Jüdische Zeitung, a daily, suspended by the Bolshevik regime. Nearly all other Jewish organs are compelled to change their names, and are ordered to refrain from attacking the new Government.

2. APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS

BIRO, LUDWIG, Budapest, appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs in new Hungarian republic, Dec., 1918.

CHAJES, H. P., rabbi, Trieste, elected chief rabbi of Vienna, June, 1918.

DEUTSCH, JULIUS, appointed under-secretary of State for War in German-Austria, Jan., 1919.

RACHMILIEWCZ, ———, appointed under-secretary for Commerce and Industry, Dec., 1918.

SCHWIMMER, MME. ROSIKA, appointed Hungarian ambassador to Switzerland, Dec., 1918.

VASZONYI, WILHELM, Minister of Justice, Hungary, receives title of actual privy councillor, June, 1918.

WYGODSKI, ———, appointed secretary of the Department of Jewish Affairs, Dec., 1918.
3. NECROLOGY

Adler, Victor, Socialist leader and Foreign Minister under the new régime, Vienna, Nov., 1918.
Guedemann, Moritz, chief rabbi, Vienna, aged 83, June, 1918.
Herczeg, Emanuel, Baron, professor of surgery, Budapest, aged 58, Jan., 1919.
Kuando, Ignaz, ministerial councillor, Vienna, Mch., 1919.
Pantzzer, Joseph, rabbi and author, Drohobycz, Mch., 1919.
Stern, Alfred, ex-president of the Jewish community, Vienna, Jan., 1919.

BRITISH EMPIRE

I

UNITED KINGDOM

1. GENERAL EVENTS OF INTEREST TO JEWS

May 18-20. Conference of Jewish representatives of twenty-two labor organizations decides to institute Jewish National Labor Council of Great Britain for the purpose of organizing labor unions among Jews, of promoting co-operation among all labor organizations, of fostering Jewish national ideas among Jewish workers, to agitate for: (1) a national home for the Jewish people in Palestine; (2) national autonomy for Jews in countries where they are in large masses; (3) political and civil rights for Jews in all countries.—31. Lord Robert Cecil, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in House of Commons, denounces so-called Jewish emancipatory clauses of treaty of Bucharest.—June 14. Lord Robert Cecil, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, declares, in House of Commons, that the British Government is in full sympathy with the desire of the Jews of Roumania to obtain equal rights.—15. London: Arthur James Balfour, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in letter to Nahum Sokolow, states that the British Government realizes that the enfranchisement promised to the Jews in Roumania under the recent treaty is less liberal than that to which the former Roumanian Government had publicly pledged themselves, and that everything would be done by the British Government to secure a just and permanent settlement of the Jewish question in Roumania.—21. Jewish National Labor Council appeals to labor parties and leaders throughout the world to combat anti-Jewish massacres in Poland and Galicia.
by publicly condemning them.—28. London: Retirement of Moses Gaster, Haham of the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue. Executive Committee of Jewish National Labor Council of Great Britain adopts resolution declaring that the only solution of the Jewish problem in Roumania should be full, unconditional, and general equal rights for Jews.—July 5. Joint Foreign Committee makes representations to Government respecting the rights of the Jews of eastern and southeastern Europe to civil and political enfranchisement. Mr. Balfour, Foreign Secretary, replies that Government has the closest sympathy with the Jewish cause, and is anxious to promote a just and permanent settlement.—26. London: Zionist organization authorized by the Foreign Office to recommend Ottoman subjects of Jewish nationality for exemption from the restrictions applicable to alien enemies.—Trustees of the National Gallery accept offer of Joseph Duveen to provide funds for building a National Gallery for Modern Foreign Art.—August 2. War Office decides that Russian Jews may volunteer for combatant units and that those doing so will be transferred from labor battalions to the Judeans.—16. Food Ministry provides Kosher margarine for Jews.—September 13. Manchester: Deputation, consisting of Edward H. Langdon, Nathan Laski, and N. Sokolow, presents address to Premier Lloyd George, recording the gratitude of the Jewish people for the interest shown by the Government in the Jewish national movement and for the British declaration.—October 18. Manchester: Zionist mass-meeting, presided over by Neville Chamberlain, adopts resolution pledging best endeavors to secure the achievement of the object of the British declaration.—November 14. London: The Foreign Office issues following statement: "Reports of an anti-Semitic pogrom in Warsaw have reached His Majesty's Government. Should the reports prove true, His Majesty's Government could not but take a most serious view of such incidents. Such incidents are an encouragement to the forces of disorder and violence which are already threatening the life of every population between the Rhine and the Volga. The victory of freedom, just attained, will be of little avail if the world is to see the rule of force, so recently vanquished, reincarnated in other forms no less repugnant to the principles of liberty. The Allies and the United States stand ready to lend their whole resources to the work of restoring the economic bases of orderly and civilized life to those countries, but to those countries alone which show by their acts that they desire order and civilization. If any of the peoples of Central Europe give rein to the appetite of disorder, the Western democ-
racies will be unable to do anything to promote their reconstruction. They will only be able to wait in patience and enforced inactivity for the restoration of conditions which will open the door to the processes of peace.”—30. Leeds: Meeting of workers adopts resolution protesting against the pogroms by Poles on Jews of Lemberg, Warsaw, and other towns in Galicia and Poland, and demanding that when independence of Poland is recognized, guarantees should be given by Poland for the security of Jewish life and for Jewish national rights.—DECEMBER 6. Swansea: Jewish mass-meeting adopts resolutions calling on Jews of Great Britain to protest against pogroms in Poland by ceasing work for a day and holding thereon protest meetings and memorial services for the victims and by wearing a symbol of mourning.—Jewish Socialist Labor Confederation appeals to labor organizations and socialist parties in Great Britain, France, Italy, and the United States to exert their influence to obtain military intervention in order to save the Jews and other national minorities of Galicia and Poland.—14. Jewish Socialist-Teritorialist Labor Party adopts resolution protesting against the pogroms on Jews in Poland.—22. London: National Union for Jewish Rights at mass-meeting adopts resolution greeting President Wilson on his arrival in Europe and thanking him for his sympathy with the aspiration of the Jewish people to make Palestine again their national home; also adopts resolution protesting against the pogroms on Jews in Poland and Galicia.—27. At suggestion of Prime Minister. Herbert Samuel undertakes to recast memorandum submitted by Zionist organization, containing proposals for putting into effect the British declaration.—JANUARY 12. Merthyr Tydfil (Wales): Labor demonstration adopts resolution protesting against anti-Jewish atrocities in Poland and Galicia.—22. London: Prof. Masaryk, president of Czecho-Slovak republic, receives deputation of Jewish National Council in London, and promises to carry out plans for Jewish reforms outlined during his stay in the United States.—FEBRUARY 28. Dublin: A. Gudansky, in interview with Lord Primate of Ireland, receives assurance of agreement of latter with the British declaration to establish a Jewish national home in Palestine.—MARCH 31. Middlesex County Council rescinds resolution, adopted at a previous meeting, that scholarship be not awarded to the children of aliens.—MAY. Liverpool: University Extension Board of the University of Liverpool organizes course of free lectures on Palestine.—23. Jewish Peace Society initiates a League of Religions for the promotion of Universal Peace.—29. London: In the House of Commons, in reply to question of Captain Ormsby-Gore, whether he could give the House any official figures regarding the massacres and deportations of Zionists
and other Jews by the Polish troops who had invaded Lithuania, more particularly at Vilna, Under-Secretary replies in the negative, and states that his Majesty's representative at Warsaw has been requested to furnish a full report on what steps had been taken by the Allies to put a stop to these massacres and to the circulation of anti-Semitic propaganda among the non-Jewish population of Lithuania and in the Jewish Pale of Settlement of Russia now invaded by Poles.

2. JEWISH COMMUNAL LIFE

JUNE 9. Morris Joseph celebrates twenty-fifth anniversary of his ministry in West London synagogue and his seventieth birthday.—North London Synagogue celebrates jubilee.—14. Major Lionel de Rothschild, president of League of British Jews, in cablegram to American Jewish Committee, states that, though League has some objections as to details, it is in substantial agreement with statement of Committee on Palestine question, and is ready to co-operate in giving effect to it. (See American Jewish Year Book, 5679, pp. 159 and 406.)—JULY 14. London: English Zionist Federation, in mass-meeting, welcomes American Zionist medical unit en route to Palestine.—AUGUST 2. London: Agudath Hashochetim V'Shomerim of Shechitah Board demand an immediate advance of thirty per cent on all salaries and the placing on the permanent staff of the Board of all employees in constant service for eight years or more.—16. London: League of Yehidim formed in Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue to assert the authority of the rank and file of the members.—30. London: L. A. Jouques, in letter to Major Lionel de Rothschild, offers $5,000 for Jewish University in Palestine.—SEPTEMBER 1. Manchester: Higher Broughton Synagogue re-dedicated.—9. London: Conference of Jewish War Workers organizes Jewish Welfare Council.—OCTOBER 20. London: Dedication of the Limehouse Federated Synagogue.—NOVEMBER 1. Sir Alfred Mond, Minister of Works, pledges sum of £25,000 ($125,000), in five annual instalments, to the Jewish National Fund for purchase of land in Palestine.—2-3. London: Conference of the English Zionist Federation, on anniversary of British declaration, decides to unite all Zionist bodies into one Zionist Organization of the United Kingdom. Resolutions adopted: (1) expressing deep gratitude to the British Government for declaration; (2) congratulating General Allenby on the liberation of Palestine.—7. London: Telegram from Zurich, signed by the chairman of the Swiss National Organization of the Agudas Israel, by Dr. A. Cohn, chief rabbi of Basle, and by Dr. T. Lewenstein, chief rabbi
of Zurich, appeals to English Jews to aid those of Galicia; telegram states "Galician Jews are being sacked and murdered in masses and the Jewish inhabitants of Galicia and East Europe are in danger of extermination."—8. Mrs. Herbert Cohen contributes £200 ($1000) to Jewish National Fund for purchase of a farm for a British Jewish wounded soldier.—14. Joint Foreign Committee reports to Board of Deputies that it has decided: (1) to memorialize the Government on all the questions of Jewish emancipation which will arise in connection with the reconstruction of eastern and south-eastern Europe; (2) to send to the Peace Conference a special delegation representing the Jews of the British empire to act in concert with similar delegations from the Jewish communities of America, France, and Italy.—16. Thanksgiving services, especially arranged by the chief rabbi in celebration of the armistice, held throughout the United Kingdom.—22. Chief rabbi sends letter to all rabbis in England and the provinces, asking them to devote sermons to the subject of intermarriage and to emphasize the possible disastrous consequences which may mean the disruption and disappearance of the Jewish race.—December 8. Birmingham: Newly formed Zionist Association adopts resolution protesting against massacres of Jews in Galicia.—18. London: Meeting of the Palestine Committee of the English Zionist Federation decides: (1) to collect information concerning natural resources, opportunities of employment of capital and labor; and economic conditions in general; (2) to hold the information thus collected at the disposal of interested parties; (3) to spread knowledge of the country by pamphlets, articles in newspapers, and lectures; (4) to promote the establishment of labor bureaus in this country to act in conjunction with a central labor bureau in Palestine; (5) to assist in the formation of co-operative groups of agricultural and industrial workers.—26. London: Joseph Prag, of Anglo-Jewish Association, elected member of the Commission to investigate pogroms in Galicia.—28. Manchester: First annual conference of Mizrahi Association, attended by fifty delegates of the United Kingdom, adopts constitution setting forth following aims: (1) to spread the religious national idea and to strengthen and further the religious national education in the Holy Land; (2) to spread the knowledge of Hebrew as a living language; (3) to give special encouragement to observant settlers in the Holy Land; (4) to induce the synagogues to join the Mizrahi organization. Conference adopts resolutions: (1) repudiating the claim of the League of British Jews to speak on behalf of religious Jewry; (2) greeting President Wilson as the champion of the Hebrew prophetic ideal of a League of Nations, and looking to him for
his advocacy of the establishment for the Jewish people in Palestine, and of a state of universal peace that will protect the Jewish minorities of eastern Europe against the dangers of oppression and massacres.—League of British Jews issues first number of monthly bulletin called Jewish Opinions.—January 10. London: Establishment of Federation of Women Zionists in the United Kingdom.—12. London: Meeting of Board of Deputies to consider draft of new constitution with especial reference to details of representation.—19. London: Public meeting, under auspices of North London Zionist Central Council and attended by six hundred persons, adopts resolution demanding that a Jewish Palestine shall be placed under the trusteeship of Great Britain.—24. London: The Zionist Organization announces that Jewish Congresses or Jewish National Councils, representing the whole of the Jewish population of the United States of America, Palestine, Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, German-Austria, Bukowina, eastern Galicia, Russia, Salonika, and Ukraine, have asked the Peace Conference to place Palestine under such political administrative and economic conditions as will secure its development into a Jewish commonwealth.—English Zionist Federation decides to secure signatures to petition the Peace Conference to make such provisions regarding Palestine as shall secure to the Jewish people the fullest rights and the opportunity to re-constitute Palestine as its national home.—26. London: Conference of representatives of friendly societies, synagogues, and other institutions endorses resolutions of the American Jewish Congress relating to Palestine and to the securing for Jews equal civil, political, and religious rights in common with all other citizens in new or enlarged states.—London: Conference of delegates of congregations rejects proposal to exclude money-lenders from membership.—London: Board of Deputies rejects motion "that steps be taken to obtain direct Jewish representation at the Peace Conference in the manner prescribed to other nations."—28. Liverpool: Zionist Central Council endorses resolutions of the American Jewish Congress.—February 2. Liverpool: Jewish Literary Society endorses resolutions of the American Jewish Congress.—16. Board of Deputies appoints Aliens Committee to deal with questions of return of Jewish volunteers who had served in the Russian army and of naturalization of Jews who had served in the British army.—Board of Deputies ratifies report of the Conjoint Committee expressing approval of the British declaration, it being understood that nothing in the latter shall be held to imply that Jews constitute a separate political nationality all over the world, or that Jewish citizens of countries outside Palestine owe political allegiance to the Government of that country, and recommending that, in regard to any organic
statute or constitution which the Peace Conference or the new suzerain of Palestine may frame for the Government of that country, the following points be urged on behalf of the Anglo-Jewish community: (1) that the sovereignty of Palestine be vested in Great Britain with a mandate to carry out the declaration of November 2, 1917; (2) that the boundaries of the new Palestine be such as to afford favorable conditions for a large settlement of Jews; (3) that the political, economic, and moral organization of the country be such as to facilitate the increase and self-government of the Jewish population with a view to its eventual predominance in the government of the state; (4) that for the whole population of Palestine there shall be complete religious equality before the law; (5) that the Hebrew language be recognized and employed as an official language of the country; (6) that the Jewish Sabbath and festivals be recognized as legal days of rest for Jews, and that Jews observing them be not constrained to abstain from work on the holy days of other religious communities; (7) that the central authority of the Jewish population be empowered to enact and administer a system of education for the Jews of Palestine with Hebrew as the medium of instruction, subject to the rights of any school not in receipt of public funds to decline the system; (8) that the control of the Jewish holy places in Palestine be reserved to the Jews on the same footing as the Christian and Mohammedan holy places are controlled by their respective religious communities.—Reading: Jewish tailors, masters and men, assemble and resolve that in future they would "keep the Sabbath."—MARCH 1. London: Zionist demonstration adopts resolution expressing joy that the Jewish national cause has been placed before the Peace Conference and pledging its whole-hearted support to the Zionist leaders in the task of realizing the establishment of a Jewish national home in Palestine.—2. London: Meeting of Council of Conjoint Committee makes grants totalling over £1000 ($5,000) to schools at Bagdad, Bossorah, Beyrout, Corfu, Damascus, Jerusalem, Salonica, and Tanta.—3-6. London: Inter-allied Zionist conference. Dr. Chaim Weizmann reports that he, Nahum Sokolow, M. Ussischkin, André Spiers, and Sylvain Lévi, appeared before the Peace Conference on February 27, and stated their case. Leo Motzkin submits report of the Commission on National Rights. The following resolutions were adopted: (1) urging that the Peace Conference regard the Jews as a national entity with the use of their own language, that they be represented in the League of Nations, and that they be recognized as entitled to the payment of compensation for losses produced by war and pogroms; (2) to establish central bureaus in London and Copenhagen to deal with general questions of emigration to
Palestine; (3) to recommend the Zionist Organization to arrange for the despatch of delegates from various countries to Palestine with a view to studying the conditions to facilitate and regulate emigration to Palestine; (4) that every Jew, irrespective of his place of origin, should have the right of entry into, and of naturalization in, Palestine. Conference decides to establish two educational committees in Palestine, one general and the other under the control of the Mizrachi. It also agrees to have its general headquarters transferred to London, with a branch bureau in Copenhagen. Seven members were appointed to form the Smaller Actions Committee, to assist the existing executive. They are: Julian W. Mack, Felix Frankfurter, Jacob de Haas, representing the Zionist Organization of America; Gedaliah Bublik, representing the Mizrachi of the United States; M. Kaplansky, representing the Poalei Zionists; and two delegates, not yet selected, to represent the Palestinian Zionists. Conference elects two delegates, Leo Motzkin and M. I. Rossoff, to work with the various Jewish delegations in Paris to obtain Jewish national rights. Dr. Weizmann declares himself in favor of holding the next International Congress in America.—7. London: Dr. Chaim Weizmann, in interview in the Jewish Chronicle, states that proposals made to the Peace Conference are: (1) that it shall recognize the historic title of the Jewish people to Palestine and the rights of the Jews to re-constitute in Palestine their national home; (2) that the boundaries of Palestine shall be as declared in a schedule supplied; (3) that the sovereign possession of Palestine shall be vested in the League of Nations and the government entrusted to Great Britain as mandatory of the League; (4) that the mandate shall be subject to the following special conditions: (A) Palestine is to be placed under such political, administrative, and economic conditions as shall secure the establishment there of the Jewish national home and ultimately render possible the creation of an autonomous commonwealth, it being understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country; (B) to this end the mandatory power shall inter alia: (I) promote Jewish immigration and close settlement on the land, the established rights of the present non-Jewish population being equitably safeguarded; (II) accept the co-operation in all measures as may from time to time be found necessary for carrying out the provisions of the mandate, of a council, representative of the Jews of Palestine and the Jewries of the world, that is to be established for the development of the Jewish national home in Palestine, and shall entrust to such council the organization in Palestine of Jewish education; this council to be a
public utility body which would make no profits; (III) offer in priority to the council all concessions that may be decided upon for public works or for the development of the natural resources of the country; (C) that the mandatory power shall encourage the widest measure of local self-government practicable in the conditions of the country; (D) that there shall be safeguarded for all times in Palestine the fullest freedom of religious belief and worship for all creeds; there shall, further, be no discrimination on the grounds of religion or of race among the inhabitants in respect to citizenship or civic and political rights; (E) that it shall make provision concerning the control of the holy places.—

11. Meeting at Shoreditch Town Hall, presided over by Herbert Bentwich, in favor of demand for Jewish national rights. Protests made against the memorandum presented to the Peace Conference by Lucien Wolf in name of the Joint Foreign Committee.*—14. London: Zionist conference receives memorandum from a committee of the Jewish Legionaries asking that the Jewish soldiers, now in Palestine, be given preference in all colonization schemes.—30. London: Celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Chevra Kadisha.—APRIL 9. London: Zionist Organization holds meeting to protest against pogroms on Jews in eastern Europe. Israel Cohen reports results of his investigations. Protest resolution adopted.—19-22. Leeds: Annual convention of Paole Zionists of England. Resolutions adopted defending claims of Yiddish in Palestine; requesting Palestine Committee to organize pioneer groups and to prepare the members of these groups for settlement in Palestine; protesting against the pogroms; favoring a democratically elected Jewish congress in England and a world Jewish congress.—

30. London: Council of Jews' College adopts resolution: "Provided that the teaching of the College shall continue to be in accordance with the principles of traditional Judaism, and provided that a sufficient endowment be raised, the Council approves of the proposal to transfer Jews' College to Oxford or Cambridge as part of a large memorial scheme for the strengthening of Judaism in the British Empire."—MAY 9. London: Zionist Organization issues statement that, in accordance with the decision of the recent Zionist Conference, a Central Palestine Office has been established in London to co-ordinate the work of determining what economic administrative and other conditions are needed for the coming large scale colonization of Palestine, and to serve as a central body for regulating and organizing Jewish immigration into Palestine; acting in co-operation with other bodies in Palestine and in the diaspora, it will make every effort to hasten the time when the largest possible Jewish immigration into Palestine can take place, and to control this immigration for the inter-

* See pp. 245-246.
est both of the country and of the settlers.—James A. Rothschild pledges $10,000 a year for three years to “The Hebrew Stage,” a Palestine organization of amateurs who are working to develop a Hebrew-speaking theatre in Palestine.—11-13. London: English Zionist Federation, at annual conference, adopts resolution expressing indignation at the anti-Jewish pogroms and appealing to Peace Conference to take prompt steps to stop the continuance of these outrages.

3. APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS

ABRAHAMS, ARTHUR CECIL, captain, appointed officer of the Order of the British Empire, June, 1918.

ADLER, NETTIE, re-elected to London County Council, Mch., 1919.

BENJAMIN, MRS. FLORENCE SARAH, appointed member of the Order of the British Empire, June, 1918.

BENTWICH, NORMAN, major, appointed procureur-general and judge of appeals for occupied portion of Palestine, June, 1918.


COHEN, J. BRUNEL, Liverpool, elected to Parliament, Jan., 1919.

DAVIS, DAVID, re-elected to London County Council, Mch., 1919.

EICHHOLZ, ALFRED, appointed commander of the Order of the British Empire, Feb. 25, 1919.

FRANKLIN, LEONARD B., appointed by king of Belgium officer of the Order of the Crown, May, 1919.

GENESE, JOHN, councillor, Hackney Borough, appointed chairman of the Public Health Committee for 1918-19, Nov., 1918.

GINGOLD, HÉLÈNE, receives Order of St. Saba from king of Serbia, Oct., 1918.

GOLLANCZ, ISRAEL, knighted, May 19, 1919.

GORDON, H. H., elected to London County Council, Mch., 1919.

GUEST, L. HADEN, elected to London County Council, Mch., 1919.

HARRIS, PERCY A., elected to London County Council, Mch., 1919.

HENRIQUES, PHILIP, appointed an assistant financial secretary to the Ministry of Munitions, June, 1918.

HARRY, SIR CHARLES, Shropshire, elected to Parliament, Jan., 1919.

HERBLUTH, GEORGE H., re-elected guardian for the City of London, Apl., 1919.

HERTZ, JOSEPH H., chief rabbi, appointed commander of the Order of Leopold II, of Belgium, Jan., 1919.

HOWARD, A., Shanghai, elected member of the Council of Settlement, May, 1919.

JOSEPH, Ernest Martin, captain, appointed officer of the Order of the British Empire, June, 1918.
JOSEPH, Francis, captain, receives Order of the British Empire, Nov., 1918.
Leon, Joseph, captain, appointed officer of the Order of the British Empire, June, 1918.
Lewis-Barned, H., elected to London County Council, Mch., 1919.
Lipman, Samuel Niman, appointed member of the Order of the British Empire, June, 1918.
Lucas, Arthur, knighted, May 19, 1919.
Magnus, Laurie, major, royal defence corps, mentioned for war services, Nov., 1918.
Marks, Barnett, re-elected for three years Alderman to represent Borough of Hove, Mch., 1919.
Mendl, Sigismund Ferdinand, appointed knight commander of Order of the British Empire, June, 1918.
Mond, Sir Alfred, Swansea, elected to Parliament, Jan., 1919.
Montefiore, Geoffrey Sebag, captain, appointed member of the Order of the British Empire, June, 1918.
Nathan, Frederic Lewis, colonel, appointed knight commander of the Order of the British Empire, June, 1918.
Oppenheimer, Sir Francis, appointed knight commander of St. Michael and St. George, Jan. 1, 1919.
Phillips, Frederick Solomon, appointed officer of the Order of the British Empire, June, 1918.
Reading, Lord, receives honorary degree of LL. D. from Columbia University, New York City, June 5, 1918.
Rosenthal, Lionel H., Dublin, appointed senior crown prosecutor for the County of Wexford, May, 1919.
Rothschild, Lionel de, Aylesbury, elected to Parliament, Jan., 1919.
Salmon, Isadore, elected to London County Council, Mch., 1919.
Samuel, Arthur M., Farnham, elected to Parliament, Jan., 1919.
Samuel, Sir Harry, Norwood, elected to Parliament, Jan., 1919.
SAMUEL, HERBERT, appointed special commissioner to Belgium to assist in reconstruction of industries, May, 1919.
SAMUEL, SAMUEL, Putney, elected to Parliament, Jan., 1919.
SASSOON, SIR PHILIP, Hythe, elected to Parliament, Jan., 1919.
SIMMONS, PERCY, elected to London County Council, Mch., 1919.
SOLOMON, SOLOMON J., elected president of the British Royal Society of Art, Dec., 1918.
Stern, ALBERT, lieutenant-colonel, appointed knight commander of the Order of the British Empire, June, 1918.
SUTRO, ALFRED, dramatist, appointed officer of the Order of the British Empire, June, 1918.
SWAYTHLING, LORD (Louis Samuel Montagu), London, president of the Wounded Allies Relief Committee, decorated as commander of the Order of the Crown of Belgium, Feb., 1919.
TUCK, SYBIL, receives, from king of Belgium, médaille de la Reine Elizabeth, July, 1918.
WOOLF, ALBERT M., appointed by King of Belgium chevalier of the Order of Leopold, May, 1919.
WOOLF, M., appointed by King of Belgium chevalier of the Order of Leopold, May, 1919.

4. NECROLOGY

AFLALO, FREDERICK GEORGE, British vice-consul, at Basle, Switzerland, aged 48, Dec. 9, 1918.
BRODIE, SAMUEL HARRIS, communal worker and Talmudist, Cork, Mch., 1919.
CAPLAN, ABRAHAM, scholar, Newport, S. Wales, Mch., 1919.
DAGUTSKI, M. B., rabbi, Manchester, aged 73, Nov. 21, 1918.
DAVIDSON, LOUIS, communal worker, London, aged 77, July 2, 1918.
DAVIS, MOSES, communal worker, Hampstead, aged 68, Apl. 3, 1919.
FENTON, MARKS, rabbi, Chatham, Jan., 1919.
FRANKS, AUBREY, communal worker, Manchester, aged 65, Dec. 7, 1918.
FURST, JACOB, rabbi, Edinburgh, aged 74, Nov. 3, 1918.
GINSBURG, NATHAN, communal worker, Liverpool, aged 68, May 22, 1919.
Holdstein, Alfred Isaac, sheriff and magistrate and communal worker, Norwich, aged 70, Apr. 25, 1919.
Kiralfy, Imre, musical composer and artist, Brighton, aged 74, Apr. 28, 1919.
Levy, Matthias, author and communal worker, London, aged 80, Nov. 18, 1918.
Lucas, Francis A., colonel, communal worker, Kennington, aged 68, Dec. 11, 1918.
Nathan, Benjamin, actor, London, aged 61, May 9, 1919.
Stephani, Maurice, communal worker, London, aged 65, July, 1918.
Wagg, Arthur, communal worker, Hove, aged 76, Apr. 4, 1919.
Wertheimer, Asher, art dealer, London, aged 74, Aug. 9, 1918.
Winestone, Samuel Moses, rabbi, Glasgow, aged 76, Jan. 13, 1919.

5. MILITARY HONORS

Distinguished Service Order: Captain Lionel Cohen, M. C.; Major Myer Coplans; Lieutenant G. E. de Pass; Captain C. H. S. Frankau; Captain R. Goldberg; Major Isidore Morris Hellbron; Major W. H. Levy; Major Walter Levy; Major L. C. Mandleberg, M. C.; Major G. F. Rothschild, M. C.; Major George Rothschild; Lieutenant A. L. Sagar; Lieutenant-Commander Raphael Saunders; Major Thomas Henry Sebag-Montefiore, M. C.; Major H. Weisberg.

Bar to Distinguished Conduct Medal: C. Olsen.

Distinguished Conduct Medal: M. Baker; G. Barnett; P. Coriat; *A. Ferner; J. Gilbert; E. Joseph; H. Kettle; H. Lazarus; H. Lewis; C. Olsen; S. G. Salberg; D. Sapier; S. Simons; B. Wellensky; L. Zissman.

War Cross, with Palm: Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. M. Micholls.

* Deceased.
**Bar to Military Cross:** Lieutenant Edward Beddington Behrens, M. C.; Major Lennard C. Mandleberg; Captain O. S. Marks, M. C.; Lieutenant E. R. H. Pollak, M. C.; Captain (Acting Major) L. A. Pollak, M. C.; Lieutenant Abraham Rothfield; Lieutenant S. M. Samuel; Lieutenant H. L. Seligsohn, M. C.

**Military Cross:** Lieutenant F. Abrahams; Lieutenant S. S. Ansbacher; Lieutenant A. A. Auerbach; Lieutenant B. L. Barnett; Lieutenant Gerald H. R. Barton; *Lieutenant Arthur H. Beer; Captain R. N. Benjamin; Lieutenant T. J. Benjamin; Captain Herbert H. Berlandina; Lieutenant A. Berliner; Lieutenant (Acting Captain) Philip B. Berliner; Captain W. B. L. Bonn; Lieutenant E. J. Castello; Lieutenant S. M. Castello; Lieutenant P. J. Cazes; Captain R. R. Davis; Major V. L. de Cordova; Lieutenant G. H. F. Engel; Captain W. H. Enoch; Captain Lord Erleigh; Lieutenant C. J. Falk; Lieutenant G. M. Finsberg; Lieutenant T. H. Fligelstone; Lieutenant Charles Friend; Lieutenant Lionel A. Furst; Captain R. Goldberg; Captain W. Guttman; Lieutenant-Colonel Montague Halford; Acting Captain Nathan L. Harris; Lieutenant C. V. Hart; Major G. A. Hart, D. S. O.; Captain H. R. Hart; Lieutenant P. H. Hart; Acting Lieutenant M. M. Hirschfeld; Captain H. Infeld; Acting Captain B. Jacobs; Lieutenant D. A. Jacobs; Lieutenant S. R. Jacobs; Lieutenant L. Jellinek; Lieutenant E. G. Joseph; Lieutenant Edward Joseph; Captain H. M. Joseph; Major Gordon Kennard; Captain E. Royalton Kisch; Lieutenant John Kohn; Captain Elliot Krolik; Lieutenant L. C. Leapman; Lieutenant E. V. Levy; Lieutenant H. B. L. Levy; Lieutenant Maitland Ben Levy; Lieutenant E. H. Lewin; Lieutenant S. Lotherin; Lieutenant W. W. Lubelski; Captain J. H. Mandleberg; Captain L. C. Mandleberg; Lieutenant C. B. Marks; Lieutenant Harold Victor Marks; Lieutenant E. W. Michelson; Lieutenant D. A. H. Moses; Lieutenant R. Moses; Lieutenant G. E. M. Michael; Captain J. S. Phillips; Lieutenant J. B. Platnauer; Lieutenant Joseph Platnauer; Captain L. A. Pollak; Lieutenant M. A. Pyke; Lieutenant W. Rosen; Lieutenant I. Rothfield; Acting Captain E. D. Samuel; Lieutenant Louie Samuels; Lieutenant S. M. Samuels; Captain Walter H. Samuel; Lieutenant Max Saphir; Lieutenant L. B. Seligmann; Lieutenant H. L. Seligsohn; Leon Seligsohn; E. Shrager; Lieutenant S. Slavitz; Captain C. A. Stiebel; Montague L. Tebbitt; Lieutenant Paul Triefus; Lieutenant S. D. Waley; Lieutenant Wiskewowitz; Captain B. M. Woolf; Lieutenant B. T. Woolfe.

**First Bar to Military Cross:** Lieutenant S. M. Samuels, M. C.

**Second Bar to Military Cross:** Lieutenant E. H. W. Meyers, M. C.

**Military Cross and Bar:** Major Leslie Pollak.

*Deceased.*
Mentioned in Despatches: Lieutenant A. Aaronsohn; Captain R. Abrahams; Lieutenant S. Abrahams; Captain A. Abramson; Lieutenant S. A. Alexander; J. Angel; Captain E. H. L. Beddington, D. S. O.; Captain Arthur F. Behrend; W. Benjamin; Lieutenant S. Benzecry; H. J. Birnstingl; C. Black; Captain Neville Blond; J. Blumenthal; Lieutenant P. Caro; A. Cohen; Major J. Waley-Cohen, D. S. O.; Lieutenant W. S. Cohen; Captain J. D. Cohn; Captain Myer Coplans, D. S. O.; Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Elkan, D. S. O. (four times); E. Emmanuel; Lieutenant Chas. Friend; Lieutenant Lionel A. Furst, M. C.; Lieutenant F. M. Gingold; Lieutenant L. H. Gluckstein; Captain R. Goldberg, M. C.; L. A. Goldwater; Chaplain S. Grajewsky; Lieutenant P. H. Hadida; Lieutenant G. D. Harvey-Samuel; Major I. M. Heilbron; Lieutenant B. L. Q. Henriques; Major W. Q. Henriques; Lieutenant C. J. Hoffnung-Goldsmid; S. Isaacs; Lieutenant M. R. Jacobi; H. H. Jacobs; Lieutenant H. W. Jacobs; J. W. Joseph; W. Karstadt; Captain F. H. Kisch, D. S. O.; Captain J. Leon; Colonel G. F. Lever- son; G. T. Levey; Captain J. H. Levey, D. S. O.; Miss M. V. Levy; Lieutenant P. P. Levy; Major W. H. Levy, D. S. O.; Lieutenant A. G. Lotinga; F. E. Marks; Captain W. H. Micholls; M. J. Mordecai; Miss Rachel Gertrude Moseley; C. S. M. Moses; Lieutenant W. J. Moss; A. Myers; Lieutenant N. C. Myers; S. G. Myers; Major T. H. Sebag-Montefiore, M. C.; Major A. A. Nathan; Captain A. F. Nathan; Lieutenant E. J. Nathan; Lieutenant R. D. de Pass; L. Rosen; Monte Rosenbaum; H. Rosenberg; W. H. Rosenberg; Foreman S. Rosenbloom; A. G. Simons; R. Simons; Major L. Sisman; Captain J. C. Solomon; Lieutenant P. H. Solomon; Major F. C. Stern, M. C.; P. Tennens; Lieutenant-Colonel J. Waley-Cohen, D. S. O.; Lieutenant-Colonel H. Weisberg, D. S. O.; Lieutenant A. S. Woolf; Captain E. S. Woolf; Lieutenant B. Woolfe.

Mentioned (War Service in Hospital): Mrs. R. Aarons; J. W. Abraham; Mrs. B. J. Abrahams; Mrs. E. Behrens; P. Cohen; Mrs. A. Eliot-Yorke; Ellen, Countess of Desart; Mrs. M. Isaacs; Miss D. B. Jacobi; Miss L. Lazarus; F. L. Levy; Mrs. A. Lewis; Mrs. M. de Rothschild; Mrs. D. Samuels.

Bar to Military Medal: C. W. Bonas; I Levy.

Military Medal: H. Baker; M. Baker; L. F. Barnett; A. Barrow; B. Belkin; B. Benjamin; Bernard Benjamin; F. Benjamin; H. Benjamin; Horace Benjamin; G. Bloomberg; B. Casher; H. Chetminski; H. Cohen; M. Cohen; Phillip Cohen; Parks Davis; R. Davis; Abraham S. Diamond; Henry Elias; J. Emanuel; F. W. Flatow; Robt. M. Furst; G. Gilder; S. Glynn; A. Goldstein; L. Goldstone; A. Gollop; —— Gordon (Jewish Battalion); Michael Green; W. H. Hart; C. Hirschkop; A. C. Jacobs; B. Jacobs; J. Jacobs; S. F. Jacobs; H. Kaufman; I. Kremer; S. Lavery; H. Lawrence; H. Lazarus; P. Lazarus; A. Levi; A. Levi;
S. M. Levey; A. Levy; E. Levy; I. Levy; L. Levy; W. Lewin; A. Lipman; H. J. Lyons; A. W. Marks; L. Y. Marks; W. J. Marks; Baron Martin; G. Mayer; C. Myers; P. Myers; S. Myers; Myer Norman; P. Oberman; C. Olsen; J. Phillips; L. Rubens; M. Samuels; F. Sankewitz; M. Sherwin; S. Shulman; — Sepiaschwili (Jewish Battalion); P. Simons; M. Solomons; H. Stanely; P. Stern; M. H. V. Symonds; W. Tobias; D. Woolf; L. Zimmerman.

médaille militaire (French): G. L. Jacobs.

Bar to Distinguished Flying Cross: Captain S. C. Joseph.

Distinguished Flying Cross: Lieutenant David Claude Bauer; Lieutenant V. Dreschfield; Lieutenant S. C. Joseph; Lieutenant Roy Manzer; Lieutenant A. A. Robinson, M. C.; Lieutenant D. R. Solomon.

Belgian Croix de Guerre: J. C. Abrams; R. M. Furst; A. J. Levy; J. W. Myers; Lieutenant H. Oppenheim; Arthur Sunderland.

French Croix de Guerre: Lieutenant Frank Abrahams; Lieutenant Harry Abrahams; Lieutenant L. B. Castello; Henry Elias; Captain Viscount Erleigh, M. C.; Lieutenant James Falcke; Lieutenant Lionel A. Furst, M. C.; Captain W. H. M. Micholls; Temporary Captain E. R. H. Pollak, M. C.; Captain L. A. Pollak, M. C.; W. Raphael; L. M. Schwatsacher; Lieutenant R. B. Solomon, M. C.

Royal Red Cross, second class: Mrs. Edith Marsden, matron of Beech House Military Hospital; Miss L. Rosenthal.

Meritorious Service Medal: I. Aarons, M. M.; Harry T. Alexander; A. E. Bamberger; R. C. S. Barnett; H. M. Bloustein; David Titleboam Davies; T. Davis; E. Emmanuel; Walter H. Friend; E. Goodman; G. S. Harris; D. A. Jacobs; S. M. Jacobs; Sam Jacob; W. T. G. Jacobs; A. Joseph; R. Lieberman; G. Marks; J. D. Mintz; M. J. Mordecai; J. E. Moss; H. L. Moss; J. Myers; S. W. Myers; W. F. H. Rosenberg; J. E. Sagar; M. Samuels; S. Schulmovitch; S. Schwartz; W. J. C. Solomon; Isidore I. Ungar; I. Wolfe.

War Office Service: J. Abraham; Mrs. J. Friedlander; Miss M. Goldberg; Miss E. Joseph; Miss S. R. Levy; Miss M. E. Meyer; E. Michaelson; Miss M. Mocatta; Mrs. F. M. Pollak.

Chevalier Legion of Honor: Lieutenant-Colonel Waley-Cohen; Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Elkan, D. S. O.

Commander, Civil Division, Order for Service: Alfred Eichholz.

Officers, Civil Division, Order for Service: Alfred Gollin; Mrs. Mariette Isaacs.

Officer of the Order of the British Empire: Captain Arthur Abrahams; Captain E. S. Halford; Major I. B. Isaacs; Major Isidore Salmon; Captain F. C. Stern, M. C.

Member of the Order of the British Empire: A. Da Costa; Mrs. M. de Cordova; Mrs. Francesca Gluckstein; Lieutenant B. A. Lévy.
Knight Commander of the Order of the British Empire: Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Albert Stern.

Médaille de la Reine Elisabeth (conferred by King of Belgium): Mrs. Hilda Barnett; Freda Cohen; Lily Essinger; Mrs. Francesca Gluckstein; Mrs. Marie Jolowicz; Mrs. Etta Leffman; Kitty Perry; Mrs. Rowena Rozelaar; Marie Stride; Mrs. Gertrude Wood. Order of the Redeemer (Greek): Lieutenant W. S. Cohen.

Gold Cross of the Order of the Redeemer (Greece): Major I. M. Heilbron, D. S. O.

Companion of the Order of the Bath: Cecil Hermann Kisch.

Knight, Order of the Crown of Italy: Lieutenant C. J. Hoffnung-Goldsmid.

Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George: Francis Oppenheimer.

Italian Silver Military Medal: Captain B. L. Q. Henriques.

Territorial Decorations: Lieutenant-Colonel R. Q. Henriques; Colonel H. M. Jessel; Major W. Schonfield; Major J. J. Shiers.


Order of the Sacred Treasurer (Japanese): Major F. H. Kisch, D. S. O.

Medal of the Empire: Edward London.

Merit di Guerra (Italian): Ben Marks.


Croce di Guerra (Italian) and Bar: Harry R. Taylor.

Commended: Captain P. C. Balcon.

Parchment Certificate: Arnold Davids.

6. PROMOTIONS


Promoted colonel: C. H. S. Frankau; Sir H. M. Jessel, Bart.; S. B. Joel.

L. A. Pollak.—Promoted honorary major: A. C. Abrahams; H. A. Leverson; H. Myers; P. N. Steinberg; H. E. Van den Bergh.


Promoted lieutenant: A. Abelson; B. Abrahams; F. Abrahams; J. Abrahams; J. D. Abrahams; K. D. Abrahams, M. M.; E. Abrams; R. S. Asher; S. Barnet; M. Baronev; J. L. Behrend; J. E. Bernbaron; E. M. Benjamin; R. Benjamin; A. Bernstein; H. E. Bernton-Benjamin; A. J. Cohen; C. H. Cohen; H. G. Cohen; M. Cohen; N. A. J. Cohen; Stanley B. Cohen; F. A. Cohn; W. S. Cohn; E. S. de Pass; G. E. de Pass; E. Dreyfus; L. Dreyfus; M. W. Drucquer; A. Eidinow; J. Elias; I. J. Espir; A. Flatau; F. B. Franklin; A. Franks; F. Franks; I. A. Franks; A. H. D. Freedman; Lionel A. Furst, M. C.; E. Goldman; L. H. Gluckstein; A. H. Goldman; S. R. Goldman; C. Goldring; L. P. Gor-

Promoted second lieutenant: I. Abraham; G. Abrahams; V. R. Abrahams; H. Barnett; P. B. Barnett; L. J. Benjamin; W. H. Bergman; A. Bernstein; E. Bernstein; C. A. Birnstingl; J. Blitz; M. Bogod; C. Cohen; K. Cohen; M. Cohen; R. Cohen; D. M. David; E. D. de Pass; J. A. de Pass; N. J. Durlacher; M. Einstein; J. L. Emanuel; D. A. Franks; H. C. Franks; J. B. Friend; M. P. Goldberg; F. Goldring; V. Gollancz; Harry Greenberg; M. I. Hart; W. G. Hartog; P. S. Henry; F. B. Hirsch; J. G. Hirsch; A. Hirschberg; C. E. J. Hyman; G. Hyman; H. Hyam, M. M.;

7. WAR NECROLOGY

  **Arnholz, Ronald H.**, lieutenant, aged 21, Aug. 23, 1918.
  **Aron, Fred A.**, lieutenant, Manchester, aged 30, Sept., 1918.
  **Alexander, Samuel Aubrey**, lieutenant, Nov. 15, 1918.
  **Bauer, D. C.**, captain, Nov. 15, 1918.
  **Bloom, Bert**, second lieutenant, Liverpool, aged 23, June 30, 1918.
  **Brandon, B. L.**, second lieutenant, Jamaica, Nov., 1918.
  **Cohen, Moss, M. C.**, lieutenant, acting captain, aged 29, Sept. 24, 1918.
  **Ezra, David**, captain, Aug. 6, 1918.
  * **Fine, Sol.**, flight lieutenant, in France, aged 19, May 20, 1918.
  **Finzi, E.**, lieutenant, Nov., 1918.
  **Frankenstein, Cyril Joseph**, Manchester, second lieutenant, aged 23, Aug. 23, 1918.
  **Gorfunkle, Isaac**, captain, Belfast, Aug., 1918.
  **Greenwood, Herbert**, lieutenant, in France, aged 27, July 6, 1918.
  **Harris, Nathan L.**, M. C., captain, aged 24, Sept., 1918.
  **Hitner, Victor Jacob**, lieutenant, Manchester, aged 28, July 20, 1918.
  * **Holt, Leslie**, captain, aged 21, Mch. 11, 1918.
  **Hyman, Herbert E.**, second lieutenant, aged 24, Nov. 2, 1918.
  **Isaacs, Frances Harold (Frank)**, second lieutenant, aged 27, Sept. 30, 1918.
  **Jacobs, Harry H.**, second lieutenant, aged 21, July 6, 1918.
  **Katz, Sampson Goldstone**, lieutenant, aged 21, July 19, 1918.
  **Kauffman, Albert**, second lieutenant, aged 33, in Egypt, Oct. 17, 1918.

* Recently reported.
MARKS, ARTHUR S., lieutenant, aged 33, Oct. 25, 1918.
MARKS, C. B., lieutenant, Nov., 1918.
MARKS, JOHN, lieutenant, aged 21, Oct. 23, 1918.
MORRIS, H. M., second lieutenant, Aug. 16, 1918.
Moses, Frank S., second lieutenant, aged 21, Aug. 31, 1918.
POSNER, P. E., second lieutenant, Dec., 1918.
PRINS, L., second lieutenant, Nov. 15, 1918.
ROZELAAR, SAMUEL LOUIS, captain, aged 26, Oct. 10, 1918.
RUDELL, E. A. (Bob), second lieutenant, aged 30, Sept. 27, 1918.
* SAMUEL, ARTHUR DAVID, second lieutenant, aged 36, May, 1918.
SAMUEL, WILFRED GILBERT, lieutenant, aged 28, Sept. 21, 1918.
SCHAFFER, H., lieutenant, Dec., 1918.
SOLOMON, HENRY MAYER, lieutenant, aged 25, Dec. 5, 1918.
STUART-SMITH, PHILIP JAMES, lieutenant, July, 1918.
TELFER, CLAUDE W., lieutenant, aged 22, Nov. 9, 1918.
VANDERLIND, TOM, second lieutenant, London, aged 26, Aug. 30, 1918.
WOLFFE, BERNARD, lieutenant, Glasgow, aged 37, in Palestine, July 20, 1918.
WOOLF, W. F., lieutenant, July, 1918.
WOOLF, WILLIAM, lieutenant, aged 24, Sept. 21, 1918.

II
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND
1. GENERAL EVENTS

NOVEMBER 2. Sydney: Union of Sydney Zionists celebrates anniversary of the British declaration.—JANUARY 17. Melbourne: Hebrew Congregation adopts regulations providing for admission of proselytes, upon recommendation of the Executive, confirmed by a majority of members.

2. APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS

BOAS, LIONEL T., Subiaco, Western Australia, re-elected mayor, Feb., 1919.
LOUTSSON, CHARLES, Christchurch, New Zealand, appointed member of the Legislative Council, July, 1918.
SOLOMON, N., Kent Town, Adelaide, elected mayor of Kensington and Norwood, Feb., 1919.

* Recently reported.
3. MILITARY HONORS AND PROMOTIONS

John Monash was cited; created grand officer of the Order of St. Michael and St. George; promoted lieutenant-general; received Croix de Guerre with Palm; created grand officer of the Belgian Crown; received Croix de Guerre (Belgian); created grand officer of Legion of Honor; received D. C. L. degree by University of Oxford.

Cited: J. Benjamin; Lieutenant A. R. Jacobson; Lieutenant T. H. Levy; Lieutenant-Colonel D. G. Marks, D. S. O., M. C.; H. A. Marks; Major-General C. Rosenthal, D. S. O.; Lieutenant S. G. Samuel.—Croix de Guerre (Belgian): C. Rosenthal, temporary brigadier general, Australia.—Distinguished Service Order: Major C. E. M. Brodziak; Colonel C. Rosenthal (temporary brigadier-general) Australia.—Knight Commander of the Bath: Major-General C. Rosenthal, D. S. O.—Military cross: Captain A. F. Cohen, Australia; Captain D. W. Isaacs; Captain B. Jacobs, Australia; Lieutenant H. L. Jacobs; Captan J. D. Marks; Lieutenant J. Mayer; Captain Harris Mendelsohn; Lieutenant L. Samuels.—Bar to the military cross: Captain D. S. Aarons, M. C., Australia.—Military medal: G. Abrahams, Australia; Cecil Asher, New Zealand; E. Benjamin; L. A. Berg, New Zealand; D. J. Isaacs; C. J. Jacobs; L. B. Lipman; C. H. Marks, Australia; H. E. Marks; F. Spiers.—Order of the British Empire: Sybil Caroline Nathan, New Zealand.—Order of St. Michael and St. George (Commander): Colonel G. Wall.—Promoted major-general: C. Rosenthal.

4. WAR NECROLOGY

Brodziak, ———, major, Sydney.
Hallenstein, Dalbert, lieutenant, Sept. 2, 1918.
Luby, George H., second lieutenant, Auckland, N. Z., Aug. 29, 1918.

III

Canada

1. GENERAL EVENTS

June 14. Montreal: Deputation waits on Minister of Militia and Defence, and asks that Jewish drafted men be permitted to transfer to the "Judeans" in the imperial army.—Government accords Jewish drafted men privilege of choosing the front on which they shall fight.—December 4. Toronto: Mass-meeting protests against pogroms in Galicia.—29. Montreal: Celebration of one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Congregation Shearith Israel.—January 5-7. Toronto: Sixteenth annual convention of the Zionist Organization of Canada adopts resolutions: (1) call-
ing on his Majesty's Government to place before the Peace Con-
ference the aspirations and historic claims of the Jewish people
with regard to Palestine; (2) bearing on outrages that have been
perpetrated upon the Jews of Poland; (3) calling for the creation
of a Canadian-Jewish Congress.—17. Montreal: Celebration of
twenty-fifth anniversary of the Young Ladies' Hebrew Sewing
Society.—FEBRUARY 16. Montreal: Canadian Jewish Committee,
Inc., Central Relief Committee, and the People's Relief Com-
mittee amalgamate as the Associated Jewish War Relief Societies
of Canada.—MARCH 16. Montreal: Canadian Jewish Congress
declares itself in favor of establishment of separate Jewish
schools wherever possible; decides to reconvene every two years,
and affirms its loyalty to Great Britain and to all that its insti-
tutions stand for.—MAY 9. Peterborough: Jews file protest against
some of the provisions in the new immigration bill before Parlia-
ment.—11. Toronto, Ottawa, and London, Ont.: Mass-meetings
adopt resolutions protesting against pogroms in Poland.—18. Mon-
treal: Meeting to protest against pogroms in Poland.

2. APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS
JACOBS, LYON W., elected acting mayor of Montreal for three
months, Nov., 1918.
SIMON, GEORGE, re-elected mayor, Alexandria, Mch., 1919.

3. MILITARY HONORS AND PROMOTIONS
   Distinguished Conduct Medal: S. Stankiewez.—Distinguished
   Service Order: Lieutenant W. J. Cowan.—Mentioned in
   Despatches: C. A. Benjamin.—Military cross: Lieutenant
   E. Ansell; *Meyer Cohen, Toronto; W. J. Cowan; Lieutenant
   M. Jacob; Lieutenant Alexander Lyone.—First bar to military
   cross: Lieutenant M. Jacobs, M.C.; Captain H. C. Moses,
   M. C.—Military Medal: R. W. Baum; A. H. Cohen; Myer Frieze;
   P. Gourevitch; S. Jacobs; S. J. Jacobs; O. Jacobson; L. M.
   Jonas; A. Marks; P. Meyer; C. Myers; S. Myers; M. Rosen-
   baum; S. Schram; R. R. Tobias; G. D. Ullman.—Bar to Military
   Medal: Moss Fleisig; B. R. Levy.—Promoted colonel: H. F.
   Hertzberg, D.S.O., M.C., brigadier-commander of engineers.—
   Promoted lieutenant-colonel: M. Lightstone, D.S.O., M.C.,
   chevalier of the Legion of Honor.—Promoted acting major:
   E. V. Benjamin, M.C.—Promoted acting captain: E. Ansell.—
   Promoted captain: M. R. Levey.—Promoted lieutenant: A. Rich-
   ard Michaelson; —— Rose; L. C. Tobias.

* Deceased.
4. NECROLOGY

COHEN, B., R. F. C., second lieutenant, Montreal, May, 1918.
COHEN, H., flight lieutenant, July, 1918.
COHEN, MYER T., M. C., Toronto, lieutenant, aged 23, in France, Nov. 3, 1918.
HEINTZMAN, T. H., Toronto, lieutenant, royal flying corps, Ontario, June, 1918.
JACOBS, ABRAHAM, communal worker, Montreal, aged 74, Jan. 11, 1919.
ROSENTHAL, ———, aviation corps, July, 1918.
SCHAFFER, HAROLD, lieutenant, aged 30, Oct. 30, 1918.

IV

EGYPT


V

INDIA

1. GENERAL EVENTS

JANUARY 17. Delhi: At conference of All-India Moslem League, Dr. Ansari declares that Jerusalem cannot be given to the Zionists, and that the attitude of the British Government in favoring Zionists aspirations in that direction has created pain and resentment among the Muslims of India.—MARCH 28. Memorial submitted by representative Mohammedans of India to the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and dealing with the future of Turkish empire in Asia, declares that if the Peace Conference were to decide to create Palestine into a self-governing state, the entire Muslim world would resent its being placed under any but a Muslim ruler; not only is Jerusalem intimately associated with the Mohammedan religion and its religious traditions, but in the long course of fourteen centuries the land has become covered with the memorials of this faith. Thus only one-seventh of the population of Palestine is Jewish.

2. APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS

GUBBAY, MOSES MORDECAI SIMEON, created companion of the Order of the Star of India, June, 1918.
3. MILITARY HONORS AND PROMOTIONS


VI

STRAITS SETTLEMENT

Cecil Shekury, M. C., second lieutenant, Shanghai, dies in France, aged 21, June, 1918.

VII

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

1. GENERAL EVENTS

October 11. Mrs. Bertha Basch receives Order of the British Empire.—January 1. Cape Town: Zionist Conference to afford an interchange of views and opinions between persons interested in settling in Palestine or in making investments or educating their children there.—February 7. Muizenberg: Conference of South African Zionists cables to N. Sokolow and Dr. Weizmann, following resolutions unanimously carried: "Conference urges that Peace Conference shall recognize national aspirations and historic claims of Jewish people to Palestine, and shall declare that Palestine be placed under such political administrative economic conditions as will assure development under trusteeship of Great Britain, acting on behalf of Powers of League of Nations, into Jewish commonwealth. Conference further asserts aspirations of Jewish people will not be satisfied with anything less than undivided Palestine coincident in area with fullest historical extent. Malon, acting Prime Minister, is transmitting resolution by cable to Botha and Smuts."—J. Werner is re-elected mayor of Piet Retief.—April 4. General Botha, president of the South African Union, sends appeal to Peace Conference, asking that Poland be urged to include a guarantee for Jewish freedom and equal rights in the constitution, and that Polish Government take energetic steps to check the pogroms.—May 2. Port Elizabeth: Lewis Richardson gives his farm "Yellowwood" of 9000 acres, at Witte Klip, to the fund of the governor-general of South Africa, for resettling returned soldiers.
2. NECROLOGY

**CUMMINS, Thomas Maurice**, second lieutenant, Johannesburg, Nov. 8, 1918.

**IMROTH, L.**, lieutenant, Johannesburg, Nov., 1918.

**JABKOVITZ, Chaskel**, communal worker, Port Elizabeth, Mch., 1919.

**JAFFE, J.**, captain, Nov., 1918.

**LIEBSON, S., M. C.**, captain, Nov., 1918.


**SACHS, JOHN**, town councillor, Pretoria, aged 42, Sept., 1918.

**SHURE, P.**, lieutenant, Bowersdorp, July 5, 1918.

**SONNEBERG, L.**, Lieutenant, Nov. 8, 1918.

3. MILITARY HONORS AND PROMOTIONS


**CZECHO-SLOVAKIA**

November 12. Prague, Theresienstadt, Olmütz, and Bruenn: Jewish Soldier's Councils organized and sympathetically welcomed by Czech leaders.—22. Prague: In telegram to the International Zionist Organization, the Jewish National Council for the Czecho-Slovak State thanks British Government for its declaration on Palestine.—December 6. Government orders seventeen thousand Galician Jewish war refugees to leave Bohemia; order rescinded Dec. 15.—Prague: M. Borsky appointed ambassador to Italy.—January 1. Premier P. Kramarcz receives deputation of the Jewish National Council, which drew his attention to the anti-Semitic riot at Holleschau and to the danger of allowing the pogrom movement to spread. The Premier strongly condemned the pogroms, and assured the deputation that measures had been taken against the agitation, and that the Government had decided to use all the means at its disposal to prevent similar occurrences.—4. Prague: Meeting of Board of Jewish National Council, attended by three hundred and forty delegates
from Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, and Slavonia. Thomas Masaryk, president of Czecho-Slovak National Assembly, states that he recognized the Jews as a nation and would grant them rights of a minor national group, and will support the Jewish demands for proportional representation in the National Assembly. Board appoints delegation to Peace Conference, and adopts resolutions favoring the establishment of a Jewish national home in Palestine under the trusteeship of Great Britain.—4-6. Prague: Jewish Congress attended by delegates from other congresses and three hundred delegates from the Czecho-Slovak republic.—31. Holleschau: Soldiers, after a struggle, disarm the Jewish self-defence company, and plunder all shops and homes of Jews. Two Jews, one a discharged soldier, are killed. Material losses estimated at millions of kronen. Large numbers of Jews flee from town. Pogrom lasts two days.—FEBRUARY 7. Jewish National Council actively engaged in establishing Jewish commercial and agricultural co-operative societies. Council also taking steps to develop Jewish cultural life and to secure adequate representation of the Jews in the National Assembly.—28. Neuhaus (Bohemia): Jewish clothing establishments plundered by rioters.—MARCH 7. Nikolsburg: Government abolishes autonomous powers exercised by the Jewish community in its internal affairs. Ministry created with object of depriving Jewish communities of their autonomous privileges in the whole of Moravia.—Minister Klofac announces that Jews will receive adequate representation in Parliament and be permitted to manage their own schools under control of the state; he also pledges Czecho-Slovak delegates to support Zionist demands at Peace Conference.—APRIL 4. Klattau (near Prague): Anti-Jewish disturbances, in course of which many shops as well as the synagogue are plundered. Synagogue contained valuables deposited there by the Galician war refugees. The Municipality, the Merchants Union, the Labor Organizations, and the Food Authorities met after the riots, and adopted plans to prevent future outbreaks.—MAY 9. Prague: Press campaign against Polish Jews resident here. In connection with discovery of false bank-notes, Jews are accused of being forgers; charge is disproved, and arrested Jews released; nevertheless large number of Polish Jews are ordered to leave Czecho-Slovakia within eight days.—Jewish deputation draws attention of President Masaryk to the grievances of the Jews. President condemns campaign of the anti-Jewish press, and promises to adopt measures to counteract it as well as the boycott movement against Jews. He also assures deputation of his intention to ameliorate position of the Jewish refugees and to improve the economic condition of the Jews in general. Foreign office circles continue to assure Jews of desire of Czecho-Slovakia to support the Jewish claims for national rights.
1. GENERAL EVENTS OF INTEREST TO JEWS

JUNE 13. Paris: Captain David Weill donates 20,000 francs for relief of poor during next winter.—Paris: Grand rabbin, Israel Lévi, calls attention of Food Minister to hardships to Jews caused by making Friday a meatless day, and asks that Jewish butchers be permitted to keep their shops open for a few hours. Food Minister replies that any exceptions to the general regulations will be regarded as a precedent for further exceptions and will weaken enforcement of the decree.—Paris: Jacques Seligmann places Neuilly château, with 160 rooms and park, at disposal of blind soldiers in the Allied armies for period of three years, and provides sum of 75,000 francs annually for their maintenance.—

JULY 4. Casablanca (Morocco): Government appoints Jewish policemen to maintain order in Mellah (Jewish Quarter), and authorizes them to settle minor differences between inhabitants.—Alliance Israelite Universelle, in letter to M. Pichon, Minister for Foreign Affairs, calls attention to the situation of the Jews in eastern Europe, particularly in Roumania. M. Pichon replies favorably on July 24.—

SEPTEMBER 19. Paris: M. M. Mayer gives 25,000 francs, in addition to 500,000 francs previously given, for benefit of children of French officers killed in action.—

OCTOBER. Paris: Rothschild Brothers give 100,000 francs for relief of the population in the Lille section, after its deliverance from invaders.—

of the French army" celebrated with special service at the syna-
gogue; three generals and more than two hundred officers of the
various armies present.—28. Paris: At the request of President
Wilson, special Thanksgiving service is held in synagogue of the
rue de la Victoire; many officers and men of American army
present.—DECEMBER 5. Baron Edmond de Rothschild gives three
hundred thousand francs for a Maison de France to be created in
London by the French Academy of Fine Arts.—9. Strasbourg:
Raymond Poincaré, President of France, accompanied by Marshals
Joffre, Foch, and Petain, and by Generals Gouraud, Mangin, and
Hirschauer, visits synagogue to welcome Jews of Alsace back
into French republic. President and party warmly greeted by
M. Schmoll, head of Jewish Consistory. President, in replying
to greetings, declares that it is not with tolerance that France
regards the Jewish religion, but it is "profound respect that she
has for your religious beliefs."—13. Paris: La Rumanie, organ of
Roumanians domiciled in Paris, protests against alleged Magyar
attempt to cause dissension in Roumania by charges of anti-
Semitism. It reports that leading Roumanians have issued decla-
rations condemning anti-Semitism as contrary to civilization and
democracy, and stating that they regard the Jews as brothers just
as much as other civilized peoples and that they have deep symp-
athy for them because they are everywhere the soul of demo-
cratic movements.—19. Paris: Polish National Committee, in
statement published in the Temps, declares that "in Polish circles
in Paris nothing is known of the alleged massacres of Jews said to
have taken place in Poland." Paris: In reply to inquiry of Deputy
Marius Montet whether the French Government intends to make
a declaration similar to that issued by the British Government
upon the pogroms in Poland, Stephen Pichon, Minister for Foreign
Affairs, states that, as soon as the Government was informed of
the outbreaks, it immediately ordered the high command of the
eastern forces to send a commission to investigate; that it re-
quested the Polish National Committee to use its influence to
stop the disorders; that, in conjunction with the British Govern-
ment, it was considering the adoption of further measures; that
the reports received were contradictory both with respect to the
extent and the cause of the disorders and the individuals respon-
sible for them; that the excesses are variously ascribed to:
(1) Russian and German prisoners of war returning to their
homes who assault the populations of the territory traversed
without distinction of race or religion; (2) the state of civil war
in Galicia between Poles and Ruthenians; (3) to the incitement
of Bolshevist agents from Russia. Nevertheless, the Government
will continue to do everything in its power to prevent and, if need
be, suppress similar outbreaks.—26. Paris: Delegation of Alli-
ance Israélite Universelle waits upon Dr. Thomas G. Masaryk,
recently elected president of Czecho-Slovakia, and congratulates him upon his election, recalling his courageous attitude in the Hilsner ritual murder case. Dr. Masaryk assures delegation that the Jews of the new state will enjoy full civil, political, and religious rights.—January 5. Metz: Local grand rabbin reads to congregation a letter from grand rabbi of France, welcoming Jews of Lorraine into French republic.—Paris: Stephen Pichon, Minister for Foreign Affairs, states in Chamber of Deputies that France claims secular rights in Syria, the Lebanon, Cilicia, and Palestine, and that, as between France and Great Britain, the rights acquired under the secret treaties stand, although the treaties are subject to revision by the Peace Conference. Debate is followed by a Syrian Congress at Marseilles, in which a demand is made for a French protectorate over the whole of Syria, including Palestine.—9. Paris: Roumanian Minister, Victor Antonesco, in letter to Baron Edouard de Rothschild, president of the French Consistory, states that, in a telegram dated December 23, Premier Bratiano declared that a decree according the rights of citizenship to all Jews born in Roumania was about to be issued.—17. Paris: Temps publishes article by its correspondent in Poland stating that while some Jews spread the gospel of Lenin, the better part of the Jewish population, long resident in the kingdom, are against the Bolsheviki.—23. Morocco: General Lyautey, resident general of Morocco, visits Mellah (Jewish quarter), and urges Jews to contribute toward its sanitation and enlargement.—February 13. The Jewish Welfare Board of America opens centers for American soldiers at Brest, Bordeaux, Tours, Alençon, Dijon, St. Nazaire, Le Mans, and Paris.—21. Tangiers (Morocco): Jewish boarding students at the French College are permitted to maintain a kosher kitchen and classes for the study of Hebrew and to attend synagogue on Sabbaths and festivals.—Paris: Arthur James Balfour, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in address to delegates elected by Jews of Palestine to represent them at London Zionist Conference, states that the scheme for reconstituting Palestine as the Jewish national home is, like every great scheme, difficult of realization; but that he felt sure that by the energy and perseverance of the Jews themselves, and with the support of Great Britain, the United States, and other countries, all difficulties would be overcome and their object attained.—21. Lucien Wolf, on behalf of the Joint Committee of the Board of Deputies and the Anglo-Jewish Association, addresses memorial to the Peace Conference, praying that: (1) in each chapter of the treaty which deals with creation of a new, or the enlargement of an old state in eastern Europe and western Asia, or with any other case in which such conditions of good government may appear to be necessary, there should be inserted clauses provid-
ing that all persons born or permanently domiciled in the territories concerned claiming the protection of foreign states be deemed to be citizens of the state in question and enjoy equal political and civil rights, without distinction of race, language, or religion; (2) the freedom and outward exercise of all forms of worship shall be assured to all citizens as well as to foreigners; (3) all religious and cultural minorities shall be secured, on a footing of equality, in the autonomous management of their religious, educational, charitable and other cultural institutions, provided always that the state language shall be made an obligatory subject of instruction in their schools; (4) differences of race or religious creed shall not be alleged against any person as a ground for exclusion or incapacity in matters relating to admission to public employments, functions and honors, or to public schools, universities and educational endowments, and the exercise of the various professions and industries in any locality whatever; (5) the subjects and citizens of all the Powers, traders or others, shall be treated without distinction of creed, race or language, on a footing of perfect equality; (6) any person or communities who may suffer from the non-observance of any of the provisions of this article shall have the right to submit their complaints to the Executive Committee of the League of Nations, and to seek the protection of that body. Also memorial praying for the adoption of the following provisions in the appropriate chapter of the Treaty of Peace: “All Jews born in or inhabiting the territory of Roumania are declared to be Roumanian citizens, with the exception of those who, inscribed on the registers of the Foreign Consulates, belong to a foreign nationality. The proof of this foreign nationality devolves on the Roumanian Government.”—27. Paris: Peace Conference hears demands of Jews with regard to Palestine. Zionists are represented by Chaim Weizmann, M. Ussischkin, and N. Sokolow, speaking, respectively, in English, Hebrew, and French. André Spire, representing French Zionist organization, endorses demands. Sylvain Lévi expresses belief that establishment of a Jewish state will be harmful to the interests of Jews in other countries and that to give Palestine to the Jews, when the great majority of the present inhabitants are non-Jews, would be an injustice. He favors the creation of opportunities for Jews who wish to settle in Palestine to develop a distinct Jewish life in those communities where they form the majority and that such settlements should be guaranteed by the nations against aggression and annoyance.—March 5. Paris: Emir Feisal, heir-apparent to the throne of Hedjaz, in letter to Felix Frankfurter, representative of American Zionists, states that Arabs look with deepest sympathy on Zionist movement.—7. Paris: Matin publishes interviews on future of Palestine with
Emir Feisal, of Hedjaz, Archimandrite Vasilakis, of the Greek-Orthodox Church, Pastor Wilfred Monod, of the Reformed Church, Canon Couget, representing the cardinal archbishop of Paris, and Mgr. Baudrillart, of the French Academy and Rector of the Catholic Institute; interviews exhibit French opposition to a Jewish Palestine.—10. Paris: Committee of Russian and Polish Jews, resident in Paris, constituted under leadership of Vladimir de Günzburg and W. M. Haffkine, to present claims of Jews to Peace Conference.—21. Paris: Lucien Wolf, in behalf of Joint Committee of Board of Deputies and Anglo-Jewish Association, makes representations to the Ukraine Government regarding the pogroms in the Ukraine.—April. Algiers: Thirty Jewish students, of whom four had received commissions on the battlefield and several were decorated with Croix de Guerre, are refused membership in the Association of Students at the University.—Paris: Conference of representatives of the American Jewish Committee, the Alliance Israélite Universelle, and delegates from America and East European countries, to arrange for joint action in presenting claims for Jewish rights before Peace Conference. Committee of seven appointed to formulate claims: Louis Marshall, Lucien Wolf, Jacques Bigart, N. Sokolow, M. M. Ussiochkin, Joshua Thon, Cyrus Adler.—5-6. Paris: Organization of committee of Jewish delegations at the Peace Conference, consisting of Jewish delegations from the United States, Russia, Lithuania, Galicia, Ukraine, and Roumania.—May 24. Paris: Meeting organized by the French League for the Rights of Man and the Citizen, to protest against the pogroms in Poland and Lithuania. Meeting addressed by Louis Marshall and other members of Jewish delegations to Peace Conference. Protest resolution adopted.

2. JEWISH COMMUNAL LIFE

May 12. Oran (Algeria): Thirty-eighth anniversary of laying of corner-stone of synagogue.—July 7. Paris: Conference of French Zionist Federation adopts resolutions protesting against unjust Jewish emancipation clauses of the treaty of Bucharest and against the pogroms in Poland, declaring German Government guilty of tacitly allowing or encouraging these pogroms, and calling upon the Jews of the Central empires to express their condemnation of this attitude.—12. Lyons: Société Prévoyance Juive appeals to Jews of France and her colonies to convene a Congress.—Ajaccio (Corsica): Société de la Jeunesse Palestinienne en Corse (Society of the Palestinian Youth of Corsica) formed.—January 23. Algiers: L. Fridmon, grand rabbin of Algeria, plans community building to contain a Yeshibah, an assembly
hall, a library, a shelter for strangers, a Mikveh, a bakery for Matzoth. Consistory appeals for funds to erect the building.—March. Paris: The League of the Friends of Zionism issues weekly bulletin, La Palestine Nouvelle.

3. APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS

ALEXANDRE, PAUL EDOUARD, promoted grand officer of the Legion of Honor, Feb., 1919.
BEN-ARONS, Moïse, lieutenant, appointed chevalier of Legion of Honor.
BERNHEIM, MARC, delegated by Minister of Interior to Repatriation Committee at Basle, June, 1918; appointed chevalier of the Legion of Honor, June, 1918.
BLUM, EDMOND, vice-president of Medical Consulting Commission, appointed chevalier of the Legion of Honor.
BLUM-PICARD, RENÉ, appointed chevalier of Legion of Honor.
CALMANN-LEVY, GASTON-MICHEL, appointed chevalier of the Legion of Honor.
CARPENETTI, DAVID GEORGES, appointed chevalier of the Legion of Honor.
DANA, JULES, captain, appointed chevalier of the Legion of Honor.
CRÉANGE, Moïse, lieutenant-colonel, appointed chevalier of the Legion of Honor.
DENNERY, ———, inspector-general of posts and telegraphs, entrusted with reorganization of post and telegraph service in Alsace-Lorraine, Nov., 1918.
ETTINGHAUSEN, PAUL, appointed chevalier of the Legion of Honor.
FEISS, LUCIEN, appointed chevalier of the Legion of Honor.
GROS, MAURICE, procureur général of Court of Appeals of Bourges, appointed chevalier of the Legion of Honor.
HERZ, ALBERT, chaplain, appointed chevalier of the Legion of Honor.
HIRSCHBERG, FERNAND, medical corps, appointed chevalier of the Legion of Honor.
KAHN, ———, appointed minister to Siam, Sept., 1918.
LEHMANN, ———, elected mayor of Colmar, Dec., 1918.
LEHMANN, LOUIS, lieutenant, appointed chevalier of the Legion of Honor.
LÉVY, ———, judge, appointed temporary vice-president of regional tribunal, Strasbourg, Dec., 1918.
LEVY, RAPHAEL GEORGES, appointed member of Monetary Commission, June, 1918.
LEVY, RAYMOND LIEBMAN, lieutenant, appointed chevalier of the Legion of Honor.
LYON-CAEN, ———, promoted commander of the Legion of Honor, Mch., 1919.
NAMA, ———, chief of squadron, appointed chevalier of the Legion of Honor.
ROSENBBAUM, MAURICE, president of a section of Commercial Tribunal of the Seine, appointed chevalier of the Legion of Honor.
ROTHSCHILD, BARON EDOUARD DE, appointed member of Monetary Commission, June, 1918.
RUEF, LOUIS EMILE, colonel, appointed commander of the Legion of Honor.
SALOMON, GEORGES ARTHUR, lieutenant, appointed chevalier of the Legion of Honor.
SCHRAEDECK, ———, promoted officer of the Legion of Honor.
SERFATY, MAURICE, mayor of Egriselles-le-Bocage, medical officer, appointed chevalier of the Legion of Honor.
STRAUSS, PAUL, appointed member of the Committee for the Defence of Paris, June, 1918.
TEMIME, JUDAS LÉON, interpreter (Algeria), appointed chevalier of the Legion of Honor.
ULMO, ARMAND, lieutenant-colonel, appointed chevalier of the Legion of Honor.
WEILL, ALFRED, judge, appointed temporary president of regional tribunal, Metz, Dec., 1918.
WEILL, AMÉDÉE, chief of squadron, appointed chevalier of the Legion of Honor.
WEILLER, PAUL-Louis, captain, aeroplane pilot, appointed officer of the Legion of Honor.
WEISMANN, EUGENE JOSEPH, physician, president of French Laryngological Society, appointed chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

4. NECROLOGY

BERNHEIM, HIPPOLYTE, honorary professor in the faculty of medicine, at Nancy, and officer of the Legion of Honor, Feb., 1919.
ERLANGER, CAMILLE, composer, aged 56, Apr. 24, 1919.
MILHAUD, GASTON, professor of the faculty of literature at the Sorbonne, Paris, Oct., 1918.
SÉE, CAMILLE, honorary councillor of state of France, former member of Chamber of Deputies and of the Council of State, aged 73, Feb., 1919.
SIMON, ARTHUR, municipal councillor, Chaumont, Dec., 1918.

VALENSI, GABRIEL, general and diplomat, Tunis, aged 73, June, 1918.

VILLAIN, HENRI, lieutenant-colonel and chief of French Commission, shot dead at Lemberg, Dec., 1918.

5. MILITARY HONORS AND PROMOTIONS

*Croix de Guerre:* Captain Maurice Aron, aviation (cited four times); Lieutenant Joel Helft; Rabbi Justin Schuhl.—

*Croix de Guerre (gold star):* Lieutenant Maurice Dahan.—

*Bronze Medal:* Grunebaum Bellin; Boris Levy.—

*Silver Medal:* Dr. Eugene Jais (Algeria), for acts of devotion during epidemic.—

*Médaille des Epidémies:* Lucy-Mathilde Haardt, nurse; Jeanne-Georgette Weinstock, Hôpital Beaujon, Paris.—

*Médaille des Epidémies (bronze):* Alice Landau, nurse; Lucie Landau, nurse; Mme. Louis Lévy, nurse; Charles H. D. Witsenhausen, hospital attendant.—

*Médaille des Epidémies (silver):* Caroline B. Levy, nurse; Jeanne Montefiore, nurse; Simone-Frédérique Nathan, nurse; Jeanne Wolff, nurse.—

*Mentioned for bravery:* Henri Ben-Saïn Aaron (Algiers), cited twice; Gaston Marcel Amson; Paul Baer; Ernest Bakouche; Raymond Henri Bamberger; Marcel Baur; Jacques Bendix; Jacques Benichou; Prosper Bensimon (Algiers); Alfred Bérenger; Charles Bernard (previously cited); Lieutenant David Georges Bernheim; Georges Bitoun; Henri Blitz, aviation observer; Captain —— Bloch; Edouard Bloch; Marcel Nathan Bloch; Lieutenant Paul Bloch; Colonel Julien Carvallo; Ben H. Charles; Messaoud Chelma; Albert Chemama; Marcel Cohen; Pierre David; Gaston Dayem; René Dreyfus; Louis Jacques Ehrlich, aviation pilot; Georges Franck; Benjamin Gastrobelski; Lieutenant Robert Geismar, aeroplane observer; Lieutenant André Gerscheit; Elie Gonita; Charles-Frédéric Grünberg, medical officer; Victor Guenoun; Charles Guggenheim; Georges Gumpel; Maurice Haarbleicher, airplane observer; Lieutenant-Commandant Daniel Haguenauc; Jacques Haguenauc, medical assistant (five previous citations); Chaplain Paul Hagenauer; Camille Bou Hamra, medical assistant; Lieutenant Joel Helft; Paul Hauser; Lucien-Raphael Hayem; Jean Hildesheimer; Samuel Israel; Ferdinand Jacob; Isidore Jelinski; Lieutenant Louis Lazare Kahn; Paul Kahn; Pierre Kahn; Daniel Khalifa; Salomon Klein, medical officer; Alfred Klotz; Henri Kron; Joseph Laffar; Jacques Lambert; Raymond Lang; Gaston Léon; Lieutenant Georges Emile Lévi; Colonel —— Lévy (regiment cited); André Lévy, aviation pilot; Captain Georges Lévy; Lucien Lévy; Maurice Lévy; Moïse Lévy; Lieutenant Raymond-Liebmann Lévy; Chaplain M. Liber; H. Lornen; Victor Loussan; Isaac Lubetzki; Lieutenant André
Salomon Lyon; René Magnus; A. Mardochée (wounded three times); Captain Paul Marx; Louis May; Henri Meyer; Jacques Meyer; Daniel Mittelchtiuen (two previous citations); Mattouf Nabeth; S. Nahum; René Samuel Nordemann; André Nordmann; Adrien Perquel (three previous citations); Lieutenant Pierre M. E. Phillipe; Edmond Picard; Chaplain Salomon Poliakof; David Putnam; Colonel —— Ruef (regiment cited); Adrien Salomon; Charles Salomon; Ben Samoun; Paul Samuel; René Schill; Captain Marcel Schillio; Georges Schneeberger; Chaplain Justin Schuhl; —— Schwab; Edmond Sèches; Eugène Seksik; Hirsch Seligmann; Louis Silbermann; Lieutenant René Simon; Samuel-John Simon (three previous citations); Lieutenant Daniel Sorano; Eugène Stein; Captain Giacomo Tedesco; Léon Temim; André Ulmann; Robert Valensi; Georges Weiller; Lieutenant-Colonel —— Weiller (regiment cited); Captain Paul-Louis Weiller (ten citations); Lieutenant Pierre Armand Wertheimer, aviation pilot; Pierre-Léon Wertheimer, medical assistant; Emile Worms; Alexandre Yedaka; Léon Zadickson; Simon Zagdoun; Armand Zermati.

Promoted brigadier-general: P. E. Grumbach; —— Libman.—
Promoted colonel: —— Weiller; —— Weyl.—Promoted lieutenant-colonel: —— Denner; —— Bernheim-Dennery; —— Hertz; Samuel Lévy; Edmond-André Loewy; —— Seé; —— Weiller.—Promoted major: A. Aron; —— Bacharach; —— Bloch; L. Brille; T. Coen; —— Dreyfus; A. Hinstin; L. Neymarck; Maurice A. E. Pereire; —— Polack; Henri Weill.—Promoted captain: Felix Benoliel; Jules Bernard Brunswick; M. Cahen d’Anvers; Sylvain Ernest Dreyfus; Eugène M. Kahn; J. Rosenstock; L. Schapira; Georges Seligmann; Georges C. Weill; Paul Louis Weiller.—Promoted chief of battalion: Henri Franck; Gaston Gimpel; Mardochée-Gustave Oualid.—Promoted chief of squadron: M. Kaan.—Promoted lieutenant: Roger Bank; J. R. A. Israel; F. Lévy.—Promoted second lieutenant: A. L. Akar; M. J. Arditi; P. M. Auscher; Chas. Joseph Bader; —— Bank; G. B. Benoît-Lévy; R. A. Bensimon; E. Bloch; L. C. V. Blum; B. O. Crémieux; Marc Germain Debré; J. F. Dreyfus; Germain Fain; I. A. Franck; Ben Frendj; C. A. Goldschmidt; G. H. Goldsticker; M. I. Grumbach; Chas. Georges Herzog; Robert Kahn; G. E. Lévi; J. C. Lévy; René Wahl; J. L. Weill; M. J. M. Weill; L. J. P. Weiller; —— Zaoni.

6. WAR NECROLOGY

Arön, Maurice, captain, aviation, Sept., 1918.
Bachrach, Marcel, lieutenant, Nov., 1918.
Bendix, Jacques, aviation pilot, in aerial combat, May 18, 1918.
Bernheim, André, lieutenant, artillery, May 19, 1918.
BLOCH, JEAN, second lieutenant, Mch. 6, 1918.
BLOCH, PAUL, lieutenant.
CAHEN, MAURICE, lieutenant, Oct. 13, 1918.
COHEN, PAUL, lieutenant, Sept. 27, 1918.
DAHAN, MAURICE, lieutenant, Aug., 1918.
DEUTSCH, GEORGES, lieutenant, Mch. 23, 1918.
FREY, GEORGES, lieutenant, Aug. 11, 1918.
GRADWOHL, LUCIEN, lieutenant, Sept. 28, 1918.
GUTENBERG, LEO, lieutenant, Nov., 1918.
KELLER, GREGORIO, lieutenant, Aug. 31, 1918.
LEMAINT, HENRY, colonel, aged 54, July, 1918.
LÉVY, ———, lieutenant, Aug., 1918.
LÉVY, ANDRÉ, aviation pilot.
LÉVY, ANDRÉ, lieutenant, infantry, aged 34, June 11, 1918.
LÉVY-FINGER, RAYMOND, lieutenant, Aug. 27, 1918.
OLCHANSKY, JACQUES, captain, aged 27, June, 1918.
REITLINGER, ARTHUR, Paris, lieutenant, field artillery, Sept., 1918.
SECLY, JOSEPH, Tunis, June, 1918.
WITSEN, ———, rabbi, St. Etienne, aged 28, Sept., 1918, in Champagne.
ZAGDOUN, ALBERT, Sousse, Tunis, Nov., 1918.
ZERAH, BENJAMIN, Tunis, aged 38, Nov., 1918.

GALICIA

JUNE 1. Cracow: Nowy Dziennik, new Jewish daily, published in Polish.—Tarnow: Halapid, organ of Jewish youth, printed in Yiddish and Polish.—7. Narol: Peasants, in protest against enforced field labor, attack shops and houses of Jews. Police do not interfere, and many Jews are injured.—Wieliczka and Dobzitza: Similar outbreaks.—21. Stryj, Przemysl, and Krommik: Anti-Jewish riots; Jews charged with hoarding food.—Krosno: Mob breaks into houses and shops of Jews, and attacks them in the streets.—Lemberg, Stryi and Wieliczka: Anti-Jewish riots. At Lemberg, four thousand soldiers called to patrol the streets.—28. Wieliczka: Following anti-Jewish pogrom, number of rioters are arrested, but later released upon threat of strike by local miners. Municipality adopts resolution condemning pogrom and appealing to population to maintain order.—AUGUST 2. Vienna: Drs. Stand and Straucher, members of Reichsrat, protest against new regulation requiring Yiddish newspapers in Galicia to submit to the censor, before publication, a German translation; and against the prohibition to enter Yiddish or Hebrew as mother-tongues on census forms at Lemberg. Minister of Interior promises to withdraw translation requirement and to
entrust Jews who know Yiddish with the censorship.—SEPTEMBER 6. *Jüdische Zeitung*, Vienna, states that, in connection with a competition for appointments to certain Government offices at Sambor, candidates are asked to produce a certificate of baptism. —The *Lemberger Tageblatt* publishes report from a Galician correspondent, complaining of the growth of anti-Semitism and of anti-Jewish discrimination. The *Wiener Morgenzeitung* appeals to the Government "not to make the most loyal Jewish elements bitter enemies of the state."—13. Lemberg: First Conference of Zionist Societies of Galicia since the outbreak of the war adopts resolution demanding proportional representation in all Galician religious communities and deploring lack of sympathy and understanding shown by the authorities toward the Jewish people. Conference decides to establish a fund for a colony of Galician Jews in Palestine, and undertakes to raise one million kronen for this purpose.—20. Cracow: Stephen Kazel, police official, charged with failure to curb anti-Jewish rioters, sentenced to five months imprisonment and dismissed from the force.—27. Dr. Straucher, supported by number of non-Jewish deputies, introduces in Reichsrat an interpellation regarding the suppression by the censor of an account, in the *Jüdische Zeitung* of July 19, of a serious anti-Jewish outbreak in Jaroslaw, Galicia. —OCTOBER 19. *Fremdenblatt*, semi-official paper of Vienna, reports that all Jewish meetings and demonstrations throughout Galicia, at which rights of Jewish people are demanded, have been prohibited by the authorities.—NOVEMBER 2. Lemberg: Celebration of anniversary of British declaration; thirty thousand persons march in procession, and mass-meeting adopts resolutions thanking Great Britain and requesting admission of Jewish delegates to the Peace Conference.—8. Cracow. Authorities of the Cracow Gymnasium prohibit, on penalty of expulsion, the Jewish students from continuing their Hebrew and Bible study circle.—15. Correspondence Bureau at The Hague forwards report from the Zionist Bureau in Vienna: "In the whole of western Galicia terrible pogroms are raging. Many Jews have been killed, wounded or robbed. Jewish National Council appeals to the civilized world."—27. Przemyśl: Synagogue destroyed and fifteen Jews killed in a pogrom; property looted.—28. Lemberg: Several Jews reported killed, and a large number without shelter. Buildings, including synagogues, destroyed in pogroms. Eighty per cent of Jews homeless. Reports made from many sources, including the Jewish National Council in Vienna, the Lemberg journalist, Max Reiner, and M. Zalewski. Persistent denials made by Poles.—29. Lemberg telegram to the *Nowy Dziennik*, of Cracow, reports that so far nine hundred and fifty-six victims of pogroms have been buried there; it is impossible to reckon the
number of bodies lying in burnt houses or under the ruins of synagogues.—Zborow: Jewish community in great distress. Town destroyed during war and unable to shelter refugees compelled to return there; no employment and little food obtainable in neighboring towns.—DECEMBER 3. Lemberg: Mass-meeting condemns recent anti-Jewish outrages, and addresses appeal for maintenance of order to all Poles and Jews. Municipal Council expresses disapproval of excesses, and declares that toleration and justice should prevail in a free Poland. Central Government adopts similar attitude, and orders careful investigation promising to punish severely those convicted of complicity in the outrages.—6. Jewish National Council of Vienna charges that the Polish commandant of Przemysl, Lieutenant-Colonel Tokarewski, demanded from Jewish population payment of 3,000,000 kronen, threatening to take the money by force if it was withheld.—Titchim, Blazov, Tarnow, Tchitz, Cracow, Zlobno, Radlow, and Zaklitzen: Pogroms occur. Jews attacked on train from Yaslo to Reszob.—7. Blazov: Pogroms attended by much destruction of property. Many wounded.—8. Cracow: Polish Liquidation Commission in memorandum to the Polish Legation in Vienna denies occurrence of pogroms, and makes counter-charges against the Jews.—9. Lemberg: Polish patrol of ten, led by an officer, breaks into premises of Zionist Organization. Other houses searched and plundered, and Jews brutally beaten.—Jewish National Council at Vienna appeals to Allied Governments for help against riots.—12. Przemysl: Military commander publishes decree issued by the general commander at Cracow, instructing former Austrian soldiers, who had been mustered out, to return immediately to their regiments under Polish general commander. This illegal measure places Jews in position of being forced to fight with the Poles against Ukrainians.—Grodzisko: Armed peasants plunder many houses and shops. Polish legionaries side with mob.—15 Cracow: Several Zionist leaders in Galicia taken prisoner by the Poles and sent as hostages to Przemysl.—20. Czudecz: Hooligans plunder houses and shops. Wounded victims include local rabbi, Samuel Hertzog.—Brzozow: Many Jews wounded in riots. Material losses amount to sixty thousand kronen.—Chryow, Mosciska, and Grodek: Pogroms occur almost daily.—Vielopole, Majdan, and Szabno: Townlets completely plundered. Many Jews beaten. At Szabno losses amount to five hundred thousand kronen.—Jaworzno, Mielec, Mszana-Dolna, Morawica, and Poromb: Pogroms and riots; shops, houses, and factories destroyed.—25. Przemysl: Anti-Jewish pogrom; many killed and wounded; synagogues invaded, and Scrolls of the Law destroyed. 27. Pressburg: Jewish quarter destroyed.—Drohobyecz: M. Lifshitz contributes million kronen to fund for Jewish War
Orphans in Galicia and Bukowina.—January 6. Report from Vienna to the Jewish Correspondence Bureau at The Hague states that the British Government has made representations to the Polish Liquidation Commission in Cracow, on behalf of the Zionist hostages, brought from Lemberg to Przemysl.—10. Lemberg: Interment of victims of the pogrom, as well as demolished Scrolls of the Law, attended by procession of 30,000 people, starting from ruins of the old Great Synagogue, burned down during the massacre. More than one hundred victims buried in one grave; sixty Jewish girls are in Lemberg hospitals suffering from brutal attacks.—Wisnicz: One hundred and thirty Jews, many minors, whipped publicly by Polish soldiers for participating in meeting at synagogue.—Ustrzyki-Dolno: Jews accused of aiding the Ruthenians in combat resulting in death of three Polish soldiers. Compelled to pay fine of 300,000 crowns. Repeal of fine asked for in petition to Cracow.—Cracow: Jewish National Council sends deputation, headed by Dr. Joshua Thon, to General Pilsudski, with memorial, demanding state compensation for the sufferers of the pogroms, grants to the widows and orphans of the victims, punishment of the rioters, measures to stop pogroms at their inception.—17. Debreczyn: In speech at University Club, Professor Huss urges an attack upon the Jews. Bishop Baltazar and Professor Bernolak, upon invitation of the Jewish Council, issue a manifesto against the pogrom agitation, and the public prosecutor institutes an inquiry. In neighboring villages, houses and shops are plundered. Seven hundred and fifty Jewish families flee to Debreczyn community in a panic. Five hundred Jews enroll in self-defence battalion.—24. Rawaruska: Jews, who had been compelled to work for the Ruthenians during their occupation of town, are charged with having helped Ruthenians when Poles capture the city, and are subjected to persecution. Jews request Jewish Council in Poland to intervene in their behalf.—Vienna: Neue Freie Presse reports that the Committee on Investigation, consisting of representatives of the Warsaw Government and an English Military Mission, have collected and considered a mass of evidence on the Lemberg pogrom against the Jews. The English officers expressed their horror of the shocking crime and their conviction that the whole proceedings were deliberately engineered.—31. Lemberg: The Gazetta Lwowska accuses Jews of holding secret conferences to spread Bolshevism and anarchy. The Wiek Nowy charges Zionists with secret anti-Polish plots and with inducing their “fanatic partisans to shoot from well chosen hiding-places at Polish soldiers.” The Polak Danji openly proclaims that boycott against the Jews in Poland will be continued at all costs.—Przemysl: Colonel Trakarszeski, in proclamation to Jews, demands three million kronen, with threat that if not
forthcoming Polish soldiers would be sent to fetch the money.—

FEBRUARY 4. Lemberg: A week’s mourning is observed through-
out Austrian and Polish Jewish communities in memory of the
victims of recent pogroms.—Warsaw: All Jewish commercial
establishments are closed and draped in black.—6. Cracow: In
official report, Conference of Jewish Organizations in Galicia
expresses itself as favorable to the Poles and willing to give
complete support to the Polish Government and work for the
common interests of all the people of the new state.—Dr. Stein-
haus, deputy for Jaslo, and Dr. Gross, deputy for Cracow, in the
Polish Assembly, in public statement issued at Paris, report hold-
ing of meeting of all Jewish parties in Galicia who agree on col-
laboration with the Poles. Eleven towns represented including
Lemberg, Rzeszow, Tarnow, Wieliczka, Jaslo, and Cracow. Meet-
ing adopts resolution that all Jewish parties except Zionists unite
into one Democratic Party and offer to the Polish nation its entire
support in public affairs.—7. Cracow: Many copies of Polish-
Jewish organ Nowy Dziennik seized and burned in the streets.
Circulation of paper in neighboring towns hindered in every way.—
Stanislau: National Conference of eastern Galician Jews confirms
policy of strict neutrality as between the rival forces of Poland
and Ukraine in Galicia.—Cracow: Jewish National Council
founded, proclaiming itself as the only legitimate representative of
the Jewish people.—8. Graiding: Polish troops compel practi-
cally whole Jewish population to work in labor battalions.
Young girls forced to wash linen for the troops; Jews only per-
mitted to come to market for one hour during the day. Many
Jews flogged for refusing to work. Community compelled to pay
fines for alleged disregard of rules and restrictions imposed by
the Commander. Shops of Jews plundered by hooligans. False
accusations cause grave anxiety to Jews. Agitators charge that
a machine-gun is maintained at synagogue. Ten Jews are arrested
during divine services, but are released upon exposure of falsity
of charges.—14. Cracow: University rules that Jews shall
not exceed five per cent of the student body.—Lemberg: Jewish
population suffers from “requisitions” of Polish soldiers, who
take everything valuable and even remove warm clothing.—21.
Jaroslaw: Dr. Rosenberger, president of the Jewish National
Council and leader of the local Zionists, arrested, taken to Cra-
cow, and interned as a political suspect.—MARCH 7. Lemberg:
Zionist Organization at Warsaw establishes fund in aid of the
pogrom victims. Over one million kronen collected.—Lem-
berg: Opening of Jewish Gymnasium and a Commercial
School.—Jewish leaders issue appeal for funds to rebuild the
three synagogues demolished during the pogrom.—Yavorzno;
Municipality employs anti-Semitic tactics to compel Jewish
members to resign their seats.—Radzeyev: Jewish community fined twenty-five thousand rubles for alleged attempt by Jews to fire upon Polish soldiers.—14. Tarnopol: Town in ruins and Jews in terrible distress.—Cracow: Jews suffer greatly from riots on part of Polish soldiers.—21. Cracow: Police allege that they have discovered a revolutionary plot in the Jewish quarter, and that they have found secret store of arms and munitions in Jewish houses and in synagogue.—APRIL 4. Cracow: Report published of alleged Jewish revolutionary plot based on discovery of three hundred rifles belonging to the Jewish self-defense corps. Facts explained in Polish Diet by Dr. O. Thon, Jewish deputy for Cracow.—11. Cracow: Rioters attack school building placed at disposal of Dutch-American Relief Committee for shelter of two hundred and fifty Jewish war orphans removed from Nikolsburg. Populace objects to establishment of Jewish institution in vicinity of church and outside of Jewish quarter. Asylum authorities remove orphans to building in Jewish quarter entirely unsuited for purpose.—Lemberg: Jewish Committee, after special study of statistical data, finds that during pogrom seventy-three persons were killed and four hundred and sixty-three persons were wounded. Material losses amounted to 102,986,839 kronen (ca. $20,000,000 at normal rate of exchange).—Band of Cossacks, thwarted in attempt to plunder Munkatch, Hungary, proceed to Levashna, Stryi and Tarnopol, and organize riots.—18. At Jaworow (north-west of Lemberg), at Czortkov (west of Husiatyn), and at Louaczna, Ukrainians pillage Jewish shops.

GERMANY

1. GENERAL EVENTS

MAY 24. Herr Heins, Conservative member of Prussian Diet, states he will support Equality of Suffrage Bill on condition that Jews in Prussia are disfranchised.—JUNE 7. Deutschvolkirsche Blaetter alleges that boy, whose body was found in Pommerendsdorf, had been killed for ritual purposes.—Berlin: Tageblatt states editorially that the wording of the so-called Jewish emancipation clauses of the treaty of Bucharest, accepted without sufficient examination by the representatives of the Central Powers, gives the Roumanian Government the possibility of evading its pledges with new tricks.—14. Prussian Minister of Interior prohibits entry of Jewish workmen from eastern Europe, on pretext of danger of spreading epidemics, prevalent in parts of Russia thickly populated by Jews.—Executive of the German Peoples' Party decides to demand closing old frontiers to Jewish immi-
grants from newly-acquired eastern territories in Poland, Courland, and Lithuania.—15. Bavaria: Leading rabbis draft memorial pointing out that proposed revision of Judenedikt of 1812 would disturb existing conditions, would endanger the existence of many communities, and, by the establishment of a central financial authority, would threaten their independence.—JULY. Georg Gothein, progressive member of the Reichstag, in article, in Berliner Tageblatt, called "Pro-Palästina," urges upon the Government the advisability of officially supporting the Zionist endeavor in the Holy Land.—AUGUST 2. Berlin: Jüdische Rundschau states that measures have been taken by the Prussian Ministry to close the German frontiers exclusively against east-European Jews.—Berlin: In the debate in Reichstag on the ratification of treaty of Bucharest, Herr Gröber, of the Catholic Center, expresses pleasure at the efforts of the Central Powers to improve the position of the Jews of Roumania, but reminds the Government that in Germany itself not all creeds enjoy equality.—9. Berlin: Socialist deputies, Noske and Cohn, introduce interpellation into Reichstag concerning the proclamation which appeared in many Polish towns, including Warsaw, calling on Poles to massacre Jews.—16. Deutsche Zeitung, organ of the Pan-Germans, publishes article by Freiherr von Gebstattel, leader of the Pan-German Union, in which the writer casts the blame for the "inner disintegration" of Germany upon the Jews.—German Zionist Federation issues denial of report published in many countries that police had raided Zionist headquarters at Berlin.—23. Professor Erich Jung, in a pamphlet entitled "International Gold Princes," accuses Jewish bankers of having caused the war.—SEPTEMBER 6. Jewish workmen from Poland and Russia, brought to Germany under forced labor scheme, obtain leave to visit their homes, after signing a pledge to return and leaving a cash guarantee. Meanwhile regulation prohibiting east-European Jews to enter Germany is enacted. Workmen affected are not permitted to return and are refused permission to apply for their cash guarantees. Order modified to permit these workmen to return to Germany (Oct. 25).—OCTOBER 4. Berlin: Conference of the Communal Organization, the Zionist Organization, and the Jewish Literary and Historical Associations considers establishment of a Jewish popular university.—18. General Gebstattel, leader of the anti-Semitic elements, calls conference of representatives of anti-Jewish parties, and asks them to suspend their activities.—25. Union of German Jews fails to secure satisfactory answer to its demands that the Jewish representatives in the Prussian Upper House be elected by the Jewish communities and not be appointed by the crown, on the same principle that the other religious communities of the kingdom send delegates; present method of
appointment by crown does not always result in proper representation of Jewish population.—Government withdraws prohibition against correspondence in Yiddish and Hebrew from Russia and Ukraine to occupied provinces.—November 4. Pan-German press styles peace overtures of the Government as "Jewish instigations," and changes in the constitution as "Jewish reforms."—8. Strassburg: Jewish Community resolves to devote to Palestinian purposes three per cent of the contributions of the members of the synagogues.—15. Berlin: Handbills distributed blaming Jews for present misfortunes of Germany; England, Baron Sonnino, Mr. Roosevelt, and the Jews are denounced as a quadruple alliance which had set out to enslave Germany.—December 6. Berlin: Herr Rathenau, a director of the General Electric Company of Germany, gives sum of 20,000,000 marks, practically his entire fortune, to Jewish communal leaders, to be used for the Jewish community.—Central Verein, Verband der deutschen Juden, and Deutsch-Israelitischer Gemeindebund issue joint appeal in favor of the religious as against the nationalist view of Judaism.—8. Frankfort: Jewish Women's Council, representing 45,000 German women, in wireless telegraph message, appeals to President Wilson to intervene in Poland, where horrible massacres have occurred in many places, especially in Lemberg.—11. Council of the Benthen community adopts resolution protesting against joint manifesto of Central Verein and Verband der deutschen Juden.—13. Berlin: Despatch to Rotterdam reports great unrest among Jewish population owing to circulation of anti-Semitic literature by the nationalists and reactionaries; Jews are arming themselves with tacit approval of the Government.—25. Berlin: Fifteenth Annual Convention of German Zionist Organization, attended by one hundred and forty delegates, adopts resolutions: (1) thanking the Inner Actions Committee for succeeding in preserving the neutrality and maintaining the homogeneity of the organization throughout the war; (2) protesting against the pogroms in Poland and Galicia; (3) demanding that the Peace Conference guarantee rights of Jews in eastern Europe, especially in Poland, Galicia, and Lithuania, recognize Palestine as the national home of the Jewish people, and establish such conditions there as may secure the unhampered creation of a Jewish commonwealth. Organization decides to call a general Jewish congress in Germany.—January 3. Berlin: Jewish Self-Defence Corps organized.—19. Berlin: Central Zionist Committee holds conference, and adopts resolution demanding Palestine as a national homeland for the Jewish people under the trusteeship of Great Britain.—24. Baden: Christian People's Party organized for the purpose of procuring enactment of measures "safeguarding Germany from Jewish despotism, and to prevent Jews, who only
seek financial interest, from controlling the country.”—Marburg: Medical faculty of the university votes, by a large majority, to exclude Jews from the hospitals which are being established. Speakers express fear of the danger of the Jews becoming the ruling race in Germany and masters of the “Red” Government.—

February 7. Jewish organizations petition new Government to abolish restriction of the old régime against admission of Jews from Poland, Russia, and Galicia into Germany.—Berlin: Provisional Committee formed to make preliminary arrangements for Jewish congress, to discuss following questions as basis of the deliberations: (1) Palestine as a national home of the Jews; (2) equality for Jews in all countries; (3) national autonomous rights in certain countries; (4) abolition of all laws against immigration of Jews into Germany.—13. Coblenz: Jewish Welfare Board of America opens centre for American soldiers.—

28. Oskar Cohn, in German National Assembly, proposes that the Jews be recognized as a national minority and that their rights as such be embodied in the constitution of Germany. The Central Union of German Citizens of the Jewish Faith issues protest against this demand.—March 21. Berlin: Pogrom against Jews threatened, according to Leonard Spray, Rotterdam correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph. Lokalanzeiger alleges that paid agents of secret societies are inciting the population against the Jews.—28. Jewish press protests against continuation of the old regulations compelling candidates for posts in the departments controlling wheat and corn supplies to state their religion.—

Berlin: Frankforter Strasse, the Jewish quarter, damaged by fire.—Nuremberg: Conference of Rabbis of Bavaria issues statement declaring the Jews to be a religious sect and not a political body; demanding for the Jews full freedom of worship, legal security for all religious institutions, equality of the Jewish creed with all other religions, state grants to Jewish religious institutions, communal funds and schools, and compulsory Jewish religious education for Jews in all public schools; and opposing the separation of Church and State.—April 4. Herman Struck, Eduard Bernstein, Rathenau, and Max Warburg are among the experts chosen to accompany the Peace Delegation to Versailles.—10. Article 30 of proposed German Constitution, dealing with religious freedom, reads as follows: “There shall be complete freedom in matters of belief and conscience. No one shall be compelled to disclose his religious convictions. The authorities are only entitled to inquire to what religious group a person belongs, if rights or duties are involved. The enjoyment of civil and state rights and admission to public office are independent of religious professions. The free exercise of acts in connection with divine service is guaranteed within the limits of public order.
No one can be forced to perform a church act or ceremony. The freedom of association in religious groups is guaranteed. Civil and state duties may not suffer by the exercise of religious freedom.”—25. Berlin: Vorwärts, socialist organ, repudiates charge of the reactionary press that Jews are fostering Bolshevik movement, pointing out to the anti-Semitic organs that, in the beginning, they also spoke of the present Government which is opposed to Bolshevism, as a “Jewish Cabinet.”—Weimar: Deputy Oskar Cohn proposes to National Assembly that Jews of Germany receive the rights of national minorities, and that these rights be embodied in the constitution of Germany.—May 2. Berlin: Alexis Latte bequeaths $70,000 for purpose of erecting dwellings for the poor.—9. Jewish Commission, appointed to advise the Peace Delegation on Jewish problems, includes Herman Struck, Lichtheim, Fuchs, Kohn, Prof. Sobernheim, and Rabbi Kopfstein. At meeting held at German Foreign Office, in presence of ministerial representatives, the Jewish delegates announce their demands as follows: Equal rights in all countries, national rights wherever Jews demand them, political and economic concessions in Palestine, which would ultimately lead to the creation of a Jewish commonwealth there; state indemnities for losses as result of pogroms; the setting up of an International Commission by the Powers to enforce these decisions.—Berlin: Conferences between the Mizrahi and the Agudas Israel, with view to co-operation.—Berlin: Poalei Zionist meeting, attended by over 1200 people, adopts resolution condemning pogroms in Poland and elsewhere.

2. APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS

BERNSTEIN, EDUARD, appointed assistant to the State Secretary of the Treasury, in the Ebert Government, Nov., 1918.

COHN, ———, judicial councillor, Berlin, appointed director of the District Assizes, June, 1918.

COHN, OSKAR, appointed assistant to the State Secretary of Justice, in the Ebert Government, Nov., 1918.


HAAS, ———, appointed to Government of Baden, Dec., 1918.

HIRSCH, MAX, Berlin, appointed police chief, Nov., 1918.

JAFFE, ———, appointed Minister of Justice in new Bavarian Government, Nov., 1918.

LANDSBERG, ———, appointed Minister for Publicity, Art, and Literature, in the Ebert Government, Nov., 1918; appointed Minister of National Defence and Justice, Feb., 1919.

OPPENHEIMER, FRANZ, appointed Assistant Minister of Agriculture, in the reorganized German Government, Dec., 1918; appointed Under-Secretary of State in Prussia, Dec., 1918.

PREUSS, HUGO, appointed Secretary of State of the Interior, Feb., 1919.
ROSENFELD, KURT, appointed Under-Secretary of State in Prussia, Feb., 1919.

SALINGER, JULIA, Dresden, elected member of Diet of Saxony, Apl., 1919.

SIMON, H., appointed Under-Secretary of State in Prussia, Feb., 1919.

WURM, EMANUEL, appointed Secretary of State of the War Food Department, in the Ebert Government, Nov., 1918.

3. NECROLOGY

BAGINSKY, ADOLPH, professor of pediatrics, Berlin, aged 75, June, 1918.

BALLIN, ALBERT, managing director of the Hamburg-American Steamship Line, Hamburg, aged 62, Nov. 9, 1918.

GEIGER, LUDWIG, editor of Allgemeine Zeitung des Judenthums, exponent of reform Judaism in Germany, Feb. 9, 1919.


LEVINSON, ———, head of the Soldiers' Council of the Fourth Army, Jan., 1919.

LUXEMBURG, ROSA, leader of revolutionary movement, slain by mob, Jan. 18, 1919.

MANDELBAUM, J., philanthropist and consul of Bulgaria, in Berlin, Jan., 1919.

SOBERNHEIM, ———, professor, director of Jewish Affairs at the Foreign Office, Berlin, Jan., 1919.

WERNER, COSMAN, chief rabbi of Munich, orator and author, aged 65, Aug., 1918.

ITALY

1. GENERAL EVENTS

JUNE 7. Baron Sonnino, Minister of Foreign Affairs, informs Nahum Sokolow that his Majesty's Government is pleased to confirm the declaration already made through their representatives in Washington, the Hague, and Salonica, to the effect that they will gladly use their best endeavors to facilitate the establishment in Palestine of a Jewish national centre, it being understood that this shall not prejudice the legal or political status enjoyed by Jews in all other countries.—14. Rome: Council of the Jewish community thanks the Government for endorsing the British declaration on Palestine.—JULY 12. Jewish community elects A. L. Bianchini and Dr. G. Artom as delegates to Zionist Commission now visiting Palestine.—AUGUST 2. Government declares that inasmuch as the provisions of the treaty of Bucharest of May 7, 1918, between Roumania and the Central Empires, are, so far as the Jews are concerned, less liberal than those which the Roumanian Government itself had spontaneously promised to grant,
the Government would at the final settlement of the Roumanian question use its best endeavors to secure for the Jews in Roumania a status which will definitely assure them a permanent position of equality.—DECEMBER. Rome: Manifestation in favor of creation of a national home for the Jewish people in Palestine, under auspices of Pro-Israeli, a non-Jewish organization.—MARCH 21. Rome: Commission of Cardinals, directed by the pope to study the future of the holy places in Palestine from the religious and political points of view, completes its work.

2. APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS

CARO, ALESSANDRO, Rome, appointed commander of the Crown of Italy, Nov., 1918.
CASES, FORTUNATO, Milan, appointed commander of the Crown of Italy, Aug., 1918.
ALL'ON, CASSIN, Cuneo, appointed member of Italian Economic Commission to England, Dec., 1918.
CORINALDI, CESARE, Turin, appointed commander of the Crown of Italy, July, 1918.
DELLA ROCCA, SETTIMIO, Rome, appointed commander of the Crown of Italy, June, 1918.
FOA, BENEDETTO, Turin, appointed knight of the Order of SS. Maurizio and Lazzaro, Mch., 1919.
FRIEDLANDER, ETTORE, Milan, appointed knight of the Order of the Crown of Italy, Jan., 1919.
LURIA, ARISTIDE, lieutenant-colonel of engineers, awarded by Supreme Marine Council prize of 3000 lire in recognition of his distinguished studies in aero-navigation, Dec., 1918.
MUGGIA, ISATA, Turin, appointed commander of the Crown of Italy, Dec. 14, 1918.
MUGGIA, LEOPOLDO, Turin, acting procureur-general at the Court of Appeals, appointed knight of the Order of SS. Maurizio and Lazzaro, Mch., 1919.
NORSA, UMBERTO, Mantua, appointed knight of the Crown of Italy, June, 1918.
OVAZZA, ERNESTO, Turin, appointed commander of the Crown of Italy, July, 1918.
SACERDOTE, EUGENIO, Montiglio, appointed knight of the Crown of Italy, June 6, 1918.
SACERDOTE, VITTORIO, Moncalvo, appointed knight of the Crown of Italy, June 21, 1918.
SACERDOTTI, CAMILLO, Modena, appointed officer of the Crown of Italy, Aug., 1918.
TERNI, GILBERTO, Ancona, major, appointed knight of the Crown of Italy, Aug., 1918.
VITALE, MICHELE, Alexandria, appointed knight of the Crown of Italy, Feb., 1919.
3. NECROLOGY

Coen-Porto, Moise, chief rabbi of Venice, Mantua, Dec., 1918.

4. MILITARY HONORS AND PROMOTIONS

Gold Medal: Eugenia Rava Sorani, Rome, awarded by Red Cross for three years' work among prisoners of war.—Silver Medal: Captain Sergio Olper di Angelo; Lieutenant Aldo Ascoli; Lieutenant Aldo de Benedetti; Lieutenant Guido Boccara; Captain Gastone Cavalieri; Lieutenant Giacomo Cavalieri; Lieutenant Gilberto Errera (three); Captain Calderoni Italo; Captain Giulio Levi; Lieutenant Giulio Saulle Levi; Captain Giuliano di Amadio Levi; Lieutenant Mario Nacamu; Lieutenant Aldo Ottolenghi; Lieutenant Giuseppe Ottolenghi; Lieutenant Ivo Pesaro; Lieutenant Raffaele Russi; Major Guido Segre; Ubaldo Servi; Corrado Sinigaglia; Lieutenant Mario Todesco; Enrico Vitale; Captain Adolfo Viterbi.—Bronze Medal: Lieutenant Aldo Finzi Zelman fu Emilio; Lieutenant Paolo Vita Finzi; Lieutenant Salomone Foa; Captain Calderoni Italo; Captain Eugenio Elia Levi di Ivrea; Lieutenant Arturo Minerbi; Lieutenant Mario Nacamu; Abramo Polacco; Lieutenant Amedeo Revere; Lieutenant Luigi Supino; Gino Segre; Major Jona Valobra.—Medal: Lieutenant Aldo Ascoli (Fifth); Lieutenant Cesare Amar; Lieutenant Mario Valobra.—French War Cross: Lieutenant Enrico Pavia.—War Cross: Giuseppe Ariani; Lieutenant Attilio; Lieutenant Aldo Castelfranchi; Lieutenant Amadio Coen; Lieutenant Marcello Coen; Lieutenant Gino Corinaldo; Emilio Corinaldo (two); Raffaello Caivano; Captain Arturo Emanuele Fubini; Giuseppe Jona; Guido Levi; Mario Levi; Lieutenant Giulio Padoa; Captain Cesare Perugia; Albertodi Cesare Piperno; Lieutenant Paolo Racah; Lieutenant Ezio Finzi di Roberto; Lieutenant Eugenio Treves; Lieutenant Mario Valobra; Aldo Vitale.—War Cross (D. S.): Lieutenant Umberto Ancona; Lieutenant Giorgio de Chayes; Lieutenant Augusto Foa; Lieutenant Guido di Osvaldo Paggi; Lieutenant Gino Rimini; Captain Guido Sacerdote; Lieutenant Bruno di Claudio Sacerdote; Lieutenant Angiolo Servi; Livio di fu Benedetto Servi; Angelo Sonnino; Lieutenant Edoardo Viterbo.—Knight of the Military Order of Savoy: Brigadier-General Fano; Major Pesare Finzi; Brigadier-General Attilio Ottolenghi; Colonel Levi; Brigadier-General Luzzatto; Colonel Ernesto della Seta.—Officer of the Military Order of Savoy: Colonel Ettore Ascoli.—Legion of Honor (French): Captain Angelo Donati, attached to Italian Embassy in Paris.

5. WAR NECROLOGY

ALGRANATI, MARIO DI LEOPOLDO, lieutenant, aged 28, Ancona, Oct., 1918.

AMAR, CESARE, lieutenant, aged 22, Alexandria, Oct., 1918.

ANCONA, PAOLO, second lieutenant, aged 20, Venice, July, 1918.

ANCONA, RAOUl, lieutenant, Florence, July, 1918.

BENEDETTI, GUIDO DE', second lieutenant, Turin, Oct., 1918.

CAMERINI, ARISTIDE, major-general, Aug., 1918.

DELLA ROCCA, CARLO, lieutenant, Rome, June, 1918.

FINZI, GILBERTO, lieutenant, Ferrara, July, 1918.

LEVI, SILVIO, lieutenant, aged 23, Ferrara, June, 1918.

MUGGIA, VITTORIO, lieutenant, Turin, June, 1918.

OTTOLENGLI, GUSTAVO, lieutenant, Oct., 1918.

OVAZZA, CESARE FU VITALIANIO, second lieutenant, Milan, Oct., 1918.

PASSIGLI, MARIO, second lieutenant, Leghorn, July, 1918.

PAVIA, ALLEGRO, brigadier-general, Casale, aged 47, July, 1918.

RACAH, PAOLO, lieutenant, Milan, Oct., 1918.

SEGRE, LUCIANO, lieutenant, Turin, Mch. 25, 1919.

SINIGAGLIA, OSCAR, lieutenant, Ferrara, Aug., 1918.

SOLIANI, ANGELO, lieutenant, Ancona, Nov., 1918.

TEDESCHI, GASTONE, aviation pilot, Ferrara, June, 1918.

TEDESCHI, ROBERTO DI ATTILIO, second lieutenant, Turin, July, 1918.

VIVANTI, UGO, captain, Ancona, Nov., 1918.

PALESTINE

1. GENERAL EVENTS

MAY 15. Jaffa: Return of Sefarim to synagogues in Tel Abib and Jaffa made occasion of festivity. Procession headed by military governor and Dr. Weizmann, and attended by other members of British Palestine Commission.—24. Jerusalem: Authorities open reading room in the Municipal Gardens.—26. Jerusalem: Zionist Commission confers with representatives of important sections of the Jerusalem community; committee, to represent entire Jewish community, and a central council, to represent the Commission, are proposed. At conference with thirty-five representatives, Rabbis agree to proposals of Dr. Weizmann for employment of Hebrew in the Yeshiboth and schools, and nominate select committee to discuss details of policy with Zionist Commission for purpose of reconciling the modern Zionist movement with traditional spirit.—JUNE 7. Zionists purchase Sarona, large German settlement between Jaffa and Petah Tikwa.—Zionist Commission creates department, under presidency of Leon
Simon, for administration of relief.—Safed, Tiberias, and Kefar Saba: Death rate of Jews appalling. At Kefar Saba, fifteen hundred Jewish exiles from Jaffa on verge of starvation. At Safed, over five hundred Jewish orphans require food and shelter. Three thousand of the four thousand Jewish inhabitants urgently need help. Samaria and Galilee: Communities are disorganized.—13. Jerusalem: British troops lay pipes to carry water from Arroub. Double track railroad built from Cairo.—14. Porphyrios, Greek archbishop of Mount Sinai, in letter to Colonel Storrs, British governor of Jerusalem, endorses claim of Jews to Palestine.—Jerusalem: General Allenby presented with a Scroll of the Law in a silver case.—Zionist Commission re-opens, as Hebrew schools, the Hilfsverein schools.—17. Jaffa: First Conference of Jews in liberated area of Palestine attended by Major W. Ormsby-Gore, Dr. Weizmann, and Dr. Thon.—Merchavia: Two Shomerim (Jewish guards) attacked by Arabs and Turkish highwaymen; one killed and other seriously wounded.—21. Regular motor-car service established between Jerusalem and Hebron for passengers and merchandise.—JULY 5. Two Jews, Lichansky and Belkind, accused of conveying military secrets to British, upon basis of confession obtained under torture, convicted by Turkish court-martial and executed.—24. Jerusalem: Corner-stone of the Hebrew University laid in presence of the military and civil dignitaries, including General Allenby.—AUGUST 2. British authorities announce intention of establishing civil courts in the occupied districts of Palestine. Court of Appeal will be at Jerusalem, and go on circuit; two courts of First Instance, at Jerusalem and Jaffa, and special courts in other districts.—9. Jerusalem: Town council offers employment at road repairing to all.—Jerusalem: Opening of five new kindergartens, with about three hundred pupils.—SEPTEMBER 3. Arrival of American Zionist Medical Unit. Headquarters established at Tel Abib, with branches in Jerusalem and Jaffa.—20. Jerusalem, Bethlehem, Jaffa, Gaza, and Hebron: Hospitals and dispensaries established by British authorities. Health bureaus instituted for registration of births, deaths, and infectious diseases.—23. Jewish battalions participate in capture of Es-Salt.—OCTOBER 11. Jaffa: Organization of a Peoples' Bank.—NOVEMBER 2-3. Anniversary of British declaration celebrated throughout Palestine; Thanksgiving services in all the synagogues of Jerusalem. Rothschild hospital formally opened under direction of the American Zionist Medical Unit.—18. Mikve Israel: General Allenby visits Alliance Agricultural School, and is guest at luncheon in company of governor of Jaffa and Jewish notabilities of town.—29. Jerusalem: Louis Canter, sanitarian, from Rochester, N. Y., with American Zionist Medical Unit, rids city of mosquitoes. Thirteen
hundred and fifty cisterns disinfected.—DECEMBER 20. British authorities assist repatriation of Jews deported by Turkish officials to Damascus.—JANUARY 3. Jerusalem: American Hadassah Medical Unit opens school for Jewish nurses with accommodations for thirty students.—Jerusalem: Porphyrios II, archbishop of Mount Sinai, issues appeal to all members of the Greek Orthodox Church to support the aspirations of the Zionists.—10. Jaffa: Three hundred and fifty refugees, formerly expelled by the Turks, return from Constantinople.—Provisional Committee of representatives of all Jewish communities creates a committee on land purchase.—18-22. Tel Abib: Conference of Jews adopts resolutions demanding of the Peace Conference that Palestine shall again become a Jewish commonwealth, that Great Britain be made trustee thereof with a view to aiding the Jewish people in developing a commonwealth, and that an Executive Council be nominated by Great Britain, in agreement with the Zionist Organization representing the entire Jewish people.—21-22. Provisional Committee proposes the following agenda for the Constituent Assembly: (1) The strengthening of Hebrew culture and the recognition of Hebrew as the official language in Palestine; (2) the status and the functions of the Court of Arbitration (Mishpat ha-Shalom); (3) the political organization of Palestinian Jewry.—FEBRUARY. Jerusalem: With approval of British Government, Zionist Commission issues call for Constituent Assembly of Palestine Jewry. All Jews of both sexes, twenty years of age and over, are entitled to vote for delegates. Candidates must be twenty-four years of age or over, and must also possess ability to read, write, and speak Hebrew.—Jerusalem: Reopening of American School of Research, closed since 1914.—Jerusalem: Mrs. Norman Bentwich organizes Jewish unemployed girls into a Jerusalem Girl's Land Army, to cultivate the waste land in and about the city.—MAY 22. Jerusalem: Conference of Rabbis in Palestine adopts resolution, expressing gratitude to Great Britain and the Allies for the memorable declaration by Mr. Balfour, reiterating the national hope of the Jewish people for the restoration of its homeland in Palestine, demanding official recognition for the Sabbath, the Jewish holy days, the Hebrew language; it also discusses regulations of the marriage laws and certificates and the organization of religious life in the colonies; it protests against secular education, and emphasizes the need for more and better religious education, with Hebrew gradually to be made the language of instruction.

2. NECROLOGY

Aaronsohn, Aaron, agronomist, discoverer of "wild wheat," head of Agricultural Experiment Station at Haifa, in aeroplane accident, en route from London to Paris, aged 42, May 15, 1919.
EISENSTADT, JOSHUA (Barzillai), Hebrew author, Palestine, at Geneva, Switzerland, June, 1918.
LUNČZ, ABBRAHAM MOSES, Hebrew scholar and editor, Jerusalem, aged 64, Apr. 14, 1918.
SHERWINTER, HIRSCH JONAH, Hebrew scholar and Talmudist, Jerusalem, aged 74, Nov., 1918.
WILKOMITSCH, S., educator, Rosh Pinah, Aug., 1918.

3. MILITARY HONORS

Military Cross: Captain T. B. Brown; Lieutenant J. Cameron; Lieutenant T. H. Fligelstone.—Military medal: J. Angel; M. Bloom; M. Elfman; C. Gordon; A. J. Robinson; R. Speichivile.

4. WAR NECROLOGY

WOLFFE, B., lieutenant, Dec. 20, 1918.

POLAND

1. GENERAL EVENTS OF INTEREST TO JEWS

JUNE 7. Warsaw: Municipality adopts resolution condemning proclamation, appearing there and in other Polish towns, accusing Jews of betraying Poland to the Germans, and inciting Poles to attack them.—14. Warsaw: Polish Regency Council categorically and finally denies a petition of influential Jews praying for abolition of the order prohibiting those who wear the long coats from entering the central park.—Polish anti-Semites utilize for their propaganda a speech delivered in the Prussian Diet by Prince Radziwill, who characterized the annexation of Cholm by Ukraine as an act committed at the instigation of “the Jewish students that rule Ukraine.”—21. German authorities order Jewish athletic and boy scout organizations to suspend activities; headquarters closed.—Warsaw: Deutsche Warschauer Zeitung, official organ, publishes declaration contradicting the impression gained by the Jewish deputation, which met the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, that the latter favored the Jewish national claims in Poland; it declares that Germany has no intention of forcing any solution of Jewish questions on Poland, but is willing to leave it to the Polish state to determine whether Jews should be recognized as a nationality and receive cultural autonomy; moreover the German Government is aware that the Jews themselves are not united on the question of recognition as a nationality.—JULY 19. Wloclawek: Chief of district orders
Jewish refugees, who settled there during the war, to leave immediately; six thousand Jews affected by the order. Expulsions later suspended by order of central government (August).—August 9. Archbishop of Warsaw receives deputation of Jews who present him with address, expressing hope that the new Polish state would prove tolerant to the Jewish communities.—30. Polish Ministry of Interior sends commission to Moscow to arrange for return of Polish refugees. Commission announces that only Polish citizens, who can prove ten years residence before the outbreak of the war, will be allowed to return. Jews and Orthodox Russians must wait until the return of the bona fide Polish citizens is complete. All refugees over fifteen years of age are compelled to take oath of allegiance to the new Polish state before being permitted to return.—Deputations of Jews make representations to Austrian governor-general regarding abolition of the anti-Jewish restrictions in Poland, in force under the Tsar. Only assurance received is that Austria favored the removal of anti-Semitic laws.—October 4. The Volkstimme of Chemnitz, Germany, publishes protest against the ill-treatment of Jews in the occupied Russian territory, declaring that "unheard-of cruelties" have been visited upon them, and criticizing authorities for permitting Russo-Polish Jews to enter Germany and for prohibiting Jewish refugees from these provinces to return.—18. Representations made to M. Stetzky, Assistant Minister of the Interior, that the requirements for re-admission of refugees, namely, a knowledge of Polish and proof of having been permanently settled in Poland before the war, were harsh, as under the old régime the study of Polish was obstructed by the Tsars' officials, and documents issued by them contained no proofs of permanent residence in a city.—25. Polish Ministry for Religious Affairs resolves to open a modern rabbinical seminary at Warsaw to prepare rabbis for Poland.—November 1. Committee of the Polish Ministry of Education prepares scheme of reforms in the administration of the Jewish communities, by which civil affairs of the communities will be administered by secretaries, whose appointments will have to be confirmed by the Ministry. They will carry on the work of their offices, which will acquire the status of Government institutions, and all payments will be made by them through the state banks. Ministry asks the Jewish communities to frame statements on the functions and activities of the rabbis and other communal heads and administrators whose rights would have to be considered in connection with the proposed reforms.—Kielce: Jewish residents, assembled in conference, adopt resolution emphasizing the solidarity of the Jews with the new Poland, requesting that Jews be permitted to assist in the building up of the state, announcing their
readiness to fulfil all duties of citizenship, and recording their claim that their national rights as a minority should be recognized. While meeting in progress, armed soldiers and mob enter theatre, and attack Jews, seven of whom are killed.—Warsaw: Minister for Foreign Affairs, in telegram to Jewish National Council at Vienna, states that the Polish Government is taking energetic measures to improve relations between Poles and Jews, but it has still to combat the atmosphere created by the German occupation.—December 6. Military authorities in part of Poland occupied by the Austrian troops suspend activities of all Zionist societies.—20. The Courier Polsky states that a number of Jewish deputations had informed the Regency Council that the Jews were prepared to contribute large sums to aid the organization of the Polish army.—Lublin: Governor-general follows order to close all Zionist societies by sweeping command to close all Hebrew schools and evening courses, the Jewish libraries, and all other cultural institutions bearing a Jewish national character.—Warsaw: Representatives of Yiddish press are invited to conference by Minister of Finance, who urges them to support Polish National Loan. Representatives express surprise that Government recognizes the Yiddish press only when its support is required, and state that a radical change in the official attitude will first be required in order to remove the anxiety of the Jewish masses.—27. Warsaw: Jewish leaders announce intention to demand the appointment of a Jewish Assistant Minister of Education to supervise religious and educational affairs, and to attend Cabinet meetings.—Warsaw: Noah Prilutski, member of the Municipal Council, speaking as a representative of the National Jewish Party, states that it recognizes the Polish state, but demands, within the limits of that state, a certain measure of autonomy for the Jewish people.—Lublin: Fourteen hundred Jewish soldiers form Council for defence of Jewish interests; resolve to maintain strict neutrality as between the Poles and Ukrainians.—Posen: Councillor Levandowsky attacks Jewish members of Municipal Council, asserting that they control the administration, have all Government contracts, and, when rich, go to Jerusalem or Berlin. Councillor Jaffe, Jewish representative, protests, and the mayor censures Levandowsky.—Posen: Formation of Jewish National Council to guard rights of Jews. Council appeals to Jews to refer to it all questions, and promises to defend their interests.—February 7. Elections of delegates of National Constituent Assembly resulted as follows: Warsaw: Of 287,000 votes polled, the national coalition receives 150,000, the Socialist party 42,000, and the Jews 74,000; national parties obtained ten seats, the Socialists three, the Jews four. Cracow: National Bloc receives 29,000 votes; the Socialists 20,000; the
Jews 10,000. Lodz: National parties secure five seats; the Socialists and Jews two each, and the Germans one. Lublin: National parties have 19,000 votes, the Socialists 9000, and the Jewish parties 8000.—Lublin: Pupils of secondary schools resolve to petition Government to exclude all Jews and Jewesses who had introduced a democratic, instead of an aristocratic, spirit into the schools. To strengthen their petition, pupils declare a one-day strike.—14. Warsaw: Reuter telegram reports: Results of elections to the Constituent Assembly are: National Bloc (Paderewski-Pilsudski coalition), 400 seats; Socialists, eighty; Jewish Party, fifteen.—Government rejects Jewish petition praying for change of dates of municipal elections, fixed in many towns for Saturdays; petitioner point out that action of the Government means the practical disfranchisement of large number of Jews.—M. Vitos, Polish minister and president of the People's party, during tour of the country, advises the population to clear the Jews from the country and deprive them of their possessions, describing them as strangers of an undesirable character, disturbing the unity of the country.—18. Warsaw: Ignace Paderewski, representative of Polish National Committee, declares to deputation comprising Rabbi Perlmutter, M. Rundstein, M. Poznanski, M. Grunbaum, M. Prilutski, Dr. Goldflamm, and M. Eiger, representing all Jewish parties in Poland, which waits upon him to discuss the Jewish question, that the Jewish question in Poland should be solved on the basis of absolute equality of rights.—27. Warsaw: Jewish question discussed in the Polish Diet. Nathan Lowenstein, of Lemberg, formerly member of the Austrian Reichsrat, in reply to speech of Noah Prilutski, leader of Jewish Nationalist Party, declares that it could not be expected that the Poles would permit a Jewish state within the Polish state.—28. Government rule, that voters, who did not declare themselves as being of Polish nationality, may vote only in the electoral district where they were born, results in disfranchisement of large number of Jews, who had registered as of Jewish nationality and who could not travel to vote in their native places.—Messrs. N. Prilutski, Hirshhorn, Greenbaum, Rosenblatt, Halperin, Thon, Weinzicher, Perlmutter, Hartglass, and Rosenfeld elected members of the Polish Constituent Assembly. Dr. Rosenfeld dies after his election.—Warsaw: Municipal elections yield Jews twenty-seven seats.—March 3. Warsaw: The nine Jewish members of Polish Parliament, desirous of combining into a minority caucus, are prevented from doing so by rule that fractions must consist of a minimum of twelve members.—7. Warsaw: Assimilationist Jewish Party, headed by M. Bergson, former president of the Jewish Communal Executive, petitions Government to establish a separate community for them, declaring they
cannot work together with the Nationalist Jewish group, and
demanding half of the communal funds.— Authorities suspend
Jewish labor organ Lebensfragen, and arrest the editor.—
13. Warsaw: Special correspondent of the London Morning Post
states that Premier Paderewski, in a statement concerning the
Jewish question, declares it impossible to have “Jewish Poles”
as demanded by the Jewish separatist party, which is less than
five per cent of the population of twenty-five million and a
minority even among the Polish Jews.—21. Warsaw: Parlia-
ment adopts resolution introduced by Stanislav Grabski, a leader
of the National Democratic party, providing for appointment of a
Commission to study the Jewish question; resolution is regarded
as Government’s response to assertion of Noah Prilutski, Jewish
deputy, that all Jews are systematically persecuted, no matter
what their walk in life.— Economic conditions of three-quarters
of Jews reported to be extremely poor. Entire families beg in
streets for few pfennigs for bread which costs two marks a pound,
Dr. Boris D. Bogen, of New York City, director of relief work,
reports two-thirds of the three hundred thousand Jews as regis-
tered with charity organizations.— April 11. Warsaw: Leaders of
Jewish factions in Diet set forth platforms of their groups. All
agree in expressing the loyalty of all Jews to Poland. Jewish
Nationalists (Zionists and People’s Party) demand minority na-
tional rights for Jews; the Orthodox Party, which claims to
represent overwhelming majority of Jews of Poland, expresses
confidence in promises of Polish Party leaders of equal rights for
Jews and the fear that extreme demands of Nationalists will result
in impairing relations between Poles and Jews.— Posen: Members
of the Jewish National Council, including the chief rabbi, Dr.
Freimann, and the Zionist leader, Dr. Kollenscher, wait upon
the Entente Commission to whom they explain their views on the
Jewish question, thank the commission for the favorable attitude
adopted by the Peace Conference towards the Zionist proposals
concerning Palestine, and submit three memoranda relating to the
political, economic, cultural, and social demands of Posen Jewry.—
18. Warsaw: Premier Paderewski declines to reconsider demands
from Jewish bodies for state subsidies to Yiddish schools, declar-
ing that Yiddish is not a language but a German dialect.—25. War-
saw: At sitting of Diet, Dr. Nathan Lowenstein makes statement
on behalf of Polish Jews, declaring that they unreservedly con-
sider themselves part and constituent of the Polish nation and
state, and that they ask for equal rights; ever ready to assume
the full duties of citizenship, they likewise claim a full and just
share in the fabric of the state, in all spheres of the political and
economic life of the nation, including all the legislative bodies
and the administration of the state, whose increase in power and
development are their highest aims.—May 2. Warsaw: Department established at Polish Ministry of Public Works, with M. Alter at head, to study activity of Jewish immigration organizations in Poland and abroad.—16. Warsaw: Number of members of Diet demand nullification of election of Noah Prilutski on ground that he is not a Pole by birth. Resolution adopted to submit case to the highest court.—Lodz: Educational authorities prohibit inclusion of Hebrew in the curriculum of the Jewish schools. Jewish leaders make representations to the authorities.—Mariampol: Hebrew gymnasium opened under direction of Max Mayer. All subjects taught in Hebrew; three hundred students enrolled.—30. Report that Government proposes introducing bill into Parliament for expulsion of all Russian Jews from Poland. About sixty thousand Jews likely to be affected. Jewish postoffice and telegraph officials in the district of Lemberg, numbering four hundred, have been dismissed.

2. ATTACKS UPON JEWS

November 28. Kielce: Fifteen killed and six hundred wounded.—Shmielnik: Three killed.—Lask: Six persons burned alive. Pogroms also at Sosnowice, Siedlce, Grochov (five killed), Sulmer, Gizyce, Lubomil, and one hundred other towns.—29. Warsaw: Pogrom spreads to the Kerzely Market, to the suburb, Mokotow, to the Rusitzky Bazaar, and the station of Grojoe. Two thousand persons participate in riots.—Warsaw: Jewish members of the municipality introduce motion demanding protection for the Jews against pogroms and the punishment of the guilty persons responsible for the recent riots, especially the officials who remained inactive and failed to defend the Jews.—According to telegram from the Jewish National Council to Joint Foreign Committee of the Board of Deputies and the Anglo-Jewish Association, anti-Jewish outrages in Poland are still in progress. Zionist Bureau at Copenhagen makes similar report.—December 6. Warsaw: Premier receives Rabbi Perlmutter and M. Nathanson, and requests them to furnish Government with facts relating to the pogroms, which Premier claims were not directed specially against the Jews; he promises to take measures to prevent repetition of riots.—13. Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs informs Polish Mission at Berne that, should the allied Powers desire to send a committee of inquiry to Poland, the Government would welcome it, and accord it all facilities.—Ivanovice: One hundred and fifty peasants pillage shops and houses of, and extort money from, Jews.—Lubomil: Seventy-five Jews wounded during the pogrom; many dangerously injured. All shops owned by Jews plundered.—December 20. Warsaw: Chief of militia, replying to interpellation by Jewish members of the Municipal
Council, asserts that the recent rioting did not bear an anti-Semitic character. MM. Prilutski and Trusker prove that Jews were singled out for the attacks.—Sokolov: Many Jews beaten, and Jewesses attacked. Many shops and houses plundered.—Warsaw: Jewish traders agree to do no business in the Kerzely market (where the anti-Jewish rioting commenced) until assurances are given that outbreaks will not recur.—January 3. Chmielnik: Jews march in procession as demonstration for equal rights. Militia fire on the procession, and kill three girls.—Lasi: Six Jews burned to death.—Siedlce: Several Jewish boys murdered.—Sosnowice: Wholesale plundering of goods belonging to Jews.—Zmigrod: All shops and houses of Jews plundered; four Jews wounded.—17. Wodzislaw: Twenty Jews killed during pogroms, and many wounded.—24. Warsaw: Polish Relief Committee sends 500,000 crowns to Lemberg for relief of Jewish pogrom sufferers. Jewish Communal Council returns the money with statement that the Poles could not in this manner expiate the crime of the pogrom.—February 4. Warsaw: Press asserts that pogroms were made by deserters and returning soldiers, and that regular army defended Jews and helped Jewish self-defence corps.—14. Wloclawek: Organized excesses last two days. Shops and houses plundered and large number of Jews seriously wounded.—Lodz and Kielce: Hundreds of Jewish students expelled from educational institutions for participating in demonstration in memory of the pogrom victims.—28. Bishops of Poland issue manifesto imploring public to abandon the pogrom tactics against the Jews.—March 2. Special cablegram to the Jewish Daily News, New York, states that Jewish deputation calls upon Paderewski and Pilsudski, and demands that the pogroms be suppressed. Paderewski replies that, although he personally is opposed to pogroms, it is not within his power to put an end to the strife existing between Jews and Poles; that the belief of the Jews that they can, through influence in foreign countries, improve their lot in Poland is foolish and naive; and that the Jews of Poland should stop making complaints to other Powers, thus giving Poland a bad name.—Warsaw: Government issues proclamation condemning the pogroms, pointing out that all citizens enjoy equal rights, there being no two categories of citizens in the country, and warning against further anti-Jewish rioting by either military or civil persons.—Warsaw: Jewish press protests against continued reign of terror to which Jews are subjected. Among indignities complained of are frequent searches in Jewish clubs and in offices of societies and organizations and the confiscation of effects of places of business during searches for alleged hidden and illegal goods.—Posen: Soldiers take three Jewish factory owners, passing through the city, and extort
seven thousand marks from them.—Posen: Committee appointed to investigate the Jewish pogrom at Lemberg reports only thirty-five deaths actually proved, and thirty cases still in doubt, instead of the five hundred victims originally alleged. Twenty-seven houses burned, and an equal number partly destroyed.—April 4. Kalish, Busk, and Wielun report fresh outbreak of anti-Jewish pogroms; great number of Jews wounded and shops and houses plundered and ruined.—Kalish: Following labor demonstration, agitators cast blame for aggressive tendencies in the labor movement on the Jews, and a riot follows; one Jew is killed and many are wounded, beaten, and robbed. Municipality rejects petition, signed by the rabbi and two Jewish councillors, praying for an appeal from the mayor against further rioting and for active measures to suppress disturbances. President of the municipality declares that the Poles wish to live in peace with the followers of Rabbis Perlmutter and Halpern (the Orthodox), but not with the Zionists and the partisans of Noah Prilutski (the Nationalists). Minister of Interior, M. Woiciechowsky, arrives, receives Jewish deputation, and promises thorough inquiry into pogroms; eleven ringleaders arrested.—Warsaw: Premier Paderewski issues proclamation condemning pogroms and appealing to population to maintain order and to disregard accusations against Jews spread by evil people.—9. Polish press representatives on way to Pinsk are stopped at Brest-Litovsk by Polish commander, who explains that execution of Jews was result of a misunderstanding by Major Luczinski, who mistook the meeting at the Jewish People's Hall for a communist assembly, and that the shooting of innocent people was due to war conditions.—Warsaw: Noah Prilutski waits upon M. Pilsudski, president of Diet, and demands cancellation of contribution levied on the Jews of Pinsk; Pilsudski promises to consider matter.—14. Warsaw: Government sends Commission to investigate pogroms in Galicia; Commission does not include Jewish representatives or unofficial civilians.—16. Lutsk: Many Jews lose lives in riot; business places and houses plundered; Polish troops fail to suppress outbreak.—Novo-Miasto: Rioters attack Jews here and in neighboring places.—22. Warsaw: Jewish members of the Diet address open letter to Premier Paderewski detailing the anti-Jewish outrages and setting forth that the soldiery of General Haller's army had been particularly conspicuous in the many attacks on Jews. The letter criticizes the Government's passive attitude, and charges Government organs with provoking anti-Jewish agitations.—30. Homel: Regiment on way to the Ukraine front revolts and returns to Homel, where, aided by mob, it attacks Jews.—Priest Okon declares in the Diet that the pogroms were arranged by the Jews themselves in order to discredit Poland abroad.
3. JEWISH COMMUNAL LIFE

June 28. Central Committee of Zionists suggests a plebiscite among the Jewish masses as to whether they are prepared to emigrate to Palestine after the war.—August 16. Warsaw: Union of Polish Rabbis establishes an office, and asks that Government define the privileges of the Jewish clergy in connection with military conscription; that they be entrusted with the control of the hedarim; that Jewish children in state schools be excused from attendance on Sabbaths. Government assents to last request, excusing Jewish pupils also on all holidays, including Purim and first day of Hanukkah.—November 1. Jewish National Council established, claiming to represent the interests of Jews of Poland. Council demands national minority rights for the Jews, who constitute fifteen per cent of the entire population.—2. Warsaw: Mass-meeting to commemorate British declaration.—January 3. Warsaw: Members of the Executive Council of the Kehillah resign in protest against conversion of his children by one of the members.—17. Warsaw: Jewish Congress attended by five hundred delegates. Zionist leader, M. Greenbaum, elected president. Congress discusses situation created by the pogroms, the question of national and civil rights for Jews in Poland, and the Zionist aims.—26. Warsaw: Nahum Sokolow elected delegate to Peace Conference by Jewish-Polish Congress.—February 14. Provisional Jewish Council, consisting of four hundred and ninety-eight elected delegates, requests Nahum Sokolow, Zionist leader, to urge the establishment of a Jewish Palestine under British trusteeship, and to make recommendations for the solution of the Polish Jewish question.—Warsaw: Conference of Polish Jews takes steps to call Congress. Conference expresses itself in favor of an independent Poland, but definitely condemns the pogroms and the anti-Semitic movement, and emphasizes the necessity of solving the Jewish problem by granting to the Jews rights as a minority.—17. Poland: Jewish National Council of Poland sends expressions of gratitude to Arthur James Balfour, British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and to President Wilson for their work in the cause of democracy.—21. Lodz: Group of manufacturers form a joint-stock company with a capital of ten million marks for the establishment of textile mills in Palestine.

4. DISASTERS

5. APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS

Eiger, ———, elected to State Council, June, 1918.
Friedman, Adolph, appointed chief of the Warsaw bureau of foreign passports for Jews, June, 1918.
Greenbaum, ———, elected member of Constituent Assembly, Feb., 1919.
Halperin, ———, elected member of Constituent Assembly, Feb., 1919.
Hirshhorn, ———, elected member Polish Constituent Assembly.
Hartglass, ———, elected member of Constituent Assembly, Feb., 1919.
Nathanson, ———, elected to State Council, June, 1918.
Perlmutter, ———, elected to State Council, June, 1918; elected member of Constituent Assembly, Feb., 1919.
Pfeiffer, ———, elected to State Council, June, 1918.
Prilutski, Noah, elected to State Council, May, 1918; elected member of Constituent Assembly, Feb., 1919.
Rosenblat, ———, elected member of Constituent Assembly, Feb., 1919.
________, Lodz, elected to State Council, May, 1918.
Rosenfeld, ———, elected member of Constituent Assembly, Feb., 1919.
Thon, ———, elected member of Constituent Assembly, Feb., 1919.
Wagmeister, ———, elected to State Council, June, 1918.
Weinzieher, ———, elected member of Constituent Assembly, Feb., 1919.
Weissblatt, ———, Lodz, elected to State Council, May, 1918.

6. NECROLOGY

Rosenfeld, Max, Poale-Zionist leader, member-elect of Polish Constituent Assembly, at Vienna, Feb. 13, 1919.

ROUMANIA

of the Jews of Lithuania, Poland, and Russia.—July 12. Bucharest: Jewish Committee formed to organize communal councils throughout the country.—August 9. Bucharest: Parliament, by vote of sixty-two to two, passes bill for the naturalization of Jews in accordance with the terms of the treaty of Bucharest with Germany. M. Cuza, anti-Semitic deputy, opposes bill. Premier Marghiloman states there is no danger for Roumania in granting rights to Jews, that the Central Powers did not compel the Roumanian Government to naturalize the Jews, and that the conditions of the Entente Powers are even more drastic.—16. Drs. Paul Nathan and Arthur Hantke interview heads of Jewish communities in several towns, leaders of political parties, and members of the Government, with a view to formulating a policy for the regulation of the position of the Jews.—30. Premier Marghiloman states to deputation of Union of Native-Born Jews that he hopes to present a measure by which nine-tenths of the Roumanian Jews could become naturalized, but he would grant no facilities to Galician and Russian Jews to become citizens; that the Roumanian Constituent Assembly, and ultimately the Peace Conference, will have to find a fundamental solution of the Jewish question; that he is taking steps to suppress persecution of Jews in Bessarabia; that an investigation of the alleged outrages has been ordered.—September 13. Drs. Paul Nathan and Arthur Hantke announce that, though they could not persuade the Government to agree to full emancipation, they, nevertheless, had obtained assurances that the naturalization law would be applied in a liberal spirit and that the vast majority of Jews would benefit by it.—Liberal party organs reproach the Conservative leaders for giving rights to the Jews. Conservative newspapers retort that Liberals have promised even broader concessions. Lumina, democratic organ, advocates complete emancipation of Jews in the interests of the state, expresses dissatisfaction with the naturalization law, and doubts the Premier's statement that the majority of Jews would benefit by it.—27. M. Arion, Minister for Foreign Affairs, announces that an endeavor to find a fundamental solution of the Jewish question will be made by the Constituent Assembly soon after its convocation. Union of Native-Born Jews presents memorials to cabinet and to parliament, pointing out defects of the present regulations and modifications required, and declaring that Jews would consider their question solved only when all obtain equal rights.—Government sets up commissions in every district to examine claims of Jews for naturalization. The crown solicitor has the right to oppose each claim, and both sides may appeal to a superior court.—October 4. Resolution introduced in parliament demanding control by the Government of the Jewish communal organizations.
and schools. Minister for Foreign Affairs declares that the Government will not support the measure, because control of the institutions would necessarily entail an obligation on the part of the Government to provide for their maintenance.—

11. Botoshani: Returned Jewish prisoners of war are ill-treated by the authorities. All are kept in concentration camp, and, unlike Christian prisoners, are not permitted to return to civil life.—November. Bucharest: Committee of Professors and Savants, including a former Minister of Education, collect two hundred thousand lei to resume publication of the anti-Semitic organ, Semanatorul; Jew-baiting leaflets, known as Duminica Poprului, to urge the population to boycott and kill the Jews, are extensively circulated.—M. Arion, Minister of Foreign Affairs, declares in Senate that the naturalization law would only benefit fifty per cent of the Jews, and that the process of naturalization would probably take two to three years.—December 16. Movement to expel Jews from Roumania, in protest against grant of equal rights to them. Prominent professors of Bucharest University active in anti-Jewish agitation.—27. Braila: State Lyceum suspends admission of Jewish students; other state educational institutions also create difficulties. Union of Native-Born Jews make unsuccessful representation to Minister of Education concerning the restrictions.—February. Government appoints Naturalization Commission to decide upon applications for naturalization by Jews.—Government denies report that on Dec. 11-12 a violent pogrom occurred at Bucharest.—New Roumanian Naturalization Law provides that only Jews who took part in the campaigns of 1913 and 1916-1918, and their wives and children, as well as the widows and orphans of Jewish soldiers who fell in battle, will receive immediate naturalization. All others must prove that they have never been under the protection of a foreign state before becoming naturalized.—March 28. Braila: Sixty Jewish houses plundered during pogrom. Synagogue and cemetery desecrated.—Buzeu: Anti-Jewish riot.—Bucharest: Rioters plunder Jewish houses and shops in two streets, but are dispersed by Jewish Self-Defence Company.—Bucharest: Procession of fifteen thousand Jews, in favor of establishment of Jewish commonwealth in Palestine, is dispersed by police and troops while on way to residence of the British Minister to thank British Government through him for its declaration.—Bucharest: British consul takes Jewish refugees from Czernowitz, en route to Palestine, under his protection, until they are able to proceed to their place of destination.—Bucharest: Minister of Interior agrees to request of Union of Native-Born Jews for compensation to the sufferers from the pogroms.—April 4. Take Jonescu, in interview, declares that Roumania can
never consent to minority national rights for Jews. Number of Jews in enlarged Roumania would probably be 850,000, or one-fourth of urban population, but as they form in no province a sufficiently compact mass, national minority rights are out of the question. M. Jonescu declares that reports of persecution of Jews are greatly exaggerated, all anti-Jewish restrictions having in reality never been strictly enforced.—High court rules that the recent royal decree granting equal rights to Jews is illegal without approval of Parliament; courts refuse to grant naturalization to the many Jews.—**May 16.** New regulations governing elections to the Constituent Assembly in Transylvania provide that non-Roumanians can only obtain right to vote on proving that they were citizens of the state and that they have been living in Transylvania uninterruptedly.—Five thousand Jewish volunteers register to form a Jewish national guard for Palestine for purpose of relieving some of the troops of the army of occupation or to compose future garrison.—**31.** Bucharest: Decree issued modifying previous laws relating to naturalization of Roumanian Jews. New decree requires declaration by applicant that he was born in Roumania and evidence that he has not enjoyed the protection of a foreign power.

**RUSSIA**

**I**

**CENTRAL RUSSIA**

1. **GENERAL EVENTS OF INTEREST TO JEWS**

**May 24.** Petrograd: *Petrograder Togblatt*, Zionist daily Yiddish organ, suspended by the Bolshevik authorities, resumes publication as *Unser Togblatt*.—**June 7.** National Jewish Council of Russia protests against the atrocities committed by the German troops in the occupied Russian districts, particularly in Moghilev. Jewish communities of Russia issue statement addressed to Jewish organizations of other countries declaring that numerous pogroms have been organized by the German authorities who have incited the peasants against the Jews.—At conference of Constitutional Democratic Party, Jewish members oppose acceptance of German military aid to restore order in Russia.—**14.** Over one thousand Jewish refugees believed to have been drowned in Caspian Sea when *Oryol*, Russian ship, was sunk.—**21.** Novgorod-Syeversk: Pogrom results in death of seventy-two Jews. Most of houses and shops of Jews plundered.—**July 5.** Minsk: German authorities arrest Bundists and Poalei-Zionist leaders for engaging in labor propaganda; sentences of imprisonment for periods
extending to fifteen years passed by military courts.—12. Petrograd: M. Dubkovsky, assistant commissary for Jewish Affairs, arrested on charge of opposing Bolshevik reprisals against the Jewish bourgeoisie.—19. Zembrovo (near Briansk railway): Two pogroms incited by Bolshevik troops. Houses and shops plundered. Twelve Jews murdered, and many wounded.—26. Vitebsk: Twenty Jews killed during pogrom and over one hundred wounded; material damages estimated at a million rubles.—August 2. Petrograd: M. Rappaport, Bolshevik commissary for Jewish Affairs, assumes control of Jewish charitable institutions, announcing that Government did so because it was anxious to protect the interests of the Jewish poor from the domination of the bourgeoisie.—Petrograd: Socialist democratic party and the Mensheviks (Minimalists) combine with the Jewish Socialist parties in order to oppose anti-Semitism.—Glusk: Prominent Jews arrested and tortured; shops and houses plundered. Prisoners released on payment by the community of twenty thousand rubles.—Staraya-Doroga (near Minsk): Terrible cruelties perpetrated; two aged Jews flogged; community pays ransom of three thousand rubles to save Jews from death by torture. Pogrom organized later; shops and houses plundered for four days. Commander stays burning of town on payment of five thousand rubles.—9. Moscow: Soviet Government, in decree against anti-Semitism, declares that there is no place in the Russian scheme for the oppression of nationalities.—16. Petrograd: Commissary for Jewish Affairs orders banks not to honor cheques of Jewish organizations unless countersigned by him.—Petrograd: M. Diamonstein, Bolshevik commissary for Jewish Affairs, in conferences with the Jewish publishers and artists, offers them state assistance for the Jewish theatres and Yiddish publications, especially as far as text-books are concerned; negotiations are broken off upon refusal of publishers and artists to be party to any scheme aimed at the popularization of Bolshevism.—23. Anti-Bolshevik parties, including the Minimalist Socialists, accuse Bolsheviks of fostering and participating in anti-Jewish riots.—Kursk: Commissary for Jewish Affairs averts panic by disproving report invented by local Bolsheviks that a Jewish Self-Defence Corps had killed a number of Red Guards.—Moscow: Released Jewish war prisoners arrive from Germany and Austria. Authorities of Central Powers forbid them to enter occupied provinces.—September 13. Moscow: Ha-'Am, Zionist organ, suspended by the Bolshevik Government for declining to print Government decrees.—Moscow: President of the Jewish Communal Council receives letter from former “Real Russians,” threatening to blow up all Moscow synagogues in revenge for the activities of Trotsky and other Bolshevik leaders of Jewish
origin.—Jewish National Council issues manifesto, publicly accusing the Bolshevik Government of having failed to take steps to prevent outbreaks against Jews, and declaring that Bolshevik authorities criminally suppress Jewish efforts to organize self-defence battalions, and that it holds the Government responsible for the pogroms.—*Jüdische Rundschau*, Berlin, reports that Bolsheviks have suppressed the Petrograd Zionist daily, *Unser Togblatt*. Harrowing details are published of massacres of Jews by Bolshevik troops.—20. Bolshevik authorities confirm decree placing Jewish libraries, including that of the late Baron Günzburg, under their control.—Petrograd: Bolshevik authorities permit re-opening of Jewish Museum, closed by them on pretext that thefts occurred there.—27. Suraj: Inquiry regarding pogrom discloses fact that it was organized by Bolsheviks who came to town to suppress alleged counter-revolutionary activity.—October 4. Gomel: Jewish community organizes self-defence corps, and holds meeting to protest against the pogroms in Russia, Ukraine, Bessarabia, and Galicia.—Yaroslav: Agitators belonging to "Black Hundreds" incite mob against Jews, whom they accuse of supporting Bolsheviks. M. Nachamson, district commissary, and M. Sackheim, president of the executive committee, murdered.—18. Moscow: Rabbi Maze and a number of prominent Jews arrested by Bolshevik Government.—November 8. Don Cossacks Territory: General Krasnoff, military dictator, issues decree prohibiting Jews from residing in any part of the provinces under his rule with exception of cities of Rostov and Taganrog.—29. Bolshevik Government, despite numerous appeals, decides permanently to suppress *Raszviet*, Russian Zionist weekly, as an organ of the bourgeoisie.—January 3. Rostov (on the Don): Municipality adopts resolution protesting against re-introduction by General Krasnoff of some of the anti-Semitic restrictions of the old régime. The resolution declares that the abolition of the restrictions against nationalities and religious sects was the most precious gain of the revolution, and that the restoration of the Tsarist régime of persecution is calculated to harm the interests of the non-Jewish population. Meanwhile General Krasnoff issues violent anti-Jewish proclamations directed against the supporters of "a Jewish and Bolshevik régime."—March 7. Moscow: Jews boycott the Bolshevik courts, and refer their disputes to a communal court of arbitration, established to settle cases arising among themselves.—Moscow: Jewish Council opens a national university, but the Bolsheviks prohibit lectures in Hebrew. Office premises of the Council being requisitioned by the Government, office is removed to synagogue.—Moscow: All publishing companies are controlled by the state, with exception of the Jewish firm "Literature," attached to the Zionist Organi-
Jews are victims of anti-Semitic Bolshevist campaign. Food withheld and about 16,000 are starving. Synagogues transformed into barracks.—Kursk: Language of instruction for Jews changed from Hebrew to Yiddish, and attempt of Jews to boycott the schools is followed by threat from the Bolsheviks to punish the whole Jewish community as counter-revolutionists.—11. Petrograd: M. Idelson, Zionist leader, asserts that only two and one-half per cent of the Jews of Petrograd have declared themselves in sympathy with Bolshevism.—May 1. Omsk: Jewish community of the city places at the disposal of Admiral Kolchak one million rubles for the army.—16. Bolshevik Commissary for Jewish Affairs announces intentions to nationalize all Jewish secondary schools. Endeavor to be made to have the Mishnah translated into Russian. Jewish theatre also to be nationalized.

2. JEWISH COMMUNAL LIFE

May 5-8. Moscow: Zionist conference, attended by sixty delegates, adopts resolution reaffirming its neutrality and its views of the British declaration as a first step toward the international recognition of a Jewish Palestine.—June 7. Petrograd: Organization of Demobilized Jewish Soldiers, in co-operation with the Jewish Society for the Promotion of Agriculture and Aiding Artisans, acquires land for gardens to be cultivated by soldiers.—Petrograd: Eretz Yisroel, a Hebrew journal devoted to Palestine interests, appears.—30. Moscow: Conference of the Jewish Communities of Russia, attended by one hundred and thirty-three delegates from thirty-nine communities, decides to create a Jewish Communal Federation, and to introduce a uniform system of communal administration and taxation.—July 19. Moscow: Abraham Joseph Stybel, formerly of Warsaw, devotes five million rubles to the development of Hebrew literature and the publication of Hebrew periodicals. (See also United States, Other Events, April.)—20. Petrograd: Jewish community appoints this day for general mourning on account of pogroms throughout Russia.—26. Petrograd: Zionists establish an immigration society to encourage emigration from Russia to Palestine; one million rubles' fund opened.—Petrograd: Zionist leaders resolve to raise 40,000,000 rubles for economic and financial reconstruction in Palestine.—August 2. Petrograd: Jewish Communal Federation, with a provisional executive committee in Moscow, established to supplement the Jewish National Council until the convocation of a Jewish congress.—23. Moscow: Zionist conference appoints Isaac Goldberg, M. Rosoff, and M. Aleinikoff as representatives on the Palestine Commission.—September 6. Moscow: Union of Jewish Communal Councils established for purpose of co-ordinating activities of the existing councils, form-
ing new ones, introducing uniformity of administration, taxing the communities, and organizing social, economic, and cultural activities.—Moscow: Zionist conference adopts resolutions: (1) recommending that execution of all political plans be exclusive province of Provisional Jewish National Council; that local communities as such eschew political activity, and confine themselves to cultural, religious, and social-economic tasks; that it is incumbent on Zionists to participate actively in the reconstruction of Jewish fugitives; (2) expressing the view that, while adhering to its attitude of strict neutrality, the Zionist organizations should make every effort to secure consideration for the Zionist problem as one of international politics; (3) recommending that the National Fund in Russia should be improved, that the acquisition and sale of land in Palestine take place only through the agency of the colonization section of the Zionist organization, that land speculation there be energetically combated, and that the Central Committee exercise supervision over all private undertakings and companies connected with Palestine and oppose those which it should deem injurious.—20. Minsk: Jewish Boy Scouts organized; three gymnasium opened with Hebrew as the language of instruction, and Zionist paper published.—OCTOBER 11. Moscow: Conference, composed of one hundred and forty-nine delegates from forty communities, adopts resolutions declaring that: (1) the community is the local unit for the self-administration of the Jewish people; (2) the local administration is to be carried on by the communal council, elected by the local Jewish population; (3) the communal council is to represent the Jewish community with the civil authorities and the Jewish administrative authorities.—18. Russian Zionist Organization receives sum between half a million and a million rubles from anonymous donor, for purpose of erecting a sanatorium in Palestine.—20. Archangel: Meeting of the Zionist Organization adopts resolution of gratitude to Great Britain for Palestine declaration.—NOVEMBER 2. Central Committee of the Russian Zionists, on anniversary of British declaration, adopts resolution expressing gratitude to the great British nation.—8. Union of Russo-Jewish Communities, in discussing repatriation of Jewish refugees and their rehabilitation, considers raising national loan, and decides to refer to Peace Conference matter of compensation for damage caused by the enemy to towns and townlets inhabited wholly or mainly by Jews.—DECEMBER 6. Minsk: League of ten thousand Jews, organized to prepare pioneers for Palestine, purchases ICA (Jewish Colonization Association) farm, and devotes fifty thousand rubles to the training of Jewish farmers.—FEBRUARY 14. Moscow: A Jewish Philosophic Society founded to make arrangements for a faculty of philosophy at the Jerusalem University.
3. NECROLOGY

Jacobson, Vladimir, member of First Duma, Moscow, aged 57, Aug., 1918.
Srutsky, Abraham J. M., writer and Zionist leader, in pogrom, Novgorod-Syeversk, June, 1918.
Soloveitchik, Hayyim, rabbi and leading Talmudist, Brest-Litovsk, Aug., 1918.
Wilenkin, Gregory, lawyer, Moscow, assassinated, Sept., 1918.

II

UKRAINE
1. GENERAL EVENTS

June 3. Odessa: Deutsche Zeitung, organ of pro-German faction, announces discovery of powerful Jewish organization engaged in recruiting veterans of imperial army and sending them to Palestinian front via Vladivostok.—7. New Government annuls decision of the Rada to establish Jewish teachers' seminary.—14. Peasants, incited by anti-Jewish agitators, accuse Jews of helping Germans to obtain grain from them.—Ladizin, Gubnik, and Stepashky (Podolia): Peasants hold meetings, and resolve to expel all Jews from houses situated outside the market area. Agitation to restrict residence of Jews in towns and townlets to the market districts reported to be spreading in other Ukrainian provinces.—M. Silberfarb, Minister for Jewish Affairs, resigns on account of new conditions resulting from German occupation.—28. M. Latzky (Bertholdi), Minister of Jewish Affairs in the last cabinet, announces that all Jewish parties must unite to present a solid front against any interference with rights of Jews.—The United Jewish Council sends deputation to Romanian Government to plead for rights for Jews in the name of autonomous Ukraine Jewry.—Radomysl: Battalion of Dictator Skoropadsky's forces levies upon Jewish community a "contribution" of eighty thousand rubles on threat to kill, rob and flog people, and burn houses.—Bank notes bearing Yiddish text, circulated before German invasion, recalled.—Following alliance of German and Ukrainian armies, Jews are excluded from Ukrainian regiments.—July 5. Lukianovka and Skomorshka: Peasants, at communal meetings, decide to expel all Jews settled in villages and to exclude all newcomers.—12. Romodan (Poltava): Forces of Hetman of Ukraine, General Skoropadsky, systematically rob the Jews, and extort money on threats of death.—Jewish National Council issues proclamation declaring that Jewish rights and claims for autonomous privileges are threatened by the new pro-German Government, and protesting against the arrest of its
members, Borenstein, Zolotareff, and Heifetz.—26. Kherson: Eleven Jews, accused of concealing grain, sentenced to death by German court-martial. Rabbi Ginsburg, who attended them before execution, dies of grief.—August 9. Kiev: M. Gutnik, Jewish Minister of Commerce, invites number of influential Jews to found a new Jewish progressive people's party.—Podol district of Kiev: Fire destroys hundreds of homes; losses estimated at two million rubles. Local Jewish communal council votes thirty thousand rubles for relief of victims.—October 11. Jewish deputation makes representations to Minister of the Interior against action of provincial governors in suppressing the Jewish communal councils, and charges provincial officials with diverting Korobka (Jewish meat-tax) to non-Jewish uses. Minister admits abolition of autonomy did not affect religious, charitable, and cultural bodies; promises to secure immunity for the councils, and to consider favorably a conference of communal councils with view to establishing a union; but declares he will not tolerate interference of the councils in political affairs. Minister also promises active steps against riots and massacres, to which the Government is strongly opposed, although, in his opinion, pogroms are natural phenomena in a period of transition.—Kiev: Jewish national council issues a manifesto protesting against the suppression of Jewish autonomy, and affirming the strong resolution of the Jews to strive for national rights, despite all obstacles.—Verchne-Dnieprovsk (near Ekaterinoslav): Jews protest against order of Colonel Wlodasz, the Austrian commander, prohibiting all Jews from communicating with Austro-Hungarian and German soldiers, on pain of flogging for the first offence and death for the second.—18. Kherson: Commander of the Austrian troops issues order, addressed to the chief rabbi, accusing Jews of misleading his troops and of urging them to commit political and economic offences. The order declares that, although individual Jews are guilty, the responsibility rests on the whole Jewish community, because "solidarity and co-operation among Jews are established facts."—Kamenetz-Podolsk: Government sanctions opening of a faculty for Jewish history and literature at the new State University.—25. Government reintroduces for Jewish recruits the objectionable form of oath used under the Tsars' rule.—November 8. Ukrainian national council recognizes Jews of Galicia as an independent nationality, and declares intention to admit representatives of the Jews into the Government.—15. Hetman Skoropadsky plans organizing new army to consist of the upper classes and all conservative elements. Those opposed to the owners and the rich, "as well as all Jews," not to be accepted, but are to pay a treble income tax in lieu of military service.—22. Kiev: Jewish community receives pro-
tests from many Jewish centers in Ukraine against the policy of suppression adopted by the Government against the Jewish schools and the Hebrew and Yiddish languages.—DECEMBER 27. Dr. Pasmanick, prominent Zionist, declines post of Minister of Education.—Simferopol: Chief inspector of police issues order prohibiting employment of Jews, including those converted, in the police department.—JANUARY. In a decree published in the three languages, the Government recognizes Hebrew as an official language on a par with Russian and Polish.—FEBRUARY 7. Deputation of Crimean Jews calls upon the British admiral in command of the Black Sea naval forces to thank the British Government through him for its declaration, and to call the attention of the Allies to the pogroms in Galicia and Poland.

2. ATTACKS UPON JEWS

saw correspondent of London *Times* reports pogrom at Berditchev, resulting from attempt by peasant supporters of the new dictator, Petlura, to disarm the Jewish militia; pogrom is said to have resulted in many casualties.—**February 11.** Zhitomir: Ukrainian soldiers instigate pogroms in which 200 Jews are killed and 800 wounded; much property is destroyed.—15. Podolia: Terrible pogroms in many places lasting seven days. Many Jews killed and hanged.—16. Ekaterinoslav and Podolia: Pogroms reported accompanied by pillage of Jewish homes and business places.—21. Government appoints Commission to inquire into the pogroms at Berditchev and Zhitomir; Commission headed by Minister, M. Vinitchenko, assisted by engineer Tiomkin, rabbi of Elisabethgrad, and by Dr. Schwartzman. Berditchev losses said to amount to twenty million rubles. Minister for Jewish Affairs, M. Revoutsky, desires grant of three million rubles to pogrom sufferers.—**March 7.** Proskurov: *Yiddishe Morgenpost* of Vienna reports four hundred Jewish families massacred in pogrom.—Ekaterinoslav: Soldiers organize a pogrom. Many Jews killed and wounded; women publicly outraged, and property plundered.—Fastov (near Kiev): Anti-Jewish excesses occur.—Republican Democratic Government leaders issue proclamation appealing to the Cossacks to abandon the pogrom tactics pursued by them at Berditchev and Zhitomir, declaring that those who had incited them were *agents provocateurs* of the reactionaries and Bolsheviks, and requesting such agents be delivered up to the authorities. It urges the Jews not to tolerate the individual Bolsheviks among them, declaring that, although the Government recognizes that, as a whole, Jews are loyal, unfortunately the reactionaries make use of the connection of individual Jews with Bolshevism to attack all the Jews and the Government itself because of its friendly attitude toward them.—7-10. Glukhov (near Tchernigov): Massacres by local Bolsheviks, who accuse Jews of being pro-Ukrainian. Rabbi Berel, seventy years old, shot; eight Jews thrown from train in motion. One hundred and forty Jews buried in one grave.—Jesman: Sixteen Jews killed in neighboring village. Central Government adopts formal resolution condemning the massacres.—12. British Under-Secretary of State, in letter to English Zionist Federation, transmits following message, received, through British Commercial Attaché at Odessa, from M. Grusenberg: "The extermination of the Jewish population follows the anarchy which reigns in Ukrainia. An uninterrupted butchery, assault on women and a number of children are common. Jewish population of Zhitomir, Berditchev, Ovrutsch, Ostrog, Elisavetgrad, Balta, Proskurov, and dozens of neighboring towns and places are being destroyed. Some of the Jewish agricultural colonies are quite exterminated and population killed. Quick and speedy measures asked to save
our brothers.”—14. Meeting of Jewish Provisional Council reports pogroms in forty towns. Jewish Council adopts resolution protesting against the pogroms declared by them to be dangerous not only to the Jews but also to the state as a whole. At Lekutchev, pogrom lasted seven days, many Jews being killed; at Smela, ten Jews killed; at Ovrutch, ten Jews killed; at Bobrinskya, Jews dragged from trains and beaten, some being killed; at Pavlograd, terrible pogrom occurred; at Tchernigov, pogrom lasted three days. Pogroms also occur at Kharkov, Lutsk, Filstin, Sarni, and Ovelsk. Rabbi, known as the Stephener Tsaddik, among victims at Zhitomir pogrom. At Iskorost, Jewish community compelled to pay five thousand rubles weekly to military gang for protection against pogroms.—21. Serge Zarchi, Councillor of the Delegation of the Ukrainian Republic at Paris, in letter to Lucien Wolf, concerning Jewish pogroms, states: “We have received from our Government the following official communiqué concerning the places Zhitomir, Berditchev, and Proskurov: A portion of the Jewish population among the rest suffered during the repression of the revolt of the local anarchist Bolshevik groups, in which, unhappily, many Jews took part. A special commission, of which M. Revoutsky, Minister for Jewish Affairs, formed part, established on the spot the fact that no violence was specially directed against the Jews. As proof of the just treatment of the Jews, the Ukrainian Government had allocated to the Jewish Committee at Berditchev three million rubles to be allocated among the accidental victims. Tarnopol recruits, having met with difficulties from Jewish merchants in the change of money, pillaged some shops. During the repression of the disturbance eighteen recruits were wounded, three have been executed by decision of a court-martial. Not a single Jewish victim. We have asked our Government with reference to the Ovrutch, Ostrog, and Elizabethgrad pogroms.”—24. Proskurov: Zionist Organization of America receives from Copenhagen report that five thousand Jews were killed or wounded here during Bolshevik invasion.—28. Zionist Organization of London receives report alleging that more than twenty thousand Jews were killed or wounded in recent pogroms. At Tschernobyl, prominent men were drowned, and women publicly outraged. Between Kiev and Bachmatsch not a single Jewish town was spared from riots.—In a second letter to Lucien Wolf, Serge Zarchi, Councillor of the Ukrainian Delegation at Paris, states that telegram has been sent to the Directorium asking them to take the necessary steps to investigate the disorders, to punish the authors, and to protect the Jewish population.—APRIL 4. Government offers to increase original indemnity for pogrom victims to seven million rubles. To deputation of the Jewish community of Tarnopol (Galicia), Government promises to compensate sufferers from the Polish
pogroms in towns now occupied by the troops of Ukraine. Three ringleaders of pogroms at Tarnopol are shot, and agitators, Sikursky and Lapazevsky, are arrested.—18. Husiatyn and Fastov: Twenty-five hundred Jews are killed or wounded; at Papniaska, two hundred and fifty Jews are killed; excesses ascribed to detachments of army of General Petlura, Ukrainian leader.—Commission of representatives of all Jewish and Christian parties is entrusted by the Government with an inquiry into the pogroms. Meanwhile the Government, the labor and Socialist leaders, and the Jewish Council again appeal to all citizens to counteract the anti-Jewish movement.—MAY 9. Zlotchev: Ukrainian troops, under orders to proceed to Polish front, revolt, and attack Jewish shops. Over seventy business places plundered. Government sends message of sympathy to Jewish community, and sets up commission to report on the occurrence and to compensate the sufferers.—At meeting of the National Assembly, Dr. Nazaruk, Minister of Propaganda in Eastern Ukraine, condemns official tendency to excuse the pogroms on the plea of the necessity to combat Bolshevism, and states that the Proskurov Jews were massacred indiscriminately, and that when he visited the town, he found all Jewish shops closed because their owners had been murdered; he warns his colleagues in the Government to do everything in their power to demonstrate to the populace the incalculable harm for the state which result from pogroms, and suggests that the inclusion of contingents of minority nationalities in the army prove a powerful factor in the prevention of attacks.—16. Proskurov: Correspondent of Odesskia Novosti writes detailed report of massacre of Jews, confirming previous estimate that five thousand Jews had been slain. Pogrom lasted six days; Jews, who attempted to bury those killed on first day, were all shot. Hospitals were closed, and wounded Jews were unable to obtain medical help.—22. Pórcyk (Volhynia): Eighteen Jews, mostly women and children, killed in pogrom here, according to report received by the Zionist Organization of America from Copenhagen.—23. Punitive expedition, headed by the prefect of Lipsk, visits several towns in the district. At Czepielow, Jews arrested at midnight and Jewish community is fined three thousand rubles; many shops are robbed. At Selez, prefect fined Jewish community ten thousand rubles, but agreed to accept five thousand. On returning to Lipsk, money collected for the National Fund is confiscated. Fifty members of the Zionist organization are arrested but released upon payment of twelve hundred rubles.—Zhitomir: In a second pogrom, troops massacre about two thousand Jews. Hundreds of the victims burnt alive in their houses. Pogrom lasted six days. Thousand flee to Berditchev.—30. Ananyev (Odessa district): Pogrom accompanies fighting between Bolshevik and Ukrainian forces. Sixty-two Jews killed; nearly all houses and shops of Jews plundered.
3. JEWISH COMMUNAL LIFE

MAY 17. Kievskaya Misl reports that the provisional Jewish National Council of the Ukraine is to be reorganized so as to consist of sixty members to comprise, twenty-four Zionists, six members of the Agudath Israel, five of the People's Party, ten of the Bund, nine of the United Jewish Socialist Labor Parties, and six of the Poalei Zion.—JUNE 7. Odessa: M. M. Ussischkin, assisted by six Zionist members of the municipality, assumes control of Jewish affairs.—Kiev: M. N. Sirkin, Zionist leader, directs Jewish communal affairs.—28. Kiev: Jewish Emigration Society and Jewish Territorial Organization confer on post-war emigration problems. In anticipation of mass emigration from Russia and Poland, the conference declares Palestine and the thinly populated parts of America the most desirable objectives.—JULY 19. Jewish National Council decides to establish institute to investigate the social and economic position of the Jews of Ukraine. Jewish national printing works and Jewish communal councils in all localities where Jews reside to be established.—26. Kharkov: Zionists organize transportation company to operate a steamship line between Odessa and a port in Palestine after the war.—Jewish National Council resolves to elect a lay head to represent the Jews of the Ukraine in their relations with the Government.—AUGUST 9. Orthodox Jewish circles prepare to open Jewish university bearing the name of Maimonides.—Kiev: Jewish People's University opened.—16. Kiev: Russian Central Relief Committee decides to establish school for deaf and dumb in memory of Dr. Jehiel Tchlenow.—Jewish National Council nominates M. Tiomkin, former crown rabbi of Elizabethgrad, to represent Jews in their relations with the Government.—DECEMBER. Kiev: Ukrainian Jewish National Assembly elect Rabbi Aaronson, Ahad Ha-'Am, M. M. Ussischkin, Kreinin, and Grusenberg to represent Ukraine Jewry at the Peace Conference. Delegates instructed to work for following ends: (1) Recognition of the Jews as a nation; (2) inclusion of Jews in a league of nations; (3) cession of Palestine to the Jews as a national center; (4) national rights for Jews in lands where separate nationalities are recognized; (5) national autonomy and personal rights in all lands where Jews exist in large numbers.—FEBRUARY 7. Kiev: Jewish National Council proposes organization of a Jewish Central Council of representatives of all parts of the former Russian empire.—14. Kiev: Central Committee of ITO decides that, in view of the fact that the territorial solution of the Jewish problem at the present moment can only be decided in the Palestinian conception, negotiations with the Zionist Organization be inaugurated with a view to fusion of forces.
4. APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS

**BRODSKI, L.,** Kiev, appointed Minister in the reorganized Ukrainian Government, June, 1918.

**CZERNOWITZ,** Odessa, appointed principal of new higher educational institution for promoting Jewish knowledge, Dec., 1918.

**DOBRI,** Kiev, appointed president of the Ukraine State Finance Committee, July, 1918.

**GELDELMAN,** appointed Minister of Labor, Mch., 1919.

**GÜITNICK,** appointed Minister of Commerce, Odessa, June, 1918.

**LATZKY,** appointed adviser to the Minister of Education on Jewish educational matters, Sept., 1918.

**MARGOLIES,** Berditchev, appointed chief Government commissary, June, 1918.

**MARGOLIN,** appointed member of delegation to Peace Conference, Feb., 1919.

**REVOTJTSKY, ABRAHAM,** appointed Minister of Jewish Affairs, Mch., 1919.

**TIOMKIN, VLADIMIR,** Elizabethgrad, appointed Secretary of State for Jewish Affairs, Aug., 1918.

**WALDMAN, ISRAEL,** appointed Minister of Jewish Affairs in Eastern Ukraine, May, 1916.

5. NECROLOGY

**GINZBERG,** rabbi, Kherson, Aug., 1918.

**SILBERFARB,** Minister for Jewish Affairs, Kiev, Mch., 1919.

**SIRKIN,** M., prominent leader of Russian Zionists, Kiev, Dec. 24, 1918.

III

LITHUANIA AND BALTIC PROVINCES

1. GENERAL EVENTS

**JUNE 7.** Vilna: M. Smetana, president of Lithuanian Diet, states Lithuanian leaders will endeavor to enlist co-operation of the Jews, in struggle against the Poles, by holding out prospects of immediate and full emancipation.—21. Kopis: Detachment of Germans set fire to synagogue and number of Jewish houses, alleging that German soldiers were shot at from a window.—

**JULY 5.** Slonim (near Grodno): Five hundred houses of Jews destroyed by fire.—Volozhin: Town, noted for its Yeshibah, de-
destroyed by fire.—Rossienny (near Kovno): Large part of town destroyed by fire.—6. General von Falkenhauser, commissioner for the Eastern Districts and Lithuania, in statement to Adolf Friedmann and Moritz Sobernheim, representing the Committee for the East, declares that the Government fully recognizes the importance of the problem of the eastern Jews; that while, as a general principle, the imperial Government leaves to the recently recognized Lithuanian state the final regulation of its internal affairs, this does not debar it from co-operating in the management of affairs with the consent of the Council, or from using its influence for satisfying legitimate desires of the Jews, as it has done hitherto; that in the larger Lithuania, which will probably be created, all national minorities must be secure, their right to civic equality, free exercise of their religion, and maintenance of their distinctive customs and traditions being guaranteed; that the Jewish National Council will also acquire cultural autonomy or the right to the independent management of its cultural affairs, and it may look forward to even further concessions, such as the right of self-taxation, for its own affairs; and that the Government also favors the desires of the Lithuanian Jews to effect a redistribution of their occupations and is prepared to support actively their endeavors to engage in agriculture.—August 2. Ossipowitschi: Aged Rabbi Richov publicly flogged, and number of Jews assaulted.—16. German military command issues proclamation prohibiting teaching of Russian or Hebrew languages.—September 13. Kovno: 3000 of 7000 Jewish residents without means of subsistence.—Bialistok: 27,000 of 30,000 dependent on charity.—Vilna: Of 57,500 Jews, 29,400 are without means, and eighty per cent have their meals in charity kitchens.—27. Committee of Jewish refugees from Courland, headed by Rabbi Nurok of Mitau, negotiate with German representatives at Moscow for the return to their homes of twenty-five thousand Jewish refugees, at present in central Russian towns.—November 29. Vilna: Pogrom occurs, in which two Jews are killed and about one hundred wounded. Leading Jews ask authorities to provide adequate protection.—December 27. Vilna: Jewish labor organization issues appeal to the Jews, Poles, Russians, and Lithuanians to co-operate in the administration of the district and to admit to the Government representatives of all parties, so as to establish order.—January 10. Article in the semi-official organ, Lientevos Aidas, announces readiness of the Taryba (Lithuanian parliament) to recognize the Jews as the most important minority in the state, and to give them full political rights and cultural autonomy.—24. Belitsa: Jews attacked by armed hooligans. Four Jews killed and nine wounded. Many shops and houses plundered.—31. Vilna: Jews and White Russians effect an
agreement with the Taryba, and representatives of the two groups are seated.—MARCH 7. Vilna: Bolshevik Educational Committee set up. Jews express fear that an attempt will be made to transform the Jewish national schools into Bolshevik state institution, and that Hebrew will be banished from them.—28. Rozana (Grodno): Severe anti-Jewish pogrom. Polish legionaries, on capture of town, search for "Jewish Bolshevik." Polish soldiers open fire on party of Jews on way to synagoge; in course of fusilade six Jews are killed and three severely wounded.—APRIL 23. Vilna: Pogrom damages estimated at sixty million rubles (normally $30,000,000). Between 2000 and 5000 prisoners removed to Lida, Volkowisk, and elsewhere.—25. Lida: Polish authorities officially report execution of thirty-five Jews upon taking of city; non-official report place figures much higher.—MAY 9. Vilna: Telegram to London office of the Zionist Organization reports outbreak of a pogrom, upon entry of Polish troops on April 23; disorders lasted four days and resulted in a number of casualties.—12. Pinsk: Telegram to London states that Pinsk Inquiry Commission, instituted by the Polish Diet, finds that thirty-six young men, mostly members of the Zeire Zion Society, were seized at a meeting organized for the distribution of American food supplies, and shot as Bolshevists without hearing or trial.—16. Kovno: Epidemic of typhus raging among Jewish population; all hospitals are overcrowded.

2. JEWISH COMMUNAL LIFE

June. Vilna: Unser Ossid, Yiddish weekly, organ of the Lithuanian Zionists, is being published.—November 1. Vilna: Establishment of corporation Adomoh, to foster agricultural pursuits among the Jews in Lithuania.—January 3. Riga: Following proclamation of independence of the Letts, Jews set up a provisional national council and organize a self-defence corps.—24. Vilna: Executive of Jewish community opens several shops for the sale of bread at reduced prices. In the presence of thousands of auditors at the Great Synagogue, an anathema (Herem) is pronounced against brewers who are using grain for the production of intoxicating drinks. This results in the surrender by many of them of large quantities of corn.—31. Vilna: Communal elections result as follows: Zionists, twenty-four seats; Bundists, twenty-three; the People's Party, ten; Artisans' Union, seven; Socialists and Poalei-Zionists, three each; Orthodox Zionists, Democrats, and Orthodox Party, two each; the Commercial Union, one. Successful candidates include Dr. Rubenstein, chief rabbi of Vilna; Rabbi Grodzinsky; and the members of the Lithuanian Government, M. Rosenbaum and Drs. Wigodsko and Rachmilevitch.—March 7. Vilna: Bundists, Poale-Zionists, and
United Socialists resign from the Communal Executive after its decision not to work together with the bourgeoisie parties in harmony with the tendencies of the Bolshevist masters of the city.

3. APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS

Deutschlander, ———, appointed head of Jewish Education Department, May, 1919.
Rachmilevitch, ———, appointed Under-Secretary of State for Commerce and Industry, Jan., 1919.
Rosenbaum, Simon, appointed Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Jan., 1919.
Wigodsky, ———, appointed Minister of State for Jewish Affairs, Jan., 1919.

IV

BESSARABIA

June 14. Jewish members of Landtag decline to vote on question of union with Roumania. Ukraine Government decides to send delegation, consisting of a member of the Ministry for Jewish Affairs and a member of the law court, to confer with representatives of Roumania concerning future of Bessarabia.—21. Kishinev and Bendery: Many Jews killed in anti-Semitic riots.—July 12. Kishinev: Nada Greenfeld, daughter of lawyer, shot for alleged illegal propaganda in connection with the Bund.—August 16. Yedintsi: Russian landowners cause transfer of anti-Semitic Roumanian officials.—October 4. Kishinev: Report that 5000 Jews are compelled to leave to escape persecution.—November 15. Roumanian Government decides to transform educational institutions, including thirty Jewish schools, into Roumanian schools.—May 2. Soroki: M. Freeman, head of ICA Agricultural School, shot by an officer; another Jew also killed.—Khotin: Several Jews shot by gendarmes.—Jewish schools closed on ground that instruction is not given in Roumanian language.

V

FINLAND

July 12. According to a Reuter dispatch, Finnish Government has ordered all Jews expelled before Sept. 30, and instructed local communities to refuse them food thereafter. Scan-
dinavian news agencies deny report.—19. Senate grants natural-
ization to twenty-five Jews, formerly members of the White
Guards.—AUGUST 23. Government asserts that the expulsion
decree is not directed exclusively against Jews, but applies to all
foreigners, who must leave before Sept. 30, on account of food
shortage.—OCTOBER. Expulsion of Russian Jews temporarily set-
tled there, including political refugees.—NOVEMBER 8. Govern-
ment gives monopoly of sale on manufactured articles to company
into which Jews are not admitted, thus depriving them of their
chief means of livelihood, as the laws prohibit Jews from pursuing
other occupations. Despite repeated representations, Gov-
ernment declines to reconsider its action.—JANUARY 10. Jews
collect 900,000 marks for needy Jews in Palestine, Poland, Galicia,
and Lithuania.—17. Expulsion of Jews ceases. Increasing num-
bers are naturalized, though process is slow.

VI

ASIATIC RUSSIA

JUNE 21. Turkestan: Natives accuse Jews of being pro-
Russian, although many head movement for independence of the
province. Defeat of the Russian Soviet forces followed by massa-
cres of Jews in several towns of Turkestan and Bokhara.—
AUGUST 2. Baku (Caucasus): Community opens relief fund to
aid Jewish families ruined by the Bolshevik troops during their
withdrawal.—16. Deputation of Turkestan Jews at Moscow re-
ports that large numbers of Jews there are compelled to adopt
the Mohammedan religion to save their lives from massacres and
riots, and appeals to Russian Government for protection against
anti-Jewish riots.

OTHER COUNTRIES

BELGIUM:—MAY 28. Congress of Jews of Belgium. Resolu-
tion adopted that it is impossible for Jews of Belgium to accept
the Palestinian program of the Jews of Germany.—JULY 5.
Mrs. Joseph Gluckstein decorated with medal of Queen Eliza-
beth.—NOVEMBER. M. Schwartz, rabbi and chaplain, dies at
Brussels.—DECEMBER 5. Federation of Zionists, in cable mes-
sage to Dr. Ch. Weizmann and N. Sokolow, points out that at
this time the decisions of the leading Zionists should be preceded
by the approval of all the responsible Zionist organizations and
that a conference of Zionists of some countries only cannot accept
full responsibility; it suggests that the concrete details of the
Zionist demands be submitted for consideration to these organi-
zations. Federation suggests also that a World Congress for dis-
cussion of British declaration and its consequences to the Jews
be held.—JANUARY 10. Brussels: Protest meeting against
pogroms in Poland.—FEBRUARY. Brussels: Kadimah, Zion-
ist monthly in French and Yiddish, published.—Baron Leon Lambert,
president of the Central Jewish Consistory of Belgium, dies at
Paris, France.—APRIL 4. Jews, who had left Belgium at begin-
ing of war and settled in Holland or England, officially invited to
return. Government promises that all losses incurred in Belgium
through the war will be made good, and homes reconstructed.—
May 23. M. Vandervelde, Socialist Minister, pledges his support
to a Jewish homeland in Palestine and to Jewish national rights
at Peace Conference.

BULGARIA:—FEBRUARY 15. Sofia: Anti-Jewish sentiment grow-
ing; Zionist leaders watched, and display of Zionist flag for-
bidden. Powerful bomb discovered in the Central Synagogue,
timed to explode during prayers.—Kavala: Shops pillaged and
prominent Jews carried away as hostages, during Bulgarian in-
vansion of Eastern Macedonia.—Drama: Jewish community com-
pelled to pay 250,000 drachmas on pretext that it was a special
tax in lieu of military service.—Seres: Jewish community
ruined by exactions of the Bulgarians.—APRIL 18. Sofia: Bulgar-
Palestine Bank founded with a capital of five million leva (nor-
mally $1,000,000).

CHINA:—DECEMBER 14. Chinese Government endorses British
declaration for establishment in Palestine of a national home for
the Jewish people.

CUBA:—MAY 9. Havana.: Cuban Senate endorses proposal of a
Jewish commonwealth in Palestine, according to word received by
the Zionist Organization of America.

DENMARK:—JULY 1. Copenhagen: Zionist Association for
Denmark adopts resolution thanking British Government for its
Palestine declaration and expressing gratitude to the nations
which endorsed it.—Edward Brandes appointed Acting Prime
Minister, July, 1918.—NOVEMBER 11. Copenhagen: On initiative
of a group of Polish Jews, a non-party information office is estab-
lished to call attention of Europe and America to the legal and
economic position of the Jews in Poland, and to keep this question
before the public when national questions are dealt with at the
Peace Conference.—DECEMBER 27. Danish press condemns the
Poles for the Jewish massacres.

GREECE:—JUNE 28. M. Simos, Minister of Defence, in con-
ference with Dr. Nissim Levy and representative Zionists of
Janina, states that Premier Venizelos and other members of the
cabinet would do their utmost to help in the realization of the Zionist program.—Rabbi Meir, chief rabbi of Salonica, appointed chevalier of the Legion of Honor (French).—July. Federation of Zionists organized under presidency of Ascher Mallah.—August 30. Salonica: Jews who were formerly Ottoman subjects exempted from alien enemy restrictions, heretofore imposed upon them.—September 20. Salonica: M. Politis, Minister for Foreign Affairs, announces Government approval of the suggestion, made by Dr. Chaim Weizmann to Greek representative in Egypt, that a volunteer corps for service in Palestine be formed from among Salonica Jews.—November 2. Salonica: Anniversary of British declaration celebrated by 20,000 persons.—March 7. Salonica: Chief rabbi categorically denies report, appearing in a Swiss Jewish Review, that Jews were being persecuted in Greece.—15. Salonica: Delegates of Jewish communities in Greece adopt resolution demanding that the peace conference grant civil, political, and religious equality to Jews everywhere in the constitutions of the various countries, with international guarantees.—28. Official Journal publishes decree that every Jewish community, consisting of at least fifty families, pay annually to the state the sum of twelve thousand drachmas (francs) toward cost of maintaining Jewish public worship.—May 9. Salonica: Pueblo, organ of the Jewish community, replying to an article in an Italian periodical on the internationalization of Salonica, repudiates charge that Greek Government is anti-Semitic.—23. Anti-Jewish manifestations occur in several villages on the coast of the Sea of Marmora, inhabited by Greeks. Chief rabbi of Turkey notifies the acting Greek patriarch, who convenes the Holy Synod. This body condemns movement, and telegraphs to the metropolitans in the places affected to preach love and concord between Jews and Greeks.

Japan:—September 27. Yokohama: Jewish community organized.—Kobe: Synagogue built and a literary and Zionist society, numbering seventy members, is formed by community.

Luxemburg:—November 15. Expulsion of Russian and Galician Jews, by German military authorities, reported by the Jewish Correspondence Bureau at The Hague.

Netherlands:—June 20. Scheveningen: Jewish mass-meeting protests against pogroms in Galicia and the Bucharest peace treaty.—21. Government authorizes Jacobus Kann, president of the Zionist Federation, to announce that it favors the establishment of a Jewish state in Palestine.—August 30. Jewish second lieutenant in reserves, who, for refraining from military duty on Saturdays, was sentenced to four days' imprisonment, appeals from decision of court-martial.—September. Philip Elte,
editor and author, aged 74, dies at Amsterdam.—DECEMBER.
S. A. Rudelsheim, chief rabbi of Friesland, dies at Leeuwarden.—
Samuel Franzlie Berenstein, member of city council, dies at The
Hague.—20. Dutch Zionist League asks for the intervention of
the pope for the protection of Jews in Poland.—JANUARY 10.
Dutch Zionist Federation, at annual meeting, adopts resolution
favoring a Jewish World Congress.—17. The Hague: Upper
House adopts resolution protesting against the pogroms in Poland
and Galicia. Herr Polak telegraphs to Right Hon. G. N. Barnes,
M.P., requesting England's intervention in favor of the Polish
and Galician Jews.

NORWAY:—JANUARY 24. Christiania: Foreign Minister, in
course of debate on the king's speech, announces that the Danish,
Swedish, and Norwegian Governments had agreed to make a
joint protest against the pogroms in Poland.

PERSIA:—JULY 19. Hamadan: Persian Jews wire to Zionist
headquarters at Petrograd, asking that representations be made
to Russian Government on behalf of twenty thousand Jews plun-
dered and left homeless by the Bolshevik troops before their
recall.

SERBIA AND JUGO-SLAVIA:—JUNE 13. Belgrade: Fire in
synagogue results in total destruction of famous Hebrew library
containing many rare manuscripts.—MARCH 28. Serbian Gov-
ernment issues proclamation to Jews of the occupied districts of
former Austrian empire addressing them as "Jewish brethren"
and promising that they will be permitted to live and work
freely, to develop and organize themselves as a nation, and to
have schools of their own, with the use of their national lan-
guage.—DECEMBER 27. Jugo-Slav National Council makes public
declaration recognizing Jewish national demand and denouncing
anti-Semitism.—JANUARY 10. Jugo-Slav National Council ad-
dresses declaration to Zionist representatives expressing sympa-
thy with Zionist aims and promising that the South Slav State
would grant complete equality to Jews and guarantee their
unhindered national cultural development in its territory.—
FEBRUARY 7. Crown Prince Alexander, regent of Serbia, in mes-
sage to Dr. Diamant, chief rabbi, replying to telegram conveying
congratulations of Jews upon the occasion of the union of
Croatia and Serbia, declares that the king and he would firmly
uphold the principle of freedom and equality for all citizens.

SIAM:—JUNE. Bangkok: Alex. Marcan receives the Dusidhi
Mala medal for science.—AUGUST 22. Bangkok: Prince
Devawongse Varopakar, Minister for Foreign Affairs, in letter
to S. Kadoorie, president of the Shanghai Zionist Association,
states that the Royal Siamese Government expresses its accord with the sympathetic position taken by its Allies with reference to the establishment of Palestine as a national home for the Jewish people.

SOUTH AMERICA:—DECEMBER 1. Buenos Aires (Argentina): Jewish societies of Argentina protest to Allied Governments against massacres of Jews in Poland.—10. Buenos Aires: Mass-meeting protests against pogroms in Poland and Galicia.—JANUARY 9. Buenos Aires: Report made to Zionist Organization of America that thousands of Jews were slain in pogrom on charge of being Bolshevists. Jews and persons resembling them were stopped on streets, and synagogues were raided. Pogrom is culmination of ill-feeling prevailing for two years past.—21. Buenos Aires: Report of pogrom resulting in many casualties.—25. Buenos Aires: Large group of representative Jews call upon President Irigoyen and complain of ill treatment of coreligionists. Grand rabbi appeals for the punishment of those responsible, and pleads for justice for “an important portion of the population which is peaceful and industrious.” Chamber of Deputies devotes two days to discussion of recent anti-Jewish outbreak. Speakers demand that Government explain the occurrence.—Buenos Aires: Jews charged with instigating general strike in Argentina; several are arrested.—MARCH 29. Buenos Aires: In interview with correspondent of the New York Herald, Don Jorge Mitre, director of the Nacion, states that reports of anti-Jewish pogrom are without foundation; public officials endorse this statement, and assert that Argentina is not prejudiced against Jews or any other law-abiding people.—APRIL 11. Brazil: Ahavath Zion Committee publishes new Zionist weekly, Vos de Israel (Voice of Israel).

SPAIN:—SEPTEMBER 6. Madrid: Dr. A. S. Yahuda, professor at Madrid University, charged, by professors of eight Spanish universities, to send congratulatory message to Chaim Weizmann, upon occasion of laying corner-stone of Jerusalem University.—7. San Sebastian: Rosh ha-Shanah services, held for first time in four hundred years, attended by thirty worshippers.—Madrid: Ignace Bauër elected corresponding member of the Academy of History.—Max Nordau elected corresponding member of the Academy of Medicine at Madrid.—NOVEMBER 2-3. Madrid: Yehuda Halevy Zionist Association celebrates anniversary of British declaration with commemoration meeting. Deputation, headed by Prof. Yahuda, waits on British ambassador.—JANUARY 10. Madrid: Dr. Max Nordau and Prof. Yahuda cable to Arthur J. Balfour, British Foreign Secretary, to President Wilson, to Pichon, French Foreign Minister, to the Italian Premier, and to the
president of the Polish delegation in Paris, on behalf of pogrom sufferers in Galicia and Poland.—Madrid: Upon intercession of Sir Arthur Hardinge, British ambassador, expulsion of Russian Jews, charged by Prince Gegarin with being Bolsheviki, is averted.—12. Prominent statesmen, writers, and scientists send to Roman Dmowski, chairman of the Polish National Committee, at Paris, a protest against pogroms and outrages perpetrated upon Jews of Poland and Galicia.


SWITZERLAND:—JUNE 21. Basle: Twenty-first general conference of delegates of Zionist societies, attended by fifty-five delegates, adopts resolution protesting against persecution of Roumanian and Bessarabian Jews.—JULY. Heinrich Graf, mathematician, Berne University, dies.—AUGUST 9. Roumanian Jewish refugees make public a memorandum characterizing the stipulations of Bucharest peace treaty as wholly inadequate and demanding a thorough-going solution of the Jewish question.—Miss S. Stern, of Libau, elected professor of University of Geneva.—SEPTEMBER. M. Erlanger elected president of the Luzerne Great City Council.—OCTOBER 25. President of the Swiss Confederation expresses to Zionist leaders in Switzerland his approval of the creation of a Jewish national homeland in Palestine, guaranteed by a League of Nations, and his hope for its speedy realization.—DECEMBER 3. Zurich: Popular mass-meetings adopt resolution protesting against pogroms in Poland, especially the Lemberg
massacres.—20. Commission of Jews sent to investigate conditions in Galicia.—FEBRUARY. Berne: International Socialist Conference for first time admits delegates of the Poale-Zion, and gives unanimous approval of Jewish aspirations as respects Palestine, despite opposition by Bundist delegates.—MARCH. Berne: At the International League of Nations Conference, Jews are granted recognition as a nation; on the proposition of Dr. Jacob Klatzkin, representative of the Zionist organization, right of self-determination of Jews is acknowledged. Resolution is unanimously adopted urging that “the national Jews organized on a democratic basis” be “recognized as members with equal rights in the League of Nations.”—Zurich: Conference of Orthodox Jews, attended by about one hundred delegates from fourteen different lands. Exclusion of Mizrachi criticised. Commission appointed to act in concert with other Jewish organizations attending the Paris Conference. Resolutions adopted calling for appointment of commissions to study conditions of settlement in Palestine, to form a Palestine Bureau for Jewish advisory purposes, to establish a colonization and commercial bank, with a head office in London and branches in Palestine, with a capital of twenty-five million francs.—Parliament and press clamor for revival of prohibition of Shehitah, temporarily suspended during the war.—Conservative parties and general press, on pretext of danger of Bolshevism, demand that fugitives from Russia and Galicia be expelled.—Zurich: Agudath Israel decides to found a Talmudic Academy at Jerusalem.—11. Federated Jewish communities of Switzerland unanimously decide to take over and provide for fifteen hundred Jewish war orphans of Galicia.—MAY 16. Political Committee appointed by the Congress of the Orthodox Jewish Organization, held at Zurich, issues manifesto, addressed to orthodox Jewry and signed by Dr. Margulies, chief rabbi of Florence; Rabbi Shapiro, of Kovno; and Dr. Lewenstein, chairman of the Zurich Congress. Signatories deal with the various interpretations put on the policy of the orthodox organizations which participated in the Congress, and condemn any attempts to oppose creation of a national home for the Jews in Palestine as a betrayal of the sacred cause of the suffering Jewish people.—Official report of the recent International Socialists Conference at Berne recognizes the international character of the Jewish question, and determines to help the Jewish people to reconstruct Palestine as their national home.

TURKEY:—JUNE 7. Beirut: Charitable kitchens closed, owing to lack of means.—JULY 26. Constantinople: Dr. Paul Nathan, Prof. Sobernheim, Dr. B. Kahn, and Austrian Jewish leaders, Dr. Hantke and Dr. Jacobson, confer with grand vizier on colonization of Palestine.—NOVEMBER 15. Damascus, Beirut,
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and Sidon: Telegram from Palestine, to the Zionist Organization in London, reports intense suffering here. Zionist Commission in Palestine organizes relief.—Djavid Bey appointed member of new Turkish Ministry.—February. Constantinople: Generals Allenby and d'Esperey, upon entry, receive deputations of Jews sympathetically; Jews who were arrested for showing Jewish national flag are ordered released. British high commissioner formally permits display of national flag.—March 21. Constantinople: National Jewish Council, composed of the Jewish Consistory and of delegates of Jewish organizations, in memorandum to the British high commissioner, requests him to secure the discharge of all Jewish soldiers still in the Ottoman army; memorandum refers to terrible suffering endured during the war by Jewish soldiers who were generally employed in the construction of roads in Anatolia, and thousands of whom died from lack of food, from illness, or from insufficient equipment and cruel maltreatment.—April. Albert Antebi, former headmaster of the Technical School of the Alliance Israélite Universelle in Jerusalem, dies at Constantinople, Apl., 1919.—May 30. Constantinople: Under auspices of the Jewish association Amicale, and with the co-operation of the principal members of the B’nai Brith Lodge, a national Jewish association is founded under name of B’nai Israel. Its purposes are: To help in establishment of an autonomous Jewish national home in Palestine; to promote among Jews of Turkey the development of the sentiment of national solidarity; and to lend active support to the organization, on a democratic basis, of the communal administration and of the Jewish philanthropic organizations in Turkey.