# RECORD OF EVENTS IN 5681 *

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UNITED STATES
I
GENERAL EVENTS OF INTEREST TO JEWS

JUNE 2. Boston, Mass.: State Legislature unanimously adopts resolution introduced by Representative Elihu D. Stone, congratulating the Jewish people on the restoration of Palestine as the Jewish national homeland.

JULY 17. New York City: American Jewish Committee notifies State Department in Washington of receipt of information that a pogrom against Jews of Lemberg, Galicia, is threatened by the leaders of anti-Semites.—19. Washington, D. C.: Prince Lubomirski, Polish Minister to the United States, issues statement denying the reports of ill-treatment of the Jews in Poland.—30. New York City: Meeting of the Committee on Education of the New York Branch of the United Synagogue approves plan of Board of Education to give religious instruction by all denominations to pupils of secular schools, provided it does not interfere with present Jewish educational system.

AUGUST 4. New York City: Mass-meeting called by Federation of Hungarian Jews of America adopts resolutions declaring the presence of Charles Huszar, former head and present emissary of the imperialist régime of Hungary, to be inimical to the best interests of the United States, and asking his prompt deportation.—15. Nebraska Supreme Court upholds ruling of Legislature that languages other than English may be taught in Nebraska only after a pupil shall have passed the eighth grade. The law also prohibits any one to teach any subject in any language other than English in any denominational, parochial, or private school.—16. New Haven, Conn.: Committee of representative Jews of Connecticut protests against circular sent out by Sharon Chamber of Commerce asking property
holders to refrain from selling property to Jews.—New York City: Representatives of American Jewish Committee confer with crown prince of Roumania and Mr. Nicolas Filodor, representative of the Roumanian Foreign Office, who assure the members of the Committee that Roumania had accepted whole-heartedly the Minorities Treaty and would carry all its provisions into effect; they also promise to transmit to their government the request of the Committee that amnesty be extended to all political offenders not actually guilty of treason.

**SEPTEMBER**

10. New Orleans, La.: Mrs. Hertz Bonart gives $10,000 to Touro Infirmary in memory of daughter.—16. Washington, D. C.: President Wilson in letter to Stephen S. Wise, expresses deep sympathy for the sufferings of Jews in Eastern Europe and urges justice for them, stating that this government “most earnestly desires that Jewish persecution be ended in all lands and all times.”—27-30. San Francisco, Cal.: Governor Stephens appoints these days as official Jewish War Relief Days for the State.—29. New York City: School districts four and five, in Manhattan, hold special exercises in honor of the late Jacob H. Schiff.

**OCTOBER**

1. Boston, Mass.: Through the co-operation of the Boston Public Library, the Committee on Americanization of the Boston Chamber of Commerce places a collection of Yiddish books in the East Boston Branch of the Public Library.—6. Denver, Colo.: I. Rude contributes $10,000 and L. H. Goldman $5,000 toward buying Bloomfield Park which will be called Rude Park.—13. New York City: Louis Marshall, president of the American Jewish Committee, protests to Major George Haven Putnam, head of the publishing firm of G. P. Putnam’s Sons, against the publication by that firm of an American edition of “The Cause of the World Unrest,” a series of anonymous anti-Jewish articles, originally published in the London Morning Post. (For full correspondence on this matter see pp. 318-28.)—15. Cincinnati, O.: Mr. and Mrs. S. Marcus Fechheimer give $5,000 to Harvard University for establishment, in the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, of a fund to be known as the Nathan Fechheimer Loan Fund.—New York City: James Speyer presents to University of Frankfurt-am-Main one million marks in memory of his sister, the late Mrs. Beit von Speyer.—New York Board of Education excuses, with pay, absence of Jewish teachers on Rosh ha-Shanah and Yom Kippur.—24. New York City: Special Conference of the Provisional Organization for an American Jewish Congress adopts resolutions urging the Polish government to cease anti-Jewish discrimination and appoints a committee to confer with Count Casimir Lubomirski, Polish Minister to the United States.

**NOVEMBER**

1. New York City: “Resolutions denouncing Jewish massacres in Eastern Europe adopted by New York Baptist Ministers Association.”—5. New York City: Dr. John Stuart Conning, of
the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, heads campaign to proselytize Jews, with budget of $185,000.—11. New York City: In conference with a committee of representative American Jews, Prince Casimir Lubomirski hears resolutions urging the Polish government to cease its anti-Jewish discrimination, and makes statement attributing anti-Jewish excesses in Poland to state of war and promising efforts to secure their immediate cessation.—20. Philadelphia, Pa.: Dedication of bronze figure of Thorfinn Karlsefin, presented to the city by J. Bunford Samuel.

DECEMBER 1. New York City: Publication of statement addressed to American citizens by representative Jewish organizations in which the so-called "Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion," now being circulated in large numbers by secret agencies, are condemned as a forgery, and the charge that Bolshevism is part of a conspiracy of Jews and Freemasons to secure world domination is denounced as a malicious invention inspired by foreign reactionary forces for the purpose of breeding suspicion and hatred of the Jews and Freemasons in the United States in order to discredit "free government in the eyes of the European masses and thus facilitate the restoration of absolutism in Government." Signatories include the American Jewish Committee, the Zionist Organization of America, the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations, the United Synagogue of America, the Provisional Committee for an American Jewish Congress, the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, the Central Conference of American Rabbis, the Rabbinical Assembly of the Jewish Theological Seminary, and the United Orthodox Jewish Rabbis of America. (For full text of statement, see p. 367.)—2. Provisional American Jewish Congress sends telegram to the State Department asking it to exert its influence in preventing the threatened expulsion of the Galician Jewish refugees from Vienna.—5. Boston, Mass.: Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America at quadrennial meeting adopts resolutions as follows: That impressed by the need at this period of our national existence for unity and brotherhood, it denounces all such cruel and unwarranted attacks upon the Jewish brethren, and in a spirit of good-will extends to them an expression of confidence in their patriotism and their good citizenship, and earnestly admonishes our people to express disapproval of all actions which are conducive to intolerance or tend to the destruction of our national unity through arousing racial divisions in our body politic.—6. Washington, D. C.: Representative Albert Johnson, Cal., introduces Bill (H. R. 14461) providing for the suspension of immigration to the United States for a period of two years.—Washington, D. C.: Representative Henry I. Emerson (Ohio) introduces measures in Congress providing imprisonment or fine for inciters of race hatred and barring the mails to all publications designed to stir up racial or religious animosities.—7.
Washington, D. C.: Senator William H. King (Utah) introduces Bill (S. 4528) similar to Johnson measure providing for temporary suspension of immigration to United States.—9. Washington, D. C.: State Department, in reply to telegram of Provisional American Jewish Congress, requesting it to prevent expulsions from Vienna of thousands of Galician Jewish refugees, states the understanding of the State Department is that the Austrian government has been considering means to return these people to their homes as a measure of relief from the overcrowded conditions in Vienna, and that inquiries have been made of the American Commissioner in Vienna for fuller information on the matter.—10. Washington, D. C.: Senator Thomas Sterling (South Dakota) introduces Bill (S. 4594) providing for the creation of an immigration board to regulate immigration to the United States.—Cleveland, O., and Bethlehem, Pa.: Public libraries remove the Dearborn Independent from their reading tables.—13. Washington, D. C.: Senator Wm. P. Dillingham introduces Bill (S. 4627) to limit the immigration of aliens into the United States to five per cent of the number of each nationality already in the country.—Washington, D. C.: House of Representatives by vote of 293-41 passes the Johnson immigration bill with an amendment limiting the period of suspension of immigration to one year.—23. Salem, Mass.: Dearborn Independent removed from public library.—24. American Committee on the Rights of Religious Minorities publishes appeal protesting against the outbreak of propaganda against the Jews in England and the United States and condemning every effort to arouse passion against them.—30. Cambridge, Mass.: Dearborn Independent withdrawn from circulation in the public library.

a race, people or sect.—30. Denver, Colo.—Resolution expressing faith in the Jew as citizen and patriot read in every Methodist Church.—31. Chicago, Ill.: Meeting of four hundred Protestant ministers adopts resolution condemning anti-Semitism and calling on members to repudiate it.


March 1. New York City: Publication of "The History of a Lie" by Herman Bernstein, presenting documentary evidence of the forgery of the so-called "Protocols of the Wise Men of Zion."—Philadelphia, Pa.: Supreme Knight James A. Flaherty, of the Knights of Columbus, announces that the twenty-two hundred lecturers of the order will be called upon to combat anti-Semitism.—Pittsburgh, Pa.: Mr. and Mrs. Sol Rosenbloom donate about $100,000 to charities on occasion of silver wedding anniversary.

April 5. New York City: Board of Aldermen grants freedom of city to Chaim Weizmann and Albert Einstein, delegates of the World Zionist Organization.—Salt Lake City, Utah: President Grant, of Mormon Church, warns communicants against participation in anti-Semitic agitation.—6. Albany, N. Y.: State Senate rules are suspended to permit adoption of resolution introduced by Nathan Straus, Jr., welcoming Prof. Albert Einstein and Chaim Weizmann, on behalf of the people of the State.—7. Cincinnati, O.: Mrs. Minnie Freiberg Ransohoff presents University with $25,000 for establishment of chair of surgical anatomy in medical college.—9. Winnetka, Ill.: Louis B. Kuppenheimer gives $50,000 to community to improve school conditions.—10. New York City: Zionist Organization of America gives reception at Metropolitan Opera House to Chaim Weizmann, Albert Einstein, and other delegates of the World Zionist Organization.—12. New York City: Popular reception tendered to visiting representatives of World Zionist Organization.—16. Washington, D. C.: Charles Evans Hughes, Secretary of State, transmits to Repre-


II

JEWISH COMMUNAL LIFE


Events in 5681—United States

Conference on anti-Jewish propaganda participated in by delegates from other national organizations. December 1. Buffalo, N. Y.: Annual Convention of Zionist Organization of America adopts resolutions: (1) to form a representative Jewish body to further Palestine development; (2) to concentrate all the Palestine activities of the organization in one department; (3) acknowledging with deepest gratitude the indebtedness of the Jewish people for the Balfour Declaration which recognizes the right of the Jewish people to a home in Palestine, and which is to make possible the establishment of the Jewish homeland; (4) extending greetings to Sir Herbert Samuel, High Commissioner for Palestine; (5) expressing thanks to the Joint Distribution Committee for its assistance to the settlement in Palestine and for its support of the American Zionist Medical Unit.—12. New York City: Joint meeting of the Judaeans and the American Jewish Historical Society in celebration of the tercentenary of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers. January 16. New York City: United Synagogue of America and Women's League of the United Synagogue hold joint annual convention. A Young People's League of the United Synagogue established.—20. New York City: Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society sends commissioners and workers to Europe. February 7. Chicago, Ill.: Chicago Rabbinical Association adopts resolution to refuse to sign all requests for fermented wine for sacramental purposes.—14. New York City: Meeting of American Jewish Relief Committee decides to endeavor to raise $14,000,000 this year for constructive relief of Jewish war sufferers. March 20. New York City: Two hundred delegates at preliminary conference, called by Provisional Committee for an American Jewish Congress, adopt resolutions to make that body permanent and to hold nominating conventions for delegates to the Congress on May 22, 1921. April 13. Washington, D. C.; Central Conference of American Rabbis at annual convention adopts resolution recommending that the Conference request the great church organization of this country to protest against the calling of the world anti-Semitic congress at Vienna and to petition the President and Congress to take such steps as may be advisable to prevent the calling of this Congress on the ground that it is a menace to the peace of the world and to the permanence of democratic institutions. May 1. New York City: Extraordinary Zionist Conference of two hundred and twenty-one delegates from twenty-three cities in five eastern states discusses the proposal of Judge Julian Mack, president of the Zionist Organization of America, for the establishment, in the United States, of an independent Palestine Donation Fund. Resolutions adopted: 1) Declaring allegiance and loyalty to the World Zionist Organization; 2) rejecting Judge Mack's memorandum; 3) pledging whole-hearted support to the Keren Hayesod as constituted by the World Zionist Organization; 4) demanding that Judge Mack and the National Executive Committee withdraw forth-
with the appeal for a Palestine Donation Fund.—8-10. Atlantic City, N. J.: Annual meeting of Order Brith Abraham adopts resolutions: 1) Asking for organized effort to offset anti-Jewish propaganda; 2) favoring levy of per capita assessment of $50,000 to care for one hundred Jewish orphans to be reared in their own countries.—23-26. Buffalo, N. Y.: Union of American Hebrew Congregations at biennial council, and Federation of Temple Sisterhoods, at fourth assembly, adopts resolutions: 1) Commending the press, clergy, and representative citizens for resisting attempts to stir up race-prejudice and hatred in America: 2) urging the United States Government to refuse recognition to countries unless they guarantee to accord to their populations equal, civil, and religious rights regardless of creed or race.


III

APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS

CIVIL

ABRAMS, HENRY, Indianapolis, Ind., re-elected to State Legislature, Nov. 2, 1920.
ADLER, CYRUS, Philadelphia, Pa., appointed to represent the Jewish Welfare Board on the War Memorials Council, Dec., 1920.


ANSORGE, M. C., New York City, elected to United States House of Representatives, Nov. 2, 1920.

ANTIN, BENJAMIN, New York City, re-elected to State Legislature, Nov. 2, 1920.

ARONSON, BERNARD, New York City, elected to State Legislature, Nov. 2, 1920.


BAUM, HARRY, New York City, re-elected to State Legislature, Nov. 2, 1920.

BLOCH, MAURICE, New York City, re-elected to State Legislature, Nov. 2, 1920.

BRAV, LOUIS, Appleton, Wis., appointed professor in French and Spanish at Lawrence College, July, 1920.


DAVIS, ABEL, Chicago, Ill., commissioned brigadier-general of infantry in State Militia, July, 1920.

DICKSTEIN, S., New York City, elected to State Legislature, Nov. 2, 1920.


DREYFUS, LOUIS G., JR., promoted consul (class 5), June 4, 1920.

ELKUS, ALBERT, Sacramento, Cal., elected mayor, May 6, 1921.

ELKUS, ABRAM I., New York City, nominated by Leon Bourgeois, president of the Council of the League of Nations, a member of the commission to meet at Stockholm to settle the dispute as to the disposition of the Aland Islands. Nomination confirmed by President Wilson, Nov. 1920.

ERLANGER, MITCHELL, N. Y. C., elected judge of Supreme Court, Nov. 2, 1920.

FINE, John S., Denver, Colo., re-appointed assistant district attorney-general of Colorado, Jan. 15, 1921.
Fleishhacker, Herbert, San Francisco, Cal., elected president of the City Park Commission, Dec., 1920.
Fox, Noel B., New York City, re-elected to State Legislature, Nov. 2, 1920.
Geismar, Alexander H., Brooklyn, N. Y., re-appointed city magistrate for ten years, May, 1921.
Goldman, Frank, Lowell, Mass., appointed assistant district attorney for Middlesex county, Jan., 1921.
Gottheil, Richard, New York City, invited by French authorities in Alsace to assist in reorganizing the Semitic Department of the University of Strasbourg, Sept., 1920.
Gross, Isaac, Jersey City, N. J., appointed United States district attorney for the district of New Jersey, Feb., 1921.
Guggenheim, William G., New York City, appointed, by the King of Italy, Knight Commander of the Crown, Aug., 1913.
Halpern, Ralph, New York City, re-elected to State Legislature, Nov. 2, 1920.
Harris, Maxwell S., New York City, elected to State Senate, Nov. 2, 1920.
Hartman, Gustave, New York City, elected judge of the City Court, Nov. 2, 1920.
Kahn, Julius, San Francisco, Cal., re-elected to United States House of Representatives, Nov. 2, 1920.
Koenig, Samuel, New York City, appointed judge of the Court of General Sessions of New York City, Feb., 1921.
Krauss, Milton, Peru, Ind., re-elected to United States House of Representatives, Nov. 2, 1920.
Kussy, Joseph, Newark, N. J., appointed member of the Board of Education, Jan., 1921.
Leibman, Nathan, New York City, re-elected to State Legislature, Nov. 2, 1920.
LINDAUER, Eugene, Philadelphia, Pa., appointed professor of nervous and mental diseases in Temple University and the Samaritan Hospital, Nov., 1920.


MAIZLISH, Israel, Lynn, Mass., appointed professor of mathematics and science at the University of Iowa, Sept., 1920.

MARKS, Adolph, Chicago, Ill., elected State Senator, Apl., 1921.


MAY, Isaac, Rome, Ga., re-elected mayor, Nov. 2, 1920.

MENKEN, Mrs. Alice D., New York City, appointed manager of the New York State Reformatory for Women at Bedford, Sept., 1920.

MEYER, Eugene, Jr., appointed director of the War Finance Corporation, Mch. 14, 1921.

MEYER, Schuyler M., New York City, elected to State Senate, Nov. 2, 1920.

MICHAELSON, Albert Abraham, Chicago, Ill., awarded Albert medal of the Royal Society of Arts of Great Britain, June, 1920; receives honorary degree of Doctor of Science from University of Dublin, Ireland, May, 1921.


MORGENTHAU, Henry, New York City, receives Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire, Nov., 1920; appointed, by President Wilson, to act as mediator in Armenia between the Armenian and Turkish Nationalists, Dec., 1920.

Moses, L. G., New York City, elected to State Legislature, Nov. 2, 1920.

NATHAN, Edward I., promoted consul (class 5), June 4, 1920.

NEWFIELD, Morris, Birmingham, Ala., receives degree of Doctor of Literature, honoris causa, from the University of Alabama, May, 1921.

NUÑEZ, Albert, Arabi, La., appointed postmaster, Je. 4, 1920.

Orr, Samuel, New York City, re-elected to State Legislature, Nov. 2, 1920.


PERLMAN, Nathan D., New York City, elected to United States House of Representatives, Nov. 2, 1920.

PHILLIPS, Rose, Los Angeles, Cal., appointed deputy city attorney, Aug., 1920.

PLATZK, M. Warley, New York City, elected judge of Supreme Court, Nov. 2, 1920.

RACHOFFSKY, Louie, Loveland, Cal., re-elected president of Chamber of Commerce, Feb., 1921.
RANSOHOFF, Joseph, Cincinnati, O., receives honorary degree of LL.D., from Medical College of the Cincinnati University, Nov. 7, 1920.

Reiss, M. D., New York City, elected to State Legislature, Nov. 2, 1920.

Rice, Harry E., Xenia, O., appointed postmaster, Je. 4, 1920.


Rosenblatt, Bernard A., New York City, appointed city magistrate, Feb., 1921.


Rowe, Leo S., receives from University of Panama, honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, Mch. 29, 1921.


Schiff, Jacob H., New York City, awarded honorary degree of Doctor of Hebrew Laws, by Hebrew Union College, June 5, 1920.


Schulman, Joseph W., Chicago, Ill., elected judge of Municipal Court, Nov., 1920.

Schwartz, Samuel, Eagle Pass, Tex., elected mayor, Apl., 1921.

Seidlin, Joseph, Hurleyville, N. Y., appointed professor of physics and mathematics at Alfred University, Alfred, N. Y., Nov., 1920.

Seidlin, Mrs. Joseph, Hurleyville, N. Y., appointed professor of music at Alfred University, Alfred, N. Y., Nov., 1920.

Shapiro, Joseph G., Shelton, Conn., re-appointed corporation counsel, Jan., 1921; appointed judge of the City Court, Nov. 16, 1920.


Siegel, Isaac, New York City, re-elected to United States House of Representatives, Nov. 2, 1920.

Silbert, Coleman, Boston, Mass., elected to State Legislature, Nov. 2, 1920.


Solomon, Chas., New York City, re-elected to State Legislature, Nov. 2, 1920.

Solomon, Henry, New York City, re-elected member of State Commission of Prisoners at Albany, Jan. 4, 1921.

Stark, Sigmor, appointed professor of gynecology at the Medical College of the University of Cincinnati, June, 1920.
STEINBERG, JOSEPH, New York City, re-elected to State Legislature, Nov. 2, 1920.


STERN, SAMUEL, New York City, appointed member of the Board of Education, Sept. 18, 1920.

STRAUS, NATHAN, Jr., New York City, elected to State Senate, Nov. 2, 1920.

TOBIAS, RAPHAEL, New York City, appointed city magistrate, Feb., 1921.

ULLMAN, SOL., New York City, re-elected to State Senate, Nov. 2, 1920.

VOLK, LESTER D., Brooklyn, N. Y., elected to United States House of Representatives, Nov. 2, 1920.

WASSERVOGEL, ISIDOR, New York City, elected judge of Supreme Court in New York and Bronx counties, Nov. 2, 1920.

WIENSTOCK, LEON C., New York City, elected member of State Commission of Prisons at Albany, Jan. 4, 1921.

WINKELMAN, NATHANIEL W., Philadelphia, Pa., appointed neuropathologist to the Philadelphia General Hospital, July, 1920.


WOLFE, ISAAC, New Haven, Conn., appointed judge of the Superior Court, Oct., 1920.

ZIEGFELD, F., Chicago, Ill., retired from Illinois State Military and Naval Department with the grade of brigadier-general, Jan., 1921.

MILITARY

ASCHEIM, JOSEPH, promoted second lieutenant, marine corps, Apr. 27, 1921.

BAUM, MAX, promoted assistant paymaster, U. S. N., Mch. 3, 1921.

BAMBERGER, RAYMOND SIDNEY, re-appointed Major in Air Service of United States Army, Jan., 1921.

BENJAMIN, JULIAN ARNOLD, promoted lieutenant-colonel, United States Army, Mch. 2, 1921.

BERGMAN, ALFRED N., promoted lieutenant, field artillery, United States Army, Je. 4, 1920.

BERKOWITZ, ALEXANDER, appointed captain, medical administrative corps, United States Army, Jan. 29, 1921.

BERKOWITZ, BENJAMIN, promoted assistant paymaster, U. S. N., Mch. 3, 1921.

BRAND, HAROLD, appointed second lieutenant, United States Army, Jan. 29, 1921.

COHEN, MAX, promoted assistant dental surgeon, U. S. N., Mch. 3, 1921.
FLEISCHER, RALPH ELI, appointed lieutenant, quartermaster corps, United States Army, Jan. 29, 1921.
FLEXNER, EDWARD MAURICE, Jr., promoted second lieutenant, field artillery, U. S. A., Mch. 2, 1921.
FOREMAN, MILTON J., Chicago, Ill., appointed major-general in the Illinois National Guard, Apl. 3, 1921.
FRANKENBERGER, BERTRAM, promoted major, U. S. A., Mch., 1921.
FRIEDMAN, EDWIN, promoted lieutenant, junior grade, U. S. N., Apl. 27, 1921.
GINSBERG, SIDNEY, appointed second lieutenant, infantry, United States Army, Jan. 29, 1921.
GOODMAN, BENJAMIN, promoted captain, marine corps, Apl. 27, 1921.
GOTTSCHALL, LEWIS D., promoted assistant paymaster, U. S. N., Mch. 3, 1921.
GUNST, GERALD H., captain, Corpus Christi, Tex., receives Distinguished Service Cross, June, 1920.
HARRIS, LESTER ABRAHAM, promoted captain, U. S. A., Mch. 14, 1921.
HIRSCH, RALPH, promoted captain, U. S. A., Mch. 14, 1921.
HIRSHORN, MAURICE S., promoted assistant paymaster, U. S. N., Mch. 3, 1921.
HOROWITZ, NATHAN, promoted major, finance department, U. S. A., Mch., 1921.
ISRAEL, FREDERICK, promoted lieutenant, marine corps, Apl. 27, 1921.
ISAACS, WILLARD S., promoted lieutenant, infantry, United States Army, June 4, 1920.
ISRAEL, ROBERT SCOTT, appointed lieutenant, infantry, United States Army, Jan. 29, 1921.
JACOBS, SIMON, promoted lieutenant, U. S. N., Mch. 3, 1921.
JACOBSON, BENJAMIN LESTER, appointed major, finance department, United States Army, Jan. 29, 1921.
JACOBSON, CHARLES WELLS, promoted captain, U. S. A., Mch. 14, 1921.
JACOBSON, JACOB H., promoted lieutenant, U. S. N., Mch. 3, 1921.
JACOBSON, SIMON, appointed lieutenant, quartermaster corps, United States Army, Jan. 29, 1921.
JACOBY, LESLIE E., promoted lieutenant, field artillery, United States Army, June 4, 1920.
KAHN, ALFRED M., promoted assistant surgeon, U. S. N., Mch. 3, 1921.
ALEIN, HAROLD S., promoted lieutenant, junior grade, U. S. N., Mch. 3, 1921.
KOCH, ARTHUR LOUIS, appointed captain, quartermaster corps, United States Army, Jan. 29, 1921.
KORN, JOSEPH PHILIP, promoted captain, U. S. A., Mch. 14, 1921.
KORN, LOUIS LEHMAN, appointed major in Judge Advocate-General's Department, United States Army, Jan. 29, 1921.
Kraus, Sidney M., promoted lieutenant-commander, U. S. N., Mch. 3, 1921.

Lauchheimer, Chas. H., Baltimore, Md., late brigadier-general, awarded the naval Distinguished Service Medal (posthumous), Jan., 1921.

Lawrence, Abraham, Trinidad, Colo., promoted captain, U. S. A., Apl., 1921.

Levinsohn, Arthur Shelby, appointed lieutenant, quartermaster corps, United States Army, Jan. 29, 1921, promoted captain, U. S. A., Mch. 14, 1921.


Marcus, Samuel, appointed captain, medical administrative corps, United States Army, Jan. 29, 1921.

Margolin, Henry, Brooklyn, N. Y., awarded, by French Government, Médaille Militaire, Jan., 1921.

Mayer, Herbert Block, appointed lieutenant, infantry, United States Army, Jan. 29, 1921.

Meyer, Henry J. D., promoted lieutenant, field artillery, United States Army, June 4, 1920.

Meyer, Herman H., promoted captain, infantry, United States Army, June 4, 1920.


Mordecai, Alfred, appointed lieutenant, medical corps, United States Army, Jan. 29, 1921.

Neuberger, Julius F., promoted assistant surgeon, U. S. A., Mch. 3, 1921.

Peixotto, Eustace Maduro, appointed lieutenant, infantry, United States Army, Jan. 29, 1921, promoted captain, U. S. A., Mch. 14, 1921.

Porgas, Gustav, colonel, New York City, awarded Distinguished Service Medal, June 29, 1920.

Rabinowitz, Isaac, New York City, receives Distinguished Service Cross, Aug. 18, 1920.

Rice, Harvey Israel, appointed second lieutenant, medical administrative corps, United States Army, Jan. 29, 1921.

Riess, Herbert J., promoted lieutenant, infantry, United States Army, June 4, 1920.

Rose, Maurice, appointed second lieutenant, infantry, United States Army, Jan. 29, 1921.

Rosen, Harry Isaac, appointed second lieutenant, quartermaster corps, United States Army, Jan. 29, 1921.
ROSENBAUM, FREDERICK BUCHANAN, appointed second lieutenant, infantry, United States Army, Jan. 29, 1921.

ROSENBERG, NATHAN, appointed lieutenant, medical corps, United States Army, Jan. 29, 1921.


ROSENTHAL, MAURICE L., promoted lieutenant, infantry, United States Army, June 4, 1920.

ROSENTHAL, MAURICE L., promoted lieutenant, infantry, United States Army, June 4, 1920.

SAXE, LOUIS BERNARD, appointed second lieutenant, quartermaster corps, United States Army, Jan. 29, 1921.

SCHNEEBERGER, PHILIP, appointed lieutenant, air service, United States Army, Jan. 29, 1921.

SCHWARTZ, ABRAHAM T., promoted assistant dental surgeon, U. S. N., Mch. 3, 1921.

SCHWARTZ, JOSEPH L., promoted assistant surgeon with rank of lieutenant, U. S. N., Apr. 27, 1921.

SCHWARTZ, CHARLES EUGENE, appointed second lieutenant, quartermaster corps, United States Army, Jan. 29, 1921.

SCHWARZKOPF, HERBERT N., promoted captain, cavalry, United States Army, June 4, 1920.


SHAPIRO, LOUIS LEONARD, Bridgeport, Conn., director of Red Cross Central Medical Laboratories at Tirana, Albania, promoted captain, July, 1920; appointed bacteriologist in office of the Surgeon General of the United States, at Washington, D. C., Jan., 1921.

SILVEN, MYER S., promoted captain, cavalry, United States Army, June 4, 1920.

SILVERMAN, MAX, promoted assistant surgeon, U. S. N., Mch. 3, 1921.


SOLOMON, ISADORE, Chicago, Ill., awarded Distinguished Service Cross (for heroism in action Nov. 4, 1918), Mch., 1921.

SPITZ, B., Albuquerque, N. Mex., appointed postmaster, Apr. 21, 1921.

STEIN, LESLIE HOWARD, appointed second lieutenant, medical administrative corps, United States Army, Jan. 29, 1921.

STEIN, MAURICE H., promoted lieutenant, junior grade, U. S. N., Mch. 3, 1921.

STRAUSS, HAROLD ARON, promoted major, air service, U. S. A., May 20, 1921.

STRAUSS, JOSEPH, rear-admiral, promoted Commander of the Pacific Fleet, Dec., 1920.

WEINBERG, MAX, appointed captain, medical administrative corps, United States Army, Jan. 29, 1921.
WOLF, ARTHUR HENRY, appointed second lieutenant, infantry, United States Army, Jan. 29, 1921.

YUDITSKY, JOSEPH, promoted captain, U. S. A., Mch. 14, 1921.

ZEIDNER, SAMUEL ISRAEL, appointed captain, quartermaster corps, United States Army, Jan. 29, 1921.

IV

NECROLOGY

ADLER, MORRIS, communal worker and philanthropist, Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 81, Jan. 26, 1921.

AGOOS, LASSON, merchant and philanthropist, Boston, Mass., aged 63, Feb. 23, 1921.


BAMBERGER, JACOB, pioneer merchant and Civil War veteran, Fort Scott, Kan., aged 81, Aug. 23, 1920.

BERLIN, SAMUEL N., communal worker and philanthropist, Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 62, Feb., 1921.


CANTOR, BERNARD, rabbi, New York City, killed in the Ukraine while on relief mission for Joint Distribution Committee, aged 28, July 5, 1920.

COHEN, MRS. FRANCES A., communal worker, New York City, aged 92, June 29, 1920.


DRUCKER, NATHAN, civic and communal worker, former president of the Board of Trade, Cincinnati, O., aged 82, Dec. 20, 1920.

FLEISCHMAN, SAMUEL M., rabbi and social worker, Philadelphia, Pa., aged 71, Mch. 28, 1921.

FRANKEL, PERRY, communal leader, Philadelphia, Pa., aged 51, Apr. 10, 1921.

FRIEDLAENDER, ISRAEL, professor of biblical literature at the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, scholar, educator, and author, New York City, killed in the Ukraine while on relief mission for Joint Distribution Committee, aged 44, July 5, 1920.

GANS, ISAAC, Civil War veteran, Longview, Tex., aged 81, Mch. 16, 1921.
GINSBERG, DAVID, rabbi, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., aged 52, June 23, 1920.
GORDON, SOLOMON, rabbi, New York City, Feb., 1921.
GREENHUT, ADOLPH, former mayor, Pensacola, Fla., aged 60, Mch., 1921.
GROSSMANN, J. B., rabbi, Youngstown, Ohio, May, 1921.
HALPERIN, BAER, rabbi, Newark, N. J., aged 63, Feb. 19, 1921.
HESSBERG, ALBERT, lawyer and communal worker, Albany, N. Y., aged 64, July 25, 1920.
KOHN, JOSEPH, communal worker, member of School Board, Civil War veteran, New Orleans, La., Jan. 31, 1921.
KOHN, SOL. H., former mayor of Wichita, Kan., at New York City, aged 74, Nov. 17, 1920.
KOTKOV, WILFRED P., rabbi, instructor at Jewish Theological Seminary of America, Woodhaven, L. I., aged 36, Feb. 26, 1921.
LAMPERT, JACOB, communal worker, St. Louis, Mo., aged 64, Feb. 19, 1921.
LEVY, ALFRED, Civil War veteran, Philadelphia, Pa., May 17, 1921.
LEVY, ISAAC C., Civil War veteran, Holly Springs, Miss., aged 83, June 9, 1920.
LEVY, LOUIS NAPOLEON, communal worker and former United States Loan Commissioner, New York City, aged 62, Apl. 9, 1921.
LOEB, LEOPOLD, rabbi, Morgan City, La., aged 82, Mch., 1921.
LUBARSKY, ABRAHAM ELIJAH, patron of Hebrew literature, New York City, aged 64, Sept. 30, 1920.
LUBIN, JACOB, rabbi, Plattsburgh, N. Y., May 30, 1921.
LYONS, JULIUS J., lawyer, former judge-advocate, San Diego, Cal., aged 77, June, 1920.
MANNHEIMER, MRS. LOUISE, authoress and communal worker, Cincinnati, O., at New York City, aged 74, Dec. 17, 1920.
MARCOSSON, LOUIS, Civil War veteran, Cleveland, O., aged 80, Sept. 8, 1920.
MARKOWITZ, MOSES AARON, rabbi, Pittsburgh, Pa., aged 75, Oct., 1920.
MARX, SOLOMON, communal worker, New Orleans, La., aged 85, Jan. 29, 1921.
MAYERS, JACOB, rabbi, New York City, Apl. 20, 1921.
MELTZER, SAMUEL J., head of department of physiology and pharmacology at the Rockefeller Institute, New York City, aged 69, Nov. 7, 1920.


MONASH, EDWARD, communal worker, past president of Chamber of Commerce and of Board of Public Works, Denver, Colo., aged 72, Dec., 1920.


NEWMAN, JULIUS, rabbi, Los Angeles, Cal., aged 69, June 28, 1920.


PESSKIND, HERMAN, communal worker, Cleveland, O., aged 87, Sept. 8, 1920.

RANSOHOFF, JOSEPH, professor of surgery at University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, O., aged 68, Mch., 1921.

REIS, JULIUS, former president of Board of Aldermen and police commissioner, Cincinnati, O., aged 80, Aug. 22, 1920.

ROSE, EDWARD, Civil War veteran, former member of school board and director of World's Fair, Chicago, Ill., aged 84, Mch. 23, 1921.


SACHS, MORRIS A., lawyer, member of convention which drafted constitution of Kentucky, Louisville, Ky., aged 73, July 28, 1920.

SANGER, RAPHAEL, Civil War veteran, Washington, D. C., aged 86, Apl., 1921.

SCHIFF, JACOB HENRY, financier, communal and civic worker, and philanthropist, New York City, aged 73, Sept. 25, 1920.

SEINSHEIMER, ABRAHAM H., Civil War veteran, Cincinnati, O., Sept. 4, 1920.

SILVERMAN, SAMUEL, rabbi, Rock Island, Ill., aged 59, July 18, 1920.

SPITZ, MORITZ, rabbi emeritus, St. Louis, Mo., aged 72, Nov. 11, 1920.


WEIL, OSCAR, musical composer, Civil War veteran, San Francisco, Cal., aged 82, Apl., 1921.

WEITHERMEIER, JACOB, communal worker and philanthropist, New York City, aged 62, Nov. 14, 1920.

WOLFENSTEIN, SAMUEL, rabbi and social worker, Cleveland, O., aged 79, Mch. 11, 1921.


ZOLOTAROV, H., Yiddish author, New York City, aged 52, May, 1921.
B
FOREIGN COUNTRIES

AUSTRIA

1. GENERAL EVENTS


July 22. Government introduces measure in Parliament enabling it to denaturalize all Poles who are holding Austrian citizenship and to deport all Austrians who have acquired foreign citizenship.—23. Vienna: Jewish teachers’ college founded by the Zionist Organization of Austria.—Committee of Jewish Delegations, Paris, addresses telegram to the Austrian government protesting against the threatened expulsion from Austria of Jewish refugees from Galicia.

August 26. Vienna: Local authorities order expulsion of large number of Jewish refugees, complaining that 19,000 families are without houses.

October 1. Vienna: Decision of the Vienna University to restrict the number of non-Austrian students in the University to fifteen per cent set aside by the Minister of Education; decision, aimed chiefly at Galician Jews, protested against by Czecho-Slovak and Jugo-Slav ministers.—Anti-Semitic leaflets distributed in Bukowina. Anti-Jewish labels pasted on Austrian banknotes.—22. Vienna: Jewish University Committee establishes kitchen for students, a medical relief station, and loan fund.—Vienna: At elections to National Assembly, the Jewish Nationalists are defeated.—30. Vienna: Foreign Medical students in the University are refused diplomas unless they sign a declaration that they will refrain from practising in Austria.—Vienna: Jewish art theatre, under direction of Egan Brecher, opened.

November 3. Vienna: Zionist Conference adopts resolutions: 1) To erect a Peoples’ House at Haifa, in honor of chief rabbi, Dr. H. P. Chajes; 2) demanding that the Zionist Executive in London re-adopt the budget for schools and for sanitary institutions in Palestine; 3) deciding to raise forty million kronen for
the Keren Hayesod, and fifteen million kronen for the National Fund; 4) thanking the Joint Distribution Committee for its charitable work; 5) protesting against the pogroms in Hungary and Eastern Europe and against unfair election laws in Austria.—8. Vienna: Housing shortage having been made an excuse for expulsion of Eastern Jews, the latter are undertaking to build their own homes. In Siebenburgen this step is approved by the authorities who abate molestation of Jewish refugees.—Vienna: Polish ambassador officially informs the Austrian government that Poland is willing to re-admit the Eastern Jews expelled from Austria. Arrangements are made to transport four thousand within a few days.—14. Vienna: Celebration of silver jubilee of local Lodge, Independent Order B'nai B'rith.—15. Lemberg: Branch of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society of the United States opened.—19. Vienna: Adolph Ostermayer, Rector of the Agricultural College, in inaugural address, expresses opposition to the admission of Jewish students to the University.—26. Vienna: Herr Schober, police-president, refuses chancellorship because an anti-Semitic majority in Parliament demands the expulsion of Eastern Jews.

DECEMBER
10. Vienna: Many Jews molested in streets and attacked in the tram cars during anti-Czech disturbances.—12. Vienna: Administrator invites number of leading Jews to confer regarding expulsion of Eastern Jewish refugees. Drs. Ehrlich and Plaschkes point out that large numbers of these have been in the country for a number of years and are industrious and useful citizens. Mayor Reumann declares that those usefully employed would be spared. JANUARY 2. Vienna: Chief rabbi, Dr. Chajes, leaves for America in connection with relief work and Zionism.—13. Vienna: In interview with Warsaw correspondent of the Neue Freie Presse, Prince Sapieha, Polish Foreign Minister, strongly condemns policy of the Austrian government in expelling Jewish refugees. FEBRUARY 7. Vienna: In reply to query by deputy Jerzbeck in the Diet, Minister of Interior Glantz states that the suggestion that Eastern Jews be interned was found impracticable, because, on the complaint of the Polish government, the League of Nations had interceded in behalf of the Eastern Jews, informing the Austrian government that they are neither to be expelled nor interned.—11. Vienna: During discussions in Landtag and Parliamentary Budget Committee regarding problem of the Eastern Jews, Mayor Reumann declared he was prepared to expel all criminal aliens, whether Jews or Gentiles.—Vienna: Pazony, a landowner, bequeaths twenty-three million kronen to Jewish charities in Hungary.—14. Austrian government delegates its Paris representative to endeavor to prevail upon the League of Nations to overrule Poland's objections to the expulsion of East European Jews from Austria.—19. Vienna: Local anti-Semitic
organizations warn the Volks Theater to remove all plays by Jewish authors. March 1. Council of the League of Nations refers matter of proposed expulsion of a large number of Galician Jews from Austria to a special committee over which Mr. Balfour will preside.—4. Vienna: Expulsion of Galician Jews in full progress. Government claims that Jewish leaders favor move.—Czegled: Jewish dealers excluded from the market; many deprived of trading licenses; Jewish public notaries compelled to resign.—5. Polish and Austrian ambassadors at London, meeting under chairmanship of Mr. Balfour, arrive at following agreement regarding the Eastern Jews in Vienna: Austria agrees not to expel those refugees who have applied for citizenship, and promises special consideration to refugee students, public employees, invalids, aged, and those whose property had been destroyed during the war. Poland, on the other hand, undertakes to facilitate the transportation of those refugees whom Austria is forced to expel.—13-15. Vienna: Anti-Semitic Congress, attended by representatives from organizations in Germany, Austria, Czecho-Slovakia, and Hungary, adopts resolutions calling for a world war on Judaism and for the convening of a world anti-Semitic Congress in the fall. Closing session followed by a street demonstration, in the course of which windows of Jewish shops are smashed and several Jews molested.


2. APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS

Stricker, Robert, Vienna, elected to House of Representatives of Lower Austria, Jan., 1921.

3. NECROLOGY

Freidjung, Heinrich, historian and journalist, Vienna, aged 70, July 14, 1920.

Fried, Alfred H., recipient of Nobel Prize in 1911, Vienna, May 6, 1921.


Lynkeus, Popper, author, Vienna, Apl., 1921.


Politzer, Abame, ear specialist, member of the medical faculty of Vienna University, Vienna, aged 85, Aug., 1920.


Samueli, Nathan, Hebrew writer, Baden, aged 70, Mch., 1921.
1. GENERAL EVENTS OF INTEREST TO JEWS

PALESTINE AFFAIRS:—JUNE 13. London: Meeting of the Council of the Anglo-Jewish Association adopts resolutions of gratitude to government for accepting the mandate for Palestine, and of congratulation to Sir Herbert Samuel upon his appointment as High Commissioner.—15. London: Sir Herbert Samuel, High Commissioner for Palestine, is given farewell reception by the Zionist Organization on eve of his departure for Palestine.—16. Liverpool: Mass-meeting expresses thanks to Great Britain for the Palestine mandate.—18. Sir Herbert Samuel gives a statement to the Press on the government’s policy with regard to Palestine in which he says that complete religious liberty will be maintained in Palestine and that places sacred to the great religions will remain in the control of the adherents to those religions, a civilian administration for the country will be at once established, order will be firmly enforced, and the economic development of the country will be actively promoted, the rights of the present non-Jewish inhabitants will be scrupulously respected; immigration will be admitted into the country in proportion as its development allows employment to be found.—Manchester and Salford: Meeting adopts resolutions expressing gratitude to the British government for having accepted the mandate for Palestine, assuring the realization of Jewish aspirations.—Bradford: Zionist Society at public meeting in celebration of San Remo decision adopts resolution of gratitude to the British government.—20. London: Herbert Samuel leaves for Palestine to assume duties there as High Commissioner.—20. Hull: Jews express thanks to British government for having accepted mandate for Palestine.—29. London: In House of Lords, following discussion on The British Mandate for Palestine, participated in by Lords Sydenham, Leamington, Newton, Islington and Sheffield, and the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Curzon, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, makes statement to the effect that: 1) there will be no Zionist government in Palestine; 2) antecedents of all immigrants are to be carefully scrutinized; 3) unruly people were not to be allowed into the country; 4) and there is to be no preferential treatment in regard to purchase of land.

JULY 15. London: In House of Commons, in reply to questions of Mr. Raper, Mr. Harmsworth Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, says that negotiations between the British and French governments are in progress for the purpose of establishing permanent northern and eastern frontiers for Palestine.—30. Liverpool: Cardinal Bourne, in inaugural address to the National Catholic Congress, attacks Zionism and the Palestine policy of the government, and demands
that Sir Herbert Samuel permit Catholics to appoint a special commission for the supervision of the Christian holy places in Palestine. SEPTEMBER 6. London: Government issues official report of all negotiations regarding the establishment of a Jewish national home in Palestine.—24. London: War Department cables the Military Headquarters in Palestine permission to recruit five hundred Jewish young men to reinforce the Jewish Legion. OCTOBER 29. London: In House of Commons, in reply to question by Sir Ormsby-Gore, as to the situation in Palestine, Cecil Harmsworth, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, states that according to the reports of the High Commissioner, the situation is satisfactory; the relations between Arabs and Jews had greatly improved; that in addition to educational plans which the Palestine administration was completing, the High Commissioner had appointed special commissions on the establishment of agricultural and industrial banks, local assessments, and the stamping out of malaria. NOVEMBER 23. Government lifts censorship on cable messages to Palestine, in effect since July, 1919. DECEMBER 7. London: In House of Commons, Bonar Law, in reply to questions by Sir Frederick Hall as to the objects of the Keren Hayesod, states that the interests of all sections of the population are safeguarded by the terms of the declaration of November 2, 1917, and that it seems obvious that the introduction of capital for development must be to the advantage of all the inhabitants of the country.—16. London: In House of Commons, Premier Lloyd George, in reply to question of Ormsby-Gore, states that an agreement has been reached with the French government regarding the frontiers of Palestine and the use of water power, and that all negotiations will be completed and the agreement signed at an early date. FEBRUARY 4. Full text of British mandate on Palestine made public after approval by League of Nations. The following main provisions are made: Great Britain is to place Palestine under such political administrative, and economic conditions as will secure the establishment of a Jewish national home; to encourage self-government in accordance with local conditions; to facilitate Jewish immigration; to encourage settlement of Jews on all land not required for public purposes; to enact nationality laws facilitating the acquisition of Palestinian citizenship by Jews; to provide public ownership for natural resources and public works; to protect diplomatically Palestinians abroad; to assume responsibility for all holy places and for the free exercise of worship; to appoint a commission for the settling of all religious claims; not to allow discrimination in behalf of any race, religion or language, and to allow each community to conduct its schools in its own language. The Zionist Organization is recognized as the appropriate Jewish agency for advising and co-operating with the administration in all matters that affect the Jewish population, and may be empowered to construct public works and to develop natural resources. English, Arabic, and Hebrew are recognized as the
official languages of the country, money and stamps to be issued in Hebrew and Arabic only.—28. London: Replying to question in the House of Commons, Premier Lloyd George declares that with the beginning of March the Colonial Office will assume responsibility for the administration of Palestine and Mesopotamia. April 27. London: Joint Foreign Committee resolves to request the Foreign Office to consider modifying Article 129 of the Treaty of Sèvres with Turkey which provides that British Jews resident in Palestine automatically become Palestinian citizens. May 18. London: Headquarters of the World Zionist Organization receive declaration from the British Colonial Office stating that the British Government has accepted the Palestine Mandate with a view to establishing a Jewish National homeland, and will not be shaken by the violence of certain elements in Palestine.—19. London: League of British Jews, at annual meeting resolves to petition the Government to secure the modification of Article 129 of the Treaty of Sèvres.

OTHER AFFAIRS:—June 6. London: The official report of the British Labor Mission to Hungary made public. It states that the White Terror was originally anti-Communist rather than anti-Semitic, and that maltreatment of Jews was alleged to have been due to their identification with the Communist movement.—12. London: Lucien Wolf, in letter to Spectator, exposes the genesis of "Jewish Peril."—17. London: In reply to question of Colonel Wedgwood, in House of Commons, as to whether he was aware of the persecution of Jews and Communists at present going on in Hungary, Premier Lloyd George states that a full report has been received from a representative at Budapest which shows that conditions were not improving but were getting worse and that representations were being made to the Hungarian government.—Lucien Wolf, on behalf of the Joint Foreign Committee of the Board of Deputies of British Jews and the Anglo-Jewish Association, refutes the charge of Jewish complicity in the assassination of the Czar as made by General Knox to the War Office in February. The representation is consequently made by the Joint Committee to the government that, in view of the fallaciousness of General Knox's report it should not be allowed to remain on record. —London: Sir Robert Blair, Education Officer, states that Hebrew has been added to list of subjects of instruction in the evening schools. July 3. London: Publication of report of Sir Stuart Samuel on his mission to Poland, on behalf of the British government, to inquire into the alleged anti-Jewish excesses. The report charges the Polish Government with failure to restrain the boycott movement and other manifestations of anti-Jewish propaganda. The specific findings of the Commission are as follows: Lemberg: Nov. 21, 22 and 23, 1918, 52 Jews killed, 463 wounded, and a large amount of property stolen; Pinsk: April 5, 1919, 35 Jews killed, many Jews beaten and Jewesses maltreated; Lida: April 17, 1919, 35 Jews killed, 200 arrested, robbed,
and beaten, including the Rabbi of the city; Vilna: April 19, 1919, 55 Jews killed, including the writers, Weiter and Ivianski, a large number wounded, and 2000 arrested, insulted, and beaten; Slobodka Lesna: June 6, 1919, 4 Jewish students at farm school killed, others beaten and badly wounded. The total of Jewish lives lost is placed by the report as no less than 348. The report closes with 12 recommendations for the improvement of Polish-Jewish relations, and is accompanied by a supplementary report by Captain Peter Wright, and a covering letter from Sir Horace Rumbold, British representative at Warsaw.—

5. London: In House of Commons, Mr. Harmsworth, in reply to question of Colonel Wedgwood, says that he is aware of a political party known as the Rising Hungarians, of an anti-Semitic character, which has issued certain proclamations, but does not know it had initiated any appeal to peasants all over the world.—12. *Morning Post* begins publication of series of articles on "The Cause of World Unrest," alleging that there has been for centuries a hidden conspiracy, chiefly Jewish, whose objects are to produce revolution, communism, and anarchy, eventually leading to a despotic hegemony of the world.—15. London: In House of Commons, Mr. Harmsworth, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply to question of Alfred Davies as to action taken by the government on recommendations made in report of Sir Stuart Samuel on Poland, says that the government has forwarded the report to the League of Nations for such action as they might wish to take.—16. London: At special meeting of the Council of Save the Children Fund, Dr. Jochelman states that in the Ukraine, 100,000 Jews had been massacred in the pogroms, and about 200,000 to 300,000 perished during the war. He estimates the number of orphans as between 50,000 and 60,000.—London: Upon receipt, by English Relief Committee for Jewish War Sufferers, of telegram from Julius Goldman, Director of the Joint Distribution Committee in Europe, that a pogrom is imminent in Lemberg, Lord Rothschild, Lord Swaythling, and Claude G. Montefiore request the intervention of British government.—London: Lucien Wolf, secretary of the Joint Foreign Committee of British Jews, communicates to the Foreign Office copy of telegram from Paris office of Joint Distribution Committee relating to the threatened pogroms at Lemberg, and receives promise that representations will be made to the Polish government.—23. Liverpool: Louis Cohen, an ex-lord mayor, makes gift of £15,000 for a Chair for Dentistry in the Liverpool University.—Jews celebrate sixty-second anniversary of the Royal Assent to the Jewish Relief Act and the Oath's Act, which enabled Jews to take seats in the House of Commons. August 3. London: Joint Foreign Committee communicates to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations the following draft of Rules of Procedure for a Permanent Court of International Justice. 1) That all future disputes on alleged violations of minority treaties be referred to a Permanent Tribunal
of International Justice; 2) that proceedings in such cases commence with the filing with the Tribunal of a notice of the grievance; 3) that hearings in such cases be held in public; 4) that the Tribunal be empowered to call expert evidence in questions involving religious law, custom or usage.—11. London: In House of Commons, Mr. Shortt, Home Secretary, in reply to questions of Mr. Lunn, states that no branch of his department was responsible for the anti-Semitic articles now appearing in the press, and that his department had no knowledge of the sources from which those articles emanated.—13. London: Official statement of the British Labor Party condemns the Morning Post for its anti-Semitic campaign.—14. London: Premier Lloyd George refuses to receive a deputation to urge the removal of Edwin Montagu from the post of Secretary to India.—20. London: Official statement issued by the Polish Chargé d'Affaires in London attributes to Bolshevikist propaganda recent news of anti-Jewish troubles in Warsaw, and declares that the whole population of Poland, including the Jewish, is united in a common effort to stop the invaders.—31. London: Memorandum from Central Executive of the Polish Socialists received by British Labor Party points out that the Socialist Party of Poland is prepared to accept the principle of complete civil equality for the Jews, but is opposed to making Poland bi-lingual or bi-national for the benefit of a people forming only ten per cent of the population. SEPTEMBER 2. London: Joint Foreign Committee urges the League of Nations to invest its Secretary-General with authority to take immediate action in cases of infraction of the provisions of the minority treaties when such infractions are brought to his attention by responsible and duly qualified public bodies.—17. Deputation of the Union of Polish Jews of Great Britain, has interview with Mr. Ciechanowski, Chargé d’Affaires of the Polish Legation in London, and decides to submit to the Polish government the urgent necessity of bringing about a better understanding between the Christian and Jewish citizens in Poland.—24. Portsmouth: English Trades Unions Convention adopts resolution protesting against anti-Jewish pogroms in Poland. OCTOBER 1. London: Leon Reich, president of the Jewish National Council of East Galicia, in interview on the condition of the Eastern Galician Jews, says that their chief demands are: 1) The right to settle all internal Jewish affairs by the Jews themselves; 2) the establishment not only of Jewish elementary schools as set forth in the Treaty, but also of Jewish secondary schools; 3) the creation of a Jewish administrative department to deal with Jewish affairs.—19. London: Foreign Office telegraphically instructs the British representative in Teheran, Persia, to protect the Jews of Hamadan against further excesses.—22. London: The Spectator calls for a Royal Commission to investigate the alleged Jewish world conspiracy. DECEMBER 8. London: Committee of Jewish Delegations, British Joint Foreign Committee, and Jewish Territorial Organization submit
joint appeal to the League of Nations against the pogroms in eastern Europe.—15. London: *Die Tribuna*, Yiddish bi-monthly, appears. **January 7.** London: Leonard A. Levy discovers method for making a photographic plate which will make it possible to take X-ray photographs twenty-five times faster than hitherto.—17. London: Lucien Wolf, secretary of the Joint Foreign Committee, reports that steps had been taken to prevail upon Poland to readmit Galician refugees interned in Hungary, and thus check the expulsion of eastern Jews from Austria. Similar action taken with regard to Jews of Latvia. **April 15.** London: Joint Foreign Committee receives urgent appeal, in behalf of the Ukrainian refugees in Poland, from the Jewish National Council in Warsaw. **May 6.** London: Sir Stuart Samuel, Claude G. Montefiore and Lucien Wolf representing Colonization Association and the Joint Foreign Committee, call on Under Secretary Wood of the Colonial office and petition the British Government to open the British colonies to the large number of Ukrainian Jews made homeless through pogroms.—Sir Ernest Cassel gives £225,000 for the foundation and endowment of the Cassel Hospital for Functional and Nervous Disorders.—23. London: At meeting of the Joint Foreign Committee, Lucien Wolf states that the Committee would take steps to arrange for the emigration of 60,000 refugees now temporarily resident in Poland, and that the Committee has begun negotiations with several South American governments for the settlement of the refugees.

2. JEWISH COMMUNAL LIFE

**ACTIVITIES RESPECTING PALESTINE:**—**June 20.** London: Conference of the English Zionist Federation adopts resolutions: 1) Recommending that a call be made upon young Jewry throughout the world to help in the building up of the Jewish homeland in Palestine; 2) to invite the co-operation of all Jewish organizations and leading Jews throughout the world in the carrying into effect the Zionist aims; 3) placing on record its conviction that the principles of co-operative industry on a large scale are most imperative to the welfare of the Jewish National Home.—Leeds: Mass-meeting of the Mizrahi adopts resolutions: 1) Conveying warmest thanks to the government for the acceptance of the Palestine mandate; 2) placing on record its determination to take an active interest in the building of a national Jewish homeland in Eretz Israel on the basis of traditional Judaism under leadership of the Zionist World Organization, and therefore requesting fuller and more adequate representation of the Mizrahi Organization in all bodies and phases of the Zionist activities. **July 7-12.** London: Zionist World Conference, attended by delegates from a number of countries, appoints seven committees for the various phases of work in Palestine and work in the diaspora, and adopts the resolutions on 1) Land Policy: all land on which Jewish colonization
takes place should eventually become the common property of the Jewish people; the agency for carrying out this land policy is to be the Jewish National Fund. 2) Colonization: The aim of national colonization is the settlement of Jewish farmers who shall themselves cultivate the land; to this end only workers with adequate agricultural experience should be encouraged to settle on the land. 3) World Congress: The conference declares itself in favor of convening a World Jewish Congress constituted on a democratic basis, at as early a date as possible. 4) Jerusalem University: The conference approves the scheme for the establishment of the University at Jerusalem as presented by the Executive and approves for this purpose a budget of £100,000 for the coming year. 5) Keren Hayesod: An immigration and colonization fund is to be created under the name of Keren Hayesod; the conference fixes the amount of £25,000,000 as the basis required for the building up of Palestine, this amount to be collected within one year; at least twenty per cent of the funds collected for the Keren Hayesod shall be given to the Jewish National Fund; the Executive is empowered to co-operate with the Zionist Federations in the various lands and with the Jewish National Fund in organizing the campaign for the Keren Hayesod. Resolution also adopted expressing gratitude for the San Remo decision and the acceptance by Great Britain of the mandate for Palestine. New administration elected as follows: honorary president, Justice Louis D. Brandeis; president, Chaim Weizmann; chairman, Nahum Sokolow.—11. London: International Students' Zionist Conference to formulate a plan for the participation of the academic and professional elements of Jewry in the reconstruction of Palestine and the founding of an International Collegiate Zionist Organization.—11-15. London: International Conference, convened by English Women's Zionist Federation, adopts resolution to form an International Women's Zionist Organization to promote the welfare of women and children in Palestine, and otherwise aid in its reconstruction.—22. London: Mass demonstration at Albert Hall, participated in by the delegates to the Zionist Conference, adopts resolutions expressing heart-felt joy at the decision of the Supreme Council to incorporate the Balfour declaration in the Treaty of Peace with Turkey and at the acceptance by Great Britain of the mandate for Palestine. Meeting pledges the Jews of Great Britain to do their utmost for the rebuilding of Palestine as the Jewish national home. August 20. Manchester: Ninth convention and annual Grand Beacon meeting of the Order of Ancient Maccabbeans resolves to found a scholarship at University in Jerusalem. September 14. London: Zionist Executive office confirms report that Jewish organizations in eastern Europe have been requested not to encourage emigration to Palestine except in cases where the emigrants are in position to support themselves for at least twelve months. The ha-Po'el ha-Za'ir, the Zionist Labor element in Palestine, has informed
the leaders of the Zionist organization that unless this order is immediately withdrawn, they will raise an open conflict in the organization.—24. London: Special conference of English representatives of the Jewish Territorial Organization (ITO) decides to co-operate in the development of Palestine, provided the mandate assures the Jews an autonomous basis for development. October 1. London: Zionist Executive issues manifesto appealing for funds for the development of Palestine. December 22. London: Appeal issued by Chaim Weizmann, Nahum Sokolow, Lord Rothschild, Sir Alfred Mond, and other Zionist leaders, in behalf of the Keren Hayesod (The Foundation Fund for Palestine). January 16. London: Annual Conference of the Association of Jewish Friendly Societies adopt resolutions to support the Keren Hayesod.

ACTIVITIES OF ORGANIZATIONS:—June 2. London: Special Conference of Federation of Ukrainian Jews adopts resolutions accepting the terms of the agreement between Dr. D. Jochelman and Maxim Litvinoff, representative of the Soviet government at Copenhagen, concerning the relief work in Ukraine, subject to the approval of the British government.—5. London: Zionist Organization through British Foreign Office prevails upon trade envoy, Krassin, to cable to the Soviet government at Moscow, an appeal in behalf of arrested Zionist leaders. July 14. London: Meeting of Council of the United Synagogue adopts resolution taxing each member ten shillings a year for purpose of religious education. August 3. Oxford: Third Conference of the Jewish Inter-University Federation of Great Britain and Ireland adopts resolutions (1) expressing gratification at the proposed establishment of a Hebrew University in Jerusalem for Jewish and general learning, and resolves that a Committee be appointed to consider the best means of assisting all efforts in connection with the University; (2) expressing its readiness to aid the reconstruction of Eretz Israel; and welcoming the acceptance of the Palestine mandate by Great Britain; (3) cordially reciprocating the warm fraternal greetings and best wishes of the Menorah Association of America; (4) expressing sympathy with the starving Jewish students in Vienna and pledging itself to strain every effort to furnish them substantial and immediate relief; (5) expressing profound indignation at the expulsion of Jewish students and professors from the Budapest University, appealing to British academic opinion to associate itself with this protest. October 17. London: Under auspices of the Federation of Ukrainian Jews, conference of Relief Societies adopts resolutions to extend the relief work of the Federation to all parts of eastern Europe, and to create a central organization for that purpose. November 21. London: Meeting of Board of Deputies adopts resolution to co-operate with the Anglo-Jewish Association and the League of British Jews to form a joint committee to combat anti-Semitism. December 3. London: Federation of Ukrainian Jews is informed by
telegram from the Vaad Halia, the Committee organized to assist Ukrainian refugees in Constantinople, that during the occupation of Crimea by Bolsheviki great numbers of Ukrainian Jews are in distress and need immediate succor. Communication also received from the Jewish National Council at Warsaw asking aid for the panic-stricken Jewish masses of Ukrainia who are fleeing in thousands to Poland.—

6. London: Annual meeting of the Anglo-Jewish Association adopts resolutions thanking the Peace Conference for securing minority rights for the Jews of eastern Europe and expressing gratitude to the English government for accepting the Palestine mandate and including the Balfour declaration in the Turkish Peace Treaty.—18. London: Mass-meeting, under auspices of Agudas Israel, adopts resolutions: 1) Welcoming the decision of the Pressburg Conference to transfer the headquarters from Zurich to London; 2) instructing the Central Executive Committees to carry on active propaganda and practical work, to win over the whole Jewish nation to the ideal of the Agudas Israel; 3) pledging itself to strengthen the Central Fund of the Agudas Israel, the Torah Fund for the promotion of traditional Jewish Education, the Eretz Israel Fund in support of both the old and new Yishuv, and the Reconstruction Fund for the improvement of the economic situation of Jews the world over; 4) declaring its determination to co-operate whole-heartedly in the reconstruction of Eretz Israel and extending its profoundest thanks to Sir Herbert Samuel for his sincere appreciation of Jewish religious traditions.—

28. Manchester: Fifteenth annual conference of the Poale-Zion.—

Manchester: Anglo-Jewish Association holds fiftieth annual meeting.

JANUARY 3. London: Russian Colonization Society formed for aiding and regulating the transmigration of Russian refugees.—7. London: Federation of Ukrainian Jews receives cablegram from the Palestine Immigration Committee at Constantinople regarding the appalling situation of Ukrainian refugees at Constantinople.

FEBRUARY 1. London: Conference of representatives of Jewish trade unions decide that those in employment should donate part of their earnings towards a fund for the unemployed Jews.—London: Federation of Ukrainian Jews forwards two relief transports to Ukrainia, and announces that it is in position to transmit letters to all parts of Russia.—21. London: Joint Foreign Committee lays before the representative of Greece the complaint of the Jewish community of Smyrna that the local authorities have confiscated the Jewish cemetery. MAY 12. London: Jewish War Memorial Fund Committee reports that it has collected one-fifth of the £1,000,000 fund it is seeking to raise.


3. APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS

ABRAHAM, P., awarded by Belgian King, the Gold Palm de la Couronne, of the Order of the Crown (2d class), June, 1920.

ABRAHAMS, A. C., temporary major (honorary), appointed chevalier of the Order of Leopold (Belgian), Mch., 1921.

ABRAHAMS, ARTHUR, major, created commander of the Order of the British Empire, Dec., 1920.


ARK, HARRY, Leeds, appointed head of the chemical department at the Technical Institute, Coventry, June, 1920.

BATTERSEA, LADY, Norfolk, appointed city magistrate, July, 1920.


BEIN, C., awarded by Belgian King, the Gold Palm de la Couronne of the Order of the Crown, (2d class), June, 1920.

BLOND, NEVILLE, Manchester, created chevalier of the Legion of Honor, Dec., 1920.

DAVIDOVITCH, D., awarded, by Belgian King, Gold Palm de la Couronne, of the Order of the Crown, (2d class), June, 1920.

EHRMANN, ALBERT, created officer of the Order of the British Empire, July 23, 1920.

FINESTONE, AARON, councillor, Northwich and Manchester, appointed by Lithuanian government, its commercial representative in the United Kingdom, Mch., 1921.

Furst, Elias H., Edinburgh, appointed on the Commission of the Peace, for the city and county, Dec., 1920.

Gluckstein, Joseph, receives, from King of the Belgians, the Médaille du Roi Albert avec rayure, Aug., 1920.


Guterman, C. E., created chevalier of Legion of Honor, June, 1920.


Hayman, H. L., created chevalier Order of Leopold of Belgium, June, 1920.

Heilbron, I. M., D. S. O., D. Sc., Ph. D., Glasgow, appointed professor of inorganic chemistry at Liverpool University, June, 1920.


Henriques, Henry Straus Quixano, appointed King's Counsel, Feb., 1921.

Hillman, S. I., receives, from Belgian ambassador, the Médaille du Roi Albert, July 23, 1920.


Isaacs, Joseph, Dublin, elected member of the Royal Zoological Society of Ireland, June, 1920.


Jacobs, Cyril, elected member of the London County Council, May 2, 1921.

Joseph, David, Swansea, created member of the Order of the British Empire, Civil Division, July 19, 1920.


Kisch, F. H., D. S. O., lieutenant-colonel, appointed by President of China, officer of the Order of Wen-Hu (4th class), Mch., 1921.


Lebus, Herman Andrew Harris, created commander of the Order of the British Empire, Nov., 1920.


LIPMANN, ——, general, promoted commander of the Legion of Honor, Oct., 1920.


MENDEL, MRS. MAY HELENA, receives, from President of France, the Palmes d’Officer d’Academie, Mch., 1921.

MICHAELSON, A., awarded, by the Belgian king, Gold Palm of the Order of the Crown (2d class), June, 1920.

MOND, SIR ALFRED, London, appointed Minister of Health, Apl., 1921.

MOND, LADY, receives Order of Dame of the British Empire, June, 1920.


MORRIS, HARRY, Sheffield, elected member of City Council, Nov., 1920.

MORRIS, N., Glasgow, appointed to Chair of Physiology in the Anderson College of Medicine, Oct., 1920.

MOSES, A., awarded by Belgian King, Gold Palm of the Order of the Crown (2d class), June, 1920.

MUNDY, A., awarded, by Belgian King, Gold Palm of the Order of the Crown (1st class), June, 1920.

MYERS, CHARLES, lieutenant-colonel, created commander of the Order of the British Empire, Dec., 1920.

NATHAN, GEORGE, lieutenant-commander, created officer of the Order of the British Empire, June 8, 1920.

NATHAN, ROBERT, knighted and created knight commander of the Order of the Star of India, July 23, 1920.

OPPENHEIMER, BERNARD, created baronet, Jan. 1, 1921.

OPPENHEIMER, ERNEST, knighted, Jan. 1, 1921.

PHILLIPSON, COLEMAN, Leeds, appointed professor of law at the University of Adelaide, Dec., 1920.

POLIAKOFF, E., awarded, by Belgian King, Gold Palm of the Order of the Crown (2d class), June, 1920.

READING, LORD (Sir Rufus Isaacs), London, appointed Viceroy of India, Jan. 7, 1921; receives the insignia of the Grand Cross of the Star of India and the Grand Cross of the Indian Empire, Mch. 14, 1921.
Reading, Lady, London, receives the insignia of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India, Mch. 14, 1921.

Rothenstein, William, South Kensington, appointed principal of the Royal College of Art, June, 1920.

Rothfield, Isaac, M. C., Sunderland, gazetted lieutenant in Army Educational Corps, Jan., 1921.


Samuel, Ernest, lieutenant, awarded the Military Cross, July, 1920.

Samuel, Mrs. Gilbert, invested with the insignia of a Dame Commander of the Order of the British Empire, Oct. 12, 1920.


Samuel, Herbert, London, appointed High Commissioner for Palestine, and awarded the Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire, June 12, 1920.

Samuel, Sir Marcus, awarded, by emperor of Japan, the Order of the Sacred Treasure (class 2), Mch., 1921.

Samuel, Mrs. S. Ernest, receives from the King of the Belgians the Médaille de la Reine Elisabeth, July, 1920.


Scholte, R., awarded, by Belgian King, Gold Palm of the Order of the Crown (2d class), June, 1920.

Segal, M., awarded, by Belgian King, Gold Palm of the Order of the Crown (2d class), June, 1920.


Simmons, Percy, major, London, elected chairman of the London County Council, Mch., 1921.


Solomons, Bethel, Dublin, decorated with the Médaille du Roi Albert (Belgian), Mch., 1921.


SWAYTHLING, LORD, receives, from emperor of Japan, Order of the Sacred Treasure (class 2), Mch., 1921.

WOOLF, ALBERT, created commander of the Order of the British Empire, June 25, 1920.

WOOLF, EDWIN, Stamford Hill, awarded Meritorious Service Medal for services in India, Jan., 1921.

WORMS, MRS. PERCY DE, receives, from Belgian King, the Médaille de la Reine Elisabeth, Aug., 1920.

4. NECROLOGY

ABRAHAM, PHINEAS SIMON, lecturer on Dermatology, founder of Royal Academy of Medicine (Ireland) and the Dermatological Society of Great Britain and Ireland, London, aged 74, Feb. 23, 1921.

ALBECK, SHULIM, Talmudist, Sept., 1920.


DUMOULIN, VICTOR, former president of the Chamber of Commerce and Shipping, and Turkish consul prior to war, Hull, aged 84, Mch. 30, 1921.

ESSEX, JOHN, ex-alderman of the Islington Borough Council, Boscombe (Bournemouth), aged 56, Dec., 1920.

MELVER, SIR LEWIS, baronet, former Member of Parliament, aged 74, Aug. 10, 1920.


NAGLEY, L., communal worker, Leeds, in Palestine, aged 50, Apr. 27, 1921.


SCHNEIDERMAN, BENZION, rabbi, London, Mch. 7, 1921.

SEMON, SIR FELIX, K. C. V. O., laryngologist, London, aged 72, Mch. 1, 1921.

STONE, MARCUS, artist and illustrator of works of Charles Dickens, London, aged 80, Mch., 1921.

STONE, MEILECH, rabbi, Cardiff, Mch., 1921.


II
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

1. GENERAL EVENTS

AUGUST 6. Perth: Jewish community subscribes £10,000 to the Palestine Restoration Fund, part of which is for establishment of a colony in Palestine to be named Australia. NOVEMBER 1. Wellington: Jewish women of New Zealand organize movement to send a number of nurses to Palestine to educate the Palestinian mothers in child welfare.

2. APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS

Marks, E. S., Sydney, elected member of City Council, June, 1920.
Monash, Sir John, appointed by Victorian State Ministry, General Manager of the Morwell Electricity Scheme, Oct., 1920; Sydney, appointed member of the Australian Defence Council, Feb., 1921.

III

CANADA

1. GENERAL EVENTS

JUNE 20. Montreal: Special meeting of Executive of the Canadian Jewish Congress adopts resolutions: 1) to send four delegates to the World Relief Conference at Carlsbad; 2) authorizing these delegates to take part in the plenary meeting of the Committee of Jewish Delegations in Paris to request the Associated War Relief to grant to the Ukrainian Alliance the necessary funds for transportation of the clothing collected for the War Sufferers in the Ukraine. JULY 1. Montreal: Meeting of Jewish organizations, under auspices of Canadian Jewish Congress, organizes Jewish Immigrant Aid Society of Canada. OCTOBER 6-8. Ottawa: Conference of Jewish organizations adopts resolutions to raise $1,000,000 for relief of the Jewish orphans of eastern Europe. NOVEMBER 7. British-Canadian Committee for transmission of Jewish relief monies, letters, and materials to the Ukraine established in Riga by representatives of the Federation of Ukrainian Jews in Canada. 19. Montreal: Government cables British government that it strongly supports representation of Canadian Zionist Federation that in fixing boundaries, northern Palestine Litany watershed, Yarmuk Valley and tributaries, Lake...
Tiberias Jordan sources and plains east Lake Tiberias be included in Palestine. **December 13.** Toronto: First Mizrahi convention decides to establish independent Zionist organization for Canada.—15. New regulations tending toward restriction of immigration forbids entry of any laborer unless he possess sum of two hundred and fifty dollars and all railroad expenses to place of his destination. **January 29.** Montreal: Seventeenth annual convention of Canadian Zionists undertaken to provide at least one million dollars a year for the Palestine Foundation Fund for five years. **February 18.** Winnipeg: Conference of Jewish representatives of all communities in Western Canada creates a Jewish Agricultural Association, and decides to raise fund of $50,000 to help new immigrants settle on the land.

2. NECROLOGY


IV

**EGYPT AND INDIA**

1. GENERAL EVENTS

**August 13.** Cairo: Hebrew included in the curriculum of university opened by American Presbyterian Board.—27. Ezra Sassoon donates $50,000 to Palestine Fund. **November 11.** Alexandria: Meeting at the Jewish Communal Schools to celebrate the third anniversary of the Balfour Declaration.

2. APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS

**Ezekiel, E. M.,** Bombay, appointed lecturer in Hebrew at St. Xavier's College, Jan., 1921.

**Levy, —,** Census Department, appointed representative of the Egyptian government at the General Assembly of the International Agricultural Institute at Rome, Nov., 1920.

**Picciotto Bey, Joseph de,** Alexandria, appointed officer de l' Instrucion Publique, Jan., 1921.

3. NECROLOGY

**Behar, Behor Samuel,** authority on East and Eastern Commerce, aged 81, Jan., 1921.

**Gubbay, E. Sassoon,** communal worker, Bombay, aged 60, June 14, 1920.

**Medhekar, Daniel Solomon,** former superintendent of prisons and honorary magistrate, Karachi, aged 76, June 12, 1920.
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

1. GENERAL EVENTS

August 6. Cape Town: Jewish Orphanage announces its intention of bringing two or three hundred Jewish orphans from the Ukraine into South Africa.


October 8. Minister of Interior for the Union of South Africa grants special permission for the admission of twenty-five hundred Jewish orphans, victims of the Ukrainian pogroms.

2. APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS

Alexander, Morris, Cape Town, re-elected member of South African Parliament, Feb., 1921.

Cotton, Ephraim H., Port Elizabeth, elected member of City Council, May, 1921.

Grauman, Harry, Cape Town, elected Member of South African Parliament, Feb., 1921.

Green, M. J., elected Member of Parliament for Fordsburg, Johannesburg, Aug., 1920.

Gumpert, Max, Port Elizabeth, elected member of Provincial Council, May, 1921.

Harris, David, Cape Town, elected Member of South African Parliament, Feb., 1921.

Levy, N., member of the Legislative Assembly, Johannesburg, Apl., 1921.

3. NECROLOGY

Lenzer, Jacob, rabbi, Melbourne, aged 63, Apl., 1921.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

1. GENERAL EVENTS


July 9. Dr. Derer, new minister for Slovakia, in conference with Mr. Waldstein, secretary of the Union of Slovakian Jews, announces his intention to create a department for Jewish affairs to be headed by a Jew.

August 3. Carlsbad: Constituent Assembly, at which all associated Jewish parties of the country are represented, to create a national executive, to establish Jewish schools, and to settle other questions affecting
Czecho-Slovakian and Carpathian-Russian Jews.—6-13. Carlsbad: Sessions of Jewish World Relief Conference, attended by ninety delegates, representing the Jews of twenty-eight countries. Vladimir Tiomkin reports on the persecutions of the Jews in the Ukraine, enumerating 568 pogroms, estimating the number of Jews killed as over 138,000, and the number of orphans as over 130,000. Anita Müller reports on condition of 400,000 homeless Jewish orphans in Vienna. Reports also heard on the condition of the Jews in Soviet Russia and Lithuania. Conference adopts resolutions calling for constructive relief for the Jews of eastern Europe, and elects a central committee of 28, headed by Sir Stuart Samuel, to carry them into effect.—Ministry of Education gives permission to continue Jewish schools already existing in Moravia, and gives orders that no hindrance be placed in way of opening private Jewish schools. SEPTEMBER 3-8. Pressburg: Conference of the Agudath Israel decides to call a world congress of orthodox Jewry, organizes a central council of forty-five members, and decides to transfer its headquarters from Zurich to London.—19. Carlsbad: Foreign Minister Benes agrees to permit large number of Jewish refugees from Poland and eastern Galicia to remain in the country until able to proceed elsewhere. Refugees will be permitted to use government barracks for their temporary accommodation. OCTOBER 6. Prague: Jewish National Council appeals to the Executive of the Agrarian Party to discontinue its anti-Jewish propaganda.—7 NEUSTAD: Czecho-Slovakian legionaries on way from anti-Semitic meeting maltreat a number of Jews and rob Jewish stores.—20. Carlsbad: Executive members of the Jewish National Council call on M. Czerny, the new Premier, and request that eastern Jewish students be admitted into the universities and that Jewish emigrants on their way to America be given temporary accommodation.—29. Prague: In reply to Deputy Tushek, in the town council, who demanded expulsion of all Hungarian and Polish Jews, the mayor states that the town council can only expel the criminal elements. NOVEMBER 2. Zemplin: Government orders expulsion of five hundred Jewish refugees from Galicia. Polish authorities refuse to re-admit them.—5. Carlsbad: Jewish soldiers in the army protest to President Masaryk against the anti-Semitic propaganda in the press.—9. Students of the Bruen University, at mass-meeting, demand that the authorities exclude all Jewish students.—19. Slovakian Jewish Council obtains promise from the government that Jewish pupils in state schools will be released from writing on Saturdays and Jewish festivals on the application of their parents.—Pystian and Turocz: Meeting of soldiers demands expulsion of all Jewish refugees. Twenty one Jewish families expelled from Turocz.—Prague: In course of anti-German riots mobs occupy the Jewish communal hall, tear up statistical and other documents, and attack synagogue destroying many valuables including some antique Seferim. American consul hoists American flag on part of the
building occupied by Jewish refugees, and declares these to be under his protection.—30. Minister of Education issues order to principals of all public schools that Jewish children are not to be forced to break the Sabbath. DECEMBER 3. Prague: Bohemia publishes report that Mayor Baxa publicly approves the recent attacks upon the Jews.—Triesch (Moravia): Jewish quarter burned.—7. In reply to memorial of the Jewish National Council, requesting the government to vest the Jews with full political and cultural rights, President Masaryk declares that he considers their demands entirely justified, and will see that they are given every consideration.—28. Moravian authorities notify all Jewish-Galician refugees that they must leave the country within a few days. JANUARY 3. Pistyan: Conference of one hundred delegates, representing Orthodox elements in Czecho-Slovakia and Carpathian Russia, discusses conditions in local Jewish communities, and decides to enter into an alliance with the Federation of Orthodox Jews.—17. Prague: East-European Jewish students at the university threatened with expulsion. Government calls upon them to explain why they are not taking advantage of the Lemberg University where they rightfully belong.—21. Prague: Letters and post-cards in Hebrew not accepted by the post office. APRIL 4. Prague: Czecho-Slovakian authorities forbid Zionist leaders to lecture in Hebrew.

2. APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS

Alexander, Leo, Piestan, elected member of city Council, July, 1920.
Lichtenstein, Ladislaus, elected member of City Council, July, 1920.
Sajo, Adolph, Piestan, elected member of City Council, July, 1920.
Schlesinger, Richard, Piestan, elected member of City Council, July, 1920.
Wildaphel, Moritz, Piestan, elected member of City Council, July, 1920.

3. NECROLOGY

Weiss, —, rabbi, Malazka, Apl., 1921.

FRANCE AND DEPENDENCIES

1. GENERAL EVENTS OF INTEREST TO JEWS

Reinach wills library to city of Nimes.—Paris: International Socialist Committee sends mission to investigate the pogroms in Poland.

**JULY 13.** Gouletto (Tunis): Grave excesses committed on Jewish population by officers and soldiers who participate in celebration of national holiday.—17. Sétif (Algeria): Jewish population maltreated and Jewish shops pillaged by natives.—Paris: Military statistics made public by Minister of War show that thirty-three Jewish chaplains were at the front. Of these three died on the battlefield, and two succumbed to diseases contracted at the front.

**AUGUST 23.** Paris: Monument unveiled in cemetery of St. Die in memory of Abraham Bloch, grand rabbin of Lyons and the first Jewish chaplain at the front to die on the battlefield, shot while carrying cross to dying Catholic soldier.

**SEPTEMBER.** Paris: Formation of Relief Committee for the Jews in the territory of the former Russian empire, under presidency of M. Sliosberg.

**OCTOBER 1.** Paris: Following representations by Committee of Jewish delegations, Executive of the League of Nations makes telegraphic inquiries of the Polish government regarding the Jewish situation in Poland.—Paris: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in reply to representation made by the Alliance Israélite Universelle states that anti-Jewish acts in Poland and Galicia were isolated instances, and that there is no systematic or organized persecution of the Jews.—19. Paris: Committee of Jewish Delegations receives numerous reports of pogrom propaganda made by the Russian priests in South Russia. General Wrangel, to whose attention these reports are brought, replies that he is unable to exert any influence over the priests.—20. Paris: Vladimir Bourtseff, noted Russian historian, editor of an anti-Bolshevik Russian organ, emphatically denies the allegation that Jews were chiefly responsible for the execution of the Tsar.—24. Paris: Services are held at the tomb of Adolph Crémieux, to commemorate the jubilee of the decree issued by him as minister, on Oct. 24, 1870, which declared the native Jews of Algeria citizens of France.—25. Paris: Central Committee of Russian Cadet party telegraphically demands that General Wrangel check the pogroms in the Crimea and punish the offenders.—28. Paris: Delegation of the Central Committee of the Alliance Israélite Universelle, in conference with Mr. Take Jonescu, receives from him formal assurances of the good intentions of the Roumanian government toward the Jewish population.—31. Paris: Following representations made to him by M. Sokolow, President Millerand asks the Polish ambassador to exhort his government to improve the situation of the Jews in Poland.

**NOVEMBER 4.** Paris: Société de Secours aux Victimes de la Guerre organizes meeting to protest against the pogroms in Eastern Europe.—9. Paris: A French edition of the *Jewish Peril* appears here simultaneously with two other anti-Semitic volumes, the one being named...

December 2. Paris: Senators Gaudin de Vilaine and Delahaye denounce, in parliament, the Jewish emigrants now in Paris as a menace to the health of the city and as propagators of revolutionary ideas.—8. Paris: Delegation of the Central Committee of the Alliance Israélite Universelle submits to the first General Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva memorandums on the situation of the Jews in Eastern Europe and on the rights of minorities in the newly created states.—Paris: Committee of Jewish Delegations submits to the General Assembly of the League of Nations in Geneva the following memorials: 1) On the pogroms in Ukraine and other parts of Eastern Europe; 2) on the Jews of Finland; 3) on the Jews of Danzig; 4) on the Jewish refugees from Galicia at present in Vienna; 5) on the failure of Poland to publish the part of the Peace Treaty dealing with the rights of minorities.—Paris: Alliance Israélite Universelle addresses appeal to the League of Nations asking that a commission be appointed to study the Jewish situation in Eastern Europe and to consider means of improving it.—10. Paris: Alliance Israélite Universelle transmits to the president of the League of Nations a petition that Finland be made to sign a guarantee of minority rights before it is admitted into the League.—12. Paris: Memorandum signed by Nahum Sokolow, Israel Zangwill, and Lucien Wolf, submitted to League of Nations urging the appointment of a commission to investigate the condition of East-European Jews and take necessary steps to alleviate their sufferings.—13. Paris: Central Jewish World Relief Committee, establishes special organization to provide funds for refugees and emigrants. French government announces that refugees having employment will not be expelled.—15. Lyons: Municipal Council names a street in honor of chief rabbi, Abraham Bloch, who died on the battlefield.—17. Madame Henri Deutsch de la Meurthe presents a cup and a prize valued at 200,000 francs to the Aero Club, in memory of her husband.—30. Paris: Georges Gerald demands, in the Chamber of Deputies, that measures be taken to protect Paris against the invasion of emigrants of doubtful origin.—Paris: Minister of the Interior announces, in the Chamber of Deputies, that arrangements have been made through Jewish philanthropic societies to send away five hundred Jews a month to America.

Israélite Universelle, E. Deutsch de la Meurthe and the Baron Edmond de Rothschild forward 50,000 francs for the relief of the Jews of Southern Algeria who are in distress because of lack of rain.—22-25. Paris: Annual meeting of the French Zionists expresses regrets at the insufficiency of political concessions granted in the mandate over Palestine and the disagreements in the Zionist ranks over the methods for raising finances. The necessity of convening a World Zionist Congress at an early date is strongly urged.—24. Paris: Committee of Jewish Delegations reports that it had submitted to the League of Nations at Geneva a list of the chief organizers of pogroms and massacres in the Ukraine and Southern Russia.—28. Tunis: French General receives a delegation from the Jewish community which extends to him the good wishes of the Jewish population.—31. Paris: Report received by the local office of the Jewish Central World Relief Committee shows that large numbers of Ukrainian Jewish refugees are stranded in Naples and other Italian ports, most of them en route to Palestine. Committee sends representatives to Italy to organize relief for them.

February 4. Paris: Marshal Pilsudski, president of Poland, receives deputation from the Central Committee of the Alliance Israélite, consisting of Sylvain Lévi, Dr. Netter, and Messrs. Salomon Reinach, Berl, and Bigart, President expresses himself in most friendly spirit toward the Jewish citizens of Poland, declaring it was Poland's earnest desire to have a constitution in harmony with that of the Western States.—9. Paris: Premier Briand confers with Nahum Sokolow on the emigration of the Jews of Eastern Europe.—14. Paris: Local Russian publication Obscheie Dielo makes public a list of fifty-six Russian officers serving with the Red forces; of these only eight are Jews.—18. Paris: Meeting of the Russo-Jewish People's Party decides to combat Bolshevism and to oppose attempt to establish a political organism of the Jews of all countries.—24. Paris: Committee of Jewish Delegations places before the Council of the League of Nations new memorandum submitting further documents regarding situation of the Jews in Vienna, more than 50,000 of whom are threatened with expulsion.—28. Celebration of the centenary of the birth of the tragedienne Rachel (Félix).

March 14. Rheims: Jewish Community celebrates restoration of synagogues which were destroyed during the war.—15. Paris: M. and Mme. Léonard Rosenthal present to the Museum of the Army the furnishings of General Lafayette's study.—16. Paris: In reply to interpellation in the Chamber of Deputies Premier Briand affirms the desire on the part of France to act in accord with Great Britain in the question of the Palestine mandate.—18. Tunis: Jewish community protests to the French authorities against the repeated kidnapping of young children and their forcible conversion.—28. Paris: Report by Dr. Kramer on tour through Galicia, Poland, and Volhynia, in behalf of the Central World Relief Committee, states there are
seventeen thousand registered Jewish orphans in Galicia, only three thousand of whom are cared for by institutions; in district of Volhynia, six thousand registered orphans and about three thousand unregistered; in Warsaw, seven thousand adult refugees nearly all of them Ukrainian Jews; in Eastern Galicia nine thousand, and in district of Volhynia about ten thousand.

April 2. Paris: Meeting of prominent Jews decides to found a society to be known as ORT, for the furthering of agricultural and industrial work among the Jews of Eastern Europe.—5-6. Paris: In course of debates in the Senate on the mandate for Palestine, Senators Flandin, de Lamarzelle, and Delahaye express bitter hostility to the Jews in general and the Zionists in particular, charging them with pro-German and Bolshevist sympathies.—23. Paris: In course of discussion in the Senate on the immigration regulations, Senators Delahaye and Jenouvrier protest against the immigration of Polish Jews, who, they charge are agents of revolution who poison France with their doctrines.

May 4. Paris: The Alliance Israélite Universelle protests to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs against the seizure by the Greek authorities of the Jewish cemetery at Smyrna, an object of veneration to the Jewish community for the past 400 years.—6. Epinal (Vosges): The Jewish community erects a tablet in honor of the 27 Jews of the town who lost their lives in the war.—10. Paris: Joseph Reinach bequeaths 25,000 francs for the Jewish Community of Paris, and his collection of paintings and manuscripts to the Museum and National Library.—14. Paris: La Tribune Juive publishes an article by A. M. du Chayla, a former captain of Don Cossacks, who stated that he had known Nillus personally and had been shown by him the original manuscript of the Protocols which Nillus admitted he had received indirectly from Rachkovsky, an official of the Russian Secret police.—19. Paris: Committee of Jewish Delegations requests the Canadian Jewish Congress to negotiate with the Canadian Government concerning the possibility of a large Jewish immigration into Canada.

2. COMMUNAL EVENTS

through Paris.—Paris: Committee of Jewish Delegations, in special conference, adopts resolutions: 1) To call a plenary meeting at Carlsbad on August 5-8, 1920, to determine how the Committee should be centralized to function as a representative body of Jewry the world over; 2) to co-ordinate the committee's work with that of other Jewish bodies; particularly those of English Jewry so as to prevent duplication of effort; 3) creating a commission for Ukrainian relief; 4) expressing satisfaction at the establishment of a Provisional Committee for a permanent Jewish congress in America.—14. Paris: Mass-meeting of Jews adopt resolution thanking the Allied Powers for the San Remo decision.—15. Paris: Meeting of the Société de Secours Immédiat resolves to give pecuniary aid to emigrants passing through Paris to secure employment for them and to aid them in reaching their destination.—Paris: Founding of La Foi d'Israël, a society for the spreading of Jewish studies and the maintenance of Jewish culture.—18. French Mizrahi Organization formed, with headquarters at Strasbourg.—21. Paris: Meeting of the Central Consistory of the Jews of France, attended for the first time since 1870 by the presidents of the Jewish Consistories of Alsace and Lorraine.—22. Paris: Association of French Rabbis holds first meeting since beginning of war.—27. Paris: Central Committee of the Alliance Israélite Universelle holds first plenary meeting since 1913. Sylvain Lévi elected president. The American members, Messrs. B. H. Hartogensis, Louis Marshall, and Dr. Isaac Moses are re-elected.


NOVEMBER 8. Paris: Jewish emigrants and refugees form arbitration court to settle minor disputes arising among them.


APRIL 17. Dijon: Jewish community erects a tablet in honor of the Jews of the city who were killed in the war.—22. Celebration for the first time of an annual day of observance of the Jewish religion for the Jewish communities in the rural districts which have insufficient means for maintaining synagogues or which have been deprived of them by the war.
May 15. Lyons: A Committee is formed to erect a monument in memory of the Jews of the city who fell in the war.—30. Paris: The Jewish community decides to erect near the synagogue of the Rue de la Victoire a monument in honor of the Jews of Paris who fell in the war.

3. Jewish Philanthropy

Henri Goldet donates 100,000 francs to the department of applied chemistry in the University of Paris.—Edmond de Rothschild donates 100,000 francs for the erection of "Villa Velasquez" in Madrid (an institute for French artists), and assures a yearly donation of 100,000 francs to the French Institute of Fine Arts in London.—Madame Henri Deutsch de la Meurthe donates chateau and a million francs to the city of Bordeaux for the establishment of a maternity hospital.—David Weill donates 150,000 francs to the University of Paris for the opening of a restaurant for the students.

4. Appointments, Honors, and Elections

Civil


Antebi, Elie, Alexandria, created Officer d'Academie, by French government, Feb., 1921.

Auebach, Bertrand, professor at the University of Nancy, appointed corresponding member of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, Feb., 1921.

Bellaiche, Samuel, Tunis, appointed member of the Chamber of Commerce, Jan., 1921.

Bessis, Victor, Tunis, appointed member of the Chamber of Commerce, Jan., 1921.

Bloch, Camille, Paris, appointed director of the War Library and Museum, Jan., 1921.

Bloch, Jules, Paris, appointed professor at the National School of Modern Oriental Languages, Feb., 1921.


Cahen, David, Briey, appointed deputy prosecutor, Feb., 1921.

Cahen, Georges, Paris, appointed member of the Technical Committee on Hygiene, July, 1920.


Cerf, ———, Dijon, appointed associate professor of Science, July, 1920.
COHEN-BOULAKIA, JOSEPH, Tunis, appointed member of the Chamber of Commerce, Jan., 1921.

COULUS, ROMAIN (Weill), Paris, dramatist, appointed member of the Superior Council of the National Conservatory of Music and Declamation, Nov., 1920.

CRÉMIEUX, FERNAND, Nimes, re-elected member of the French Senate, Jan., 1921.


DEBRE, ROBERT, Paris, appointed professor of hygiene and bacteriology in the faculty of medicine, June, 1920.

DEUTSCH DE LA MEURTHE, ÉMILE, Paris, appointed member of the Council of Improvement of the National Conservatory of Arts and Crafts, Sept., 1920.

DUKAS, PAUL, Paris, composer, appointed member of the Superior Council of Instruction at the National Conservatory of Music, Nov., 1920.


ÉZRAN, ———, Alexandria, created Officer d' Académie, by French Government, Feb., 1921.

FALCO, ROBERT, Paris, appointed to the Stock Liquidation Cabinet of the sub-Secretary of State, Feb., 1921.

FRANCK, ———, Paris, appointed judge at the Seine Tribunal, May, 1921.

GLOTZ, GUSTAVE, Paris, professor of Greek history, appointed member of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-lettres, Nov., 1920.


GRUMBACH, ———, Nancy, given honorary title at the University, Apr., 1921.

HALPHEN, EDMOND, Bordeaux, awarded honorary title, by the University, Apr., 1921.

IGNACE, ÉDOUARD, Paris, appointed president of the Commission of Civil and Criminal Legislation of the Chamber of Ministers, Feb., 1921.

JAVAL, ———, Corbeil, appointed judge at the Seine tribunal.

JOB, LOUIS, Nancy, appointed professor of obstetrics in the faculty of medicine, June, 1920.

KOENIGSWARTER, JULES, appointed judge at the Seine tribunal, Feb., 1921.

LEHMANN, MARCEL, Paris, appointed inspector-general at the Ministry of Pensions, Jan., 1921.

LÉON, XAVIER, Paris, editor of La Revue de Metaphysique et de Morale, awarded the Estrade-Delcro prize of 8000 francs by the Academy of Science, Dec., 1920.
Lévy, ———, Paris, appointed president of a department in the Seine tribunal, Feb., 1921.
Lévy-Solal, ———, Paris, appointed professor of obstetrics in the faculty of medicine, June, 1920.
Lévy-Ulmann, ———, Lille, appointed professor of civil and comparative legislation in the Paris Faculty of Law, Aug., 1920.
Lipman, Lirmin, Lisieux, appointed president of the tribunal of Vouziers, July, 1920.
Lyon-Caen, Charles, Paris, secretary of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, elected corresponding member of the British Academy, Aug., 1920.
Massé, Paul, Paris, vice-president of the Seine tribunal, appointed counsellor to the Court of Appeals, Oct., 1920.
Metzger, Marcel, Paris, appointed professor of obstetrics at the Faculty of Medicine, June, 1920.
Nordmann, Charles, Paris, receives from Academy of Sciences a prize of five thousand francs for his stellar photographic studies, Dec., 1920.
Oualid, William, appointed professor of political economy at the University of Strasbourg, Mch., 1921.
Samama, Nissim, Paris, appointed commander of the Crown of Italy, Jan., 1921.


SCHRAMMECK, FERNAND, Paris, re-elected member of the Senate, Jan., 1921; appointed member of the High Colonial Council, Feb., 1921.


STKAUSS, PAUL, Paris, appointed president of the commission of hygiene and social service of the Senate, and vice-president of the army commission, Feb., 1921; re-elected president of the Association of Republican Journalists, Feb., 1921.

WALTZ, PIERRE, Clermont-Ferrand, awarded honorary title by the University of Clermont, Apr., 1921.


Military

Aaron, ——, promoted artillery major.
Franck, ——, colonel, appointed commander of the 3rd division, Feb., 1921; appointed brigadier general, March, 1921.
Marix, Louis, promoted engineering commander.
Mayer, ——, general, appointed commander of brigade.
Mayer, ——, brigadier-general, of the French colonial army, appointed to command the second brigade of the Indo-China forces, Jan., 1921.
Mayer, Léon, appointed chief engineer in the first class of the engineering corps of the naval artillery, Mch., 1921.
Pompe, ——, promoted lieutenant-colonel of artillery.
Rheimes, ——, promoted engineering commander.
Rheims, Léon, promoted lieutenant-colonel at the Ministry of War, Mch., 1921.
Strauss, ——, commander, appointed lieutenant-colonel, Jan., 1921.

Appointed Chevalier of the Legion of Honor:—David Aboucaya (posthumous title); Pierre Abraham, captain; Samuel Abram, military surgeon; Isaac Alkan, lieutenant; Daniel Aron, artillery captain; Henri Baer, lieutenant; Raymond Bank, sub-lieutenant; Eugène Bauer (posthumous title); Michel Behr, sub-lieutenant; Gabriel Berr, lieutenant of tank corps; Raymond Berr, artillery captain; Paul Bloc, captain in the aero corps; Eugène Bloch; Henri Bloch, captain; Jean Bloch, infantry lieutenant; Jean Bloch, (posthumous title); Lucien Bloch, sub-lieutenant; Paul Bloch; Pierre Bloch; Abraham Blum, lieutenant; Alexandre Blum, lieutenant; Gaston Blum, lieutenant; Pierre Blum, lieutenant; Marcel Brille, military dentist; Isaac Brucker (posthumous title); Georges Cahen, lieutenant; Henri Cahen, sub-lieutenant of infantry; Nissin de Camondo (posthumous title); Marcel Cohen; Anselme Debré; Georges Dreyfus, sub-lieutenant; Pierre Dreyfus, captain of artillery; André Dreyfus; Paul Ebstein, lieutenant of Zouaves; André Ehrlich, lieutenant; Jacob El Kaïm, captain; David Elkanouï, captain of infantry; Louis Finot; Roger Fribourg, sub-lieutenant; Louis Friedman; Jacques Friedmann, lieutenant of infantry; Robert Geismar, lieutenant; Henri Goldschmidt, artillery captain; David Goldzeiger, military physician; Jean Grumbach, sub-lieutenant of colonial artillery; Georges Gumpel; Jules Guntzberger; Isaac Haguenau; Paul Hagenauer; Elie Haïm, military physician; Sylvain Halff; Charles Halphen (posthumous title); Albert Hassan, sub-lieutenant; Emile Hayem
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(posthumous title); Alexandre Haym, medical corps; Henri Hendle, lieutenant; Léon Hermann, lieutenant; Joseph Heymann; René Job; Léon Kaan; 'Marcel Kahn, sub-lieutenant of infantry; Armand Karsenty, lieutenant; Keim, captain; Louis Kahn, naval engineer; Maurice Lazard; Gaston Leon, lieutenant; Albert Lévy, captain; Andre Lévy; Arthur Lévy, infantry lieutenant; Andre Lévy (posthumous title); Daniel Lévy, officer of administration; Georges Lévy, lieutenant; Henry Lévy, lieutenant of colonial artillery; Isadore Lévy, sub-lieutenant; Lucien Levy; Marcel Lévy, lieutenant; Robert Levy, sub-lieutenant of infantry; Salomon Lévy, lieutenant; Leonidas Lewinsohn, military surgeon; Jean Lippmann, lieutenant; Lazare Manuel, lieutenant; Georges Mayer, military surgeon; Jean Mayer, lieutenant; Joseph Mayer, captain; Isaac Missika, lieutenant; Eugène Minkowski, military physician; Andre Molina, military physician; Paul Molina (posthumous title); Gaston Monteux, sub-lieutenant; Isaac Moyee, lieutenant of infantry; Achille Naquet; Marcel Nathan; Raymond Meymarck, lieutenant of infantry; Edouard Oppert; Robert Ostheimer, sub-lieutenant of artillery; Lazare Polack, physician in the marine corps; Rabbi Salomon Poliakof, military chaplain; Pierre Rodrigue, military physician; Yehochia Rosenblatt, military surgeon; André Rosenfeld, sub-lieutenant (posthumous title); Robert Rosenfeld; Marcel Rouff, sub-lieutenant; Jules Ruff (posthumous title); Joseph Sacks; Paul Solomon, sub-lieutenant of infantry; Georges Saportès, military physician; Justin Schuhl, rabbi, army chaplain; Schulhof; Marcel Schwob; Pierre Schwob; Roger Seligman, lieutenant of infantry; Samuel Silberstein, military physician; André Simon, lieutenant; Léon Strauss, military physician; Marcel Thalheimer, military physician; Henri Ullmann, sub-lieutenant in tank corps; Jean Ullmann; Léon Ulmann; Isaie Ulmo, sub-lieutenant; Joseph Vitemberg, military physician; Bernard Wagner, military physician; Joseph Weil, sub-lieutenant; Raymond Weil; René Weil, military physician; Moïse Weisselfisch, medical corps; Léopold Weisweiller, lieutenant; Albert Weyl, lieutenant of infantry; Bronislas Winaver, military physician; Georges Wolf, sub-lieutenant of aviation; René Wurmser, lieutenant; Marochée Zemmour, sub-lieutenant of Zouaves; Salomon Zentler, military physician.

Promoted Officer of the Legion of Honor:—Armand-Aron Bloch;—Dreyfus; — Hauser, lieutenant; Ruben Job; Reginald Kann, brigade commander; Paul Kauffmann, commander; Paul Lazard; Camille-Baruch Lévy; Lucien Lévy; Isaac Lippmann, commander; Émile Moog; Pierre Mortje (Mortier), lieutenant; Daniel Pompe, lieutenant-colonel; Alphonse Weiller.
Promoted Commander of the Legion of Honor:—Fernand See, lieutenant-colonel; Albert Wahl, chief engineer in the naval service.

Awarded Medaille de Reconnaissance Nationale:—Georges Blumenthal, banker and philanthropist; Max Jessurun, war worker; Clement Rueff, vice-president of the Association Generale des Alsaciens-Lorrains d’Amérique.

Awarded Croix de Guerre:—Professor Leon Blum, Strasbourg; Doctor Robert Hamburger, Colmar; Jean Weill, Mulhouse.

Awarded Medaille Militaire:—Albert Drossner (posthumous title); Robert Levy (posthumous title).

Awarded Medaille de la Reconnaissance Francaise:—Mme. Jeanne Blum; Mme. Brandon; Dr. Elias; Mme. Amelie Ephrussi; Mme. Jeanne Latter; Madeline Levy; Raphael-Georges Levy; Mme. Raphael-Georges Levy; Edmond Milliaud; Mme. Henri Nathan; Mlle. Weil; Jules Zenaume.

5. NECROLOGY


Massé, Edouard, vice-president of the Jewish Consistory of Paris, member of the Central Committee of the Alliance Israelite Universelle, aged 70, June 13, 1920.


Mirtil, Eugène, banker, member of the Central Consistory of French Jews, Paris, aged 70, Apr., 1921.


Reinach, Joseph, leader of Alliance Israélite, prominent in defence of Captain Dreyfus, historian, and writer, Paris, aged 66, Apr., 18, 1921.


Schwob, Léon, mayor of Belfort, July 14, 1920.

Weill, Mme. Alexandre, widow of the famous banker and philanthropist, aged 80, Nov., 1920.

1. GENERAL EVENTS OF INTEREST TO JEWS

**June 4.** Bavarian authorities decide to expel all east-European Jews, and many large centres are already taking steps in that direction. Deputations of prominent Jews make representations to the national and Bavarian governments.—**Berlin:** German People's Party (*the Deutsche Völkische Schutz und Trutzbund*) adopts following program of anti-Jewish activity: To expel the Jews from Germany and to confiscate their property, to close their schools, to disfranchise them, to nationalize all the Jewish industrial and financial establishments, to compel them to do manual labor, to punish Germans who work for Jews.—**Berlin:** Order for compulsory registration within forty-eight hours of all aliens above age of sixteen years promulgated.—**Munich:** At request of Jewish community, Bavarian government suspends number of anti-Jewish periodicals for their pogrom agitation.—**14. Jena:** Students of the University petition the government to restrict the number of Jewish students in the medical college.—**24. Berlin:** Chancellor Fehrenbach, speaking of the new government's program, declares that it will do all in its power to fight anti-Semitism.—**Berlin:** Executive Committee of the German Zionists publishes statement in press in which evidence is produced to prove that "The Protocols of the Elders of Zion" is a forgery.—**Munich:** Bavarian government decides not to deport Jews who were former residents of Austria.

**July 13.** Karlsruhe: Students at university strike when Minister of Education appoints Professor Aschkenazi to chair.—**Hanover:** By vote of 1255 to 606 the German students of a local polytechnical institute vote to expel all the Jews from the general student organization. Senate of the institution informs students it could not recognize its executive unless it were elected by the whole student body.—**Baden:** At meeting of parliament all parties, with exception of the German Nationalists, condemn conduct of students in regard to appointment of Jewish professors at technical high school at Karlsruhe.—**25. London** *Daily Telegraph* states that Jews are being seriously molested at the more popular summer resorts in Germany.

**August 2.** Konigsberg and Jena: Students demand that Jews be admitted to the Universities only in percentage to the population and that the Eastern Jews be totally excluded. Rector of Königsberg University refuses to accede to the demand on ground that suggested restriction is unconstitutional.—**Ministry of Baden** forbids Arnold Ruge, professor in philosophy, to hold further lectures at the University of Heidelberg, because of his anti-Semitic utterances.—**Berlin:** German National Students evince antagonism towards Professor Nicolai, a Jew charging him with lack of patriotism. Decision of rector of the University, that he discontinue his lectures, set aside
by Minister of Public Worship who says that the accusations are groundless.—9. Borun: Organization formed for purpose of forcing the local authorities to exclude all Jews.—Berlin: Minister of Interior, Mr. Severing, in reply to interpellations in the Diet, demanding the expulsion or internment of eastern Jews, stated that certain measures had been adopted by him to prevent an influx of eastern Jews into Germany, but he believed that the danger of eastern Jews was exaggerated, and he characterized internment camps as a futile cruelty.—20. Berlin: Following resolutions introduced into the Reichstag: 1) That the German government close the eastern borders of Germany to all foreign immigration; 2) to deport the foreign immigrants already in the country to the lands from which they came, and if this is not possible, to intern them; 3) to present a memorandum to the Reichstag at its next session on the infiltration of foreign elements into the country since 1914, and to suggest new measures to cope with this problem.—23. Kattowitz: Local police arrest and ill-treat two thousand Jewish workers. Despite protest of the factory owners, these workmen were later expelled.—26. Breslau: Anti-Jewish demonstration occurs in front of hotel supposed to be frequented by wealthy Jewish refugees from the East. Jewish stores plundered.—27. Swinemünde: Anti-Jewish demonstrations at sea-side resorts, participated in by soldiers, lead to departure of many Jewish guests and to protests by business men.—29. Berlin: Ministry of Posts bars the mails to letters marked with anti-Semitic labels.—30. Silesia: Four hundred Jews forcibly carried off from Camp Myslowitz located in plebiscite territory.

SEPTEMBER. Hesse: President of the Diet, replying to an interpellation, condemns the anti-Semitic agitation of the students.—Insterburg: Municipality unanimously resolves to censure the local anti-Jewish agitation.—Elbing: Mayor strongly condemns pogrom agitation.—Herr Haenisch, German Minister of Education, writes to Professor Einstein urging him to reconsider his decision to leave Berlin, expressing the conviction that Dr. Einstein has behind him the great majority of scientific men, and the hope he will not attach importance to the attacks made upon him.—Berlin: Government's appointment of Dr. Lowenstein, as chief inspector of Public Schools results in serious conflict between the various political factions.—24. Göttingen: Resolution to bar from German universities Jewish students defeated by large majority.—Munich: In interpellation to the Bavarian government, Sänger Socialist deputy, calls attention to the deportation of individuals particularly of the Jewish faith, almost without trial.—Swinemünde: Pro-Jewish demonstration arranged by workmen to offset recent anti-Semitic demonstration.—Schreiberau: City Council adopts resolution to expel two anti-Semitic clerks from the post-office.

OCTOBER. 1. Myslowitz: Four hundred Polish Jews forcibly deported to the Polish frontier.—Saxony: Authorities prohibit students from
wearing anti-Semitic signs; police authorities forbid posting of anti-Jewish placards.—Tilsit: Municipality unanimously condemns the anti-Semitic agitation.—4. N. Lerond, head of the Allied Commission in the plebiscite area in Upper Silesia, promises Committee of Jewish Delegations, Paris, through Nahum Sokolow, to intervene in behalf of the Polish Jewish refugees who are being expelled in large numbers by German officials.—8. Berlin: Society for the Suppression of Internal Strife publishes pamphlet entitled "Anti-Semitism Germany's Ruin."—Darmstadt (Hesse): Deputy Vetter, Socialist, presents interpellation in the Landtag on the continuous attacks against Jewish students at the University of Giessen and the Technical Institute of Hesse.—13. Munich: Kehillah petitions the government to take measures to safeguard the Jews of the city.—As result of the intervention of Nahum Sokolow, with the Chief Allied Commissioner in the Plebiscite territory of Upper Silesia, the expulsions of foreign Jews have stopped.—Berlin: Prussian Ministry of Education publicly censures the anti-Semitic movement among the students.—Nuremberg: Annual meeting of the Society for combating anti-Semitism hears addresses by the burgomaster and many municipal representatives. Ex-Minister Gotheir, President of the Society, urges every German who loves his Fatherland to combat the anti-Semitic movement.—Munich: Jewish community sues Editor of the Volkscher Beobachter, and a student, for libelous utterances linking it with the activities of the Communists.—Munich: Jewish Community sends deputation to Minister of Interior requesting him to furnish protection to Jews against anti-Semitic attacks. State Secretary, Dr. Schweyer, expresses regret at the anti-Jewish movement, and promises that the government would take the sternest measures to combat it.—23. Mass-meeting, called by the Central Association of German Jews, protests against anti-Semitism in Germany.—26. Weimar: Congress of the German People's Party demands suppression of Jewish influence and total exclusion of Jews from economic life. Report covering the Party's activity showed that during the first six months of 1920 four and one-half million anti-Semitic leaflets had been distributed throughout the country.—27. Berlin: Wilhelm Waldking, army officer, sentenced to six weeks imprisonment for molesting Jews on the streets.—29. Frankfort: Pan-German Association, at thirty-ninth Conference, announces that the Association of German Knights has resolved not to admit any members who had married into Jewish families.—30. Munich: Meeting of German Jewish Brotherhood decides to admit to membership only those applicants who have obtained their German citizenship prior to August, 1914.

November 5. Munich: Conference of German Majority Socialists condemns anti-Semitic movement, and instructs members of Socialist party to counteract it.—Berlin: Bavarian Minister of the Interior
receives Jewish deputation, and expresses regret at the continued anti-Jewish agitation at Munich. He promises to instruct the police to prohibit the display of anti-Jewish placards.—German Nationalists interpellate government as to the appointment of Dr. Löwenstein as inspector of Berlin schools.—Tarnowitz (Silesia): English controller of the plebiscite area prohibits anti-Semitic meeting. Expulsions of Polish-Jewish refugees in Upper Silesia cease, but refugees unable to obtain work.—22. Berlin: Berlin government to expel alien Jews unless vouched for by one of the recognized Jewish organizations.—29. Berlin: Minister of Education Haenisch issues order forbidding students to wear anti-Semitic signs.

DECEMBER 5. Six hundred Jewish Kehillahs in Prussia address a petition to the Diet requesting the government to come to the aid of the hundreds of refugees from Posen and West Prussia, now allotted to Poland, who have sought refuge in Prussian border towns after the change of the sovereignty of these provinces.—24. Kattowitz: As result of representations made to the Allied Commissioners in Upper Silesia, expulsions of Jewish refugees have ceased, and many find employment.—Eisenach: Conference of German Student Societies passes resolutions to admit to membership only German students of Aryan origin.

JANUARY. Munich: In answer to challenge by Dietrich Eckhardt, anti-Semitic leader, who offered through his paper, Auf Gut Deutsch, prize of one thousand marks for proof that a Jewish family had three sons for three weeks fighting at the front or in the trenches, Rabbi Dr. Freund, of Hanover, furnishes evidence that in Hanover there were twenty Jewish families each of whom had more than three sons at the front, and that fifty other families in other communities had even seven or eight sons at the front, and some had lost three sons in action. Dr. Freund hands the one thousand marks to Jewish benevolent societies.—14. Berlin: At session of the State Assembly, Minister of Public Worship and Instruction makes stirring appeal against expulsion of eastern Jews from Germany.—Munich: Order issued to all police officials to prohibit the distribution of anti-Semitic proclamations. Government also decides to confiscate an anti-Semitic book entitled “The Jew of the 19th Century.”—Berlin: Minister of Education, Haenisch, publishes a book entitled “The State and Higher Education,” in which he condemns anti-Semitic propaganda now current in the German institutions of higher learning.

FEBRUARY. In the Ruhr district, government dismisses seventeen hundred east-European Jewish workmen on the plea that Germans were in need of employment.—Schreiberhau: In view of determination of anti-Semites to exclude Jews from the spa, the mayor and many influential citizens organize a mass-meeting at which the anti-Semites are condemned.—Berlin: At meeting under auspices of the Jewish Central Union, Dr. Stieger, on behalf of the Catholic Centre,
condemns the anti-Semitic movement.—27. Berlin: University students armed with clubs raid Jewish section, injuring many; police arrest six of the ringleaders.

MARCH 2. Berlin: Program of Deutsche Soziale Partei, a new anti-Semitic party, chiefly aims at the suppression of Jewish influences in Germany.—4. Elberfeld: Order of Town Council for expulsion of number of Eastern Jews, residing there since 1910, rescinded through intervention of the Jewish Workers' Aid Society.


2. COMMUNAL EVENTS

JUNE. Munich: Union of Jewish War Veterans sends memorandum to Bavarian government, insisting that the Jews in Germany are not outsiders, and should not be regarded as aliens.—Berlin: Organization founded for encouragement of farming among German Jews with program of bringing up poor children and orphans in farm schools, with a view to their becoming farmers, and of placing Jewish war invalids on farms.—Berlin: New Yiddish daily, Jüdische Morgenzeitung, appears.—Berlin: Sixteenth conference of the German Zionist Federation attended by two hundred and fifty delegates. No candidate for president being able to muster a majority of the voters, Dr. Klee and Mr. Rosenbluth are both elected presidents, each with equal powers.

JULY. Berlin: Der Jude, new monthly, published.—Berlin: Academy of Jewish Science formed.


JANUARY 23. Berlin: Organization of the Deutsch Israelitische Gemeindebund, attended by three hundred and twenty-three delegates, representing over nine hundred communities. Its objects are the revival and strengthening of religious life by the maintenance of autonomy; the giving of financial assistance to poverty-stricken communities; the maintenance and foundation of communal institutions.—Cologne: Neue Jüdische Presse, daily, appears.


MAY 13. Hanover: Seventeenth Conference of German Zionist Federation attended by two hundred and twenty-six delegates.
3. APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS

COHN, ———, Dessau, appointed member of Anhalt Cabinet, July, 1920.

EINSTEIN, ALBERT, Berlin, awarded Barnard medal by Columbia University, New York City; June, 1920; appointed extraordinary professor of Natural Science at Leyden University, Sept., 1920; elected Member of Royal Society of England, May, 1921; awarded honorary degree of Doctor of Science by Princeton University, May 9, 1921.

HABER, ———, elected head of department of chemistry at the University of Berlin, July, 1920.

HIRSCHFELD, DOROTHEA, appointed to take charge of a branch in the German Department of Labor, July, 1920.

LIEBERMANN, MAX, elected president of the Berlin Art Academy, June, 1920.


RATHENAU, WALTER, appointed Minister of Reconstruction, May, 1921.

SOBERNHEIM, ———, appointed by the government adviser on Jewish affairs, Feb., 1921.

WASSERMANN, AUGUST VON, medical privy councillor, Berlin, receives prize, founded by Professor Hans Aronson, of Twenty-five thousand marks, for researches in experimental therapeutics, Apl., 1921.

WYGODZINSKY, ———, elected head of the Farm College in Bonn, July, 1920.

4. NECROLOGY

BIRNBBAUM, EDWARD, chief cantor, Königsberg, Sept., 1920.

BRANN, MARCUS, professor of history and biblical exegesis at Breslau Theological Seminary, Breslau, aged 71, Oct., 1920.


CANTOR, MORITZ, mathematician, Handelberg, aged 91, June, 1920.


FRAENKEL, ERNEST, gynaecologist, professor at the university, Breslau, aged 77, Apl., 1921.

GRUENBAUM, ABRAHAM, communal worker, Nurnberg, at Jerusalem, Palestine, Mch. 15, 1921.

HOROVITZ, SAUL, rabbi and scholar, Breslau, aged 63, Apl., 1921.

JAFFE, EDGAR, professor, Munich, aged 55, May 4, 1921.

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Rosenthal, ———, rabbi and scholar, Breslau, aged 82, Mch., 1921.
Steckelmacher, ———, former rabbi of Mannheim, aged 67, June, 1920.
Weigert, Max, town councillor and member of communal council, Berlin, July, 1920.
Wurm, Emanuel, food administrator, former Socialist member of the Reichstag, aged 63, June, 1920.

HUNGARY

1. GENERAL EVENTS

June 4. Budapest: Twelve Jews killed in anti-Jewish outbreaks. Rioting extended over several days.—5. Budapest: Procession in protest against the Jewish persecutions.—6. Budapest: Nine Jews killed and others savagely treated by mob. Government proclaims martial-law.—9. More than three thousand Galician Jews deported by Hungarian authorities.—14. Budapest: In debate in parliament, the Minister of War admits that the anti-Jewish League which is stirring up the peasants was founded and led by military officers.—25. Budapest: Organization of the Jewish Reformed Congregations of Hungary introduces special religious services for women and children.

July 2. Budapest: Jewish community founds two vocational schools for Jewish girls.—16. London Daily Telegraph publishes telegram from a special correspondent in Vienna charging plot on the part of reactionaries, led by Lieutenant Hejjas and several government officials, aiming at massacre of all political prisoners and socialists and an anti-Jewish pogrom. Conspiracy is alleged to have been conceived at a meeting at the Ministry of National Defence, Budapest, June 27. Charge is confirmed by Vienna Arbeiter Zeitung of July 16.

August 2. Budapest: Jewish youth organize a self-defence committee and guard most of the entrances to the Jewish quarters.—5. Budapest: Jews refused import or export licenses.—6. Tapolca: Bishop von Veszprem declines to comply with request of local Jewish leaders to condemn publicly recent pogrom.—Klocsano (near Munkacs): Jewish youth of sixteen kills two soldiers who attempt to attack his mother, a widow. All Jews are arrested and driven to Munkacs. Widow and son are so badly beaten that former had to be removed to hospital. On day of funeral of the two assailants, soldiers plunder Jewish shops, and assault Jewish passengers at railway stations.—7. Budapest: Five ringleaders of the last pogrom arrested.
Rigozky, implicated in the murder of two Jews, sentenced to twelve years hard labor.—9. Deputy Budaveny introduces in National Assembly a bill to deprive Jews of right to purchase or lease land; right of citizenship; right to become teachers, professors, ministers, state secretaries, or any other office of responsibility; to prohibit them from entering army, police force, and theater directorship; to transfer sixty per cent of all Jewish factories to their employees; to forbid them to engage Christian help.—20. Gondos, Minister of Interior, issues statement favoring anti-Semitic bill introduced by deputy Budaveny.—At Bargede, Gomorsind, and five neighboring towns, cruelties are perpetrated against Jews by officers and soldiers. At Bargede, a Jew is murdered, and the synagogue demolished.—23. Budapest: Fresh anti-Jewish demonstrations led by several deputies to the National Assembly.—26. Debreczen: Wilhelm Krausz, Oberrabbiner, in letter to Chief Rabbi Hertz of England, transmitted by the British High Commissioner in Budapest, denies all rumors of anti-Jewish excesses in Hungary.

September 3. In course of debate in parliament, Count Andrassy censures government for the dismissal of Jewish army officers.—7. Budapest: Minister of Education suggests that Parliament restrict admission of Jewish students in Hungarian universities.—17. Budapest: M. Hirsch donates one million kronen for a Jewish University in Hungary.—23. Budapest: Deputy Gal accuses government of systematically distributing throughout the country Deputy Budaveny's anti-Semitic proposals which would disfranchise all Jews and rob them of their rights.—24. Budapest: Government issues decree forbidding the Zionists to call a conference to discuss problems growing out of the war.—27. National Assembly, by majority of 57 to 7, decides to restrict admission of Jews to the universities.—29. Budapest and Debreczin: Kehillahs open secondary schools for Jewish students excluded by the government from public educational institutions.—30. Budapest: Professor Rustem Vambery, lawyer, and Julius Pickler, psychologist and sociologist, leave the University because of anti-Semitic agitation.

October 6. Hungarian Home Office issues decree providing for the expulsion of all foreign Jews who entered Hungary since 1914, except members of foreign missions or those present on business only for a very short period.—8. The Premier and the Minister of the Interior receive deputation of the “Awakening Hungarians,” and promise to expel the Galician Jews and all undesirable aliens from the country.—12. Gedeon Szoke, Johann Hajdu, and Stephen Hajdu, guilty of having instigated pogroms in Kuszentmiklos, sentenced to death.—15. Hungarian officers in train near Roumanian border arrest two members of the Budapest Jewish Aid Committee, for conveying Jewish refugees to Roumania, and threaten to shoot Roumanian officers who questioned the legality of these arrests. Following representations, made by the Roumanian government, the release of prisoners is ordered.—
15. According to the latest statistics, among the three hundred and twenty-nine Communists executed on charge of having been connected with the Bela Kun revolution only thirty-two were Jews.—Hungarian Protestant organ publishes a protest against the new Education Law which bars Jews from public educational institutions.—16. Budapest: Jewish students in the University assaulted by Hungarian students, in spite of appeal by vice-chancellor.—19. Budapest: Haller, Minister of Education, warns University students that repetition of rioting will cause closing of institution.—29. Jewish ex-Minister Polnay subscribes 300,000 kronen to fund for erection of Jewish secondary school.—30. Budapest: Out of eighteen thousand Jewish applicants for admission to the medical college of the University, two hundred and fourteen are admitted. Out of this number, one hundred and forty had embraced the Christian faith.—Budapest: Renewed attacks on Jewish students at the University.—Budapest: Disorders, largely of an anti-Jewish character, take place in streets and cafes.

November 12. Budapest: More than four hundred wounded in riots during early part of the week. In last attacks four killed and nineteen wounded; effort on part of police to stop terror is resisted. Reports of pogroms are received from the provinces: Government shows considerable concern, and an investigation by the authorities is said to have shown that a large number of officers were involved. It is established that M. Tarnziani knew of the pending pogroms many days in advance, and warned the government, which took no measures to prevent them.—15. Government notified by Allied Council of Ambassadors that the Allied Powers are determined that Hungary should protect the rights of the racial and religious minorities in its territory in accordance with the peace treaty which it has ratified.—19. Haller, Minister of Education, declares he will not permit the establishment of a Jewish university nor any other Jewish higher institutions of learning in Hungary.—24. Budapest: Large number of Kronen notes circulated bearing the imprint “auf zum pogrom.”—25. Count Apponyi and Ex-Premier Husar criticize, in parliament, the failure of the government to suppress Budapest pogrom.

December 3. Anti-Jewish riots occur in several towns on occasion of ratification of the Hungarian Peace Treaty.—5. Budapest: Police order all Galician Jews to quit the country in thirty-five days. Jews who have not left by then, will be interned in the concentration camp of Sala-Ektreg, where many have already been imprisoned on political charges.—17. Budapest: Large number of Galician Jews interned by the government express their willingness to leave the country, but are refused visas by the Polish consulate.—31. Budapest: Anti-Jewish riots occur at the University.—Budapest: Police, without warning, arrest about a thousand Jewish refugees, and send them to an unsanitary internment camp.—Budapest: Municipality decides to allot to Jewish institutions only five per cent of all subsidies
granted by it, despite fact that Jews form a quarter of the population of Budapest, and that over eighty per cent of the patients at the Jewish hospital are non-Jews.—Bishop of Debreczyin, publishes book condemning anti-Semitism as un-Christian.

JANUARY 17. Budapest: As result of an urgent telegraphic appeal by Dr. Raizes, Austrian deputy, the Polish government instructs its ambassador to visa the passports of all Galician Jewish refugees, at present interned in Hungary, who desire to return to their native homes.—21. Budapest: Catholic National Agricultural Bank founded to operate against Jewish landowners.—Bishop Balthazar, in Parliament, strongly criticizes attitude of government toward Jews, and complains of the torture of eight Jews, at Devanya, by army officers.

FEBRUARY 3. Budapest: In parliament, Deputy Kiss, a priest, arraigns the Government for its anti-Jewish policy.—17. Budapest: Jewish community protests to Minister of Interior against cruel treatment inflicted on Jewish soldiers in the National Army.

MARCH 11. Budapest: Jewish students excluded from the School of Arts. Jewish Academy opens a school for painting and sculpture.—27. Budapest: Easter excesses against Jews; a number are seriously hurt.


2. NECROLOGY

BOKOR, STEPHEN, surgeon, served with distinction in war, Szegled, (murdered), July, 1920.


SCHWEITZER EDWARD RITTER VON, Lieutenant Field Marshal, Budapest, aged 76, June 12, 1920.

STEINHERZ, JACOB, chief rabbi of Stuhlweissenburg, aged 66, Apl., 1921.

ITALY

1. GENERAL EVENTS

SEPTEMBER —. Triest: Vittorio Leone Morpurgo bequeaths half of large fortune to the local Kehillah and the balance to the Palestine Restoration Fund.

APRIL 2. Rome: In the presence of King Victor Emmanuel, a marble bust is erected in honor of David Lubin, founder of the International Institute of Agriculture.—6. Rome: Conference of
leading Jews decides to form central organization to help transient emigrants and to found a museum for preservation of Jewish art and antiquities.—Rome: Italian translation of *Jewish Peril* appears.

MAY 23. Rome: Delegation sent by the Haifa Arab Congress petitions the Pope to use his influence against the present British policy which favors a Jewish mass immigration to Palestine.

2. NECROLOGY

MORPURGO, VITTORIO LEONE, philanthropist, Triest, Sept., 1920.  
NATHAN, ERNESTO, ex-mayor, Rome, aged 76, Apl., 1921.

PALESTINE

1. GENERAL EVENTS

JUNE 4. Mesha: Arabs attack colony. Two Jews killed and several wounded, and cattle, valued at ten thousand pounds, carried away. Indian patrol, sent four hours after the attack, saves one herd of cattle. One Indian soldier killed.—9. Jaffa: Jewish Worker’s Organization receives news of attacks by bands in Lower Galilee, and resolves to send three hundred men to reinforce the threatened colonies. In North Galilee, the French troops continue punishing the Arab who organized massacres of Christians and the attacks on the Jewish colonies.—Jerusalem: Preliminary report published by Commission not connected with Military Court, fixing responsibility for anti-Jewish riots, reports the following damages: Looted goods valued at sixty-six thousand pounds; cash damage fourteen thousand pounds; damage to houses ten thousand pounds.—10. Military Commission, investigating the recent anti-Jewish disturbances, finds Bustani, military advisor to governor of Haifa, guilty of aiding and abetting the troubles between the Arabs and the Jews.—Haifa: Arabs issue proclamation urging the populace to boycott the Jews and drive them out of their villages.—11. Czabah (near Zichron Jacob): Attacked and plundered by Bedouins. One Jew killed and two wounded.—Lord Allenby subscribes one thousand pounds to the Palestine Restoration Fund of the Zionist Organization.—Karkoor (the colony of the First London Achuzah Company, Ltd.); Gan-Shmuel and Bath-Shlome: Local workers succeed in repulsing the Arab raiders.—18. Safed and Tiberias: Christian Arabs from Ejn Ebel, Aramesh and Kibel, numbering four hundred, fleeing from the Bedouins, are well received and assisted by the Jews. Refugees express thanks to Zionist Organization for its good offices.—30. Jaffa: Sir Herbert Samuel, High Commissioner for Palestine, arrives; welcomed by mayor and other officials. Proceeds to Jerusalem where mayor and municipality hand him address.
JULY 4. Jerusalem: Sir Herbert Samuel declares to the Zionist Commission that neither he nor any Jew of the Administration would work on the Sabbath.—7. Jerusalem: Sir Herbert Samuel, at Government House on the Mount of Olives, reads the king's message to large assembly.—10. Yesod Ha-Ma'alah (Upper Galilee): Bedouins attack colony, killing one Jew. Appeal for help brought no response until thirty hours after the Bedouins had retired.—12. Jerusalem: High Commissioner declares amnesty for all political prisoners. Vladimir Jabotinsky and others, sentenced in connection with the Jerusalem riots in April (See Year Book 5681, p. 234), freed.—23. Jerusalem: Postage stamps issued bearing imprint in English, Arabic, and Hebrew.—Jerusalem: High Commissioner announces to the press that he is abolishing the censorship which was in force since the Jerusalem riots of last April.—27. Jerusalem: Restriction on the use of Zionist banner officially removed.

AUGUST 6. Jaffa: High Commissioner announces that contract for extension of the Jaffa-Ludd railway at Awkaf has been let, and also promises to make liberal provisions for the education of Muhammadan children.—27. High Commissioner appoints four commissions to investigate different aspects of the reconstruction problem in the Holy Land.

SEPTEMBER 19. Jerusalem: Palestine administration publishes following immigration regulations: each immigrant must possess a passport vised by the British consul of his city, proof that he will be able to sustain himself for at least twelve months, and a certificate as to his medical fitness. Every immigrant admitted must register with the local police within fifteen days after landing. High Commissioner may expel for law breaking any immigrant within five years after arrival.—21. Jerusalem: High Commissioner calls special conference to discuss adjustment of Palestine weights and measures to European standards in order to facilitate commerce.—High Commissioner appoints advisory council of ten, seven of which are Christians and Muslims and three are Jews.—Jerusalem: Drainage of Jewish quarters begun by the Technical Department of the Zionist Commission.

OCTOBER 1. British Administration lets contract for the construction of a public highway running close to Lake Kinnereth (Sea of Galilee), from Semach to Tiberias, to the Jewish Agricultural Laborers' Organization.—5. Jaffa-Ludd broad gauge railway line completed.—6. Jerusalem: Palestine Advisory Council meets. Opening address made by High Commissioner.—Government Treasury begins payment of £20,000 for damages sustained by the Jews during the Passover riots of last year. Amounts were assessed by the legal Department of the Zionist Commission and approved by the Government Investigating Committee.—9. Jerusalem: Regulations governing land transactions in Palestine are framed to prevent every form of land speculation. All transactions, outside of three year leases, must be registered.
and confirmed by the administration before they become legally binding. Land can only be purchased for purposes of cultivation.—

NOVEMBER
9. At meeting of Advisory Council for Palestine, the High Commissioner states that government is still making agricultural loans through the district governors, and that he is trying to obtain help in the formation of loan and credit banks.—13. Jerusalem: Administration announces immigration regulations classifying immigrants into two categories: 1) immigrants coming through the Zionist Organization, which will be responsible for their maintenance; 2) immigrants coming independently, who must be self-supporting. Sixteen thousand five hundred of the first class and twelve to fifteen hundred of the second may be admitted during 1921. The government will determine the number of new arrivals in each class to be admitted annually.—18. Jerusalem: Zionist Commission transfers to Municipality the completed section of the Jerusalem drainage works.

DECEMBER
10. Tiberias: An ancient synagogue, said to be that of Rabbi Meir Ba' al ha-Nes, and numerous other articles of historic value discovered in course of excavations.—17. According to agreement arrived at between the British and French governments as to the northern boundaries of Palestine, all the Jewish colonies in Galilee will be within the area of Palestine, and Palestine will also be given water rights on the Jordan and on Yarmak. All disputes to be referred to the two governments, and final arrangements when concluded will become an international agreement.

JANUARY
3. Recently published figures show that for ten months ending September, 1920, more than eight thousand Jewish immigrants entered Palestine, including five thousand Haluzim. Two thousand more arrived during October and November.

FEBRUARY
18. Jerusalem: Arabs in Hebron district send declaration to the administration protesting against the anti-Zionist Arab congress held at Haifa and declaring that they are entirely in favor of Jewish immigration.—28. Jerusalem: Conference of Rabbis, called by the Administration, elects a Jewish court of justice and chooses four Ashkenazi and four Sephardi Jews with Rabbi Kuk as presiding officer of the former and Rabbi Jacob Meir for the latter.

MARCH
4. Jerusalem: Mass-meeting appeals to world Jewry to aid the Jews of the Ukraine to reach Palestine.—7 Jerusalem: High Commissioner informs National Jewish Council that the government will recognize the Jewish town council as the official representative body of the Jews in towns and colonies, subject to the authority of the National Council chosen by the Jewish National Assembly.—11. Commander-in-chief quashes all the proceedings of the military court, Jerusalem, April, 1920, for trial of Vladimir Jabotinsky and nineteen others, charged with participation in the disturbances in Jerusalem in that month.—27. Haifa: Serious disorders result from

APRIL 21. Tiberias: Mrs. Peter Schweitzer of New York City lays corner-stone of new hospital founded by her.

MAY 2. Jaffa: Forty Jews killed and two hundred wounded in course of riots. Number of Jewish stores looted; martial law proclaimed.—5. Jerusalem: Colonel Margolin organizes Defense Corps of discharged Jewish Legionaries.—6. Rehobath and Chedera: Attacks by small groups of Arabs; police repel attacking parties and kill number of Arabs. Chedera again attacked the following day but Arabs are rebuffed by Jewish Self-Defence.—Sir Herbert Samuel recommends to Advisory Council establishment of a Defence Force drawn from all sections of the population.—7. Petach Tikvah: Three Jews killed and thirteen wounded during attack by Arabs, of whom eight are killed.—9. Jerusalem: Sir Herbert Samuel appoints commission to investigate origin of recent riots in Jaffa.—11. British Administration in Palestine receives consent of Winston Churchill, Secretary of State for the Colonies, to stop temporarily, immigration into the country.—12. Jaffa: Two steamers with Jewish immigrants from Europe not allowed to land their passengers. High Commissioner assures delegation from the Zionist Commission that stoppage of immigration would only be in effect for a fortnight.—17. Steamer "Corniolo" carrying one thousand Jewish immigrants en route to Jaffa forced to return to Triest owing to bar on immigration into Palestine.—23. Jerusalem: The Vaad Ha-Leumi (National Council) protests to High Commissioner against the suspension of immigration of Jews into Palestine.—26. Jerusalem: Civil magistrates convict number of Arabs and Jews in connection with recent rioting at Jaffa.

2. COMMUNAL EVENTS

JUNE 4. Barid al-Yom, Jewish-Arabic paper, published.—18. Jerusalem: Asylum for motherless Jewish infants opened by Palestine Orphan Committee.—19. Jerusalem: Wa'ad Ha-Zemani, the temporary organization of Palestine Jewry, resolves to send a delegation to London to request permission for the early opening of the Jewish National Assembly.—Zionist Review, London, reports that sixty-two Hebrew schools with three hundred and ninety teachers and eight thousand and eighty-five pupils are conducted by the Board of Education of the Zionist Commission, with Hebrew as language of instruction. These include twelve Kindergartens, nine Elementary Schools, two High Schools, a Teachers' Seminary, an Art School, seven Technical Schools, and twenty-eight Schools of Religion.—Central Committee issues manifesto, calling on all Jews to respond to Geulah week.
July 2. Jerusalem: Meeting of Rabbis and Zionist leaders appoints Committee to draw up report on the Jewish holy places in Palestine.

August 18. Jerusalem: The Wa'ad ha-Zemani submits memorial to Sir Herbert Samuel praying that the Jewish Legion be not disbanded, but be enlarged into a permanent Jewish defence force.—20. Ha-Refuah (Medicine), a quarterly, Palestine's first medical journal, issued by the Jewish Medical Association of Palestine.

September 17. Zionist Labor Party, ha-Po'el ha-Za'ir, declares to Zionist Executive Committee that it will sever relations with the Executive if the order wired to all east-European organizations placing certain restrictions on emigration to Palestine be not rescinded.

October 7. Jerusalem: Over two hundred delegates to the Jewish Assembly meet at first session of that body. Articles of organization adopted providing for the future organization of the Assembly and for securing its recognition by the government. Resolutions adopted: 1) recognizing the authority of the World Zionist Organization and urging it to secure the participation of the Yishub's representatives in its Palestine administration; 2) authorizing the National Committee to work for the maintenance of the "First Judean" Battalion and to enlarge it; 3) urging the maintenance of friendly relations with the Arabs.—9. Jerusalem: First annual meeting of Jerusalem Society for the preservation of mediaeval antiquities.—13. Jerusalem: Society founded for the study of Jewish jurisprudence.—25. Jerusalem: Rabbis proclaim day of fasting and prayer in commemoration of the pogrom victims in Europe.

November 12. Jerusalem: High Commissioner notifies the National Committee of the elected Jewish Assembly that the Administration is prepared to recognize it as the representative of the Jewish population of the country, provided the assembly recognizes the authority of the mandate endorsed by the League of Nations and retains its representative character.

January 7. Commission, appointed by administration to enquire into the status and constitution of the Chief Rabbinates, Religious Courts, and the title of Haham Bashi, reports that at present it is not possible to secure a Rabbi whose appointment as Haham Bashi would satisfy all sections of the community, and recommends, instead, a supreme Religious Council with no secular jurisdiction, to represent both the Sephardic and Ashkenazic communities.—31. Jerusalem: Jewish National Council decides to elect a Judicial Council, consisting of prominent Rabbis and lawyers, to settle disputed questions of a purely Jewish nature.


March 4. Jerusalem: Jewish National Council of Palestine creates arbitration committee to settle industrial disputes.—9. Jerusalem:
Orthodox Jewish laborers form an association under auspices of the Mizrahi to aid and provide for new arrivals.—10. Jerusalem: Rabbi Meir (Sephardi) and Rabbi Kuk (Ashkenazi) installed as chief rabbis of Palestine.

April 15. Jerusalem: Jewish labor organizations apply to government for permission to open a workers’ bank with initial capital of £40,000.—28. Ha-Po‘el ha-Zo‘ir, the Palestine Labor Party, founds Jewish publishing company.

3. APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS

Abelson, Alexander, captain, receives British Distinguished Service Order, June 8, 1920.
Abadi, J., appointed Director of the Central Translations Bureau at Government House, December, 1920.
Abrahams, ———, appointed to Department of Agriculture, Nov., 1920.
Abramson, A, appointed, to Legal Department, Nov., 1920.
Bentwich, Norman, Jerusalem, appointed Legal Secretary on High Commissioner’s Staff, July, 1920.
Ben-Zvi, J., appointed member of the Administration Council, Sept., 1920.
Cohen, D., appointed to Department of Immigration and Travel, Nov., 1920.
Cornfeld, P., appointed Assistant Inspector to Jerusalem District, Nov., 1920.
Dushkin, Alexander, New York City, appointed inspector of Hebrew schools in Palestine, Apl., 1921.
Epstein, S., appointed to Department of Commerce and Industry, Nov., 1920.
Frumkin, Gad, Jerusalem, appointed prosecuting attorney for the District Court of Nazareth, Oct., 1920.
Gorris, ———, major, Jerusalem, appointed presiding officer of Court of Appeals, Oct., 1920.
Grasasky, A., appointed to Department of Agriculture, Nov., 1920.
Harkavy, ———, Jerusalem, appointed prosecuting attorney for the District Court of Tiberias, Oct., 1920.
Karakabi, ———, appointed general prosecutor, Feb., 1921.
Kesselman, Robert D., Jerusalem, appointed to Department of Immigration and Travel, Nov., 1920.
Krishevsky, N. I., appointed to Department of Public Security, Nov., 1920.
KUPPERMAN, J., appointed assistant inspector to Phoenicia, Nov., 1920.

LEBANON, MORDECAI, Jerusalem, appointed junior judge of the Court of Arbitration, Oct., 1920.

MINDEL, N. I., appointed to Department of Immigration and Travel, Nov., 1920.

NATHAN, A. E., appointed to Department of Agriculture, Nov., 1920.

NUROCK, ——, Jerusalem, appointed assistant private secretary on staff of High Commissioner, July, 1920.

RACIONZER, J. M., appointed to Legal Department, Nov., 1920.

SAMUEL, EDWIN, appointed on the staff of the District Governor of Jerusalem, Dec., 1920.

STRUMZA, ——, appointed judge of Court of First Instance, Haifa, Feb., 1921.

VALERO, MOSES, Jerusalem, appointed judge of Court of First Instance, June, 1920.

WEIZMANN, CHAIM, appointed to Department of Agriculture; Nov., 1920.

YELLIN, DAVID, appointed member of the Administration Council, Sept., 1920; appointed inspector of the revenues of the Municipalities of Palestine, Nov., 1920.

4. NECROLOGY

BRENNER, JOSEPH CHAYIM, Hebrew author, Jaffa (killed in attack), aged 40, May, 1921.

KAISER, ALTER NOAH, rabbi and scholar, Jerusalem, aged 70, Aug. 22, 1920.

KALBO, JOSEPH, rabbi, Jerusalem, aged 113, Aug., 1920.

LUDVIPUL, ABRAHAM, publicist, Jaffa, aged 60, May, 1921.

POLAND

1. GENERAL EVENTS

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE JEWS:—JUNE 4. Warsaw: In answer to an appeal by Jewish deputies to the government, to protect the Galician Jews against the Hungarian outbreaks, the Foreign Ministry informs them that it is doing all in its power to protect the Galician Jews in Hungary and that the Polish representative in Budapest in arranging for return, to Poland, of a number of Polish-Jewish refugees.—5. Plotsk and Lipna: Postal authorities refuse to deliver mail addressed to Jews. Minister of Posts, on intervention of Jewish deputies, promises investigation.—11. Warsaw: Jewish deputies present to Premier a memorandum in which they charge the government with inciting to pogroms under mask of
counteracting anti-Jewish activity. July 29. Warsaw: Deputy Isaac Grünbaum, in officially welcoming the new coalition Ministry in the Polish diet, demands the establishment of a special Jewish department; insists on immediate steps being taken to stop excesses; and emphasizes that Polish Jewry is ready for any sacrifice to help the country. August 6. Warsaw: Cabinet drafts public appeal for fair treatment of Jewish population signed by all the members.—10. Lemberg: Jewish deputation calls on Premier Witos and complains of the internment of many Zionists in Galicia; of the wholesale employment of Jews in forced labor battalions; of anti-Jewish riots at Sokolovka, Zolkiew, Bobrka, and other places; and of excesses in railway trains. The Premier and the governor-general request the deputation to submit a memorial embodying all complaints and promise to promote a Polish-Jewish understanding, to suppress all anti-Jewish excesses, and to stop persecution of the Zionists.—13. Warsaw: Ministry declares as illegal the closing of Jewish workshops whose owners were not members of guilds.—20. Lodz: Authorities decide to sell at auction property belonging to the local Jewish community to cover a debt of one million marks which the community is said to have had incurred, under the late Czar's government, for the care of Jewish patients in the city hospital. September 28. Declaring that the organization of Jews is inimical to the interests of the country, Galician authorities forbid establishment of Zionist organizations.—30. Warsaw: Postal authorities bar the Tribune Juive of Paris from the mails. October 13. Warsaw: Deputy Dmovsky excluded from the Seim for one month for having intercepted a letter addressed by Deputy Diamond to his wife. November 5. Warsaw: Rabotnik, the Labor organ, fined one thousand marks for article protesting against persecution of the Jews.—19. Warsaw: Government prohibits Jews from trading in articles used for Christian ritual purposes. December 6. Warsaw: Dr. Hausner, Ackerman, and Krumen, special delegates of Jewish civil servants in Galicia, wait upon Premier Witos and Dashinski, and complain against the anti-Jewish restrictive regulations.—11. Warsaw: Government officially proclaims minority rights clauses of the Versailles Treaty as part of the law of the land.—16. Warsaw: Jewish deputies request the government to modify regulations compelling Jews desiring to emigrate to sign a pledge renouncing Polish citizenship and promising never to return to Poland.—29. Warsaw: Ministers fail to agree on subject of re-instating the Jewish railroad employes of eastern Galicia, discharged by local Polish authorities, and decide to refer matter to a special commission. January 4. Lemberg: Jewish deputation waits upon General Galeczki, chief representative of the Polish government in Galicia, asking him to facilitate the issuance of passports to Ukrainian Jewish refugees, and complaining of anti-Jewish discrimination at Lemberg University and the wholesale discharges of Jewish civil servants.—
7. Lipno: Authorities refuse to issue liquor licences to Jews.—Lemberg: Municipality requests Polish government to prevail upon the American government to facilitate visaing of passports of Jewish refugees from the Ukraine who desire to emigrate to the United States.—14. Warsaw: Department to deal with Jewish affairs, opened at Polish Ministry of the Interior.—21. Warsaw: At invitation of Minister of Finance, a delegation representing the local Jewish Merchants’ Association calls on him, and points out that the financial condition of the Jews in Poland is greatly affected by the general Jewish problem, and requests that Jews be permitted to trade as well as to work on Sunday and that they be represented on the local tax commission.—28. Warsaw: Following representations by the Jewish deputies, the Foreign Ministry promises to state clearly in passports of Jews that they are Polish citizens entitled to the full protection of Poland.

FEBRUARY

4. Cracow: Merchants appeal to city council for protection against alleged Jewish monopoly of the city’s business, claiming that Jews, who form but twenty-five per cent of the population, control eighty per cent of its business.—Warsaw: Zionist deputies draw attention of the government to ten anti-Semitic excesses in trains; four illegal requisitions of Jewish institutions; ten cases of official discrimination between Jews and Gentiles; six attacks on Jews by soldiers; several attacks on Jewish recruits by their Polish comrades; three cases of suppression of Jewish organizations, the use of Yiddish, etc.; three cases of anti-Semitic propaganda, including one blood-libel; two cases of deportation of aliens; two pogrom reparation claims; ten appeals on behalf of molested Ukrainian refugees. Warsaw: Polish diet adopts, by majority of one, at second reading of the constitution, clause which makes only a Roman Catholic eligible for the presidency. Clause bitterly opposed by the Jewish and Socialist deputies as an infringement of the Peace Treaty which provides that “difference of religion, creed or confession shall not prejudice any Polish citizen in matters relating to the enjoyment of civil or political rights, as for instance admission to public employments, functions, and honors.”—18. Postal administration publishes order barring from the mails all communications written in Hebrew and Yiddish.—21. Warsaw: In note to the League of Nations, government protests against the expulsion of Galician Jews from Austria on the grounds that such expulsions establish a dangerous precedent for other states, aggravate the misery of the native Jews of Galicia, to whose welfare the Polish government cannot remain indifferent; and that Poland is not in a position to admit these Jews now, and if Austria persists in their expulsion, the Polish government will be forced to close its frontiers against all refugees whether Jews or Christians.

MARCH

4. Warsaw: Jewish People’s Party submits to the Cabinet a memorial requesting the publication of a government manifesto against anti-Semitism and suggesting certain reforms to safeguard the property, rights, and lives of the Jewish population.—
Warsaw: M. Ratai, Minister of Education states that the failure of the authorities to admit Jewish applicants to the universities was due to the lack of places and not to anti-Semitism.—7. Warsaw: Meeting of local Jewish community decides to resort to legal steps in order to recover the institutions requisitioned by the military authorities, the military emergency having passed.—8. Warsaw: Deputy Grünbaum presents interpellation regarding cruelties perpetrated by Polish soldiers in Grodno.—17. Polish constitution, adopted by the constituent Assembly in its final form, guarantees full protection of life, liberty and property to all, without distinction of extraction, nationality, language, race or religion. National, linguistic or religious minorities have full right to maintain charitable, religious, and social institutions, using their own language and observing their own religion. Religious instruction is compulsory for all pupils in every educational institution under the direction and supervision of the respective religious communities. Government offices open to all citizens without distinction of race, creed or religion. Oath to be taken by the president of the republic upon assuming office includes statement of belief in the trinity.—18. Warsaw: Jewish deputies interpellate government on the closing of the Jewish People's University at Chenstochov and the ill-treatment of Jews in the Sosnowice district.—Warsaw: The Kurier Polsky announces that the Ministerial Committee on Jewish Affairs will co-operate with the Jewish National Council to introduce reforms tending to improve the status of the Jews.—22. Warsaw: Minister of Interior abolishes special taxes upon Jewish hospitals.—24. Warsaw: Government announces in Monitor Polski the annulment of anti-Jewish restrictions in force during Russian sovereignty.—25. Warsaw: Rabbi Halpern protests against the action of the Polish minister to Hungary who refused to visé passports of Polish refugees who desired to return to Poland, but offered to grant them visas for Palestine.—29. Warsaw: Provincial authorities adopt proposal of Noah Prilutski, that Ukrainian refugees, after being registered, should be permitted to remain in Poland.—30. Warsaw: Jewish Deputies' Club receives number of additional complaints against the land and agricultural department; it is charged that, in enforcing the recently-adopted agrarian laws, its representatives are dividing up Jewish estates only.—31. Warsaw: Government confiscates Jewish hospital, alleging that it is required for the accommodation of the railroad workers. APRIL 21. Warsaw: Minister of the Interior instructs authorities in the border districts not to expel emigrants who recently settled in those parts.—22. Warsaw: Aliens prohibited from settling in Lodz and in eleven other towns in the neighborhood. MAY 18. Jews in Posen ordered to emigrate to Congress Poland.—20. Warsaw: Editor of the Courier Warszawsky fined thirty thousand marks for libelling the Jewish Academic Home.—Polish government arranges for release of Galician Jews interned at the Zalaegerszeg camp in Hungary.
RUSSO-POLISH WAR:—JULY 17. Warsaw: Jewish students who volunteer their services in the defence of the country are accepted but kept apart from the Polish volunteers.—20. Warsaw: Representative Jewish organizations found Jewish Defence Council to co-operate with the military authorities.—21. Warsaw: Patriotic appeal, issued by the Jewish National Council, hailed with derision by the Polish press.—23. Warsaw: At conference of the Polish Premier with representative Jews regarding the co-operation of the Jewish population with the government in the national defence, the Jewish leaders demand: 1) that the authorities cease issuing circulars in which the Jews are accused of Bolshevism; 2) that all measures be taken to prevent further raids upon the Jewish quarter; 3) that the press desist from carrying on its anti-Semitic campaign and; 4) that the State Council of the War Office issue a friendly appeal inviting Jewish co-operation. The Polish Premier, in reply, assures the Jewish representatives that all their proposals should be given the fullest consideration and suggests that the Jewish parties combine in a common appeal to the Jewish people to come to Poland's aid in her hour of great need.—Warsaw: In reply to protest against effort of the authorities to exclude Jewish soldiers from military clerkships, government states that Jews cannot be trusted with military secrets.—26. Members of the Central Association of Jewish Merchants in Poland raise fund for Polish defence against the invading Bolsheviki.—31. Warsaw: Polish Red Cross and League of Polish Students refuse to accept the services of Jewish volunteers. AUGUST 1. Warsaw: Jewish community turns over to the state all machinery of Jewish artisan schools for the manufacture of munitions.—6. Jewish deputies make representation to the government against the forcible expulsion of Jewish inhabitants from towns evacuated for military reasons.—7. Warsaw: Jewish Defence Committee, co-operating with the new government, opens emergency hospitals, and organizes sanitary units in all towns unoccupied by the enemy.—20. Warsaw: Deputy Farbstein makes representations to the Minister of War concerning ill-treatment of Jewish recruits in the army by officers and soldiers.—Government decides to grant to Galician Jews, formerly officers in the Austrian army, commissions in the Polish army.—Warsaw: Jewish deputy, Hartglass, voluntarily joins the corps defending city. Other Jewish deputies follow his example.—24. Siedlece: Jews accused of firing on Polish troops; one hundred leading men arrested; General Pilsudski orders military trial of accused.—Miedzyreb: Ten Jews arrested because they executed a Bolshevik order during occupation by Soviet troops, to collect one thousand marks from every inhabitant.—Warsaw: Jewish Defence Council organizes special volunteer corps to defend Jews from being illegally impressed for forced labor.—27. Deputation of Jewish Committee for the Defence of Poland visits Marshal Pilsudski promising him the full support of the Jews in the defence of the country.—Kalish: Five hundred Jews
enter the Polish army as volunteers. September 3. Warsaw: At a meeting of representatives of the government and the Jewish community, the Jews protest against the ministers' decision to exclude Jews from service at the front, and demand a commission to inquire into the charge that Jewish soldiers are disloyal. The government representatives undertake to inform the Polish Supreme Command of these recommendations.—6. Warsaw: As result of protest against exclusion of Jews from the front, the War Department issues order that Jewish volunteers be permitted to serve.—10. Commander of the Polish troops at Brody issues denial of the stories of Jewish-Bolshevik co-operation during the invasion.—Homel: Bolsheviki execute two noted Zionists, Vladimir Zacharin and Chaikin.—Order barring Jewish soldiers from the front, on the ground of alleged Bolshevik sympathies and espionage, rescinded in the case of volunteers. Conscripted Jews still confined in internment camps.—15. Plotsk: Commission, consisting of three Christians and two Jews investigating the accusations that the Jews aided the Bolsheviki, reports that the charges are without foundation. Municipality adopts resolution declaring that the Jews of the city remained loyal to Polish government and suffered as much at the hands of the enemy as other citizens.—22. Warsaw: Deputy Grünbaum informs Vice-Premier Dazynski, and the War Department that at Dembin three Jews, and at Siedlece twelve Jews had been sentenced to death on the charge of desertion, and requests the government to extend to these Jews the amnesty decreed on September 20; the government agrees to his request.—24. General Rozwadowski, chief of the Polish general staff, orders that measures be taken to prevent attacks on Jews actuated by charge of Bolshevist leanings, because the Jewish population had fulfilled its duty in every way. October 1. Plotsk: Municipality unanimously adopts a resolution branding as false all reports of treason of Jews in the city, and emphasizing the loyalty of the Jewish community and its sufferings during the occupation of city by the Bolsheviki.—Gavrolin: Municipal chiefs refute charge that Jews were disloyal during the Red occupation, as well as the story of appointment of Rabbi Romer as Bolshevik commissary.—Kurjer Warszawski, reports that in Wysock Masawieck three hundred Jews drove invading Russians from the town. Six Jews were killed in the fighting.—Feltzyn and Dobromil: All Jews serving in the gendarmerie dismissed.—Kutno: Two Jews, charged with treason, are executed in presence of their parents.—5. Warsaw: Deputy Grünbaum demands that War Minister retract statement issued by the General Staff on August 24, accusing Bialystok Jews of having joined the Bolshevik forces, a committee of Bialystok citizens having branded the statement as false. General Gosnowski refuses to consider demand.—6. Warsaw: Jewish deputies officially prove that Plotsk authorities refused to hear evidence establishing the innocence of Rabbi Shapiro, executed on charge of alleged aid to Russian invaders.—Warsaw:
Attorney General of the Army addresses to the War Minister a report on the measures taken for the punishment of those found guilty of excesses against Jews, he states that fourteen Polish soldiers guilty of robbing and maltreating Jews have been sentenced to death, of whom one was pardoned and the rest executed. In addition, a number of delinquents were sentenced to periods of imprisonment up to fifteen years.—15. Warsaw: Polish Premier announces at Vlozlawek that the government would not tolerate anti-Jewish excesses, though it is true that some Jews proved themselves disloyal towards Poland. Government decides to institute an inquiry into all arrests made in connection with the Red invasion.—24. Minister of War issues order to all commanders and officers of the Polish army to instruct their subordinates that there must be an end to the anti-Jewish excesses and that any soldier or officer found guilty of participating in excesses against Jews will be court martialed.—26. Jewish deputies make public two official secret orders issued by the Polish War Ministry on November 7 and December 17, 1919, that all Jewish and German officials be dismissed because they were acting against Polish interests.—28. Warsaw: In reply to an accusation by National Democratic member of the Polish diet that military hospitals are completely in the hands of Jews, the War Minister states that of the physicians in the Polish army about twenty-five per cent are Jews; forty-five per cent of the medical students serving in the army are Jews, due to the fact that seventy per cent of all students at the medical schools are Jews.—29. Deputy Farbstein, in diet, charges that at Suchovolie, Rabbi Israel Levaderstein was ordered by officers to obtain food for the troops and was subsequently conveyed to the market where his beard was cut off, and was forced to thank the soldiers for their act. NOVEMBER 1. Warsaw: Deputy Grünbaum accuses War Minister, Sosnovsky, of violating the laws of Poland by issuing special orders against Jewish soldiers, reads list of anti-Semitic persecutions against Jewish soldiers, and charges that hundreds were arrested without just cause and that anti-Jewish propaganda is permitted in the army. Sosnovsky attempts to justify his actions on the ground that many Jews have been found fighting against Poland in the ranks of the Bolsheviks, especially at Siedlece and Bialystok.—16. Pinsk: In reply to Jewish delegation which waits on General Balakhowitch and Boris Savinkoff, appealing to them to stop the pogroms being perpetrated by their forces, General Balakhowitch complains that Jewish communities were unfriendly to his troops, but promises that measures would be taken to stop further pogroms.—19. Government announced that the Commission of Inquiry will clear the name of Rabbi Shapiro, of Plotsk, executed on charge of treason.—20. Vilna: General Zellgouski issues Yiddish posters calling upon Jews to join his army against Lithuania.—Siedlece: Jewish community issue protest against utterances of the Polish War Minister in Seim on October 29 in which
he declared that the Jews of Siedlece joined the Bolshevist forces when they reached that district.—26. Warsaw: Deputy Isaac Grünbaum, in interpellation to government demands investigation of proclama-
tions ascribed to bishop of Siedlece after the Bolsheviki had left the
town. The first appeals to the local Christian population to refrain
from any violence against the Jews, because they were always loyal
to Poland; the second urges the Polish population to take into con-
sideration the Jewish sympathies for the Bolsheviki during their
invasion of Siedlece. Deputy Grünbaum declares that one of these is
apparently forged.—Warsaw: Nekludoff, local representative of
General Balakhowitch's political committee, in public statement,
adopts that a pogrom took place in Pinsk, but maintains that the
soldiers were incited by Bolshevik agents who desired to demoralize
his forces. DECEMBER 17. War Ministry admits that soldiers were
implicated in anti-Jewish excesses at Bodzanov, and promises inquiry.
Ministry orders return of money confiscated from the Jewish National
Fund at Pinchev.—Warsaw: Polish Government decides to court-
martial General Balakhowitch, and will in the meanwhile confine him
in fortress of Brest.—23. Warsaw: Schipper, Jewish deputy, takes up
with War Ministry case of Baruch Fuhrer, a Jewish chemist arrested
on charge that Polish soldiers were fired upon from his shop, on
July 25, and released by a court-martial the following day. While
under arrest it is alleged he was tortured and robbed of his stock.—
31. Warsaw: Jewish deputies demand from the government explana-
tions concerning orders prohibiting the appointment of Jewish soldiers
as military clerks. JANUARY 7. Government refuses to re-employ Jew-
ish state railways workers who left their posts to join the army. MARCH 22. Warsaw: Jewish deputies issue a volume recording the
hardships imposed upon Jews during the Bolshevist invasion.

POLISH-JEWISH CONFERENCES:—JUNE 5. Warsaw: Con-
ference held at invitation of Premier Grabski, between representa-
tives of the Polish parliamentary parties and the Jewish leaders, Rabbi
Halpern, Deputies Grünbaum, Hartglass, Schipper and Hirschorn, Dr.
Alfred Nossig, and Mr. Prilutski, to devise means of a Polish-Jewish
understanding. Premier advocates the creation of a permanent com-
mittee to deal with the Jewish problem to the satisfaction of the Jews
and Poles. Dr. Nossig condemns the anti-Semitic acts in Poland as
harmful to the State and advocates the minority clauses of the
Peace Treaty as a basis of a Polish-Jewish understanding. Mr.
Prilutski and Dr. Schipper demand that the government suppress
the anti-Semitic press campaign and improve the official status of the
Jews. At second session Premier Grabski submits proposal for elec-
tion of a committee to secure a Polish-Jewish understanding. The
Jewish deputies demand the Polish Council of Defence issue an appeal
to the population in Poland, emphasizing the necessity of unity among
all elements of the population, and that it suppress excesses against
Jews. Minister Grublevski recommends the issuing of a joint appeal
by the Jewish and Polish parties against anti-Jewish excesses. The representative of the Ministry of War announces that he is taking severe measures against soldiers found guilty of attacking Jews. August 6. Warsaw: At third conference between the Polish and Jewish leaders, Premier Grabski declares on behalf of the cabinet that a manifesto would soon be issued against the pogroms with special orders for the suppression of excesses, pogrom placards, and anti-Jewish pamphlets. Conference decides to create a permanent Council of Jewish Affairs which should be attached to the Ministry. Jewish deputies declare that the Jews will cordially support all efforts in defence of the country. September 24. Warsaw: Government invites all Jewish deputies and number of leading Jews to attend a conference to improve the relations between the Jews and Poles. October 2. Warsaw: Negotiations for a better understanding between Jews and Poles renewed at a conference under chairmanship of Vice-Premier Daszynski.—15. Warsaw: At conference with government officials, Jewish representatives demand that the press campaign of libels and hatred be suppressed and that attacks on Jews should cease. The chairman, Vice-Premier Daszynski replies that on the conclusion of peace a better opportunity would lend itself to the government to assist in the restoration of more amicable relations between Jews and Poles. November 30. Lublin: Conference of representative Jews and Poles meet in effort to secure a better understanding. May 27. Club of the Jewish Deputies publishes declaration stating that in future, they will abstain from any participation in Jewish-Polish conferences, because the real aim of these conferences is to mask the anti-Jewish policy of the government.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS:—June 7. Posen: Posen University removes percent norm restriction with regard to admission of Jewish students.—11. Educational measures adopted by Polish diet fail to provide subsidies for Jewish public schools.—17. Buczacz (Galicia): Fourteen Jews, students of the local gymnasia, arrested and excluded from their schools because of their participation in the movement of the Shomerim, an organization which prepares its members for defence service in Palestine.—25. Polish diet passes provisional law which precludes Jewish schools being built at the expense of the State. July 9. Warsaw: Upon representations of a delegation, consisting of Deputies Farbstein, Hartglass, and Broido, Minister of Education agrees in principle against fixing Saturday as day for academic examinations, and promises to change date of matriculation examinations set for a Saturday at least in the Jewish schools.—Warsaw: Minister of Education declares that he would not create difficulties in connection with the introduction of Hebrew as a non-obligatory subject in all public schools if the Jewish communities were prepared to defray the expenses; that the Total Sunday Closing Law was not intended to apply to Jewish religious schools; and that attempts to force such
educational institutions to close on Sundays were unauthorized.

**NOVEMBER 30.** Cracow: Conference between Jews and Poles to devise measures for improvement of the relations between the two communities.

**DECEMBER 17.** Lemberg: Jews barred from Veterinary Academy.

**FEBRUARY 11.** Warsaw: Deputy Grünbaum protests against the anti-Jewish restrictions at the universities of Lemberg and Vilna.—23. Chenstokhov: Jewish Teachers' University closed by the District Superintendent of Education, because Yiddish is employed as the medium for instruction.

**MARCH 7.** Warsaw: Government resumes conferences with Jewish leaders, Dr. Alfred Nossig being mediator.—Warsaw: At conference of Ministers of Interior, Finance, and Education with the Jewish leaders, Dr. Nossig proposes as basis for an understanding the abolition of the Czarist anti-Semitic laws, the recognition of the Jewish communities, the repeal of the Sunday Closing Law, and the establishment of a special Ministerial Department on Jewish affairs.

**APRIL 5.** Warsaw: Central council of the League of Poles of Mosaic Faith addresses to Premier Witos a memorandum with regard to the Polish-Jewish conferences in progress; the following demands are formulated: 1) That there be granted complete equality for all citizens of Poland, regardless of faith or origin; 2) that arrangements be made that the rights granted to national minorities should in no way interfere with those citizens who consider themselves as of the Polish nationality and who do not desire to profit by the rights obtained by the minorities; 3) that the government accord aid and protection to the spontaneous assimilationist movement in the interest of those Jewish groups who are opposed to national separatism.

**SUPPRESSION OF JEWISH PRESS AND ORGANIZATIONS:**—

**JUNE 18.** Polish authorities suspend the Warsaw Haint, a Yiddish daily.—Warsaw: Editor of Courier Nowi, charged with publishing articles accusing the authorities of the massacre of Jews at Pinsk, acquitted. Valach, editor of the Lebens Fragen, sentenced to imprisonment for sixteen days for accusing authorities of complicity in recent anti-Jewish excesses. Editors of the Lodzer Volksblatt sentenced to four months imprisonment for accusing the Byalostok Food Committee of discriminating against Jews in the distribution of food.—19. Warsaw: Mob, led by Polish soldiers, breaks into office of the Moment, Jewish daily, and forces the editor to print an anti-Jewish communique after which they completely destroy the offices and plant of the publication.

**JULY 21.** Warsaw: Die Zeit, Jewish daily, published by Poalei-Zionists, appears, but is suspended by government after first issue.—22. Warsaw: Cracow, Lemberg and Stanislaus: Simultaneous arrest of all "Bund" leaders. Polish Socialist party endeavors to effect release.—Warsaw: Government suspends local Jewish organ, Unser Arbeiter Stimme, because of criticism of the work of some government departments.—24. Kolomea:

AUGUST 1. Warsaw: Ha-Zefrah, Hebrew daily, recently suspended by government, appears under name of Ha-Shahar.—6. Warsaw: Wholesale arrests of Jewish labor and trade union leaders here and in the provinces. At Lipno, Siedlece, Praga, Kalushin, Vishkov, and Groyetz, Zionist societies are dissolved and leaders arrested.—13. Warsaw: Editor of and writer for the Lodz Volksblatt are sentenced to ten and six months imprisonment, respectively, for printing an article on anti-Jewish restrictions.—21. Warsaw: Police raid the Jewish Journalists' Club, arrest a number of members, and search their residences. Authorities also arrest some Jewish Labor leaders, including Dr. J. Kruk, Zionist bureau at Kalish raided, and clerks are forbidden to keep their books in Hebrew. Rabotnick, the Polish Socialist organ, violently attacks these domiciliary raids.


OCTOBER 1. Warsaw: Local Hebrew organ Ha-Shahar (formerly Ha-Zefrah), fined thirty thousand marks for publishing the report by Deputy Hartglass on the sufferings of Jews in the war zone.—Cracow: Nowy Dziennik, Jewish paper, suppressed for publishing Deputy Hartglass' report of the excesses at Siedlece.—8. Warsaw: Authorities suspend Der Tog, Jewish daily.

NOVEMBER 19. Warsaw: Kleinman, editor of the suspended Yiddish daily paper, Najesvun Haint, acquitted of charge of having printed articles directed against the government.—26. Lodz: Authorities close club of Jewish journalists and authors, alleging that it is engaged in political activities detrimental to the government.

DECEMBER 10. Warsaw: Minister of Interior, Skulski, states that the government will legalize the emigration work, but not the political activity of the Zionist Organization, nor its relations with the London headquarters. Ministry will permit instruction in agriculture, gymnastics, and Hebrew for emigrants to Palestine.


FEBRUARY 3. Warsaw: The Post Ministry issues list of American and Canadian publications to be barred from Poland. List includes one Jewish daily from Montreal, two Jewish dailies and one Jewish weekly from New York; one Hebrew daily published in Jerusalem is also barred.—15. Warsaw: Unser Gedank, weekly, suspended by the authorities, and its second number completely confiscated.
2. ANTI-JEWISH AGITATION AND ATTACKS

JUNE 3. Warsaw: Anti-Jewish organization Rozvoi, headed by Deputy Dmovsky, founds bank with object of competing with Jewish capital.—4. Warsaw: Arrival of International Socialist Commission, consisting of M. Renaudel (France), Mr. Shaw (England), and Deputy Oscar Cohn (Germany), to investigate the alleged anti-Jewish pogroms in Poland.—Tiraspol: Pogrom lasts thirty-six hours. Entire town practically in ruins. In attempt of troops to check the rioters, two villages are burnt, and over three hundred rioters shot.—Kovel: Soldiers plunder Jewish shops and houses; many Jews are wounded.—Warsaw: Soldiers attack Jews on streets, but are dispersed by gendarmes. Four ringleaders are arrested.—5. Lemberg: Jews beaten at theatre performance portraying the terrors of Bolshevism.—Minsk: Polish police raid Jewish sections, and arrest a number of Jews.—14. Warsaw: Authorities release members of the Kehillah who have been under arrest.—15. Czapovitze: Retreating Poles kill twenty-six Jews, and injure many others.—18. Warsaw: Parliamentary Committee, investigating the Pinsk massacre, reports that shooting of thirty-four Jews was carried out without a trial or inquiry in a state of panic created by a Bolshevik success, and that the execution of the Jews was wholly unjustified as they were not Bolsheviks. It recommends that the persons guilty of the order to shoot the thirty-four Jews be tried, that the families of the victims should be indemnified, and that the fine of 100,000 rubles collected from the Jewish community of Pinsk be returned to it.—19. Kovel: Soldiers enter synagogue during services, beat worshippers, and mutilate Sefer Torahs.—21. Lublin: Police arrest thirteen Jews charging them with implication in a ritual murder.—Kovel: Two hundred Polish soldiers surround Great Synagogue, and cut and tear beards of the worshippers. Many Jews beaten and number injured in attempt to jump out of the windows. In another synagogue rioters injure many Jews, destroy Scrolls of the Law, and desecrate the Ark.

JULY 2. Novorossiysk: Dumenko and Zloba: Red Commissaries organize pogrom, in which several Jews are killed and wounded, and much property looted. The pogrom suppressed by Trotsky, but guilty commissionaries escape as outlaws.—7. Warsaw: Ministry of War issues new orders to stop the excesses on Jews travelling on the railroads.—9. Warsaw: Anti-Semitic placards posted throughout the city denouncing the Jews, as Bolsheviks who are plotting against Poland. Soldiers assault Jews and cut their beards. In order to suppress rioting at railway stations and in trains, Ministry of War issues circular directing soldiers to travel in special carriages and enter and leave the stations through special doors under supervision of officers responsible for their conduct.—16. Daily Herald Moscow correspondent reports that in the pogrom at Jitomir by the Poles, forty-three Jews had been killed. Two, one a man of seventy, buried
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alive.—23. Lizburg: Jewish deputies to diet receive complaint that Mayor Szemski and Deputy-Mayor Chislovsky maltreat Jewish travellers passing through the townlet.—Chodarkov: Jews, escaping from a bombardment during a battle between the Poles and Bolsheviki, are driven into a river and fired upon; about eight hundred killed; similar massacres occur at Pirtigura and neighboring townlets.—25. Warsaw: Local authorities arrest large number of Jewish youths charged with destroying an anti-Jewish poster.—Alexander: Soldiers, under command of Kaminsk, break into house of rabbi, and ill-treat a number of Jews.—27. Warsaw: Local authorities order destruction of a great quantity of pogrom leaflets which an anti-Semitic organization has been distributing broadcast.—31. Warsaw: Polish Socialist Party calls on the government to take all necessary measures to ensure the cessation of the ill-treatment of Jews by soldiers.—Needzin: Town Council placards the city with a poster accusing the Jews of Bolshevism.

AUGUST 1. Warsaw: Government confiscates a large edition of the “Jewish Peril.”—6. Warsaw: Premier issues circular calling upon all officials to extend to all members of the community equal protection against maltreatment, War Ministry orders cessation of all anti-Jewish excesses.—Porietse (near Druskenniki): Entire Jewish population plundered by soldiers. Officers participate in looting.—Rotnitze: Many women attacked.—10. Warsaw: Minister of Interior issues new appeal that excesses against the Jews should cease.—13. Warsaw: Deputy Sazlavschi introduces interpellation in diet respecting anti-Jewish attacks in trains.—Warsaw: M. Sosnkovski, Assistant-Minister of War receives Jewish delegation consisting of deputies and communal workers, including Dr. Alfred Nossig, and promises to adopt measures against anti-Jewish excesses.—Tlustch and Goroshkovitch: Soldiers assault many Jews. At Tlustch, number of Jewish shops plundered.—Kalish: At railway station, soldiers attack Tsaddik of Volla, Rabbi Weltfried, his family, and attendants.—30. Warsaw: Armed soldiers attack office of the Joint Distribution Committee, beat all present and threaten to shoot everybody on the premises. They withdraw when informed that the office is under American protection.

SEPTEMBER 3. Warsaw: Minister of War issues a stringent order threatening with severe punishment attacks on Jews by soldiers, especially in trains.—Grodno: Polish soldiers retreating before Bolshevist forces plunder stores, and commit atrocities against Jews.—District of Horodenko (Galicia): Petlura’s Ukrainian Gangs terrorize the Jewish population of the district. Wholesale attacks on Jewish homes are perpetrated by the soldiers, who rob and plunder everything and commit acts of violence.—Warsaw: Executive of the Polish Socialist Party calls special party council to consider measures for combating anti-Jewish excesses.—9. Wiazoynia: Jewish residents,
ordered to evacuate, encounter at Glinianka a band of Polish soldiers who compel four of them to prepare graves for the whole company after which all the Jews are shot.—10. Warsaw: Central Committee of the Polish Socialists sends government a resolution of protest against the internment of Jewish soldiers, and calls upon government to punish officials guilty of these persecutions.—Otvozěk: After the retreat of the Bolsheviki, several Jews, accused of fraternization with the enemy, are cruelly beaten. Lerpě: Bolsheviki plunder all Jewish shops.—Semiatitch: Fifteen Jews executed and many Jewish houses burned during the Bolshevik occupation.—12. Warsaw: Press publishes letters from Jews in Białystok addressed to Deputy Farbstein stating that, upon their occupation of that city, the Bolsheviki suppressed all Jewish public institutions and closed all Jewish schools.—17. Warsaw: Group of prominent Polish intellectuals make public a protest against internment of Jewish soldiers in Jablona.—20. Jewish refugees in Vienna report that troops of General Petlura are committing anti-Semitic outrages in east Galicia. The whole region between the Russian frontier and Tarnov is terrorized. Gliiniaka: Soldiers burn synagogue, killing fifteen Jews who sought refuge there. Thirty-six Jews shot in the square.—24. Warsaw: Polish Premier discusses with Deputy Thon the anti-Jewish campaign, and promises that the government would soon counteract the wave of anti-Semitism.—Wominilov (near Stanislaw): Petlura gangs organize a three-day pogrom. Ten Jews killed, forty-five wounded, fifteen Jewesses attacked and nearly all Jewish women deprived of their clothing and driven into the streets. All Jewish houses plundered. Material losses amount to two million marks.—Stanislaw: Twelve Jews killed, many Jewesses attacked, and number of Jewish shops plundered by Ukrainian bandits.—Bedin: Soldiers attack Jews; Commandant prohibits Jews from enrolling in the civil guards.—Nadworna: Six Jews killed and many wounded. Kalush, Delatin, and Lysiec: All Jewish streets plundered. Many old men and children cruelly beaten. number of Jewesses attacked. Near Stanislaw, twenty Jewish corpses found. Many Jews thrown out of trains.—Warsaw: Jewish delegation from Wloclawek appeals to Premier for protection for their community against further excesses.

October 1. Glierianka: Twelve Jews murdered including a few refugees from Wiasownia. Officers and soldiers compelled victims to dig their own graves. Wives and daughters of the victims attacked.—Siedlece: Investigation by Deputy Hartglass reveals that wholesale robberies and murders of Jews occurred before the Red occupation of the city during the stay of the invaders, and after the re-occupation by the Poles; that there were no cases where assistance was given by Jews to Red forces. After the Polish occupation many Jews were killed and their goods plundered. About twenty Jewish corpses were found in the forests near Siedlece. Nearly a thousand Jews arrested
in the forests on charge of having helped the Bolsheviki, although they had only hidden there during the Red régime. The Jewish population still suffers from a stringent boycott which has resulted in a shortage of food in all Jewish homes.—Warsaw: The Rabotnik, organ of the Labor Party, prints a manifesto signed by about seventy-five Polish savants, political leaders, and writers, in which a protest is made against the anti-Semitic libels and the exclusion of Jewish soldiers from the combatant units.—Central Committee of Polish Socialists protest against treatment of Jews and anti-Semitic propaganda in the press, demands punishment of officials guilty of maltreating Jews, and declares that the internment of Jewish soldiers did serious damage to the State.—Anti-Jewish atrocities and pillage accompany operations of Ukrainians under Petlura at Bolsowze; twenty-one Jews killed: At Halicz, 16; at Bursztyn, 11; at Bukazowce, 24 Jews killed and wounded.—In suburb of Grodno eight hundred houses, occupied by Jews, burned down; Jews are abducted and attacked; fifteen killed.—Bialystok: A number of Jewish shops and residences are plundered before the Polish evacuation.—15. Further atrocities by Petlura’s soldiery reported. At Mariumpol, three Jews killed and eighteen wounded and goods to value of 1,500,000 marks plundered; at Stanislavov, six Jews killed and five wounded; at Yeswpol, five Jews wounded, losses amount to four million marks.—18. Warsaw: Jewish members of the Seim make public substantiation of the pogroms committed by Polish troops under General Balachowitch who is co-operating with General Wrangel. Reports charge that soldiers were generally brutal to Jews and abused large number of women. At Kanen-Kaszirsh (near Kovel) 55 Jews were murdered. On entering, Poles exacted contribution of seven million marks from the Jewish community. Pillagers mutilate thirty Sefer Torahs.—Warsaw: In Polish diet, Jewish deputies demand immediate punishment of the anti-Semitic organization “Rozwoij” which is charged with having organized pogroms in Lomza and Wysoki Mazowiec on August 22 and 23.

November 5. Lomza: Serious anti-Jewish excesses. Soldiers enter synagogues, tear Talisim and Tefillin, and compel Jews to cry. “Down with the Rabbis, long live the army!” Three Jews killed; losses amount to three million marks.—15. Rubel (district of Mozir): During pogrom by Balakhowitch’s forces, seven Jews are killed and many wounded; women abused, and robberies committed. Jews flee into fields and forests.—19. Commission sent by the Second Internationale to investigate the alleged pogroms on Jews in Poland publishes report of its findings. Report fully confirms details in the Sir Stuart Samuel’s findings regarding the massacre at Lemberg, the atrocities committed by the Polish military in Pinsk, and the pogroms in Minsk and Vilna. The Commission finds that the spirit of anti-Semitism is still rife in Poland, and is likely to give rise to fresh out-
breaks, unless the Polish Government takes energetic measures to put a stop to the excesses daily committed by the soldiers. Commission suggests the following measures for the improvement of the Jewish situation in Poland: 1) Absolute civil and political equality; 2) equal treatment of the Jewish population in the countries where the work of re-construction is proceeding; 3) international protection of the Jews as a minority against physical persecutions and economic oppression; 4) freedom of emigration and immigration; 5) granting cultural autonomy to the Jews.—20. Turov (near Pinsk): During pogrom by Balakhowitch's forces thirteen Jews are killed and entire population ruined.—26. Warsaw: In interpellation of Deputies Grünbaum and Schipper on the Balakhowitch pogroms in Chelm and vicinity, following details are given: In Tuschapi two Jews were murdered; in Sieene twenty Jewish families were robbed, and every Jewish woman abused; in Telatik, soldiers robbed every Jew and murdered one.—28. Mozir: Two Jews killed, many Jewish women abused, and all Jewish stores plundered.

DECEMBER
3. Probuzno: Petlura gangs kill three Jews and wound thirty-five. Thirty Jewesses attacked.—Krasnobad: Town plundered. Many Jews killed and thirty wounded by Petlura bandits.—Stepan: Townlet burnt.—Yezerno: Three Jews killed and many wounded.—Kopitchinetz: Rioters extort large sums of ransom from Jews.—Tzizev: Polish priest saves over fifty Jews from Petlura's gangs.—13. Warsaw: Jewish Council requests government to suppress new attacks upon Jewish railroad passengers.—20. Warsaw: Deputy Schipper interpellates Ministers of War, Justice, and Finance regarding attack upon the Jewish community of Tomashev on August 21, last and demands that the guilty be punished and that community be indemnified for losses sustained.—29. Warsaw: Jewish deputies interpellate the Ministry of the Interior regarding the anti-Semitic placard posted by the Rozvoi on Christmas night, pointing out that the appeal deliberately incited the Polish population against the Jews. Government also requested to punish the police official who had placed David Igelberg under arrest for making an English translation of the placard for the English consul.

JANUARY
26. Warsaw: Deputy Hartglass demands that the Ministry of War dissolve the so-called Polish defence organization, which arrests individuals, and subjects them to all manner of torture, their victims often finding escape only through death.

FEBRUARY
25. Warsaw: Government informs Jewish deputies that it cannot assume responsibility for damage to Jews caused by Balakhowitch's soldiers.

MARCH

APRIL
5. Sabolev: Polish soldiers plunder Jewish quarter, and attack Jews.—12. Warsaw: Polish textile workers refuse to work
together with Jews.—Lodz, Bialystok, and Tomashev: Textile workers go on strike demanding that Jewish workers be completely eliminated from the factories.—15. Warsaw: Advocates' Association, by large majority, annuls previous resolution not to admit Jews.

MAY 1. Warsaw: Five hundred Jews reported wounded during disturbance following interference by police with Jewish labor procession. Over one hundred arrested.

3. COMMUNAL EVENTS

JUNE 4. Lemberg: Local authorities forbid Jewish communities to celebrate San Remo decision.— Drohobysz and Hliniany: Jews permitted to celebrate San Remo decision, provided Hebrew and Yiddish are not employed by the speakers.

JULY 4. Warsaw: Jews celebrate American Independence Day by decorating their homes, closing their schools, and holding special service in their synagogues.—9. Kovno: Society 'Jabno' formed, for propagating knowledge of Judaism and reorganizing the Jewish educational system on modern lines.—11. Warsaw: Jewish community issues appeal to Polish Jews to support the National Loan.—22. Warsaw: Local Rabbis appoint this as special day of fasting and prayer for Polish victory.—25. Warsaw: More than one hundred American Jews in the city organize to help Jewish emigrants on their way to America to obtain visas from the American consul.—29. Warsaw: Polish Jews contribute over 20,000,000 marks to special Defence Fund recently established.—30. Warsaw: Orthodox Jewish community issues appeal to all Jews in Poland to unite in the defence of their country against the common enemy.

AUGUST 6. Warsaw: Rabbis resolve to subscribe through the Jewish Communal Council 20,000 marks to the national loan, the amount to be deducted from their salaries, and appeal to the Rabbis in the provinces to follow their example.—13. Volozin: Foundation of new Yeshibah laid, through efforts of community of Minsk, aided by money from America.—14. Warsaw: Jewish press appeals to Rabbis to throw open the synagogues to house the refugees.—20. Warsaw: Warsaw Jewish Community presents a large number of gifts to battalion of Polish students.—26. Warsaw: Jerzie Myer contributes one million marks to the Polish Defence Fund.

SEPTEMBER 15. Warsaw: All synagogues in the city hold special service in celebration of the Polish victory over the Bolsheviki.

OCTOBER 1. Lodz: Among subscriptions by Jews to Polish Liberty Loan are three of 7,600,000 rubles; 1,800,000 rubles; and 1,000,000 rubles.

DECEMBER 9. Warsaw: Opening of the Jewish Teachers' Seminary.—
11. Lemberg: Jewish community holds service commemorating the victims of the pogrom of a year ago.—13. Lemberg: Jewish working masses hold demonstration to protest against the extermination of Ukrainian Jewry.—31. Publication Warsaw: The Emigrant, Yiddish weekly, devoted to the problems of the emigrant.


FEBRUARY 14. Warsaw: Jewish banking houses whose licenses were revoked organize to protect their interests. 23 Warsaw: Jewish community issues appeal to the Jews of Poland to support Poland's claims in Upper Silesia.

APRIL 9. Cracow: Conference of Jewish farmers.—22. Cracow: Conference of Jewish students founds an organization to protect the interests of the Jewish youth in Poland.

MAY 30. Warsaw: Central Ukrainian Committee sends delegation to Mexico to investigate the possibilities for Jewish immigration into that country.

4. APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS

Ashkenazy, Simon, professor of University of Warsaw, appointed Poland's representative to the League of Nations, Polish ambassador to London, as well as member of the Polish Propaganda Committee in England, Aug., 1920.


Bialer, G., elected deputy, May, 1921.

Diamant, Herman, Socialist deputy, appointed member of the Polish Propaganda Committee in Germany, Aug., 1920.

Mises, ———, Warsaw, appointed chief rabbi with the Polish forces, Oct., 1920.

Pistner, ———, elected member of Chamber, June, 1920.

Straucher, Benno, elected member of Senate, June, 1920.

Zhidlovski, Samuel G., Minsk, appointed Minister for National Minorities, Apl., 1921.
5. NECROLOGY

Halpern, ———, rabbi, Lodz, Apl., 1921.
Hirschman, ———, professor and oculist, Cracow, aged 87, Sept., 1920.
Rappaport, Moses, rabbi, Koszk, aged 65, Jan. 15, 1921.
Schneersohn, Solomon Behr, Hasidic Rabbi of Ludawitz, at Rostov, aged 60, July, 1920.
Shapiro, ———, Hasidic Rabbi, Plotsk, executed for alleged Bolshevnik sympathies and espionage, Sept., 1920.
Torb, Jacob, rabbi, Jablona, July, 1920.

ROUMANIA

1. GENERAL EVENTS

July 30. Dr. Straucher, Jewish deputy, delivers address in parliament protesting against racial discrimination in the army, pointing out that the discharge of Jewish officers violates the Peace Treaty.

August 6. Bucharest: Jewish lawyers proceed against the Chamber of Advocates who wish to bar them from its list.—Government treats resident Turkish Jews as enemy aliens, interns them, sequestrating their goods and threatening them with expulsion. Union of Native Jews of Roumania endeavors to obtain better treatment for them.—13. M. Tenase, Socialist deputy, introduces an interpellation regarding anti-Jewish attacks by Roumanian soldiers at Bajnang, and the cancellation of liquor licenses issued to Jews at Fogaras.—23. Bucharest: Dr. Straucher, Jewish deputy, protests against dismissal of all Jewish civil servants in Bukowina.

September 8. Bucharest: Government withdraws permission for the Ukrainian Jewish refugees to enter Bessarabia.—24. Czernowitz: Representative Jews appeal to Bukowinian authorities to permit Jewish refugees en route to other countries to pass through Bukowina.

October 6. Jewish families resident for many generations in Transylvania are expelled.—8. Bucharest: One thousand Jewish families, intending to emigrate to Palestine, organize Achuzah society.—Deputy Straucher censures ill-treatment of Jews by military authorities, and demands the establishment of a Jewish department at the Ministry of Education and the reinstatement of the dismissed Jewish officials in the occupied territories.—Terlgumuresh: Roumanian authorities order expulsion of two hundred and fifty Jewish families, on the ground of their alleged foreign origin.—13. Bukowina: Following protests of the Jewish
community, the government orders suspension of the expulsion of alien Jews.—27. Czernowitz: Jewish refugees fleeing from the Ukraine, who attempt to cross the border by night, are either shot or drowned by the frontier guards. November 4. Czernowitz: National Council of Inspection for all the Jewish schools dissolved by order of the Minister of Education.—Klausenburg: Jews form company, with a capital of five million lei, to build houses, the Government having threatened to expel a number of Jews on account of lack of accommodations.—19. Government permits Jewish, fugitives from the Ukraine to enter Bessarabia. In course of appeal for Jewish support of the Roumanian loan, Take Jonescu, Minister of the Interior, promises to stop expulsion of Jews from Bukowina and Transylvania. December 2. Bucharest: Anti-Semitic pamphlet entitled "Die Juden übers All" widely circulated.—3. Government issues regulations for non-Roumanian colleges, providing that: 1) Instruction is to be in Roumanian tongue; 2) Roumanian language, literature, history, and geography are to be taught by Roumanians only; 3) applicants for admission must pass an examination in the Roumanian language given by a Roumanian.—7. Bucharest: Government decides to intern all Ukrainian refugees, vast majority of whom are Jews.—13. Executive of the Central Jewish World Relief at Paris hears report of hardships of Ukrainian refugees, and decides to send special relief expedition into Bessarabia under guidance of engineer Tiomkin.—20. Bucharest: Professor Jorga criticized by anti-Jewish deputies for accepting assistance of Jews in connection with his History of Roumania, replies that Jews were the only people sufficiently interested to finance his work.—24. Ministry of Interior instructs local authorities to facilitate issuance of passports to Jews who desire to emigrate, provided they pledge themselves to renounce Roumanian citizenship and never to return.—27. Bucharest: On representation by Rabbi Zirelsohn, of Kishinev, and Berland, secretary of the Committee for Jewish refugees in Bessarabia, Premier Averescu orders the Bessarabian authorities to stop internment and expulsion of Jewish refugees and to issue to each special protective certificates.—31. Government explains that the Jews who had settled in Bukowina, Transylvania, and the Banat after August 1, 1914, were expelled in order to relieve housing congestion. January 17. Bucharest: Issuance of Provisional measure providing that only the Roumanian language shall be employed officially and only Roumanian citizens should be eligible for membership to Jewish communal bodies.—21. Government introduces Bill to establish an under-Secretaryship in the Ministry of the Interior for the purpose of administering the minority clauses of the Peace Treaty. February 25. Government orders that Jewish officers be removed from active service and placed in labor battalions. In Bukowina, Jews employed in military offices are dismissed. March 4. Czernowitz: Representative Jews form
committee to render aid to Ukrainian refugees.—9. Bucharest: Chamber of Deputies adopts government bill to establish special ministry to deal with national minorities. April 29. Government decides to permit the naturalization of refugees. May 8. Take Jonescu, Foreign Minister, assures Italian Jewish Emigration Committee that he will give every assistance to Ukrainian refugees passing through Roumania.—20. Government instructs authorities not to arrest emigrants from Ukraine when they arrive in Bessarabia without permit.

2. COMMUNIAL EVENTS


RUSSIA

I

SOVIET RUSSIA

1. GENERAL EVENTS

Wrangel publishes proclamation against further pogrom agitation. Colonel Vlasiev, a censor, dismissed, and Colonel Ignatieff, chief censor, severely reprimanded for laxity in suppressing propaganda in the press. October 14. Simferopol, Crimea: Town Council adopts resolution protesting against the anti-Jewish attitude of officials of the administration in complete disregard of General Wrangel's orders.—20. Simferopol: Zionist organizations hold conference to facilitate the emigration of Crimean Jews to Palestine. November 5. General Wrangel officially recognizes the Provisional Merkaz in the Crimea as a Jewish national committee empowered to supervise Jewish emigration to Palestine.—12. Simferopol: Municipality adopts resolution protesting against the pogrom agitation of Priest Vostokovi. January 31. Moscow: Conference of Jewish representatives from the Ukraine, White, and Central Russia adopts measures for furthering agriculture among Jews of Russia, and decides to train children of pogrom victims for agriculture. March 4. Russia: The Revolutionary Court closes the Hedarim.—Government officially recognizes and subsidizes Habimah, the Hebrew stage organization.—11. In written statement addressed to Dr. M. D. Eder, and published in London Jewish Chronicle, Nuorteva, Commissary for Foreign Affairs, declares that all matters concerning the cultural and spiritual life of the Jewish population are determined by the Jewish people themselves through the Commissariat for Jewish Affairs and through Jewish delegates elected to the local soviets. The government refuses to sanction the teaching of Hebrew in schools because it regards it as an outworn language which is no longer the tongue of the Jewish masses. The government does not encourage the activities of the Zionist organization in Russia because, having frequently found Zionist groups giving active support to Kolchak and Denikine, it suspects them of carrying on counter-revolutionary propaganda. April 4. Vladivostock: Jewish community cables to Zionist Organization, London, that Jewish population is being terrorized and threatened with pogroms, and requests intervention of the Allied representatives.—28. Celebration of fortieth anniversary of Simon M. Dubnow's entry into field of historical studies.—May 6. Kamenetz-Podolsk: Government suppresses the Jewish Aid Committee, confiscates its funds and arrests several of its members.—Daily Telegraph, London, receives text of circular purporting to be an order issued in March by the Bolshevist Extraordinary Commission to the Secret Communist Organizations abroad instructing them to counteract the Zionist movement which it is alleged is engaged in counter-revolutionary propaganda.—Minsk: Soviet government at request of Jewish leaders permits synagogues to form a committee to provide for Jewish religious requirements.—White Russian Republic proclaims its independence, styling itself as the White Russian and Jewish State, in which sovereignty of both nationalities is recognized.
2. APPOINTMENT

Dubnow, S. M., appointed head of Jewish People's University, Dec., 1920.

3. NECROLOGY

Barbash, Samuel, banker and member of Zionist Actions Committee, Jan., 1921.

Bloch, ———, sculptor (executed), May, 1921.

Blumenfeld, ———, advocate, former Senator, Odessa, Oct., 1920.

OstrogorSky, Moses J., member of First Duma, aged 69, Petrograd, May, 1921.

II

LATVIA AND ESTONIA

1. GENERAL EVENTS


2. APPOINTMENT

Munz, ———, elected to parliament and appointed member of the Cabinet without portfolio, Sept., 1920.
3. NECROLOGY

TAVYOV, ISRAEL HAYYIM, Hebrew writer and pedagogue, at Riga, aged 63, Jan., 1921.

III

LITHUANIA

1. GENERAL EVENTS

JUNE 5. Vilna: At conclusion of anti-Jewish theatre performance, some students, Polish officers, and soldiers invade the Jewish sections and ill-treat a number of persons.—10. Six of one hundred and twelve deputies elected to parliament are Jews.—18. Vilna: Soldiers beat Jews, cut their beards, and plunder their shops. Rabbi Rubenstein protests to the commander of the 7th Army.


AUGUST 20. Rudzshiki (near Vilna): Poles organize pogrom in which three Jews are killed.


OCTOBER 11. Vilna: Central Jewish bank established.—14. Kovno: Jewish National Council appoints special defence committee to organize Jews for the defence of Lithuanian independence.—16. Official statement issued by the Lithuanian Legation at London reports that since the occupation of Vilna by General Zellgouski, thirty Jews have been killed, scores wounded, and a number of Jewish shops robbed.—18. Vilna: Jews decline invitation of General Zellgouski to participate in his new government.—29. Polish Bureau in London issues statement denying reports of excesses committed against the Jewish population in Vilna.

NOVEMBER 5. Kovno: University establishes a department which will grant the title of Doctor for Jewish learning.

DECEMBER 27. Jewish National Council sends protest to Swiss parliament against action of the Zurich municipality discriminating against Eastern Jews in the matter of naturalization.

JANUARY 14. Vilna: General Zellgouski’s government decides to grant parliamentary franchise only to persons registered as permanent residents under the Czar’s régime.—18. Kovno: Orthodox conference participated in by over one hundred Rabbis.

FEBRUARY 11. Vilna: Colonel Chardigny, representative of the Council of the League of Nations, confers with representative Jews on their attitude to the plebiscite which is to decide whether Vilna
should belong to Poland or Lithuania.—25. Kovno: Conference of Lithuanian Jewish farmers, attended by over a hundred delegates, decides to form a permanent organization.


2. APPOINTMENTS

Abramovitch, W., Vilna, appointed Director of Internal Affairs, Oct., 1920.

Friedman, Bernard, Vilna, appointed judge, Sept., 1920.

Gluskin, Moishe, Vilna, appointed legal prosecutor, Sept., 1920.


Segal, ———, Vilna, appointed assistant Chief of Police, Nov., 1920.

Soloveitchick, Max, appointed head of Jewish Ministry established by the first constitutional Lithuanian government, June, 1920.

IV

UKRAINE

1. GENERAL EVENTS

June 4. Rovno (Volhynia): Establishment of Central Committee with thirteen sub-committees for the relief of the principal Jewish centers.—18. Kiev (suburb of): Peasants drive fifty-five Jews into synagogue, which they burn.—Kiev: Committee formed to render relief to Jewish pogrom refugees in this city, many of whom are succumbing to the typhus epidemic.—Staroushitza, Stidnita, Kolis, Grigoriopol, Kutchergan, Miastivka, Moghilev-Podolsk: Pogroms and massacres occur.


October 1. Eleven towns in the province of Kiev and seven in the province of Volhynia suffer heavily from pogroms. Kiev Committee establishes barracks for fugitives.—Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian People's Republic orders inquiry, by commanders of the army,
into outrages committed by detachments of the Ukrainian army against the population in East Galicia.


21. Volotchisk: Jews escaping from pogrom by Ukrainian cossacks are forbidden to cross the Polish border.


31. Ten thousand Jewish refugees arrive at Tarnopol from the Ukraine, but are not permitted to proceed to Warsaw.

Ekaterinoslav: Pogrom lasting six days carried out by Makhno's gangs. Hundreds of Jews killed and thousands wounded. Large part of the town burned.

April 22. Kiev: Jewish militia organized to prevent massacres.


Zhitomir: Pogrom activities of Ataman-Struk, confirmed.

2. APPOINTMENTS

Eisenberg, ———, Tarnov, elected member of the Council of the Republic, Apl., 1921.

Entelis, ———, Tarnov, elected member of the Council of the Republic, Apl., 1921.

Krasny, Pinchus, appointed Minister for Jewish Affairs, June, 1920; reappointed, May, 1921.

OTHER COUNTRIES


Bulgaria:—May 13. Sofia: The Secretariat of the Chief Rabbinate and the Presidents of the Communities and of the educational committees are exempted from the provisions of the law, making State labor compulsory on all men and women; all Jews to be free from work on the Sabbath and Jewish Holidays, other days being substituted.


GREECE:—October 26. Isle of Lemnos: Number of Jewish refugees from Russia ordered by Greek government to be deported to Serbia.—December 10. General Zymbrakakis, commander of Greek forces in Thrace, issues proclamation blaming Jews, in part, for anti-Venizelos manifestations. Jewish deputies at Salonica and the Kehillah at Adrianople protest to the government against the commander's statement.—Salonica: M. Alhanati, Peppo Malah, and Isaac Sciaky elected Members of Parliament.—January 21. Salonica: King Constantine donates 10,000 drachmae (normally $900) for the relief of Jewish sufferers from the Salonica fire.—Salonica: J. Jacoel, appointed head of the laboratory of the Therapeutical Clinic at the University of Paris.—February 4. Salonica: Conference of Greek Zionists adopts resolution declaring that the Jewish education at the Alliance Schools does not meet with Jewish national views and aspirations, and calling upon the community to draw up a syllabus which would conform with the national spirit.—25. Smyrna: Greek authorities expropriate old Jewish cemetery. Consuls of Great Britain, France, and Italy request Greek High Commissioner to settle the matter of the cemetery in a manner satisfactory to the Jews.—April 18. Salonica and Adrianople: Riots follow ritual murder charge against Jewish family of Adrianople. Jews molested and property destroyed. Authorities publish statement declaring charge is unfounded.


SERBS, CROATS, AND SLOVENES, KINGDOM OF (JUGOSLAVIA):—June 25. Agram: Students of the university petition the government to introduce a percentage norm for Jews and to expel all alien students. October 1. Anti-Semitic campaign fostered by
Russian emigrés.


April 15. Pupils of the Yeshiboth exempted from military service as theological students.

May 6. Recent edict of expulsion of Jewish subjects of Spain, within three days, not carried into effect on account of protest of the Spanish Minister.

Spain:—July 27. Haim Moshé, Benaim Raphael, chief rabbi dies, aged 74.

August 22. Madrid: Universal Association of Sephardim organized, to include sephardic Jews throughout the world, and to defend Jewish interests everywhere.

September 27. Madrid: For the first time since 1492, the government formally recognizes the local Jewish community, according to it all privileges of other religious bodies.


Switzerland:—July. Berne: Sophie Getozowa, awarded the American Mary Jacobi Foundation Prize for medical and scientific work.


November 19. Zurich: Town Council decides to naturalize other foreigners after residence of ten years, and Jews of Eastern Europe after fifteen years.—26. Geneva: Lucien Wolf, on behalf of Joint Foreign Committee, transmits to the President of the League of Nations the recommendation that all states seeking admittance into the League be required to give guarantees of protection for the racial, religious, and linguistic minorities in these states.

December 8. Geneva: Joint appeal of Committee of Jewish Delegations, Jewish Board of Deputies, the Anglo Jewish Association, and The Jewish Territorial Organization sent to the President of the Assembly of the League of Nations on behalf of Jews in Eastern Europe.—17. Geneva: Alliance Israélite Universelle presents memorandum to the assembly of the League of Nations on question of emigration from Eastern Europe, suggesting that it be allowed to participate in the organization and control of Jewish emigration.—20. Geneva: Committee of Jewish delegations presents detailed memorandum to the President of the League of Nations regarding the pogroms in the Ukraine. Jewish Delegations also submit a memorandum regarding the naturalization of Eastern Jews in Danzig.—21. Geneva: Paul Hymans, President of the League of Nations Assembly, states that he has a detailed report of the massacre of Jews in the Ukraine and that this would be printed and distributed among members of the Assembly.

March 28. Zurich: City Council states that Jewish pupils in the public schools will be exempt from writing on Saturday, if it can be proved that their parents observe the Sabbath. April 15. Aargau;
Council of the Canton adopts Sunday Closing Bill permitting Jews to work behind closed doors for four hours on Sundays.

SYRIA:—JUNE 25. Authorities decline to issue permits to Jews who wish to leave Syria.