

APPENDICES

I. BERNHEIM PETITION TO THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

A. Text of Petition

TO THE PRESIDENT AND THE MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE
LEAGUE OF NATIONS:

Petition of FRANZ BERNHEIM, resident of German origin of Gleiwitz in German Upper Silesia, based on Article 147 of the German-Polish Convention regarding Upper Silesia, of May 15, 1922, and referring to provisions of Part III of the said Convention.

I.

In the convention of May 15, 1922, between Germany and Poland concerning Upper Silesia the contracting parties agreed upon the following provisions:

Article 66—The German Government undertakes to assure full and complete protection of life and liberty to all inhabitants of Germany without distinction of birth, nationality, language, race or religion.

Article 67, Paragraph 1—All German nationals shall be equal before the law and enjoy the same civic and political rights without distinction of race, language or religion.

Article 75, Paragraph 2—Legislative and administrative provisions may not establish any differential treatment of nationals belonging to a minority. Similarly they may not be interpreted nor applied in a discriminatory manner to the detriment of such persons.

Paragraph 3—Nationals belonging to minorities shall in actual practice receive from the authorities and officials the same treatment and the same guarantees as other nationals. In particular, the authorities and officials may not treat nationals belonging to minorities with contempt nor omit to protect them against punishable acts.

Article 80—Nationals belonging to minorities shall be treated on the same footing as other nationals with regard to the exercise of an agricultural, commercial or industrial calling or any other calling. They shall be subject only to the provisions in force as applied to other nationals.

Article 83—The high contracting parties undertake to assure full and complete protection of life and liberty to all inhabitants of the plebiscite territory without distinction of birth, nationality, language, race or religion.

II.

1. In the Reich Legal Gazette, Part 1, issued in Berlin, April 7, 1933, No. 34, a law "for the reorganization of the civil service" was promulgated by the government of the German Reich.

Section 3, Paragraph 1, of the law says, "Officials who are of non-Aryan descent are to be placed in retirement; in the case of honorary officials they shall be discharged from official position."

Section 8 provides that in regard to these officials placed in retirement or dismissed in accordance with Section 3, they shall not receive a pension unless they have completed at least ten years' service. Section 9 contains further discriminatory provisions in regard to officials placed in retirement in accordance with Section 3.

2. The German Government, in the Reich Legal Gazette, Part 1, issued in Berlin, April 10, 1933, No. 36, promulgated a law on "admission to the legal profession," dated April 7, 1933.

Section 1 of this law says: "The admission of lawyers who within the meaning of the law on reorganization of the civil service, April 7, 1933, are of non-Aryan descent can be canceled up to Sept. 30, 1933."

Section 2 says: "Admission to legal practice can be refused to persons who within the meaning of the law on reorganization of the civil service, April 7, 1933, are of non-Aryan descent, even if the reasons provided for in this connection by the regulation of the legal profession do not exist."

Section 4 says: "The judicial administration can forbid a lawyer to act as counsel pending decision whether use shall be made of the faculty of withdrawing permission."

3. In a decree of April 1, 1933, regarding the exercise of the calling of notary, was the following:

"Maintenance of public order and security will be exposed to serious danger if Germans are still liable to be served with documents in legal proceedings which have been drawn up or certified by Jewish notaries. I accordingly ask that Jewish notaries be urgently advised in their own interests to refrain until further notice from exercising their calling.

"In this connection the attention of notaries should be drawn to the fact that, should they refuse to comply with this recommendation, they will expose themselves to serious dangers in view of the excited state of public opinion. Notaries should be recommended to inform the competent presidents of provincial courts that they will refrain from exercising their calling sending the issue of further regulations regarding conditions applying to notaries.

Signed—KERRL,

"Reich Commissioner, Prussian Ministry of Justice."

4. The government of the German Reich promulgated April 25, 1933, a law "against the alienization of the German schools and high schools," which says, Section 4:

"In making new admissions, care should be taken that the number of German nationals who, within the meaning of the law on reorganization of the civil service, April 7, 1933, are of the non-Aryan descent, does not exceed, among the total number of pupils attending each school and the faculty, the proportion of non-Aryans to the total German population. This proportion shall be uniformly fixed for the whole of Germany at 1.5 per cent.

"In reducing the number of pupils and students in accordance with Section III because of the overcrowding of the professions, the proper portion should also be observed between the total number of pupils and the number of non-Aryans."

The Ministry of the Interior has issued regulations to give effect to this law, of which Number II reads:

"Pupils of non-Aryan descent who have newly entered or enter school at the beginning of the academic year 1933, Easter, 1933 shall in all cases be regarded as not yet admitted."

5. The Minister of Labor of the German Reich has promulgated a decree "on admission of doctors to the panels of health insurance funds," of which Article I stipulates:

"Doctors of non-Aryan descent on panels of insurance funds shall no longer be allowed to practice. New entries of such doctors on the panels of insurance funds shall not be allowed."

Four regulations for the admission of health insurance doctors, dated Dec. 30, 1931, are amended as follows by this decree:

"Registration is only permissible when the doctor is a German national and of Aryan descent."

All these laws and decrees were promulgated for the whole territory of the German Reich; therefore they also apply to that part of Upper Silesia which remained German as a consequence of the decision of the Conference of Ambassadors and is subject to the provisions of the Convention of May 15, 1922.

Only in the law against the alienization of German schools and high schools is there a provision, in Section V, which says the obligations incurred by Germany under international treaties are not affected by the provisions of the present law. If this means that the law in question does not apply to Upper Silesia, it must be remarked that in practice it has been applied there in exactly the same way and Jewish pupils have been refused admission or have been turned out of schools in exactly the same way as in the rest of Germany.

III.

The laws and decrees quoted above are in contradiction with the provisions of Part III of this convention also reproduced above, especially:

the principle laid down in Articles LXVII and LXXV of equality of all German nationals before the law and as regards civil and political rights;

the principle laid down in Article LXXX of obligation to treat all nationals on the same footing in regard to the exercise of their callings; and

they constitute infringement of the obligation laid down in Articles LXVI, LXXXIII and LXXXV to provide undiscriminating, comprehensive protection of the lives and liberty of all inhabitants and nationals of Germany.

This is particularly the case when the Minister of Justice forces Jewish notaries to cease their activities, which they are entitled to exercise by

law, under threat that otherwise he will be unable to protect them from the violence of the populace and thus makes an illegal demand on them by involving punishable acts, instead of taking steps to deal with these punishable acts according to law.

These laws were partly put in force before their promulgation, as, for example, in the case of the exclusion of notaries, while as regards State officials the law on reorganization of the civil service was applied by Reich and State authorities before it came into effect and even before its promulgation.

In Prussia, Jewish barristers were precluded from representing clients in courts, with very few exceptions, even before this law was promulgated, and this exclusion was expressly sanctioned by representatives of the Ministry of Justice.

Jewish pupils who had already been attending higher schools were in many cases removed from the schools by those in charge, with the help of other pupils, before the promulgation of the law.

IV.

On April 1, 1933, a public boycott of Jewish businesses, lawyers, doctors, etc., was ordered and organized by an office under the authority of the German Chancellor and they were treated with public contempt as part of this measure.

This boycott was carried out by storm troops and picked formations, also under orders of the German Chancellor as supreme leader, and the public authorities failed to provide the Jewish subjects of Germany with the protection to which they were entitled by law.

As far as Upper Silesia was concerned this action constituted an infringement particularly of the provisions of Part II, above all of Articles LXXV and LXXXIII.

Since then German nationals or inhabitants of the plebiscite territory who belonged to the minority have been treated in a discriminatory manner by the authorities and officials, who have failed to take the necessary steps for their protection against punishable acts.

There are many more legal and administrative measures and decrees which carry out this tendency that now predominates throughout the legislation of the German Reich.

V.

The present petition confines itself to drawing attention to the foregoing and bases itself on the laws, decrees and administrative measures quoted above.

It draws attention to the fact that the German Reich undertook in Article LXXXV that the stipulations contained in Articles LXVI to LXVIII should be recognized as fundamental laws and no law, regulation or official action should conflict or interfere with these stipulations nor should any law, regulation or official action prevail over them.

WHEREAS under Article LXXII Germany has agreed that the stipulations in the foregoing articles, in so far as they affect persons belonging

to racial, religious and linguistic minorities, constitute obligations of international concern and shall be placed under the guarantee of the League of Nations and shall not be modified without the assent of a majority of the Council of the League of Nations;

WHEREAS, Germany has agreed that any member of the Council of the League of Nations shall have the right to bring to the attention of the Council any infraction or any danger of infraction of any of these obligations, and the Council may thereupon take such action and give such direction as it may deem proper and effective in the circumstances:

The undersigned, Franz Bernheim, born Sept. 15, 1899, in Salzburg, Austria, a citizen of Wurttemberg and a German national of Jewish, hence non-Aryan descent; previously residing in Gleiwitz, Schillerstrasse 66, German Upper Silesia; at present temporarily staying in Prague, Czechoslovakia; employed from Sept. 30, 1931, to April 30, 1933, by the Deutsches Familien-Kaufhaus, g. m. b. H., Gleiwitz branch, and then discharged for the reason that all Jewish employes had to be dismissed; passport No. 180/128/30, issued by the Berlin-Charlottenburg police office, Feb. 28, 1930, and thus legitimized under Article CXLVII as a member of the minority in accordance with Part III of the Geneva Convention of May 15, 1922,

Hereby submits this petition to the Council of the League of Nations, signed with his own hand, requesting the Council to take such action and give such directions as it may deem proper in order to declare null and void for Upper Silesia the laws, decrees and administrative measures in contradiction to the aforementioned fundamental principles and insure that they shall have no validity, and further, to give instructions that the situation guaranteed by the convention shall be restored and that Jews injured by these measures shall be reinstated in their rights and shall be given compensation.

VI.

The undersigned, Franz Bernheim, further requests the Secretariat of the League of Nations to treat this petition as urgent.

The reason for this request is that, as the above-quoted laws and decrees demonstrate, the application of the principle of inequality to German nationals of non-Aryan and Jewish descent is being systematically pursued in all spheres of private and public life so that already an enormous number of Jewish lives have been ruined, and if the tendencies at present prevailing in Germany continue to hold sway in a very short time, every Jew in Germany will have suffered permanent injury so that any restoration or reparation will become impossible, and thousands and tens of thousands will have completely lost their livelihood.

(Signed) FRANZ BERNHEIM,
Prague, May 12, 1933.

This signature legalized by
Viktor Ludwig, Notary,
Prague, May 12, 1933.

B. Minutes of the Council

SEVENTY-THIRD SESSION OF THE COUNCIL

MINUTES

FOURTH MEETING (PRIVATE, THEN PUBLIC)

Held on Friday, May 26th, 1933, at 10:30 a. m.

PRESIDENT: M. Castillo Najera.

The Members of the Council were represented as follows:

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN & NORTHERN IRELAND: Mr. Eden. CHINA: M. Wellington Koo. CZECHOSLOVAKIA: M. Benes; later M. Osusky. FRANCE: M. Paul-Boncour. GERMANY: M. von Keller. GUATEMALA: M. Matos. IRISH FREE STATE: Mr. Lester. ITALY: M. Biancheri. MEXICO: M. Castillo Najera. NORWAY: M. Mowinckel. PANAMA: M. Amador. POLAND: Count Raczynski. SPAIN: M. de Zulueta.

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3281. Protection of Minorities: Application of the German-Polish Convention of May 15, 1922, relating to Upper Silesia: Petition of M. Bernheim, dated May 12, 1933, concerning the Situation of the Jewish Minority in German Upper Silesia: Inclusion of this Item in the Agenda of the Session.

M. von Keller said that, in view of the short period available, he had been unable to conclude the necessary enquiries to establish whether the petitioner was or was not competent to submit a petition under Article 147 of the Geneva Convention. In order that the examination of this petition should not be delayed, however, M. von Keller felt he should withdraw his opposition to the insertion of that question on the agenda on the understanding that when the matter was being considered an enquiry would be made into M. Bernheim's qualifications to submit the petition.

The President decided, as a result of the German representative's statement, to place the question on the agenda of the public meeting.

3288. Protection of Minorities: Application of the German-Polish Convention of May 15, 1922, relating to Upper Silesia.

D. Petition of M. Franz Bernheim, dated May 12, 1933, concerning the situation of the Jewish Minority in German Upper Silesia.

M. von Keller said that he had immediately communicated to his Government the Bernheim petition submitted a few days previously. The German Government had authorised him to make the following declaration:

It is obvious that international Conventions concluded by Germany cannot be affected by internal German legislation. Should the provisions of the Geneva Convention have been violated in German Upper Silesia, this can only be due to mistakes on the part of subordinate organs acting under a mistaken interpretation of the laws.

Mr. Lester noted the German representative's statement, and said that, in accordance with precedent, he would like time to consider that statement. He was sure his colleagues were in the same position as himself. He hoped, however, to be able to present his report during the present session of the Council.

The Council decided to adjourn this question to a later meeting.

FIFTH MEETING (PRIVATE, THEN PUBLIC)

Held on Saturday, May 27, 1933, at 10:30 a. m.

The Members of the Council were represented as above, with the following exceptions: CZECHOSLOVAKIA: M. Osusky in place of M. Benes. NORWAY: M. Lange in place of M. Mowinckel.

Secretary-General: Sir Eric Drummond.

3290. Protection of Minorities: Application of the German-Polish Convention of May 15, 1922, relating to Upper Silesia: Petition of M. Bernheim, dated May 12, 1933, concerning the Situation of the Jewish Minority in German Upper Silesia.

Mr. Lester regretted that he would not, as he had hoped, be able to present a report on the petition of M. Bernheim that morning, but sincerely hoped to be in a position to do so on Monday morning.

The President said that, in view of the Rapporteur's observations, the discussion of this question would be adjourned until Monday.

(The Council went into public session.)

3291. Protection of Minorities: Application of the German-Polish Convention of May 15, 1922, relating to Upper Silesia: Petition of M. Bernheim, dated May 12, 1933, concerning the Situation of the Jewish Minority in German Upper Silesia.

The President said that, at the private meeting which had just taken place, the Rapporteur had informed the Council that his report was not yet ready owing to the great difficulties raised by the question. The discussion was therefore adjourned till the following Monday.

SIXTH MEETING (PUBLIC)

Held on Tuesday, May 30th, 1933, at 10 a. m.

PRESIDENT: M. Biancheri.

The Members of the Council were represented as at the Fifth Meeting, with the following exceptions:

MEXICO: M. Castillo Najera was absent.

Secretary-General: Sir Eric Drummond.

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3294. Protection of Minorities: Application of the German-Polish Convention of May 15, 1922, relating to Upper Silesia: Petition of M. Bernheim, dated May 12, 1933, concerning the Situation of the Jewish Minority in German Upper Silesia.

Mr. Lester presented the following report:¹

"I. The petition we have to consider submits to the Council the question whether the application of a number of laws and administrative orders in the territory of Upper Silesia is compatible with the provisions of the third part of the Geneva Convention relating to Upper Silesia. The laws and orders in question, to which the petition contains specific references, concern, in particular, the status of civil servants, the position of lawyers, notaries and doctors, and the schools and universities. It is a fair generalisation that these laws and orders involve restrictions in various forms which would apply only to persons belonging to the Jewish population. One of the laws, that dealing with schools and universities, contains a clause to the effect that 'obligations incurred by Germany under international treaties are not affected by the provisions of the present law.' The petition refers, without mentioning any actual cases, to the boycott of Jewish shops, lawyers, doctors, etc., and the failure of the authorities and officials to protect the Jewish population, who, it is alleged, have thus been officially outlawed.

"I should like to recall the fact that, when this question was placed on our agenda, the German Government made reservations as to the petitioner's right to submit this petition to the Council under Article 147 of the Geneva Convention.

"II. The mere perusal of the laws and administrative orders mentioned in the petition, the texts of which are appended to it, shows that, in so far as some, at any rate, of their stipulations may have been applied in the territory of Upper Silesia, this application cannot have taken place without conflicting with a number of clauses of the third part of the Geneva Convention.

"III. It should be remarked, however, that, in the statement made by the German representative to the Council on May 26, 1933, it is most plainly and categorically affirmed that internal legislation can in no case affect the fulfilment of international obligations, which I think may be taken to mean that the German Government is resolved to see that the provisions of the third part of the Geneva Convention are observed in Upper Silesia. Indeed, the German representative added that, if any infringements of the Convention had taken place, they were to be regarded as errors due to misconstructions of the internal laws by subordinate authorities. This statement implies, on the one hand, that the German Government will take steps to ensure that the general laws and administrative orders shall not be applied in Upper Silesia so far as they are incompatible with the provisions of the third part of the Convention and, on the other, that persons who, because they belong to the minority, have lost their employment or found themselves unable to practise their trade or profession in consequence of the application of these laws will be reinstated in their normal position without delay. The Council would, I am sure, be glad if the German Government, in

¹ Document C.351. 1933. I

accordance with the principle which has been followed in the past, and to the maintenance of which the Council attaches great importance, whereby the Council or the Rapporteur has been kept informed of developments, would keep me informed in my capacity of Rapporteur of the decisions and measures it may think fit to take in this connection. I propose that the Council take note of these declarations by the German Government in the conviction that the latter has done and will do everything necessary to ensure that the provisions of the Geneva Convention regarding the protection of minorities shall be fully respected.

"IV. It only remains for me to deal with the point concerning the damage that may have been sustained in consequence of the application of these laws and orders in Upper Silesia by persons belonging to the Jewish minority and, in particular, by the petitioner himself. In this connection, I would remind the Council that these cases may be investigated under the local procedure. I would therefore suggest that the Council request the German Government to arrange for the petitioner's case to be submitted to that procedure forthwith."

M. von Keller regretted he was compelled to state, on behalf of his Government, that it was not in a position to accept the Rapporteur's report.

Referring generally to the reservation he had made at the last private meeting with regard to the petitioner's qualifications to bring the matter before the Council, M. von Keller desired to add the following:

The Bernheim petition itself showed that the petitioner was not connected with Upper Silesia by any ties either of origin or family. Only from a comparatively recent date had he been employed in a business house in Upper Silesia.

Even admitting that, owing to alleged personal injustice suffered by him in Upper Silesia, the petitioner was entitled to claim for himself the rights conferred by Article 147 of the Geneva Convention, he had no right whatever to submit a petition on general questions and on the application of the German laws in Upper Silesia, seeing that these laws did not in any way affect him. He had no claim whatever, either from the point of view of birth or of his condition of life, to be regarded as the qualified representative of the general interests of the Upper Silesian population. He was neither an official, nor a lawyer, nor a doctor, nor the father of children attending schools. Moreover, apart from the absence of any right on the part of the petitioner, a petition of that kind was not admissible because no definitive de facto situation had yet arisen in Upper Silesia as to the application of these laws.

Although the matter could not regularly be brought before the Council, and the German Government was consequently not bound to express an opinion on the substance of the question, it had, on its own initiative for political reasons, with a view to preventing any misunderstanding, made the declaration of which the Council

was aware—namely, that the internal German legislation could not in any way affect international conventions concluded by the Reich, and that, if any infringements of the Geneva Convention had taken place in German Upper Silesia, they must be regarded as errors due to misconstructions of the internal laws by subordinate authorities. The report presented to the Council did not take account of this situation of law and of fact, since it raised the question of the application of the laws in question in Upper Silesia and deduced therefrom certain conclusions and material demands.

Obviously, the German Government maintained its declaration, but it considered that the Council should have been content to take note of that declaration and to state that, in so far as its general aspects were concerned, the petition was disposed of.

With regard to the personal aspect of the Bernheim petition, it had not been sufficiently clearly ascertained whether or not the petitioner belonged to a minority. The German Government had already opened the necessary enquiry and would, if necessary, be prepared to settle the affair by the local procedure, in accordance with the provisions of the Convention.

The President noted that the German representative's declaration appeared to contain two reservations. One was a special reservation: Was M. Bernheim entitled to submit a petition? The other was of a wider character: Was M. Bernheim entitled to raise a general question? The President asked whether the Rapporteur had any proposals to make in this connection.

Mr. Lester said that the representative of Germany had, in his declaration, raised two previous questions concerning the interpretation of Article 147 of the Geneva Convention relating to Upper Silesia. For the moment, therefore, he would leave aside all the other points which the German representative had raised, though he must not, of course, be held to agree with them in any way.

The first of the previous questions raised was whether the petitioner could be considered, under the terms of Article 147, as a person "belonging to a minority;" the second was whether, in the affirmative, he had the right, according to that same article, to submit to the Council the petition now before it. Mr. Lester would be grateful, therefore, if the Council would authorise him to obtain the opinion of a Committee of Jurists on these two points, in order to enable him either to maintain his report as it stood or to propose to the Council any necessary changes.

With regard to the composition of the Committee of Jurists, he recalled to the Council that a few days previously it had adopted an opinion, which also concerned the interpretation of Article 147 of the Geneva Convention. That opinion was drawn up by a Committee of Jurists composed of M. Max Huber, M. Bourquin and M. Pedroso. It would seem desirable that, as the Committee had already been constituted and had studied the article in a special way, the Council should submit the request to these three eminent jurists and ask them to form the Committee, the appointment of which Mr. Lester had proposed.

He trusted that the Committee would be able to report to the

Council at a comparatively early date, but obviously it would require reasonable time to consider the matter. He therefore ventured to propose that the session should not be declared closed that morning, but that the Council should meet again, in not less than seven days and not more than fifteen, in order that the matter might be settled definitely.

Mr. Eden endorsed the course of action proposed by the Rapporteur, which, indeed, seemed the best course that could be taken in the present circumstances.

He agreed that it was desirable to clear up the legal difficulties which persisted, and no doubt the sooner that could be achieved, the better it would be for all concerned.

He had only one further observation to add—namely, that, if he did not seek to controvert some of the arguments brought forward by his German colleague, it must not be held that he endorsed them, for that was far from being the case.

M. Paul-Boncour supported the proposals of the Rapporteur, who had shown an earnest desire to be quite objective and impartial throughout the matter. As a legal question of receivability had been raised, it was natural that it should be settled, or at least that the Council should settle it only after taking the opinion of a Committee of Jurists. The composition and competence of the proposed Committee were plainly such as to give every guarantee to the Members of the Council.

M. Paul-Boncour regretted, however, that the period suggested was, in his opinion, somewhat too long. Public illwill, which the League of Nations had to face, like any other institution and even a little more than other institutions, was only too ready to accuse it of undue delay and procrastination. The Committee of Jurists, composed as it was of eminent persons who had already studied the interpretation of Article 147, would appear to M. Paul-Boncour to be in a position to give a very well-grounded opinion in a shorter time. He hoped the period required would be shorter because all the Members of the Council were in reality faced with a very grave problem. He had too great a respect for League procedure to desire this problem to be dealt with outside the special limited case of Upper Silesia at present under discussion. He would not be completely frank with himself, however, nor with the Council if he did not say that, all the same, this particular case was only one aspect of a more general and more moving problem, and that the League of Nations, which had shown such legitimate anxiety for the rights of minorities belonging to nationalities living within other frontiers, could not really ignore the rights of a race scattered throughout all countries.

He ventured to point out that, in making this observation, the representative of France remained faithful to a very ancient tradition of his country. It must never be forgotten that France had been the first, in her own internal arrangements, in the national sphere, to emancipate the Jews even before the Revolution and during the ministry of Turgot, and that it was she who had first placed the problem on an international plane. In 1878, at the

Congress of Berlin, when new nations, new countries, were being brought into existence—Serbia, Roumania and Bulgaria—France, faithful to another of her traditions, supported the revival of these nations and stipulated, as a counterpart, that the Jews should be given equality of rights. The friendship which then and now bound her to these countries had never been weakened because of the condition on which she had then insisted.

M. Paul-Boncour's statement was animated by the same spirit. It could not be less firm; he was convinced, moreover, that there was no disagreement on this point between him and the representative of Germany. In the discussions on the Peace Treaties, Germany had desired the minority treaties. She had at the same time insisted very strongly—and her attitude was deserving of appreciation—that she would herself, in her own territory, ensure respect for the rights of minorities. This she very properly desired to see embodied in the treaties in regard to other States. It seemed to M. Paul-Boncour that there could really be no difference of opinion on the substance of the matter among the Members of the Council, and it was for that reason that he earnestly hoped the League of Nations would be able to make its views known within a short time.

Count Raczyński desired to make a short declaration on behalf of his Government, both as a Member of the Council and as a signatory, with Germany, of the Convention on Upper Silesia.

In the first place, he asked the Council to authorise him, if necessary, to submit certain observations to the Committee of Jurists who would examine the matter.

He also hoped, and here he supported the declarations of the representatives of the United Kingdom and France, that the question would soon be cleared up, and that the Committee of Jurists would be able to submit a report within a short time.

Count Raczyński had then to point out that the German representative had to some extent abandoned the position which representatives of Germany had hitherto taken up. Indeed, they had endeavored to give as wide an interpretation as possible to the texts relating to the protection of minorities. There was now a difference. He knew very well that, from the point of view of formal law, the Council could deal only with the position of the Jewish minority in Upper Silesia. All the Members of the Council had, however, at least a moral right to make a pressing appeal to the German Government to ensure equal treatment for all the Jews in Germany. The representative of Poland thought this moral right followed from the declaration made by the German delegation at the Peace Conference on May 29, 1919, of which the Allied and Associated Powers had taken note on June 16, 1919, and which the representative of France had mentioned.

Count Raczyński also desired to call attention to the resolution adopted by the Assembly of the League of Nations on September 22, 1922, when the Assembly expressed the hope "that the States which are not bound by any legal obligations to the League with respect to minorities will nevertheless observe in the treatment of their own racial, religious or linguistic minorities at least as high a standard

of justice and toleration as is required by any of the treaties and by the regular action of the Council."

He expressed the hope that the German Government would not refuse to take account of the recommendation contained in that resolution, for Germany, since her entry into the League of Nations, had always claimed proudly that she was the champion of racial, religious and linguistic minorities. He could not, moreover, forget the statements which the official representatives of the German Government had made at Geneva. In those statements—Count Raczynski was thinking of the statements of M. Curtius on September 22, 1930, and M. von Rosenberg on October 6, 1932—the German Government had recognised the value of making the protection of minorities general, and had even declared its readiness to participate actively in doing so.

The affair at present before the Council would doubtless cause the Members of the Council to reflect on the minority problem in general. The striking example of the Jewish minority in Germany, which had legal protection only in a small portion of German territory, must doubtless lead to the conclusion that the present system for the protection of minorities had all the defects of an inadequate system. It must appear to all States with minority undertakings, especially at a moment like the present, when the urgent need for the protection of minorities was felt elsewhere than in their own countries, as an unequal system, clearly contrary to the principle of the equality of States. To public opinion, the system must appear to be incomplete and to contain serious gaps, owing to the very fact that it included only certain arbitrarily selected States. There were minorities everywhere. Who, therefore, was to guarantee that, owing to the evolution of public affairs in a particular country having no minority obligations, the minorities living there would never have cause to complain of unequal treatment? A minimum of rights must be guaranteed to every human being, whatever his race, religion or mother tongue. That minimum must be independent of the effects of changes in public life which it was impossible to foresee. The Polish representative therefore made an earnest appeal to all his colleagues on the Council to reflect on this serious question, the urgency and importance of which were brought out very clearly in the unfortunate affair before the Council. In Count Raczynski's opinion, the next Assembly should, during its debates, go fully into a problem the discussion of which appeared necessary to the conscience of all nations and all statesmen.

M. de Zulueta said that he believed he could express an entirely objective opinion on the question. Spain had no national or political interest in the problem before the Council. What interested Spain in the present case, as in any similar case that might arise in any country whatsoever, was the affirmation of the principles and methods which the League represented. From that point of view, the representative of Spain thought it of the highest importance that the system for the protection of minorities should be applied integrally, and was convinced that it was of advantage to all that these stipulations should be scrupulously observed. Whenever a

question of that kind was raised before the Council, whatever country it concerned and whatever might be the international position of the problem in each case, Spain would always be in favour of the strict fulfilment of Conventions and complete adherence to the rules of the League of Nations.

In that spirit, which so clearly animated Mr. Lester's document, M. de Zulueta declared, in the first place, that he accepted the report of the representative of the Irish Free State.

He did not wish to enter into general considerations, and would confine himself to an example from his own country. Spain, with that wisdom which one learned in the hard school of experience, today viewed with deep sympathy and to some extent with maternal interest those thousands of families who, in centuries past, had been obliged to leave Spanish territory, and who, in several countries and territories of the Levant, still spoke the Spanish tongue and carried on the traditions and preserved the memory of the country of their forefathers.

With regard to the previous question raised by the German representative, M. de Zulueta also approved the Rapporteur's suggestion that a Committee of Jurists should make a rapid study of the question.

M. Lange said that he would have voted for the adoption of the report as presented that day by the Rapporteur. He would reserve his right, when it again came before the Council, to make certain observations on some of its points.

The Council had now before it a previous legal question, and it was obvious that, in accordance with its practice, the Council would agree and would desire that this previous question should be elucidated. M. Lange supported the observations made in this connection by the representative of France, and expressed, as he had done, the desire that the period, which really seemed very long, should be shortened.

A general debate, very wide in scope, had somewhat unexpectedly arisen out of the discussion, which should have been confined to procedure. M. Lange felt, therefore, that, as the representative of a country which, both in the Council and in the Assembly, had always shown a very keen interest in minority questions, he should say a few words. Norway was interested in questions relating to the protection of minorities, because their protection was one of the duties of the League, not only a duty imposed upon it by certain treaties, but also a moral duty; for the protection of minorities followed from certain principles of justice which were dear to Norway. In the present case, not only had certain sections of peoples who might be in a more or less inferior position to be protected; the development of those minorities, the assurance that they would receive equal treatment in the State and among the people with whom they found themselves, was a positive and fruitful element in the life of the nation itself. It would perhaps be said that Norway showed excessive idealism in this connection, but she felt very strongly that the diversity of development within a nation was a source of wealth which must not only be increased, if possible, but

must be encouraged by all the means at the disposal of the League of Nations.

M. Lange concluded by stating that no nation could argue that these were exclusively internal questions. At the present time, there were no purely internal questions. Any problem that arose in a country might have, and in most cases had, such effects outside the country as to make of it an international problem. It was one of the elementary duties of the League never to forget that aspect of the question.

M. Matos said that he also would have voted for the report and fully concurred in the Rapporteur's proposals, with the same reservations—namely, that the proposal did not in any way imply that he accepted the point of view and arguments of the German representative.

M. Osusky said that, as the representative of a country in which the system of the protection of minorities was in force, he would have an opportunity to explain the views of his Government as to the principles and ideas raised by the case before the Council and the lessons that could be learnt from it.

M. Osusky concluded from the observations he had heard that morning that a civilised community of nations like the League could not disregard the claims of justice, not only international justice, but justice itself. Life continually taught that it was never either useless or premature to organise the defence of justice among men or among nations.

As, for the time being, the Council had to deal with a previous question raised by the German representative, M. Osusky would confine himself to expressing his entire approval of the observations of the United Kingdom representative. Like the representative of France, he believed it was highly desirable that the period within which the Council must be in a position to take a decision should be as short as possible.

Mr. Lester said it was quite clear that his colleagues would prefer that there should be no minimum time within which the council should meet, as he had at first suggested. He willingly agreed and would propose that the delay should be shortened as far as possible. It was quite clear that a little time might be necessary, especially as the Council would probably agree that any views which the two Governments parties to the Convention might care to submit should be transmitted to the Committee of Jurists. Mr. Lester suggested that the Secretary-General should distribute the report of the Committee immediately it was received and that the Council should agree to meet within forty-eight hours of that date.

M. von Keller said that he had listened with the greatest attention to the statements of the various members of the Council. In the first place, he retained from those statements certain expressions and references which might be interpreted as indicating that the discussion could be extended to a wider field than that covered by the particular case before the Council.

He did not desire to examine in detail the various remarks that had been made. But he ventured to state, in order to prevent any

misunderstanding, that the discussion at the Council table must be limited to the situation existing in Upper Silesia and must in no way exceed the Council's competence.

*For the same reason, he did not desire to enter into the question whether the Jewish population in Germany had or had not the character of a minority. Speaking generally, he desired to point out that Germany had voluntarily extended very ample rights to the minorities living in her territory. The Council knew that the practical application of those rights had never given rise to justified complaints.

With regard to the obligations assumed by Germany under the Geneva Convention, the Council was aware of the declaration in which he had explained the German Government's attitude in the matter. That declaration was clear and definite, and he could not admit that there could be any doubt as to its meaning.

M. von Keller unreservedly supported the general observations as to the importance of the protection of minorities. The Council knew that Germany had always, and would always, take great interest in the practical application of the protection of minorities as guaranteed by international conventions. M. von Keller was, however, compelled to emphasize that fact because, if a fair idea of the problem were to be obtained, it must be placed in the right perspective. He meant that account must be taken of the conditions of life of the European minorities as a whole, as these had hitherto been dealt with by the League.

Recently, the principles of morals and of civilization had been put forward in certain circles with an emphasis which had never been attached to them in other cases in which minority affairs had been discussed. M. von Keller drew attention to the large number of complaints presented to the League of Nations by the European minorities, in cases in which those minorities had not received justice in the conditions promised to them in accordance with specific conventions for the protection of minorities. If in those cases the desire for justice had been as frankly and eloquently expressed as at the present time, the League, as the guarantor of the minority treaties, would perhaps have been less criticised from the point of view of the execution and safeguarding of the protection of minorities. M. von Keller, however, did not desire to turn to the past. He would prefer to see in the words of his colleagues an assurance for the future application and extension of the protection of minorities. He interpreted them as an expression of the desire of his colleagues also to contribute, in general, to the complete execution of the existing treaties for the protection of minorities. If that were so, the German representative thought his colleagues would have made a valuable contribution towards the cause of European solidarity.

With regard to the proposal to constitute a Committee of Jurists as to the petitioner's right to bring his petition before the Council, there was no reason for such a body to consider the matter, as it could be dealt with under the local procedure. As regards the general questions raised in the petition, M. von Keller did not think it necessary that the Council should make a further examination,

in view of the German Government's declaration to which he had just referred.

In the circumstances, he would abstain from voting on the Rapporteur's proposal.

M. Lester presumed it was understood that the two questions set out in his earlier statement would be submitted to the Committee of Jurists.

The German representative would understand that, as Rapporteur for minority questions on the Council, Mr. Lester could not accept any suggestion that the Council had not done its duty in the past, and was sure all the Members were in agreement with him that the Council would also in the future, in this case, as in all other cases, do its duty. His colleagues would all recall the words of a distinguished President of the Council that the protection of minorities was a sacred duty of the Council. As far as the Rapporteur and the Members of the Council were concerned, he believed that duty would be faithfully carried out.

The Rapporteur's proposals were adopted.

SEVENTY-THIRD SESSION OF THE COUNCIL

MINUTES

SEVENTH MEETING (PUBLIC)

Held on Tuesday, June 6, 1933, at 10:30 a. m.

PRESIDENT: M. Castillo Najera.

The Members of the Council were represented as follows: UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN & NORTHERN IRELAND: Mr. Eden. CHINA: M. Wunsz-King. CZECHO-SLOVAKIA: M. Osusky. FRANCE: M. Massigli. GERMANY: M. von Keller. GUATEMALA: M. Matos. IRISH FREE STATE: Mr. Lester. ITALY: M. Biancheri. MEXICO: M. Castillo Najera. NORWAY: M. Lange. PANAMA: M. Amador. POLAND: Count Raczynski. SPAIN: M. de Madariaga.

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir Eric Drummond.

3297. Protection of Minorities: Application of the German-Polish Convention of May 15, 1922, relating to Upper Silesia: Petition of M. Bernheim, dated May 12, 1933, concerning the Situation of the Jewish Minority in German Upper Silesia (continuation).

Mr. Lester presumed that, as the report of the Committee of Jurists¹ had been circulated, the Council would merely take note of it and would then proceed to the consideration of his original report on the petition.

M. von Keller said that the views expressed in the Opinion which

¹ See pp. and 100, *post*.

the Committee of Jurists had submitted to the Council differed fundamentally from the views M. von Keller had put forward during the discussions in the Council. Indeed, if the conclusions set out in the Opinion were accepted in their entirety, this could in a sense be regarded as dismissing the objections he had advanced against the adoption of the report at the preceding meeting.

With all respect for the great ability of the three eminent jurists, the German representative must say quite frankly that their arguments had not convinced him. For he found himself in the difficulty that the arguments he had placed before the Committee did not, in his view, seem to be dealt with in sufficient detail in the Opinion in question. For that reason, M. von Keller was unable to adopt a positive attitude. At the same time, although he was not convinced, he would pay a tribute to the work of the three eminent jurists, and would conform loyally to the excellent tradition that the opinion of the impartial experts to whom the Council thought fit to entrust the examination of disputed legal problems must be taken into account.

For the above reasons, M. von Keller would refrain from voting on the report. He desired, however, to add two further remarks, one of which related to the question on the agenda, the other being more general and having regard to the future.

In the first place, he desired to repeat once again, with regard to the substance of the matter, that, from the beginning of the discussion on the petition, the German Government, without prejudice to any question of procedure, had adopted the standpoint that it was bound by international treaties and consequently by the Geneva Convention, and that any measures taken by subordinate authorities which might be incompatible with the Convention would be corrected. M. von Keller could only repeat—and he desired specially to emphasize this—that, in the German Government's opinion, this meant that the whole discussion served no purpose. At the same time, he was anxious that his preceding declaration, to which he had referred, should be explicitly confirmed.

In the second place, he desired to point out that his colleagues on the Council would doubtless realise that, in adopting the Opinion of the Committee of Jurists, they would be accepting a principle of fundamental importance to the application of the protection of minorities in Upper Silesia. Obviously, that principle would have to be applied to all petitions, against whomsoever they might be brought.

In conclusion, M. von Keller thanked the Rapporteur most sincerely for his untiring efforts to settle the matter.

Mr. Lester said that the statement just made by the representative of Germany, being somewhat more explicit on an important point, introduced a new factor. This new factor should, he thought, be taken account of in his report, and, as the representative of Germany had been good enough to inform him beforehand that he intended to make the statement, he had modified his report accordingly, and now presented it in the following form:

"I. The petition we have to consider submits to the Council the question whether the application of a number of laws and administrative orders in the territory of Upper Silesia is compatible with the provisions of the third part of the Geneva Convention relating to Upper Silesia. The laws and orders in question, to which the petition contains specific references, concern, in particular, the status of civil servants, the position of lawyers, notaries and doctors, and the schools and universities. It is a fair generalisation that those laws and orders involve restrictions in various forms which would apply only to persons belonging to the Jewish population. One of the laws, that dealing with schools and universities, contains a clause to the effect that 'obligations incurred by Germany under international treaties are not affected by the provisions of the present law.' The petition refers, without mentioning any actual cases, to the boycott of Jewish shops, lawyers, doctors, etc., and the failure of the authorities and officials to protect the Jewish population, who, it is alleged, have thus been officially outlawed.

"I should like to recall the fact that, when this question was placed on our agenda, the German Government made reservations as to the petitioner's right to submit this petition to the Council under Article 147 of the Geneva Convention.

"II. The mere perusal of the laws and administrative orders mentioned in the petition, the texts of which are appended to it, shows that, in so far as some at any rate of their stipulations have been applied in the territory of Upper Silesia, this application cannot have taken place without conflicting with a number of clauses of the third part of the Geneva Convention.

"III. It should be remarked, however, that, in the statement made by the German representative to the Council on May 26, 1933, it is most plainly and categorically affirmed that internal legislation can in no case affect the fulfilment of international obligations—which I think may be taken to mean that the German Government is resolved to see that the provisions of the third part of the Geneva Convention are observed in Upper Silesia. Indeed, the German representative added that, if any infringements of the Convention had taken place, they were to be regarded as errors due to misconstructions of the internal laws by subordinate authorities and would be corrected. I propose that the Council take note of these declarations by the German Government, which imply that persons who, because they belong to the minority, have lost their employment or found themselves unable to practise their trade or profession in consequence of the application of these laws, will be reinstated in their normal position without delay. The Council will no doubt share my conviction that the German Government has done and will do everything necessary to ensure that the provisions of the Geneva Convention regarding the protection of minorities shall be fully respected. It would, I am sure, be glad if the German Government, in accordance with the principle which has been followed in the past, and to the maintenance of which

the Council attaches great importance, whereby the Council or the Rapporteur has been kept informed of developments, would keep me informed in my capacity of Rapporteur of the decisions and measures it may think fit to take in this connection.

"IV. It only remains for me to deal with the point concerning the damage that may have been sustained in consequence of the application of these laws and orders in Upper Silesia by persons belonging to the Jewish minority and, in particular, by the petitioner himself. In this connection, I would remind the Council that these cases may be investigated under the local procedure. I would therefore suggest that the Council request the German Government to arrange for the petitioner's case to be submitted to that procedure forthwith."

Mr. Lester added that his colleagues would observe that what, in the first draft, had been an implication drawn from the first statement of the representative of Germany at a previous Council meeting now became a direct statement quoted from the remarks just made (see paragraph III). Mr. Lester had also taken the opportunity slightly to redraft the remainder of paragraph III, but that involved no change of substance.

He desired to reciprocate the kind remarks of the German representative, and he only regretted that they had been unable to agree on the report.

M. Biancheri pointed out that the German delegation had stated in the Council on two occasions that internal legislation could in no case affect the fulfilment of international conventions concluded by the Reich and that, if any infringements of the Geneva Convention had taken place in German Upper Silesia, they were to be regarded as errors due to misconstructions of the internal laws by subordinate authorities.

The Italian delegation noted that formal declaration, which settled the case in question. As however, certain general considerations which perhaps exceeded the Council's competence had been put forward, the Italian delegation felt it should abstain from approving the report.

Count Raczynski said that the members of the Council would certainly remember the Opinion recently given by the Committee of three jurists with regard to a previous question raised by the Polish Government in connection with certain petitions relating to Polish Upper Silesia. The Committee of Jurists, while adopting the same view as the Polish Government from the practical standpoint, had however given a very wide interpretation to Article 147 of the Geneva Convention for purely legal reasons. As he had been unable to accept all the legal considerations submitted by the Committee, the Polish representative had been obliged to refrain from voting for the adoption of the Opinion.

He quite realised that, having been requested once again to interpret Article 147, the Committee had felt bound to repeat some of the considerations in its previous Opinion. It would also be understood that Count Raczynski maintained his general reservations with regard to that Opinion.

At the same time, he agreed to the conclusions of the Committee of Jurists which were relevant to the present case. He took the opportunity once again to pay a tribute to the conscientious work of the three eminent jurists.

M. Massigli, referring to M. Paul-Boncour's statement in the Council a week previously, accepted the report on behalf of the French Government.

Public opinion, which saw only the main lines of a problem and sometimes did not greatly concern itself with the juridical limits of the Council's powers, would probably not consider that the regional settlement now proposed was of a nature to allay the uneasiness to which the French representative had drawn attention a week previously. But the Council was obliged first to consider the question from the standpoint of formal law. As the matter had been referred to it under the 1922 Convention, it was the Council's duty to see that in German Upper Silesia at least—since only in that region was it able, under the Convention, to deal with the application of the general legislation of Germany—legislative provisions, the letter and spirit of which were contrary to the provisions of the minorities treaties, should no longer be put into force and that any persons who had been affected by those provisions should have their former position and rights restored to them.

If M. Massigli had rightly understood the German representative's statements and the comments of the Rapporteur, the Government of the Reich concurred in these two important points of the report. M. Massigli added that the Rapporteur would certainly wish to satisfy himself that all the necessary measures would be taken to give effect to these decisions. He thanked him in advance for that, as for the efforts he had made in the matter and for the results he had achieved.

M. de Madariaga wished to say that the Government of his country considered that the Council was fully competent to deal with the matter. He was also in complete agreement with the Committee of Jurists, and accepted the report of the representative of the Irish Free State.

He would like to observe that Spain's attitude on that question had been dictated solely by her great respect and deep friendship for the German nation, and by her anxiety that the Members of the Council should always set the example of strictly fulfilling international obligations. As trustees of that right, they must be careful never to do anything in their general policy that might in any way weaken their authority. He also wished to say with what deep gratitude and great confidence the members of the Council had heard the statements of M. von Keller, which enabled them to pre-

serve the confidence they had always reposed in the wisdom of the German people, especially in recent times.

M. Osusky said that he could justify on several grounds the freedom with which he wished to speak on the subject of the Bernheim petition. In the first place, he represented a country that was subject to the regime of the protection of minorities, and was as such, interested in the same degree as the representative of Germany—at all events, so far as Upper Silesia was concerned—in ensuring that the regime of the protection of minorities was not used, for unconfessed political aims, as a lever to create disorder and indiscipline and even to bring about the dislocation of the organised national community. Secondly, he thought he might say that Czechoslovakia had already shown that she intended to live up to her obligations, and even, in the sphere of the protection of minorities, to go beyond them. If after fourteen years of loyal co-operation with the Council in the matter of minorities, the Council still needed any proof that Czechoslovakia had kept her word, it had only to listen to the voices of the Czechoslovak minorities, which, through their leaders and their Press, publicly proclaimed that the democracy of Czechoslovakia was their democracy, and that the freedom of the Republic was likewise their freedom.

He would not deny that, from time to time, the Council had heard discordant voices on the subject of his country in regard to minorities. But the few complaints that had been heard—the forced tone of which too visibly betrayed, not so much an anxiety for justice, as regret that matters were being too quickly settled within the country—those few complaints were in themselves the most conclusive testimony to the fairness of Czechoslovakia's treatment of her minorities. Those who were accustomed to administration and government knew perfectly well that complaints freely, or even sometimes violently, formulated were the expression of the freedom to which the minorities were entitled.

In the matter of minorities, it was silence that was most disquieting from the point of view of justice. Complaints were often no more than an expression of disappointment that things were going too well, and, in other cases, they only expressed apprehension lest justice might be threatened or offended; but, where minorities were concerned, silence was almost always a sign that justice had been stifled and killed. Yet there was no procedure by which the martyrs of silence could reach the Council. He had often thought that perhaps the lack of any such procedure placed a premium on violence.

He had other qualifications to speak about the Bernheim case. Bohemia had given asylum and the rights of citizenship to Jews from the remotest historical times. There were still to be seen in Prague two survivals of the ancient separate city in which the Jews lived—the synagogue and the cemetery, which was the oldest Jewish cemetery in Europe. The old synagogue had been built in the thirteenth century, but the cemetery dated from the tenth. It was still there as a proof that, even in the earliest times, Bohemia had respected both the rights of the living and the rights of the dead.

During the great crusades, hosts of crusaders from the west had passed through Prague, where they had attacked, robbed, maltreated and forcibly baptised the Jews. As the local population had developed a taste for this expression of western civilisation, King Premysl Otokar of Bohemia had decided to put a stop to it, and had taken the Jews under his protection in 1254. Among the liberties they had enjoyed in Bohemia was the possession of a Jewish civil court.

Apart from that Jewish aspect of the question, the representative of Germany knew better than anyone else that from the thirteenth to the seventeenth century Bohemia had fought for freedom to conscience. In consequence, and as a reward, she had for several centuries disappeared from the map of Europe, and he thought the Czechoslovaks had thus well earned the right to remain, while offending nobody, the trustees of the moral conscience of ancient Bohemia, especially as their fidelity to that memory had brought about the resurrection of the nation.

Czechoslovakia knew that justice was eternal, and she was herself a living testimony to the fact; but she also knew that the human beings who were entitled to enjoy and benefit by justice were not eternal. That was why they wished to move more quickly than justice, and that was why he felt entitled to say a few words on certain questions raised by the Bernheim petition.

The discussion in progress had revealed some general aspects of the problem which were at least as interesting and important as the actual case itself. The case, and more especially the discussion, recalled the great debates that had taken place in the League Assemblies on minorities and their protection. It would be remembered that the debate oscillated between two theses—namely, that the partial solution of the protection of minorities should be maintained and perpetuated, and should be applied only to certain selected States or certain specified areas, and, on the other hand, that the existing discrimination between States should be abolished, just as the minority treaties had abolished the discrimination between the nationals of a country subject to the protection of minorities.

The discussion in which the Council was engaged was a proof that, notwithstanding all the arguments that were advanced in favour of maintaining a partial solution of the problem in a democratic community of nations like the League, the principle of equality was becoming more and more insistent every day.

At the same time, it was necessary to be clear as to what was meant by equality. The principle of equality did not derive its force from any national sentiment of prestige, still less from the democratic levelling that was so much decried. It drew its vitality and its dynamic force from the fact that it implied not a downward but an upward levelling. In other words, it meant not equality in evil and injustice, but equality in good and justice. However well designed and organised, no discrimination could easily hold its ground against justice. The most elementary justice addressed an irresistible appeal to conscience. That, however, was not a matter for complaint. It might be annoying, inconvenient, disquieting and

sometimes even intolerable, but it was none the less the most glorious achievement of civilisation.

The case under consideration would therefore necessarily afford the next Assembly a further opportunity of examining the problem in all its aspects. He would like to say then and there that justice, as his country understood it and practised it in connection with minorities, was not and could not be safeguarded from all risks and dangers so long as it was not conceived and executed on the universal plan. Therefore, when the time came, it would be natural, on that question, for Czechoslovakia to pronounce in favour of justice one and indivisible, the only means of cementing the moral unity of mankind, which along could protect and defend the fruits of civilisation and peace itself.

Mr. Eden said that, having on the last occasion when the matter was before the Council expressed acceptance of the report, on behalf of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, he need only add a very few observations.

He would, however, like to express his gratification at the progress which had been made in the solution of what was undoubtedly a difficult and delicate problem, and to express the hope that the progress that had been registered would be continued until all the difficulties in connection with the matter were finally regulated. He felt sure that the present solution was one which the Council could regard as satisfactory, and he knew that all his colleagues would join with the German representative in expressing their obligation to the Rapporteur for the outcome of the earnest endeavours which he had had so frequently to make of late, and in which he had always been successful.

M. Lange observed that he had said at the previous meeting that he would have accepted, on his Government's behalf, the report that had been submitted. Needless to say, he would vote the more heartily in favour of the report after the statement that the representative of Germany had made that morning.

He would like to add his own congratulations to the Council on the progress that had been made, and he hoped that still greater advances would be achieved in the future.

In that connection, he would refer to a sentence in the statement made by the representative of Germany at the previous meeting, to the effect that if any infringements of the Upper Silesia Convention had taken place, they must be regarded as errors due to mis-constructions of the internal laws by subordinate authorities.

Everyone knew, of course, that to err was human. Mistakes inevitably occurred in the application of laws, and even of international engagements. At the same time, he would like to point out that that was a phrase that had been seen before in documents relating to the application of minority treaties. He would not like to say that there was a risk of its becoming a classic phrase in such documents; but, in any case, he had come across it so often that he could not refrain from observing that it would be much better

if all the States, without exception, which were bound by those solemn undertakings in the matter of minorities, would take the most energetic steps to ensure that the attention of all subordinate officials in minority districts and towns was specially drawn to these solemn international undertakings.

M. Lange was in favour of adopting the report; he agreed with what had been said by previous speakers, and expressed to the Rapporteur his high appreciation of his work and the gratitude of all the Members of the Council.

M. von Keller first of all replied to the Norwegian representative, who had referred to a familiar phrase to the effect that mistakes had been made by subordinate authorities. The German Government had twice made a very definite and frank declaration, and its word could not be doubted. If it had stated that on one occasion there had been a mistake, this must not be regarded as a habit, nor could doubt be cast on its statements.

Passing to the Czechoslovak representative's speech, M. von Keller said that, after the remarks he had made at the previous meeting, he had not expected that the Czechoslovak representative would fail to observe the limits laid down by the agenda. The unexpected turn taken by the discussion therefore obliged M. von Keller to speak again. But his reply would be as brief as the Czechoslovak representative's interesting and detailed speech had been long. He would confine himself to saying that all that M. Osusky had said greatly exceeded the bounds of the matter which was before the Council.

M. Osusky replied that it was intentionally that he had refrained from speaking of the concrete case of M. Bernheim. It was intentionally that he had tried to draw a lesson from the case. He did not think that that was forbidden by the Council's agenda of that morning. All that he had desired—perhaps in rather too long a speech—had been to repeat or develop an idea which he had expressed a week previously before the Council—namely, that the present discussion and that of a week ago constituted a complete demonstration that it was never unnecessary or premature to organise the defence of justice.

M. Lange had not wished to cast the slightest doubt on Germany's intentions or goodwill as regards the observance of her international obligations. Nothing had been further from his mind. He regretted that he had expressed himself in a way that could be so interpreted. He had simply wished to say that breaches of obligations might be prevented by giving instructions to subordinates well in advance, in order that the Council should not have to deal with complaints like that which it was now examining. M. Lange had expressed the fear that the familiar phrase in question would become only too common, because he had found it in documents emanating from Governments other than the German Government.

The conclusions of the Report were adopted, the German and Italian representatives abstaining.

The President expressed the hope that the report and the Opinion of the Committee of Jurists might serve to bring about a solution of the entire question.

Mr. Lester said that now that the report had been adopted by the Council, and the Council had left him with certain duties to fulfil in connection with it, he would like to express his firm conviction that the Council would not again be called upon to consider the question in any form as, in common with his colleagues, he had not had the slightest doubt that the German Government was determined to carry out its international obligations.

PROTECTION OF MINORITIES

APPLICATION OF THE GERMAN-POLISH CONVENTION OF MAY 15th, 1933, RELATING TO UPPER SILESIA

PETITION OF M. FRANZ BERNHEIM OF MAY 12th, 1933, CONCERNING THE SITUATION OF THE JEWISH MINORITY IN GERMAN UPPER SILESIA

(Doc. C. 314. 1933. I)

OPINION OF THE COMMITTEE OF JURISTS

Note by the Secretary-General

The Secretary-General has the honour to communicate to the Council the text of the legal opinion drawn up by a Committee of Jurists, composed of M. Max Huber (President), M. Bourquin and M. Pedroso, in accordance with the resolution adopted by the Council on May 30th, 1933.

OPINION OF THE COMMITTEE OF JURISTS

The question put by the Council of the League of Nations to the undersigned on May 30th 1933 refers to the petition dated May 12th 1933, addressed to the Council by M. Franz Bernheim on the basis of Article 147 of the Convention relating to Upper Silesia.

This question is whether, with a view to determining the Council's incompetence to take a decision on the said petition, it can be validly argued:

1. that the petitioner does not belong to the minority because he has no sufficient connections with Upper Silesia;

2. (a) that the petitioner has not himself suffered from the laws and other enactments to which he calls attention as contrary to Articles 66, 67, 75, 80 and 83 of the Convention;

(b) that the enforcement of those laws has not yet given rise to a permanent *de facto* situation in Upper Silesia.

For the reasons hereinafter set out, the undersigned feel bound to reply in the negative to the question put to them.

1.

It appears from the petition that the person above named is a German national of Jewish origin; that, at the time when the provisions referred to in the petition were enacted, he was at Gleiwitz, in Upper Silesia; that he was domiciled in that town and resided there from September 30th 1931 to April 30th 1933, as an employee in the local branch of the Deutsches Familien-Kaufhaus; and that he is now temporarily staying at Prague.

If these facts are correct—and they have not been disputed—the undersigned conclude that M. Franz Bernheim must be regarded legally as belonging to a minority within the meaning of Article 147 of the Convention.

The provisions referred to in the petition establish discriminations against the non-Aryan section of the population and, as far as Upper Silesia is concerned, therefore relate to racial minorities within the meaning of the Convention. Monsieur Bernheim, being of non-Aryan origin, belongs to one of these minorities.

There is no provision in Part III of the Convention to justify the conclusion that a German petitioner must either have been domiciled in the plebiscite area for a certain minimum period, or have connections with it of a specific nature, such as origin or family ties, or possess the nationality of the State of Prussia.

The fact that at the time of presenting the petition the petitioner was not in the plebiscite area does not deprive him of the right conferred upon him by Article 147, at all events in the circumstances of the case as revealed by the petition and referred to above.

2.

(a) Article 147 lays down that the Council is competent to pronounce on all individual or collective petitions relating to the provisions of Part III of the Convention and directly addressed to it by members of minorities.

The text is general: it covers all petitions, without any restrictions other than those that may be established by Part III of the Convention.

But we find nothing in Article 147 or in Part III to justify the removal of petitions from the Council's jurisdiction on the ground that the measures to which they relate have not affected the petitioners themselves. The only interest the petitioners are required to have is that resulting from their being actually members of a minority.

(b) Again, there is nothing in Article 147 or in the other provisions of Part III that makes it possible to contest validly the competence of the Council to deal with a petition complaining of laws and regulations the enforcement of which has not yet given rise to a permanent *de facto* situation.

On the contrary, it results from Part III of the Convention (Articles 67, paragraph 1; 68; and 75, paragraph 1) that the intention was that all nationals of the State should be equal before the law, and that that equality should exist both in law and in fact. Nor is any distinction

permitted according to whether the *de facto* situation is permanent or not.

Hence the right of petition may be exercised even though it be still possible to secure redress at the hands of the national authorities for the action complained of.

(signed) MAX HUBER

(signed) M. BOURQUIN

(signed) M. PEDROSO

June, 2nd, 1933.

II. ANNIVERSARIES AND OTHER CELEBRATIONS

UNITED STATES

July 1, 1932. Mobile, Ala.: Twenty-fifth anniversary of CONGREGATION SHAARI SHOMAYIM.

July 29, 1932. Denver, Colo.: Twenty-fifth anniversary of founding of NATIONAL HOME FOR JEWISH CHILDREN.

August 9, 1932. Cincinnati, Ohio: Seventieth anniversary of birth of DAVID PHILIPSON, rabbi, and Jewish leader.

August 19, 1932. Rainbow Lake, N. J.: Fiftieth anniversary of establishment of Jewish farms, at Alliance, Norma and Brotmanville, the first established in the United States.

August 31, 1932. Baltimore, Md.: Fortieth anniversary of WILLIAM ROSENAU as rabbi of Oheb Shalom Congregation.

August, 1932. Newcastle, Pa.: Celebration of Seventieth anniversary of birth of MARCUS FEUCHTWANGER.

September 1, 1932. Philadelphia, Pa.: Seventy-fifth anniversary of birth of SOLOMO SOLIS-COHEN, prominent physician, widely known scholar, writer, and communal leader.

September 14, 1932. New York City: Sixtieth anniversary of birth of JACOB DE HAAS, Zionist leader.

September 17, 1932. New York City: Ninetieth anniversary of founding of RODEPH SHOLOM CONGREGATION.

September 23, 1932. Chicago, Ill.: Seventieth anniversary of birth of LEOPOLD DEUTELBAUM, communal worker.

September 24, 1932. New York City: Twenty-fifth anniversary of founding of FIRST HUNGARIAN CONGREGATION OHAB ZEDEK.

October 6, 1932. New York City: Mount Sinai Hospital celebrates fortieth anniversary of service as trustee and twenty-first as president, of GEORGE BLUMENTHAL.

October 13, 1932. United States [and Canada]: Ninetieth anniversary of founding of B'NAI BRITH.

October 13, 1932. New York City: Seventieth anniversary of birth of RICHARD J. H. GOTTHEIL, professor of Rabbinical literature and Semitic languages.

October 15, 1932. New York City: Sixtieth anniversary of birth of EMANUEL LIBMAN, physician and scientist.

October 20, 1932. New York City: Seventieth anniversary of birth of MRS. FREDERICK NATHAN, pioneer civic worker.

October 22, 1932. New York City: One hundredth anniversary of birth of LEOPOLD DAMROSCH, musical composer and leader.

October 28, 1932. Cincinnati, Ohio: Fiftieth anniversary of birth of ABRAHAM ZEWI IDELSOHN, celebrated authority on Jewish Music.

October 1932. Allentown, Pa.: Celebration of Twenty-fifth anniversary of dedication of TEMPLE KENESETH ISRAEL.

October, 1932. New York City: Sixtieth anniversary of birth of JOHN L. BERNSTEIN, communal leader and former president of HIAS.

November 23, 1932. Easton, Pa.: Ninetieth anniversary of founding of TEMPLE COVENANT OF PEACE.

December 10, 1932. Cincinnati, Ohio: Celebration of Ninetieth anniversary of founding of ISAAC M. WISE TEMPLE.

December 9-11, 1932. New York City: Celebration of Ninetieth anniversary of founding of CONGREGATION RODEPH SHOLOM.

December 26, 1932. Detroit, Mich.: Celebration of Seventieth anniversary of founding of CONGREGATION SHAARE ZEDEK, and Twenty-fifth anniversary of ABR. M. HERSHMAN, as the congregation's rabbi.

December, 1932. Philadelphia, Pa.: Celebration of Eighty-fifth anniversary of CONGREGATION KENESETH ISRAEL.

January 8-9, 1933. Chicago, Ill.: Celebration of Seventy-fifth birthday anniversary of MRS. HANNAH G. SOLOMON, founder of National Council of Jewish Women.

January 29, 1933. Boston, Mass.: Celebration of Seventy-fifth anniversary of TEMPLE MISHKAN TEFILAH OF ROXBURY; and of Twenty-fifth anniversary of HERMAN H. RUBENOWITZ, rabbi of the congregation.

January 29, 1933. National Farm School, Doylestown, Pa.: Celebration of Seventieth birthday anniversary of HERBERT D. ALLMAN.

January, 1933. Chicago, Ill.: Celebration of Seventieth anniversary of birth of TOBIAS SCHANFARBER, rabbi and communal leader.

February 12, 1933. New York City: Celebration of Twenty-fifth anniversary of founding of ORDER B'NAI ZION.

February 12, 1933. New York City: Celebration of Ninety-fifth anniversary of founding of CONGREGATION SHAARE ZEDEK.

February 24-27, 1933. Brookline, Mass.: Celebration of Ninetieth anniversary of founding of TEMPLE OHABEI SHALOM.

February, 1933. Des Moines, Ia.: Celebration of Twenty-fifth anniversary of JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER.

March 11, 1933. New York City: Celebration of Twenty-fifth anniversary of BRONX YOUNG MEN'S AND YOUNG WOMEN'S HEBREW ASSOCIATION.

March 12, 1933. New York City: Celebration of Seventy-fifth anniversary of birth of ADOLPH S. OCHS, publisher of the *New York Times*.

April 7, 1933. Galveston, Tex.: Celebration of Seventieth birthday anniversary of RABBI HENRY COHEN.

April 28, 1933. Chicago, Ill.: Celebration of Twenty-fifth anniversary of FELIX A. LEVY as rabbi of Temple Emanuel.

May 4-6, 1933. Portland, Ore.: Celebration of Seventy-fifth anniversary of TEMPLE BETH ISRAEL.

May 7, 1933. Savannah, Ga.: Celebration of Two-hundredth anniversary of CONGREGATION MIKVE ISRAEL.

May 21, 1933. Elizabeth, N. J.: Celebration of Fiftieth anniversary of Y.M. & Y.W.H.A.

May 26, 1933. Newport, R. I.: Celebration of Fiftieth anniversary of the reconstruction of the Synagogue of the CONGREGATION JESHUAT ISRAEL.

June 4, 1933. Philadelphia, Pa.: Celebration of Ninety-fifth anniversary of HEBREW SUNDAY SCHOOL SOCIETY.

June 14, 1933. Los Angeles, Cal.: Celebration of Seventieth anniversary of TEMPLE B'NAI B'RITH.

June 23, 1933. New York City: Celebration of Twenty-fifth anniversary of YOUNG JUDEAE.

OTHER COUNTRIES

June 26, 1932. London, England: Twenty-fifth anniversary of the UNION OF HEBREW AND RELIGION CLASSES.

July, 1932. Amsterdam, Holland: Celebration of Seventieth anniversary of birth of ABRAHAM SAMSON ONDERWIJZER, Chief Rabbi.

July 9, 1932. Montreal, Can.: Twenty-fifth anniversary of founding of *Jewish Daily Eagle*.

July 16, 1932. Frankfurt, a.M., Germany: Seventieth anniversary of birth of LUDWIG FULDA, poet and playwright.

July 20, 1932. Berlin, Germany: Eighty-fifth anniversary of birth of MAX LIEBERMANN, artist.

July 25, 1932. The Hague, Holland: Sixtieth anniversary of birth of JACOBUS KANN, Zionist and communal leader.

August 9, 1932. Jerusalem, Palestine: Sixtieth anniversary of birth of AKIBA ETTINGER, Land Director of Keren Kayemeth L'Israel.

August 13, 1932. Munich, Germany: Sixtieth anniversary of birth of RICHARD WILLSTAETTER, Nobel prize winner in chemistry.

August 13, 1932. Berlin, Germany: Sixtieth anniversary of birth of MORITZ SOBERNHEIM, Orientalist.

August 13, 1932. Tel Aviv, Palestine: Fiftieth anniversary of BILU SETTLERS.

August 16, 1932. Rishon Le Zion, Palestine: Fiftieth anniversary of founding of RISHON LE ZION.

August 26, 1932. Goettingen, Germany: Fiftieth anniversary of birth of JAMES FRANCK, Nobel prize winner in physics.

August, 1932. Curaçao, Dutch West Indies: Celebration of Two-hundredth anniversary of the founding of the synagogue, MIKVE ISRAEL.

September 12, 1932. Potsdam, Germany: Seventieth anniversary of birth of CONSTANTIN BRUNNER (Leopold Wertheimer), philosopher.

September 22, 1932. Berlin, Germany: Seventieth anniversary of birth of JULIUS BERGERS, railroad builder.

September 25, 1932. Vienna, Austria: Sixtieth anniversary of birth of PAUL HOHENAU, chemist and writer.

September 27, 1932. Berlin, Germany: Sixtieth anniversary of birth of JOSEPH LEHMANN, communal leader.

October 7, 1932. London, England: Ninetieth anniversary of birth of SIR PHILIP MAGNUS, communal leader.

October, 1932. Berlin, Germany: Celebration of Eightieth anniversary of birth of MAX FRIEDLANDER, professor of history.

November 7, 1932. Ramsgate, England: Celebration of Seventieth anniversary of birth of B. J. SALOMONS, doyen of Montefiore College.

November 24, 1932. The Hague, Holland: Tercentenary celebration of BARUCH SPINOZA, Jewish Philosopher, at International Philosophic Congress.

November 25, 1932. Montreal Can.: Fiftieth anniversary of founding of TEMPLE EMANU-EL.

November, 1932. London, England: Celebration of Seventy-fifth anniversary of birth of GUSTAVE TUCK, communal leader.

November, 1932. Wiesbaden, Germany: Centenary of appointment of ABRAHAM GEIGER, "father of Reform Judaism" as Rabbi of the Jewish Community, commemorated by the Federation of Liberal Rabbis in Germany.

December 27, 1932. Port Elizabeth, Union of South Africa: Celebration of Seventy-fifth anniversary of the PORT ELIZABETH JEWISH COMMUNITY.

December 31, 1932. London, England: Completion of Twenty-five years service of SAMUEL DAICHES, as Lecturer at Jews College.

December, 1932. Amsterdam, Holland: Hundredth anniversary of birth of ABRAHAM C. WERTHEIM.

January, 1933. Amsterdam, Holland: Celebration of One hundredth anniversary of birth of late RABBI DR. JOSEPH HIRSCH DUNNER.

January 14, 1933. Paris, France: Celebration of Centenary of birth of BARON HORACE GUNZBURG.

January 31, 1933. Paris, France: Celebration of Seventieth birthday anniversary of HENRY B. SLOSBERG, by Russo-Jewish community.

February 12, 1933. Berlin, Germany: Celebration of Fiftieth anniversary of founding of German B'NAI B'RITH.

February 19, 1933. London, England: Celebration of Seventy-fifth anniversary of birth of ERNEST D. LOWRY, member of Council of Jew's College.

February 26, 1933. London, England: Celebration of Twenty-fifth anniversary of *Haolam*, Hebrew weekly.

March, 1933. Tel Aviv, Palestine: Sixtieth birthday anniversary of CHAIM NACHMAN BIALIK, Hebrew poet.

March 27, 1933. Montreal, Can.: Celebration of Twenty-fifth anniversary of I. DE LA PENHA, as hazzan of Spanish and Portuguese Congregations.

April 15, 1933. Paris, France: Centenary of birth of MAURICE LOEWY, astronomer.

April 16, 1933. Capetown, Union of South Africa: Celebration of Seventieth anniversary of birth of ALFRED PHILIPP BENDER.

April 21, 1933. Copenhagen, Denmark: Celebration of One Hundredth anniversary of GRAND SYNAGOGUE.

May 22, 1933. Jerusalem, Palestine: Celebration of Seventieth birthday of EPHRAIM COHN-REISS, pioneer of Palestine Education.

June 6, 1933. London, England: Celebration of Seventy-fifth birthday of CLAUDE G. MONTEFIORE.

June 25, 1933. London, England: Celebration of One Hundredth anniversary of founding of RAMSGATE SYNAGOGUE.

June, 1933. Sofia, Bulgaria: Celebration of Seventieth birthday of SALOMON ROSANES, author and historian.

III. APPOINTMENTS, HONORS AND ELECTIONS

UNITED STATES

ACKERMAN, JOSEPH, Cleveland, Ohio, elected State Senator, November 8, 1932.

ADLER, CYRUS, Philadelphia, Pa., awarded the "silver buffalo" for distinguished service to boyhood, by Boy Scouts of America, June 2, 1933.

ADLERMAN, ISRAEL J. P., New York City, appointed by Governor, Justice of City Court, April 19, 1933.

ALBERT, HERMAN M., New York City, re-elected to State Legislature, November 8, 1932.

ALTERMAN, MEYER, New York City, re-elected to State Legislature, November 8, 1932.

ALTMAN, JOSEPH, Atlantic City, N. J., re-elected to State Legislature, November 8, 1932.

ANDREWS, ESTHER M., Brookline, Mass., elected to the Governor's Council, November 8, 1932.

ARNOVITZ, IRWIN, Salt Lake City, Utah, elected to State Legislature, November 8, 1932.

ARON, MAX, Philadelphia, Pa., re-elected to State Legislature, November 8, 1932.

BACHARACH, ISAAC, Atlantic City, N. J., re-elected to United States House of Representatives, November 8, 1932.

BAMBERGER, JULIAN M., Salt Lake City, Utah, elected to State Legislature, November 8, 1932.

BARNET, PHILIP, New Bedford, Mass., elected to State Legislature, November 8, 1932.

BARON, MAX G., St. Louis, Mo., elected Judge, Circuit Court, November 8, 1932.

BARUCH, BERNARD M., New York City, receives honorary degree of doctor of laws from Johns Hopkins University, February 22, 1933, and from Oglethorpe University, May 28, 1933; receives presidential appointment as adviser to administration, June 19, 1933.

BERG, JULIUS S., New York City, re-elected to State Senate, November 8, 1932.

BLACK, MAXWELL S., Detroit, Mich., appointed State Public Administrator, January, 1933.

BLANK, HERMAN, Newark, N. J., re-elected to State Legislature, November 8, 1932.

BLOCK, PAUL, New York City, awarded honorary degree of Doctor of Commercial Science by Oglethorpe University, May 28, 1933.

BLOOM, SOL, New York City, re-elected to United States House of Representatives, November 8, 1932.

BLUM, ALBERT, New York City, awarded degree of doctor *Honoris Causa* of the University of Strasbourg, 1932.

BLUMBERG, ARNOLD M., Philadelphia, Pa., re-elected to State Legislature, November 8, 1932.

BLUMBERG, GEORGE, Brooklyn, N. Y., elected to State Senate, November 8, 1932.

BRAND, EDWARD R., Los Angeles, Cal., appointed by Governor, Judge, Municipal Court, January, 1933.

BREITBART, CHARLES B., Brooklyn, N. Y., elected to State Legislature, November 8, 1932.

BRODER, MORRIS, Colchester, Conn.: re-elected to State Legislature, November 8, 1932.

BROWN, CHARLES, Providence, R. I., elected to State Legislature, November 8, 1932.

BUNGARD, MAURICE Z., Brooklyn, N. Y., re-elected to State Legislature, November 8, 1932.

BUSH, PHILIP LEE, San Francisco, Cal., elected president of Board of Education, February, 1933.

CAPLAN, JACOB, New Haven, Conn., elected State Senator, November 8, 1932.

CARDOZO, BENJAMIN N., Washington, D. C., awarded honorary degree of LL.D., by the University of Chicago, June 13, 1933, and by Brown University, June 19, 1933.

CELLER, EMANUEL, New York City, re-elected to United States House of Representatives, November 8, 1932.

CHAYKEN, IRVING, Hammond, Ind., awarded by War Department, silver star medal for heroism in World War, June, 1933.

COHEN, ALBERT M., Brooklyn, N. Y., re-elected to State Legislature, November 8, 1932.

COHEN, ALFRED M., Cincinnati, Ohio, elected president of the Ohio Presidential Electoral College, January 4, 1933.

COHEN, HERBERT B., York, Pa., elected to State Legislature, November 8, 1932.

COHEN, HERBERT L., Fairfield, Conn., elected to State Legislature, November 8, 1932.

COHEN, SAMUEL H., Boston, Mass., elected to State Legislature, November 8, 1932.

COPELAND, LILLIAN, Los Angeles, Cal., wins women's world discus-throwing championship at Olympic games, August 4, 1932.

CROUNSE, JACOB, Omaha, Neb., elected to State Legislature, November 8, 1932.

CULLMAN, HOWARD S., New York City, re-appointed by Governor, Commissioner of the Port of New York Authority, March 15, 1933.

DICKSTEIN, SAMUEL, New York City, re-elected to United States House of Representatives, November 8, 1932.

DREYFUS, LOUIS G., JR., Santa Barbara, Cal., appointed Secretary

in the Diplomatic Service, and assigned to Embassy at Lima, June 6, 1933.

EISENBERG, BENJAMIN, Willimantic, Conn., elected State Senator, November 8, 1932.

EISENSTADT, SAMUEL, Boston, Mass., elected to State Legislature, November 8, 1932.

ELLENBOGEN, HENRY, Pittsburgh, Pa., elected to House of Representatives, November 8, 1932.

ELLENSTEIN, MEYER C., Newark, N. J., elected Mayor, May 17, 1933.

EPSTEIN, BENJAMIN P., Chicago, Ill., elected Judge, Circuit Court, June 5, 1933.

EPSTEIN, HENRY, New York City, appointed Solicitor General, September 29, 1932.

FALK, ALEXANDER A., New York City, re-elected to State Legislature, November 8, 1932.

FARBSTEIN, LEONARD, New York City, elected to State Legislature, November 8, 1932.

FEINBERG, BENJAMIN A., Plattsburg, N. Y., elected to State Senate, November 8, 1932.

FEINBERG, MICHAEL, Chicago, Ill., re-elected Judge, Circuit Court, June 5, 1933.

FELD, A. SPENCER, New York City, re-elected to State Senate, November 8, 1932.

FERTIG, M. MALDWIN, New York City, appointed Counsel to the Governor, August, 1932.

FINGERHOOD, BORIS, Brooklyn, N. Y., elected president of the Hospital Association of the State of New York, 1932.

FISHER, HARRY M., Chicago, Ill., re-elected Judge, Circuit Court, June 5, 1933.

FISHMAN, SIMON, Tribune, Kans., elected State Senator, November 8, 1932.

FLEISHER, EMANUEL, Philadelphia, Pa., re-elected to State Legislature, November 8, 1932.

FOW, LOUIS, Philadelphia, Pa., re-elected to State Legislature, November 8, 1932.

FRANKFURTER, FELIX, Cambridge, Mass., appointed George Eastman Visiting Professor and 1933-34 Exchange Professor at Oxford University, England, November 16, 1932.

FRIEND, HUGO M., Chicago, Ill., re-elected Judge, Circuit Court, June 5, 1933.

GOLDBERG, LEWIS, Boston, Mass., appointed by Governor, Justice of Superior Court of Massachusetts, August 17, 1932.

GOLDSTEIN, DAVID, Bridgeport, Conn., elected State Senator, November 8, 1932; elected President pro-tem. of State Senate, December, 1932.

GOLDSTEIN, HYMAN, Washington, D. C., appointed Vice-Consul, Mexico City, February, 1933.

GOOGEL, SAMUEL S., New Britain, Conn., re-elected to State Legislature, November 8, 1932.

GOTTHEIL, RICHARD J. H., New York City, awarded by Jewish

Institute of Religion, degree of Doctor of Hebrew Letters, *honoris causa*, October 13, 1932.

GREEN, H. S., Tarrytown, N. Y., elected Mayor, March 21, 1933.

GREENBERG, JOSEPH, Hoboken, N. J., re-elected to State Legislature, November 8, 1932.

GREENBERG, JOSEPH, Hoboken, N. J., appointed by Governor, Judge of district court, February, 1933.

GREENSTEIN, HARRY, Baltimore, Md., appointed State Administrator of Unemployment Relief, June, 1933.

GREENSTEIN, L. ARTHUR, Philadelphia, Pa., re-elected to State Legislature, November 8, 1932.

GRUENBERG, LOUIS, New York City, awarded David Brigham Memorial Medal for opera "Emperor Jones," January 15, 1933.

HAHN, JEROME J., Providence, R. I., awarded by Boston University, honorary degree of LL.D., June, 1933.

HAMERMAN, JOSEPH, New York City, elected to State Legislature, November 8, 1932.

HARRIS, GEORGE N., Jr., Mount Vernon, N. Y., awarded silver star citation for gallantry in action in World War, September, 1932.

HARRIS, ISADORE, San Francisco, Cal., elected presiding Judge of the Superior Court of California, 1932.

HILLMAN, SIDNEY, New York City, appointed by Secretary of Labor, Member of Labor Advisory Board of the National Recovery Administration, June 19, 1933.

HIRSCH, HAROLD, Atlanta, Ga., law Building of University of Georgia named in his honor, January, 1933.

HIRSCHFELD, A. B., Denver, Col., elected member of State Legislature, November 8, 1932.

HIRSCHBERG, EDGAR, New York City, appointed temporary Judge, Municipal Court, November 14, 1932.

HOFSTADTER, SAMUEL B., New York City, elected Judge, Supreme Court, November 8, 1932.

HORNER, HENRY, Chicago, Ill., elected Governor of Illinois, November 8, 1932, awarded honorary degree of LL.D., by Knox College, June 14, 1933.

HYMAN, SOL A., New York City, re-elected to State Legislature, November 8, 1932.

IDELSOHN, A. Z., Cincinnati, Ohio, awarded honorary degree of D. H. L., by Hebrew Union College, May 27, 1933.

JAFFE, NATHANIEL, E., Philadelphia, Pa., re-elected to State Legislature, November 8, 1932.

JAFFEE, JEROME M., —, Mo., elected State Senator, November 8, 1932.

KAHN, ALBERT, Detroit, Mich., awarded honorary degree of LL.D., by the University of Michigan, June 19, 1933.

KAHN, MRS. FLORENCE PRAG, San Francisco, Cal., re-elected to House of Representatives, November 8, 1932.

KARPF, MAURICE J., New York City, re-elected president of the American Association of Professional Schools of Social Work, January, 1933.

KIRSTEIN, LOUIS E., Boston, Mass., appointed by United States

Secretary of Commerce, Member of Industrial Advisory Board of the National Recovery Administration, June 19, 1933; awarded honorary degree of Master of Arts by Harvard University, June 22, 1933.

KLEINFELD, PHILIP M., Brooklyn, N. Y., re-elected to State Senate, November 8, 1932.

KOPPELMAN, HERMAN P., Hartford, Conn., elected member of State Legislature, November 8, 1932.

LAUER, EDGAR J., New York City, named presiding Justice of Municipal Court, January 20, 1933.

LEHMAN, HERBERT H., New York City, elected Governor of New York, November 8, 1932; awarded honorary degree of LL.D., by New York University, June 7, 1933, Doctor of Humane Letters by Yeshiva College, June 15, 1933.

LEVINE, MANUEL, Cleveland, Ohio, re-elected Judge, Court of Appeals, November 8, 1932.

LEVY, EDGAR C., —, Cal., re-elected to State Legislature, November 8, 1932.

LINDHEIMER, BENJAMIN F., Chicago, Ill., appointed by Governor, chairman of Illinois Commerce Commission, January 25, 1933.

LIPMANN, WALTER, New York City, appointed Chancellor of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., October 25, 1932; awarded honorary degree of LL.D., by University of California, March 23, 1933, and by Union College, June, 1933.

LIVINGSTON, JACOB H., Brooklyn, N. Y., re-elected to State Legislature, November 8, 1932.

LOEB, ISIDORE, —, Mo., awarded honorary degree of LL.D., by University of Missouri, June, 1933.

LOEVINGER, GUSTAVUS, St. Paul, Minn., re-elected District Court Judge, November 8, 1932.

LUBIN, SIMON J., Sacramento, Cal., appointed by Governor, chairman of State Department of Commerce, July 5, 1932.

MACK, ALFRED, Cincinnati, Ohio, re-elected Judge, Court of Common Pleas of Hamilton County, November 8, 1932.

MANDELBAUM, SAMUEL, New York City, re-elected to State Senate, November 8, 1932.

MANEWITCH, HYMAN, Boston, Mass., elected to State Legislature, November 8, 1932.

MARKSON, N. WESLEY, Syracuse, N. Y., appointed by Mayor, City Comptroller, 1932.

MENDEL, JOSEPH, Chicago, Ill., elected to Illinois State Senate, November 8, 1932.

MENKES, JACOB B., Newcastle, Pa., awarded by Hebrew Union College, degree of Doctor of Divinity, May 1932.

METZGER, SAMUEL, Detroit, Mich., appointed by Governor, Commissioner of Agriculture, January, 1933.

MEYER, LEE S., Baltimore, Md., elected president of the Bar Association, 1932.

MITTLER, BENJAMIN M., New York City, re-elected to State Legislature, November 8, 1932.

MOISSEIFF, LEON, New York City, awarded by Franklin Engineering Institute of Philadelphia the Louis Edward Levy Medal, May, 1933.

MORGENTHAU, HENRY, New York City, appointed by President, United States representative to wheat conference at Geneva, May 1, 1933.

MORGENTHAU, HENRY, JR., Hopewell Junction, N. Y., appointed by Governor, Conservation Commissioner, January 4, 1933; by President, Governor of Federal Farm Administration, March 6, 1933.

MORRIS, DAVID H., Denver, Colo., re-elected member of State Legislature, November 8, 1932.

NATHANSON, JACOB P., Brooklyn, N. Y., re-elected to State Legislature, November 8, 1932.

NEUSTEIN, IRVING D., New York City, re-elected to State Legislature, November 8, 1932.

PACHT, ISAAC, Los Angeles, Cal., appointed by Governor, Judge of Superior Court, September, 1932; re-elected Judge of the Superior Court, November 8, 1932.

PACK, CARL, New York City, re-elected to State Legislature, November 8, 1932.

PADWAY, JOSEPH A., Milwaukee, Wis., elected to State Legislature, November 8, 1932.

PARIS, DAVID, New York City, re-elected to State Legislature, November 8, 1932.

PERSKIE, JOSEPH B., Atlantic City, N. J., appointed by Governor, associate Judge of Supreme Court of New Jersey, March 29, 1933.

PESSIN, SAMUEL, Jersey City, N. J., re-elected to State Legislature, November 8, 1932.

PEYSER, THEODORE A., New York City, elected to United States House of Representatives, November 8, 1932.

REICHERT, VICTOR, Cincinnati, O., awarded by Hebrew Union College, degree of Doctor of Divinity, May 1932.

ROBIN, PAUL, Providence, R. I., elected State Senator, November 8, 1932.

ROSENFELD, NATHANIEL, Woodbine, N. J., elected Mayor, November 8, 1932.

ROSS, DAVID, New York City, awarded gold medal by American Academy of Arts and Letters for excellence of diction and pronunciation over the radio, 1932.

ROTH, LESTER W., Los Angeles, Cal., re-elected Judge, Superior Court, November 8, 1932.

ROWE, LEO S., Washington, D. C., awarded honorary LL.D., by Georgetown University, June 12, 1933.

RUBIN, PHIL, Crystal River, Fla., elected Mayor, November 8, 1933.

RUBINER, CHARLES, Detroit, Mich., re-elected Judge of Common Pleas Court, April, 1933.

SABATH, ADOLPH J., Chicago, Ill., re-elected to United States House of Representatives, November 8, 1932.

SACHS, ALEXANDER, New York City, appointed Chief of Research and Planning Division, National Recovery Administration, June 19, 1933.

SACHS, BERNARD, New York City, elected president of the New York Academy of Medicine, January 4, 1933.

SALE, SAMUEL, St. Louis, Mo., awarded honorary degree of Doctor of Hebrew Letters by Hebrew Union College, May 27, 1933.

SAMBERG, HARRY A., New York City, re-elected to State Legislature, November 8, 1932.

SANDERS, JOSEPH, Detroit, Mich., appointed by Governor, Judge, Common Pleas Court, April, 1933.

SCHACKNO, H. G., New York City, re-elected to State Senate, November 8, 1932.

SCHANFARBER, TOBIAS, Chicago, Ill., awarded honorary degree of Doctor of Hebrew Letters by Hebrew Union College, May, 1933.

SCHANZER, ALBERT D., Brooklyn, N. Y., re-elected to State Legislature, November 8, 1932.

SCHNEIDERMAN, ROSE, New York City, appointed by Secretary of Labor, member of Labor Advisory Board, National Recovery Administration, June 19, 1933.

SCHWARTZ, LOUIS, Philadelphia, Pa., re-elected to State Legislature, November 8, 1932.

SCHWARTZ, WILLIAM, New York City, re-elected to State Legislature, November 8, 1932.

SCHWARTZWALD, JACOB J., Brooklyn, N. Y., re-elected to State Legislature, November 8, 1932.

SELIGMAN, ARTHUR, Sante Fe., N. Mex., re-elected Governor of New Mexico, November 8, 1932.

SHAPIRO, HARRY, Philadelphia, Pa., elected to State Senate, November 8, 1932.

SHRODER, WILLIAM J., Cincinnati, O., re-elected president of Board of Education, 1932.

SIEGLER, JOSEPH, Newark, N. J., re-appointed by Governor, Judge of the Essex County Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court, February, 1933.

SILBERT, SAMUEL H., Cleveland, Ohio, elected Judge, Court of Common Pleas, November 8, 1932.

SIMANDL, HAROLD, Newark, N. J., appointed Circuit Court Judge, January 25, 1933.

SIROVICH, WILLIAM I., New York City, re-elected to House of Representatives, November 8, 1932.

SOBEL, ISADOR, Erie, Pa., re-elected president of the Erie County Bar Association, July, 1932.—re-elected, June, 1933.

SOBLE, JULIUS H., Boston, Mass., elected to State Legislature, November 8, 1932.

SOLIS-COHEN, SOLOMON, Philadelphia, Pa., awarded honorary degree of Doctor of Science, by Jefferson Medical College, June 1, 1933.

SPANN, MAX J., Philadelphia, Pa., elected to State Legislature, November 8, 1932.

SPIRO, NATHAN, Danbury, Conn., elected to State Legislature, November 8, 1932.

STADTFELD, JOSEPH, Pittsburgh, Pa., elected Judge, State Superior Court, November 8, 1932.

STEINGUT, IRWIN, Brooklyn, N. Y., re-elected to State Legislature, November 8, 1932.

STEINHARDT, LAWRENCE A., New York City, appointed by President, Minister to Sweden, May 4, 1933.

STERN, HORACE, Philadelphia, Pa., awarded by University of Pennsylvania, honorary Degree of LL.D., June 21, 1933.

STEUER, ARON, New York City, elected Judge, Supreme Court, November 8, 1932.

STRAUS, JESSE ISIDOR, New York City, appointed by President, Ambassador to France, March 13, 1933.

STREIT, SAUL S., New York City, re-elected to State Legislature, November 8, 1932.

SWARTZ, SEYMOUR, Los Angeles, Cal., appointed by Mayor, Health Commissioner, 1932.

TAHL, HERMAN J., Philadelphia, Pa., re-elected to State Legislature, November 8, 1932.

TENENBAUM, HARRY, Wildwood, N. J., elected President of Cape May County Bar Association, December, 1932.

TERTE, BEN, —, Mo., elected Judge of Circuit Court, November 8, 1932.

TONKONOW, BENJAMIN, Meriden, Conn., elected to State Legislature, November 8, 1932.

UNGER, MILTON M., Newark, N. J. elected president of the Essex County Bar Association, December, 1932.

WALD, ALBERT, New York City, elected to State Senate, November 8, 1932.

WASSERMAN, ALFRED, Philadelphia, Pa., re-elected to State Legislature, November 8, 1932.

WISE, STEPHEN S., New York City, awarded Honorary Degree of Doctor of Humane Letters by Bates College, Lewiston, Me., June 21, 1932.

WOLFF, HARRY K., San Francisco, Cal., appointed Chief Justice, Court of Appeals, June, 1933.

WOLMAN, LEO., New York City, appointed by Secretary of Labor, Chairman of Labor Advisory Board, National Recovery Administration, June 19, 1933.

ZINN, ABE, —, N. Mex., elected Judge, Supreme Court, November 8, 1932.

OTHER COUNTRIES

ARCARIUS, MICHEL F., —, Palestine, awarded honorary degree of Order British Empire, June 3, 1933.

ABRAHAMS, SYDNEY SOLOMON, K.C., B A., LL.B., Uganda, promoted Chief Justice, January, 1933.

ADLER, SAUL, Jerusalem, Palestine, awarded Chalmer's Gold Medal for Tropical disease research, by Royal Society of Tropical Medicine, June 15, 1933.

ALEXANDER, MORRIS, Capetown, Union of South Africa, re-elected member of Parliament, May, 1933.

ALLALOUF, DANIEL, Salonika, Greece, elected to Parliament, September 25, 1932.—re-elected to Parliament, March 6, 1933.

AMZALAK, MOSES BENSABAT, Lisbon, Portugal, awarded honorary degree by University of Strasburg, January, 1933.

ASH, SHALOM, Warsaw, Poland, named officer of the Order Polonia Restituta by Polish Government, November 10, 1932.

AUFHAUSER, SIEGFRIED, Berlin, Germany, elected member of Reichstag, November, 1932.

AUSCHNITT, MAX, Covorului, Roumania, re-elected Senator, July, 1932.

BAUM, OSKAR, Prague, Czecho-Slovakia, awarded State prize for Literature, for work written in German, October 29, 1932.

BILIK, PAVEL, Soviet Russia, appointed Vice-Minister of Railways, October, 1932.

BLUM, LÉON, Paris, France, re-elected leader of the Parliamentary Socialist party, June, 1933.

BOLSOM, SIDNEY, St. Pancras, England, elected Mayor, November 9, 1932.

BORISEWITZ, OSCAR, Belgium, awarded by King title of Knight of the Order of Leopold II, March 1933.

BUDAY—GOLDBERGER, LEO VON, Budapest, Hungary, appointed by Regent, member of Senate, August 5, 1932.

CAZÉS, MICHEL, Salonika, Greece, elected Deputy to Parliament, October, 1932.

COHEN, BENJAMIN, Chile, appointed Chargé d'Affaires of the Chilean Embassy in Washington, December 2, 1932.

COHEN, M., Paris, France, appointed Chief of the Cabinet, the Minister of Education, July, 1932.

COHN, DANIEL, Berlin, Germany, appointed Judge of Reichsgericht, August 3, 1932.

CROLL, DAVID, Windsor, Ont., Canada, re-elected Mayor, December, 1932.

DIZENGOFF, M., Tel Aviv, Palestine, named Knight of the Order of the Belgian Crown, December, 1932.

DUVEEN, SIR JOSEPH, London, England, named to Baronetcy, January 1, 1933.

EBNER, MEYER, Cernauti, Roumania, elected to Parliament, July, 1932.

EINSTEIN, ALBERT, Berlin, Germany, appointed for life, member of staff of the Institute for Advanced Study in the United States, Princeton, N. J., August 25, 1932; appointed by Spanish Government, Research Professor of Science, Madrid University, Madrid, Spain, April 10, 1933; appointed to chair of Physics and Mathematics at Collège de France, Paris, France, April, 1933; appointed honorary Professor Extraordinary at Brussels University, April, 1933; awarded Honorary Degree by University of Brussels, June 21, 1933; awarded Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws by Glasgow University, June, 1933.

FAGURE, EMIL, —, Roumania, elected Senator, July, 1932.

FARBSTEIN, HORACE, Tel Aviv, Palestine, appointed Magistrate, March, 1933.

FARCHI, HAIM, Sofia, Bulgaria, elected president of Jewish National Assembly, July, 1932.

FEJER, LIPOT, Budapest, Hungary, awarded Honorary degree of Doctor of Science by University of Budapest, June, 1933.

FEUCHTWANGER, DAVID, Nikolsburg, Moravia, elected Chief Rabbi of Vienna, Austria, June, 1933.

FISCHER, JOSEF, Marmuresh, Roumania, re-elected to Parliament, July, 1932.

FOX, I. S. S., Chester, England, elected Mayor, November, 1932.

FULDA, LUDWIG, Frankfurt a.M., Germany, awarded honorary citizenship by municipality, and the Goethe Medal, July 16, 1932.

GENKIN, ALEXANDER, Moscow, Soviet Russia, appointed Vice-Minister of Industry, February, 1933.

GLUCKSTEIN, SAMUEL, London, England, knighted, June 3, 1933.

GROSS, ISIDORE, Karlowitz, Yugoslavia, awarded Order of St. Sava, February, 1933.

HADAMAR, EDWIN VERSBACH DE, Baron, —, Austria, appointed Minister in Turkey, February, 1933.

HAMBURGER, J., Utrecht, Holland, named officer in Order of Orange Nassau, August 31, 1932.

HEILMANN, ERNST, Berlin, Germany, elected member of Reichstag, November, 1932.

HERTZ, PAUL, Berlin, Germany, elected member of Reichstag, November, 1932.

HILFERDING, RUDOLF, Berlin, Germany, elected member of Reichstag, November, 1932.

HORE-BELISHA, LESLIE, London, England, appointed Financial Secretary of the Treasury, October, 1932.

HORWITZ, AARON, Cornwall, Ont., Canada, re-elected Mayor, December, 1932.

HYMANS, J. H., Amsterdam, Holland, elected Rector, by Senate of the Amsterdam University, September, 1932.

ISAACS, SIR ISAAC ALFRED, —, Australia, elected Honorary Master of the Bench of the Inner Temple, December, 1932.

ISRAEL, ALEXANDER, —, France, appointed Under Secretary of State for the Interior, December 18, 1932.

JOFFE, B., Witbank, Union of South Africa, re-elected Mayor, November, 1932.

JUNG, GUIDO, Rome, Italy, appointed Minister of Finance, 1932.

KAHANOVITCH, MICHAEL, Moscow, Russia, appointed Vice-Minister of Heavy Industry, March, 1933.

KEIZER, JULIUS, Utrecht, Holland, created officer in Order of Orange Nassau, August 31, 1932.

KENTRIDGE, MORRIS, Johannesburg, Union of South Africa, re-elected member of Parliament, May, 1933.

KISCH, BARTHOLD S., Allahabad, appointed Judge of High Court of Judicature, November, 1933.

KISCH, CECIL, London, England, knighted, June 4, 1932.

KUHN, ANDOR, Budapest, Hungary, awarded the Signum Laudus, by Regent, for repeated acts of bravery during World War, July, 1932.

KUNSTENAAR, M. H. JACQUES, —, Switzerland, elected president of Ninth Congress of the International World Federation of League of Nations Unions at Geneva, Switzerland, September, 1932.

LAM, M., Amsterdam, Holland, created Officer of Order Netherland Lion, August 31, 1932.

LANDAU, MICHAEL, Kishineff, Roumania, re-elected to Parliament, July, 1932.

LASKER-SCHUELER, ELSE, Germany, awarded the Kleist Prize for literature for 1932, highest literary award in Germany, November, 1932.

LASKI, NATHAN, London, England, awarded honorary degree of Master of Arts by University of Manchester, July, 1933.

LASKI, NEVILLE J., K. C., Manchester, England, elected president of the Board of Deputies of British Jews, January 15, 1933; appointed Commissioner of Assize of the Northern Circuit, Manchester, December, 1932.

LEVIN-ULLMAN, A., Paris, France, appointed chief of the Cabinet of the Minister of Justice, July, 1932.

LEVY, SIR DANIEL, Sydney, Australia, appointed Speaker of Parliament, July, 1932.

LIEBERMANN, MAX, Berlin, Germany, elected to Senate of Berlin Academy of Arts, July, 1932.

LOEWINSON, ERMANN, Bologna, Italy, awarded Order of SS. Maurizio e Lazzaro, March, 1933.

LÖWENSTEIN, KURT, Berlin, Germany, elected member of Reichstag, November, 1932.

LYONS, HENRY, London, England, knighted, June 3, 1933.

MADURO, S. A. L., Curaçao, Dutch West Indies, named Knight of Royal Order of Orange Nassau by Queen, August, 1932.

MAGGIA, LEOPOLDO, Bari, Italy, appointed First Judge of Turin Court of Appeals, July 20, 1932.

MAISKY, I. M., —, Soviet Russia, appointed Ambassador to Great Britain, October, 1932.

MALLAH, ASHER, Salonika, Greece, elected to Parliament, March 6, 1933.

MARKS, HENRY, Fiji, —, awarded Order British Empire, Knight Bachelor, June 3, 1933.

MAUROIS, ANDRÉ, Paris, France, awarded honorary degree of LL.D., by Princeton University, June, 1933.

MEYER, EZEKIEL, Ragoon, Burma, awarded the Kaisar-i-Hind Silver Medal, June 3, 1932.

MEYER, LEON, Paris, France, appointed Minister of Merchant Marine, December 18, 1932.

MILLER, ARTHUR, Warsaw, Poland, appointed Government Procurator to the Supreme Court, October 31, 1932.

MITTWOCH, EUGEN, Berlin, Germany, appointed Rapporteur of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Germany, January 18, 1933.

MODENA, GIULIO, Rome, Italy, awarded the Maurizio Lazzaro Military Decoration, February, 1933.

MORTON, ERNEST, Cluj, Roumania, elected to Parliament, July, 1932.

MUGGIA, LEOPOLD, Turin, Italy, appointed President of the Appeal Court, July, 1932.

NEUSTADT, MORRIS, Benoni, Union of South Africa, elected Provincial Councillor, September, 1932.

NIEMIROWER, JACOB, Bucharest, Roumania, re-elected Senator, July, 1932.

NUGEL, JACOB, Moscow, Russia, appointed Vice-Minister of Industry, February, 1933.

OPPENHEIMER, SIR ERNEST, Kimberly, Union of South Africa, re-elected member of Parliament, May, 1933.

OSTROWSKI, Z., Moscow, Russia, appointed Assistant Commissar of National Minorities, July, 1932.

PENHA, DAVID, H. L., Curaçao, Dutch West Indies, awarded Silver Medal of Honor, August, 1932.

POLLAK, N. J., Rotterdam, Holland, created officer in Order Netherland Lion, August 31, 1932.

PROCHASKA, EDMUND, Prague, Czecho-Slovakia, appointed member of Supreme Court, March 29, 1933.

RAPHAEL, RAPHAEL ABRAHAM, Bassein, Burma, elected Mayor, July, 1932.

RECANTI, GIUSEPPE, Rome, Italy, elected president of the Jewish Community, May, 1933.

REINHARDT, MAX, Berlin, Germany, awarded honorary degree by Oxford University, June, 1933.

RUTOWITZ, SAUL, Pretoria, Union of South Africa, elected to Parliament, November, 1932.

SALMON, ISIDORE, Major, London, England, knighted, February, 1933.

SAMUEL, EDWIN, Jerusalem, Palestine, appointed District Commissioner of Nazareth, February, 1933.

SCHILLER, KAMILLO, Vienna, Austria, appointed permanent Austrian representative to the League of Nations, December, 1932.

SCIAKY, ISAAC, Salonika, Greece, elected to Parliament, September 25, 1932.

SENDER, TONI, Berlin, Germany, elected member of Reichstag, November, 1932.

SOKOLNIKOFF, —, —, Soviet Russia, appointed member of Commissariat of Foreign Affairs, April, 1933.

SOLOMON, IVAN, Pretoria, Union of South Africa, elected Mayor, November, 1932.

SOLOMON, SIDNEY, Uganda (British East Africa), promoted Chief Justice, February, 1933.

SOMMERHAUSEN, MARK, Brussels, Belgium, elected to Parliament, January, 1933.

STRAUS, G., Paris, France, appointed Chief of the Cabinet of the Minister of the Navy, July, 1932.

WEISS, AURELIU, Bucharest, Roumania, elected to Parliament, July, 1932.

WEISSMAN, MISHU, —, Roumania, elected to Parliament, July, 1932.

WILLSTAETTER, RICHARD, Goettingen, Germany, elected member of Academy of Science, October 15, 1932.

WURM, MATHILDE, Berlin, Germany, elected member of Reichstag, November, 1932.

YELLIN, DAVID, Jerusalem, Palestine, awarded honorary degree of Doctor of Hebrew Literature by Jewish Institute of Religion, New York City, June 4, 1933.

ZIPSTEIN, MOISE, —, Roumania, elected Senator, July, 1932.

IV. SPECIAL BEQUESTS AND GIFTS

UNITED STATES

ALTMAN FOUNDATION, New York City, donates \$25,000 to Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies of New York City; \$30,000 to New York University, November, 1932.

ALTSCHUL, BENJAMIN, New York City, bequeaths \$40,000 in trust to fourteen religious and educational institutions, July 7, 1932.

BAMBERGER, LOUIS, Newark, N. J., donates \$25,000 to Joint Distribution Committee drive for relief of Jews in Germany, June 6, 1933.

BLAUNER, ISIDORE, New York City, bequeaths \$50,000 to Lebanon Hospital; \$25,000 in trust for Jewish charities to be selected by executors; September 28, 1932.

CARDOZO, BENJAMIN N., Washington, D. C., donates 1000 volumes to the law library of St. John's College, Brooklyn, New York, to be housed in Cardozo Alcove; announced October 22, 1932.

CARNS, ARTHUR L., New York City, bequeaths \$10,000 each to Harvard University and to Wellesley College; \$5,000 to the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies, and \$2,000 to two other organizations; November 11, 1932.

COHEN, LOUIS L., Chicago, Ill., donor of gift to continue work of Rosenwald Hospital research on stomach disorders, January, 1933.

DRYFOOS, MRS. ESTHER WALLACH, New York City, bequeaths \$20,000 to Mt. Sinai Hospital to endow bed upon death of employee for whom Trust Fund is created, December 10, 1932.

DRYFOOS, SOLOMON, Philadelphia, Pa., bequeaths \$25,000 to ten charitable institutions; March, 1933.

ERLANGER, ABRAHAM, New York City, bequeaths \$195,000 to charity: \$30,000 to Emanuel B. Libman Scholarship Fund; \$25,000 to United Hospital Fund; \$20,000 to Alliance of Charitable and Social Agencies of Baltimore; \$15,000 each to Institution for Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes and Jewish Social Service Associations; \$10,000 each to Jewish Publication Society and Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor; \$7,500 to New York Skin & Cancer Hospital and to Library of Jewish Theological Seminary of America; ten institutions receive \$5,000 each and three \$2,500 each; December 27, 1932.

FATMAN, MORRIS, New York City, bequeaths \$40,000 to 19 charities, April 28, 1933.

FELS, MR. AND MRS. SAMUEL S., Philadelphia, Pa., donates \$30,000 to United Campaign Drive for \$6,000,000, December, 1932.

FISCHEL, HARRY, New York City, donates \$20,000 for Harry Fischel Foundation for Research in Talmud and Community Center for Study of Torah and Daily Prayers at Jerusalem, Palestine, November, 1932.

FOREMAN, HENRY G., Chicago, Ill., bequeaths 8/9ths of \$500,000 estate on death of widow, to establish the Gerhard and Hannah Foreman Trust Fund in memory of parents equally to the Michael Reese Hospital, the Chicago Home for Jewish Orphans, the Home for Aged Jews, and the Chicago Winfield Sanitarium; 2) the Henry G. and Lottie S. Foreman Trust Estate; August, 1932.

FRIED, MRS. DAISY W., New York City, bequeaths \$23,000 to ten organizations, January 10, 1933.

FRIEDSAM, MICHAEL, New York City, bequeaths \$15,868,926 to Altman Foundation; Art collection valued at \$2,500,000, to museums; \$20,000 each to three Jewish and three non-Jewish organizations, and \$10,000 to Temple Emanuel; April 19, 1933.

GATTLE, EMANUEL M., New York City, bequeaths upon death of widow, and in memory of daughter, Bessie Gattle, \$1,000 each to twenty-six Jewish and non-Jewish organizations, January 7, 1933.

GOTTESMAN, MENDEL, New York City, donates \$50,000 to Yeshiva and Yeshiva College, February, 1933.

GUGGENHEIM, MRS. CARRIE, Beverly Hills, Calif., bequeaths \$81,000 to be divided equally among nine charitable organizations in New York and California, and, \$25,000 to institutions for the prevention of cruelty to animals, January 27, 1933.

GUGGENHEIM, DANIEL AND FLORENCE FOUNDATION, donates \$25,000 to the New York Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies, November, 1932.

HYAMS, ROSALIE, New York City, bequeaths \$48,519 to five organizations, March 24, 1933.

ITTLESON, HENRY AND FAMILY, New York City, donate \$29,500 to Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies in New York, December 19, 1932.

JACOBS, BENJAMIN L., Chicago, Ill., bequeaths income of trust fund of \$50,000 for a period of ten years to charitable institutions, after which institutions are to receive bequests outright, August, 1932.

KARMINSKY, MRS. BETSY S., New York City, bequeaths \$75,989 to charity, January 27, 1933.

LACHMAN, SAMSON, New York City, bequeaths \$7,000 each to four organizations; and \$2,500 to Rodeph Sholom Congregation and \$2,000 to Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, October 31, 1932.

LANGSDORF, MRS. HELEN R., New York City, bequeaths \$4,000 to The Society for Ethical Culture; \$2,000 each to Mount Sinai Hospital, Montefiore Hospital for Children, Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Jewish Working Girls' Vacation Society, Hudson Guild and Madison House Society; \$1,000 to Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, September 15, 1932.

LASKER, MRS. NETTIE D., Chicago, Ill., bequeaths \$32,500 to charitable institutions, February 8, 1933.

LAZANSKY, ALOIS, Brooklyn, New York, bequeaths \$48,000 to Jewish charities, June 14, 1933.

LEHMAN, MR. AND MRS. ARTHUR H., New York City, donate \$25,000 to Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies of New York City, November, 1932.

LEHMAN, HERBERT H., New York City, donates to township of Harrison, acre of land from estate at Purchase, N. Y., September, 1932.

LIEBERMANN, EMANUEL, Brooklyn, N. Y., bequeaths to charity, income of \$2,890 yearly, February 7, 1933.

LIEBOVITZ, SIMON, New York City, bequeaths \$15,000 to Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies of New York; \$10,000 to the Keren Hayesod; \$15,000 to the Regina Rose Society, and \$2,000 each to five other institutions, February 27, 1933.

LINDHEIM, MRS. NORVIN, Norwalk, Conn., donates valuable collec-

tion of sixty illustrated and decorated maps to National and University Library, Jerusalem, Palestine, January, 1933.

MANDELBAUM, PAULINE M., bequeaths \$25,000 to Mount Sinai Hospital; New York University and Bellevue Hospital Medical School, \$10,000; to Mount Sinai Hospital Social Service, \$10,000; New York Academy of Medicine; \$1,000, July, 1932.

MARKS, ISAAC, Mount Vernon, N. Y., bequeaths \$70,000 to charity, May 25, 1933.

MEINHARD, MORTON H., New York City, bequeaths \$500,000 to the Henry Meinhard Memorial, \$350,000 to the Rosa Meinhard House, and \$125,000 to the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, August, 1932.

METZ, RUDOLPH A., New York City, bequeaths \$50,000 to Jewish charity, June 13, 1933.

MEYER, ABRAHAM, Chicago, Ill., bequeaths \$100,000 to Michael Reese Hospital, and \$45,000 to other charities, June, 1933.

NAUMBURG, NETTIE G., New York City, bequeaths \$50,000 to seventeen organizations, January 13, 1933.

OCHS, ADOLPH S. (and the *New York Times*), donate \$40,000 for Relief of Unemployed, November, 1932.

PLATZEK, M. WARLEY, New York City, bequeaths \$1,000 each to eleven institutions and equal share in residue of estate to six others, July 27, 1932.

ROSSMAN, SELMA, New York City, bequeaths \$169,649 to charity, March 10, 1933.

SACHS, MRS. ALICE G., New York City, bequeaths \$25,000 each to Montefiore Hospital for Chronic Diseases, Mount Sinai Hospital, Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies of New York, and Henry Street Settlement, December 29, 1932.

SCHAPIRO, MRS. LOUIS, AND MARK SCHAPIRO, Baltimore, Md., donate archaeological collection of Panama and Costa Rican lava sculpture and pottery valued at \$65,000 to Johns Hopkins University, February, 1933.

SCHIFF, MRS. JACOB H., New York City, donates \$32,000 to the Federation for the Support of the Jewish Philanthropic Societies of New York, November, 1932; bequeaths \$605,000 to Jewish charities; \$250,000 to Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies of New York; \$150,000 to Library of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America; \$125,000 to Solomon and Betty Loeb Memorial Home for Convalescents in memory of Mrs. Schiff's parents; \$50,000 to Henry Street Settlement; \$10,000 each to Young Women's Hebrew Association, Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, and Ladies' Auxiliary of the Montefiore Hospital, March, 1933.

SCHIFF, MRS. MORTIMER L., New York City, bequeaths \$50,000 to Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies of New York City; \$10,000 to Henry Street Settlement and to the Institute for the Crippled and Disabled; \$5,000 each to Jewish Big Sisters, New York Infirmary for Women and Children, Girl Scout Federation; \$2,500 each for Catholic Big Sisters, Protestant Big Sisters, Babies' Hospital, Oyster Bay Visiting Nurse Association; July 18, 1932.

SIEGMAN, ALFRED P., New York City, bequeaths estate of \$82,060 in trust to widow and, at her death, to Hospital-Dispensaries Lenval Pour Enfants Malades, Nice, France.

SIMPSON, MRS. LEAH J., New York City, bequeaths \$30,000 to charity, May 27, 1933.

STERN, BENJAMIN, New York City, leaves will with contingent bequests of \$325,000 to charitable institutions, March 18, 1933.

STERN, HENRY L., Philadelphia, Pa., bequeaths half of estate valued at more than \$50,000 in trust for charitable institutions, August 6, 1932.

STERN, PHILIP, Baltimore, Md., bequeaths \$5,000 each to Hebrew Home for Incurables, Associated Jewish Charities, the Jewish Hospital for Consumptives, Sinai Hospital, the Jewish Children's Society, and the Baltimore Section National Council of Jewish Women, July 14, 1932.

STERNE, HENRY, New York City, bequeaths trust funds on special conditions, of about \$81,415 each to seven institutions, October 13, 1932.

STRAUS, MR. AND MRS. PERCY S., New York City, donate \$50,000 to Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies of New York, October, 1932.

STRAUS, NATHAN, JR., with BROTHER AND SISTER, New York City, donate two parcels of land in Palestine to the Jewish National Fund, January, 1933.

STROOCK, MOSES J., New York City, bequeaths \$20,000 to Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies, New York; \$5,000 to City College, and \$2,000 to Congregation B'nai Jeshurun, August 26, 1932.

WARBURG, MR. AND MRS. FELIX M., New York City, donate \$100,000 to the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies of New York City, November 15, 1932; and \$100,000 to be known as the Jacob H. and Therese Schiff Fund, to the Hebrew University, June, 1933.

WEICHERT, ALFRED JACQUES, Chicago, Ill., bequeaths \$25,000 to the Orthodox Jewish Home for the Aged, March, 1933.

WESTHOME, WILLIAM, bequeaths principal of estate estimated at \$136,645, after death of legatees, to nine institutions, February 16, 1933.

ZUNDELOVITZ, ALBERT AND REBECCA (Estate), Los Angeles, Calif., and Wichita Falls, Tex., bequeath \$40,240 to Zionist Organization of America as specific trust for distribution in upbuilding of Palestine, June, 1933.

OTHER COUNTRIES

BARON FAMILY TRUST, London, England, donates £10,000 to Central British Fund for German Jewry, May, 1933.

BELLIUS, MME., —, China, bequeaths £25,000 to the Sephardi Community in Palestine, November, 1932.

BENTWICH, HERBERT, London, England, bequeaths important book collection to the Hebrew University at Jerusalem, October 21, 1932.

CAHN, SIR JULIEN, Loughborough, Wales, donates £3,000 per annum for period of seven years to Council of the University College of Wales, Aberystwith, August, 1932.

EINSTEIN, ALBERT, Berlin, Germany, donates to University of Berlin, his University salary for a scholarship fund to be created in his name by the Prussian Government, October 17, 1932.

HERTZENSTEIN, CHAIM, Pretoria, Union of South Africa, bequeaths £13,000 to Jewish charities, October, 1932.

JONES, MRS. RACHEL, Hove, England, bequeaths £10,500 to Jewish charities, November, 1932.

KADOORIE, LAWRENCE AND HORACE, Shanghai, China, donate £2,000 in honor of parents, to Portuguese Marranos Committee, London, England, to complete Synagogue building in Oporto, Portugal, March, 1933.

LEVY, SIR ALBERT, London, England, donates £2,500 to Central British Fund for German Jews, June, 1933.

LYON, MAURICE, London, England, bequeaths major part of estate, ultimately about £70,000, for purpose of founding and endowing a convalescent home for persons of the Jewish faith, February, 1933.

MAGG BROTHERS, London, England, make gift of Inquisitional documents to the Jewish Museum, January, 1933.

MARKS, MR. AND MRS. SIMON, London, England, donate £4,000 to Central British Fund for German Jewry, May, 1933.

PAROGGI, JOSEPH, Seres, Greece, builds Synagogue and school for Jewish children, February, 1933.

PRESSER, A., Amsterdam, Holland, bequeaths 30,000 gulden to Jewish charities, November, 1932.

ROTHSCHILD, BARON EDMOND DE, Paris, France, donates large plot of land to Jerusalem for an orthodox school, September 25, 1932; donates 1,000,000 francs to French Committee in aid of the German Jewish refugees, April, 1933; donates 500,000 francs to HICEM for relief work among German Jews in Paris, June, 1933.

ROTHSCHILD, MESSRS. N. M. AND SONS, London, England, donate £10,000 to Central British Fund for German Jewry, May, 1933.

SAMUEL, MESSRS. M. & CO., London, England, donate £10,000 to Central British Fund for German Jewry, May, 1933.

SASSOON, SIR E. VICTOR, BART., London, England, donates £3,450 to Central British Fund for German Jewry, June, 1933.

SIEFF, MR. AND MRS. —, donate funds in memory of son, for establishment of the Weizmann Chemical Bacteriological Laboratory, in Palestine, April, 1933.

STERN, SIR EDWARD, London, England, bequeaths £60,000 to Jews' Deaf and Dumb Home, June, 1933.

TUCK, GUSTAVE, London, England, donates to Council of the Jewish Historical Society of England, sum to defray cost of reconstruction and equipment of the new Mocatta Library, Museum, and Gustave Tuck Theatre, in memory of late Esther Tuck, November, 1932.

V. NECROLOGY

UNITED STATES

ADLER, FELIX, founder of Ethical Culture Movement, New York City, aged 82, April 24, 1933.

ALEXANDER, BENJAMIN, lawyer, bibliophile and art connoisseur, Philadelphia, Pa., aged 65, February 12, 1933.

ALEXANDER, DANIEL, civic and communal worker, Salt Lake City, Utah, aged 47, November, 1932.

BANDLER, SAMUEL WYLLIS, gynecologist, New York City, July 31, 1932.

BARNET, WILLIAM, civic and communal worker, Albany, N. Y., aged 80, December 14, 1932.

BAROFF, ABRAHAM, labor leader, New York City, aged 62, September 22, 1932.

BARUCH, JACOB, physician and author, Detroit, Mich., aged 72, January 4, 1933.

BEITMAN, MRS. JOSEPH, philanthropic leader, Birmingham, Ala., aged 63, January 5, 1933.

BELAIS, DAVID, jeweler (inventor of white gold), New York City, aged 70, June 5, 1933.

BENDELL, HERMAN, physician, Civil War veteran, Albany, N. Y., aged 89, November 14, 1932.

BENJAMIN, DAVID, businessman, communal leader, Kansas City, Mo., aged 75, May 7, 1933.

BENJAMIN, MARCUS, editor and encyclopedist, Washington, D. C., aged 75, November, 1932.

BENOLIEL, SOLOMON DAVID, mechanical engineer, Philadelphia, Pa., November 30, 1932.

BERG, CHARLES F., civic and communal worker, Portland, Ore., aged 61, September 8, 1932.

BERKLEY, MAURICE, businessman, philanthropist, Kansas City, Mo., aged 69, May 13, 1933.

BERNHARDT, MAURICE, Civil War veteran, Chicago, Ill., aged 102, June 13, 1933.

BERNHEIM, MRS. IDA WISE, communal worker, Cincinnati, Ohio, aged 78, December 12, 1932.

BERNHEIMER, MRS. CLARA S., communal worker, New York City, October 13, 1932.

BERNHEIMER, GUSTAV, civic leader, Kansas City, Mo., aged 82, December 13, 1932.

BICK, ISAAC, rabbi, Providence, R. I., aged 64, December 6, 1932.

BLAUNER, ISIDORE, communal worker, New York City, September 13, 1932.

BLOCH, SAMUEL, rabbi, Youngstown, Ohio, aged 56, July 18, 1932.

BOCHROCH, MAX, neurologist, Philadelphia, Pa., aged 72, November 28, 1932.

BRAGIN, JOSEPH, founder and principal of Hebrew High School, New York City, aged 57, November, 1932.

BREKES, DAVID, physician, Civil War veteran, New York City, aged 92, August 2, 1932.

BRONSTINE, MAX, communal worker, Denver, Colo., aged 56, January 10, 1933.

BROWN, MRS. CHARLOTTE, communal worker, Detroit, Mich., aged 80, May 22, 1933.

BURGER, JOSEPH, businessman, civic leader, New York City, aged 85, May 3, 1933.

CAPLAN, DAVID, communal worker, Baltimore, Md., aged 84, June 18, 1932.

COHEN, ABRAHAM, communal worker, Providence, R. I., aged 67, April 2, 1933.

COHEN, COLEMAN, Civil War veteran, Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 88, April 4, 1933.

DAVIDSON, DAVID, rabbi, New York City, aged 84, February 28, 1933.

DEYOUNG, CHARLES Z., Civil War veteran, Philadelphia, Pa., aged 85, December 27, 1932.

DIX, HENRY A., manufacturer, philanthropist, New York City, aged 83, June 20, 1933.

DRUCKER, SAUL, social worker, Pittsburgh, Pa., aged 50, September 15, 1932.

DYKAAR, MOSES W., sculptor, New York City, March 10, 1933.

EISEMAN, MOSES B., businessman, philanthropist, Baltimore, Md., aged 86, September 10, 1932.

EISENBERG, ABRAHAM, merchant and philanthropist, Baltimore, Md., aged 73, January 26, 1933.

EISMAN, MRS. MABEL ELKUS, communal leader, New York City, aged 55, April 13, 1933.

EPSTEIN, SOLOMON, editor, Los Angeles, Calif., aged 63, March 6, 1933.

FEIGENBAUM, BENJAMIN, Socialist leader, New York City, aged 72, November 10, 1932.

FEINBERG, SIGMUND, physician, chief examiner in lunacy at Ward's Island, 1876-1893, New York City, aged 91, December 15, 1932.

FINELITE, ALEXANDER, former judge City Court, New York City, aged 70, July 20, 1932.

FLEISHER, LOUIS, commercial and financial worker, member of Board of County Prison Inspectors, Philadelphia, Pa., aged 82, April 1, 1933.

FLEISHMAN, MORRIS, communal worker, Philadelphia, Pa., aged 60, January 20, 1933.

FOREMAN, HENRY G., communal and civic worker, Chicago, Ill., aged 75, July 25, 1932.

FOREMAN, OSCAR G., banker, Chicago, Ill., aged 69, March 6, 1933.

FRANK, MRS. JULIE LEHMANN, philanthropic worker, Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 79, December 26, 1932.

FRANKEL, DAVID, rabbi, New York City, aged 67, October 14, 1932.

FRANKLIN, ABRAHAM MAYER, rabbi, Buffalo, N. Y., aged 72, November 3, 1932.

FREUND, ERNST, professor of Jurisprudence and public law at University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill., aged 68, October 24, 1932.

FRIEDBERG, JACOB, Zionist leader, Detroit, Mich., aged 69, September 18, 1932.

FRIEDHEIM, ARTHUR, pianist, composer, New York City, aged 72, October 19, 1932.

FRIEDMAN, ALBERT T., civic and philanthropic leader, Milwaukee, Wis., aged 67, January 2, 1933.

GATTLE, EMANUEL M., merchant, communal worker, New York City, aged 74, January 1, 1933.

GEISENBERGER, LEO R., communal worker, Lancaster, Pa., November 29, 1932.

GIMBEL, CHARLES, merchant and philanthropist, Philadelphia, Pa., aged 71, September 9, 1932.

GIRSDANSKY, MAX, neurological specialist, New York City, aged 68, October 10, 1932.

GLICKMAN, NATHAN, lawyer, communal worker, Milwaukee, Wis., aged 63, June 26, 1933.

GLUCK, BERNHARD, retired rabbi, Maplewood, N. J., aged 74, May 9, 1933.

GOLDBERG, JACOB B., physician and civil leader, Buffalo, N. Y., aged 70, February 22, 1933.

GRIFENHAGEN, MAX S., former sheriff, manufacturer, New York City, aged 71, October 28, 1932.

GROSS, WILLIAM B., theatrical manager, author, San Diego, Calif., aged 74, May 24, 1933.

HAHN, AARON, rabbi, Cleveland, Ohio, aged 85, November 25, 1932.

HALLE, MANUEL, pioneer merchant and financier, Cleveland, Ohio, aged 100, November 24, 1932.

HALPERN, MOSES LEIB, Yiddish poet, New York City, aged 46, September, 1932.

HARRIS, HERMAN, merchant, communal leader, San Bernardino, Calif., aged 62, March 20, 1933.

HARRIS, MAXWELL S., member of New York Senate, New York City, aged 55, April 14, 1933.

HARRISON, JOSEPH H., postmaster 1908-1912, Denver, Colo., aged 78, November 12, 1932.

HATCH, NATHAN, manufacturer and philanthropist, Albany, N. Y., aged 75, June 3, 1933.

HELLER, NACHMAN, rabbi, author, New York City, aged 58, August 15, 1932.

HENRY, PHILIP S., civic worker, head of Asheville Museum, Asheville, N. C., aged 70, April 10, 1933.

HERMAN, SAMUEL ABRAHAM, former State Senator and coroner, Winsted, Conn., aged 78, February 4, 1933.

HERRING, PAUL, realtor, communal worker, New York City, aged 61, March 13, 1933.

HERSH, MRS. E. S., welfare worker, "Gold Star Mother," Elizabeth, N. J., aged 72, March 22, 1933.

HERSHFIELD, ABRAHAM, lawyer, New York City, aged 85, July 21, 1932.

HERTS, HENRY B., architect, inventor, Colonel, World War veteran, New York City, aged 62, March 27, 1933.

HERZOG, SIGMUND, pianist and composer, New York City, aged 64, August 28, 1932.

HILLSON, HYMAN M., manufacturer, communal worker, Somerville, Mass., at Havana, Cuba, aged 80, February 14, 1933.

HILTON, JOSEPH, merchant, chain store head, Deal, N. J., aged 60, March 13, 1933.

HINES, GABRIEL, composer and former Director of Music at Swarthmore College, Philadelphia, Pa., aged 43, February 11, 1933.

HIRSCHFIELD, ADOLPH, in Russian consular service in London, Minneapolis, Minn., January 3, 1933.

- HIRSH, HUGO, lawyer, civic leader, Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 84, May 1, 1933.
- HOLLANDER, ADOLPH, fur merchant, communal leader, Newark, N. J., aged 80, September 28, 1932.
- HURWITZ, REUBEN, rabbi, Detroit, Mich., aged 68, May 7, 1933.
- JACOBS, HARRY ALLAN, architect, winner of *Prix de Rome*, New York City, aged 60, August 22, 1932.
- JACOBS, JENNIE, theatrical agent, New York City, aged 57, February 21, 1933.
- JACOBS, SAMUEL KELLER, realty operator, philanthropist, New York City, aged 62, November 29, 1932.
- JACOBSON, ROSE, communal worker, Elizabeth, N. J., aged 48, October 8, 1932.
- JOFFE, ABRAHAM D., philanthropist, Rochester, N. Y., aged 88, November 28, 1932.
- JONAS, MAX, builder, philanthropist, Brooklyn, New York, aged 41, February 1, 1933.
- JOSEPH, HERMAN, former Municipal Court Justice, New York City, aged 75, May 2, 1933.
- KAHAN, SAMUEL, lawyer, civic worker, New York City, aged 57, September 21, 1932.
- KAHN, L. MILLER, Lieutenant-Colonel, World War veteran, New York City, aged 53, June 24, 1933.
- KATZMAN, JACOB, Yiddish actor, New York City, aged 67, July 7, 1932.
- KAUFMAN, LOUIS E., cattle raiser, Helena, Mont., aged 84, March 17, 1933.
- KAYSER, MAX, Civil War veteran, New York City, aged 91, May 29, 1933.
- KEHLMANN, LEOPOLD, Zionist worker, New York City, aged 63, July 11, 1932.
- KLEIN, MRS. MAMIE N., communal worker, Los Angeles, Calif., aged 62, January, 1933.
- LANDMAN, EVA., kindergarten specialist, author of religious Kindergarten Manual, Cincinnati, Ohio, June 20, 1933.
- LASKER, HYMAN M., rabbi, chaplain of Great Meadow Prison, Troy, N. Y., August 29, 1932.
- LASKEY, HARRIS, pioneer settler, communal worker, Haverhill, Mass., aged 77, March 18, 1933.
- LAZARON, MRS. PAULINE HORKHEIMER, communal worker, Baltimore, Md., April 24, 1933.
- LEFCOURT, ABRAHAM E., builder and realtor, New York City, aged 55, November 13, 1932.
- LEHMAN, ALEXANDER, former assistant district attorney, New York City, aged 60, December 18, 1932.
- LEITNER, JACOB, realtor and philanthropist, New York City, aged 64, January 10, 1933.
- LEPMAN, DAVID, Civil War veteran, retired manufacturer, Chicago, Ill., aged 91, November 1, 1932.

LEVY, MAURICE, banker, politician, Kansas pioneer, New York City, aged 87, July, 1932.

LEVY, SIMON, cantor, Cincinnati, Ohio, aged 87, May 3, 1933.

LEWIN-EPSTEIN, ELIHU, Zionist leader and a founder of the Palestine colony of Rehoboth, New York City, at Berlin, Germany, aged 69, July 18, 1932.

LICHTENBERG, JOSEPH S., former professor of ophthalmology at University of Kansas, School of Medicine; Captain, Medical Corps in World War, Kansas City, Mo., aged 63, April 2, 1933.

LIEBERMAN, MAX, rabbi, composer of religious music, Kansas City, Mo., aged 64, March 15, 1933.

LIMBURG, MRS. CLARA L., communal worker, New York City, December 30, 1932.

LIMBURG, HERBERT R., lawyer, civic worker, New York City, at Berlin, Germany, aged 56, August 15, 1932.

LIPMAN, JACOB, rabbi, Springfield, Mo., aged 66, April 18, 1933.

LITVAK, A. (Jacob Helfand), writer and editor, Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 58, September 20, 1932.

LOEB, JAMES, retired banker and philanthropist, New York City, at Murnau, near Munich, Germany, aged 65, May 28, 1933.

LOEB, MAX I., Captain, World War veteran, New York City, aged 58, April 15, 1933.

LOEWY, I. DAVID, physician, clinical director of United States Veterans' Administration Hospital at Whipple, Prescott, Ariz., aged 52, April 10, 1933.

LURIE, MORRIS, president and owner of chain stores, communal worker, New York City, at Rockaway Park, L. I., N. Y., aged 75, August 23, 1932.

MALEVINSKY, MOSES L., lawyer, expert in theatrical litigation, New York City, aged 59, October 17, 1932.

MANN, DAVID, Kentucky pioneer and leading stockman, Louisville, Ky., aged 75, February, 1933.

MANNE, SOLOMON J., manufacturer, communal worker, New York City, aged 65, October 27, 1932.

MARCUS, ISAIAH, rabbi, Roxbury, Mass., aged 60, June 8, 1933.

MARCUS, JOSEPH, rabbi, Baltimore, Md., at Belmont, N. J., aged 57, July 28, 1932.

MARK, MOE, pioneer motion picture exhibitor, White Plains, N. Y., aged 60, November 2, 1932.

MARKS, ADOLPH, former State Senator, Chicago, Ill., aged 67, February 21, 1933.

MARKSON, AARON D., Hebraist, translator and educator, Detroit, Mich., December 19, 1932.

MAXIMON, SHOLOM, author and teacher, Cincinnati, Ohio, aged 50, June 20, 1933.

MAY, MRS. PAULINE W., communal worker, Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 83, July 2, 1932.

MAYER, MRS. JOSH W., communal worker, awarded medal by United States Government for services in Liberty Loan drives, New York City, aged 58, February 13, 1933.

MELTZER, JOSHUA, attorney, former member of Connecticut Legislature, Bridgeport, Conn., aged 70, January 4, 1933.

MEYER, ABRAHAM, authority on banking law, Chicago, Ill., at Paris, France, aged 61, May 6, 1933.

MEYER, LESTER L., engineer expert, and dam builder, Los Angeles, Calif., January, 1933.

MILGROM, MAX C., communal worker, Detroit, Mich., aged 39, February 1, 1933.

MILLER, MOSES E., communal worker, philanthropist, Cincinnati, Ohio, aged 76, October 12, 1932.

MINDLIN, HARRIS, communal and educational worker, Great Neck, L. I., N. Y., aged 65, April 11, 1933.

MITCHELL, WILLIAM, communal and social worker, New York City, aged 65, March 11, 1933.

MORITZ, CHARLES F., communal worker, member Board of Education, Montgomery, Ala., aged 75, June, 1933.

MORRIS, WILLIAM, president and founder of Jewish Theatrical Guild, aged 59, November 2, 1932.

MOSES, DAVID, rabbi, Philadelphia, Pa., aged 72, December 30, 1932.

MOSHELE, CHAIM (*Cremenetzer Rebbe*), rabbi, Philadelphia, Pa., at Atlantic City, N. J., aged 56, August 18, 1932.

MOSKOWITZ, MRS. HENRY, civic, political and communal leader, New York City, aged 55, January 2, 1933.

MYERS, SIGO, colonel, served on staff of three governors, Savannah, Ga., aged 79, December 15, 1932.

NACHMANN, LUCIEN, authority on international finance, New York City, aged 67, October 16, 1932.

NASH, A. FELIX, rabbi, executive director of Hebrew Association for the Deaf, New York City, aged 29, July 1, 1932.

NATANSON, GREGORY, physician, Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 84, August 7, 1932.

NEIMAN, ABRAHAM, civic leader, merchant, Rochester, N. Y., aged 65, March 19, 1933.

NEUMANN, FRITZ, physician, specialist in tuberculosis, San Francisco, Calif., aged 61, August 28, 1932.

NEWMAN, ELIAS RAYMOND, railroad pioneer, Wilmette, Ill., aged 77, January 24, 1933.

NEWMAN, EMANUEL D., dermatologist, member of Newark Board of Health, Newark, N. J., aged 69, November 4, 1932.

NEWMAN, LOUIS, political leader, Mayor of Havre, Mont., and Great Falls, Mont., and member of Montana Legislature, Los Angeles, Calif., aged 65, December, 1932.

OCHS, BENJAMIN F., dermatologist, professor at Fordham Medical School, New York City, aged 70, May 25, 1933.

OPPENHEIM, JAMES, poet, novelist and editor, New York City, aged 50, August, 1932.

ORNSTEIN, WILLIAM, communal worker, Cincinnati, Ohio, aged 81, December 5, 1932.

PALEY, HERMAN, founder *Die Wahrheit*, co-publisher *The Day*, New York City, aged 63, May 10, 1933.

PATEK, GEORGE W., communal worker, Milwaukee, Wis., aged 64, May 17, 1933.

PERLMAN, LOUIS HENRY, inventor and manufacturer, Flushing, N. Y., aged 70, October 10, 1932.

PIROSHNIKOFF, ISAAC, musician and music publisher, New York City, aged 74, June 14, 1933.

PLATZEK, M. WARLEY, former Supreme Court Judge, New York City, aged 78, July 21, 1932.

PLAUT, LEOPOLD, communal worker and philanthropist, New York City, aged 72, March 31, 1933.

RACHMIL, ROBERT, rabbi, Key West, Fla., at Atlanta, Ga., aged 60, February 14, 1933.

RATNER, SAMUEL, rabbi, Highland Park, N. J., aged 61, May 14, 1933.

REYNER, JOSEPH, merchant, pioneer citizen, former city councilman, Newport News, Va., aged 72, January, 1933.

ROGERS, MAX, comedian, Far Rockaway, N. Y., aged 58, December 24, 1932.

ROKEACH, LEVI, Zionist leader and communal worker, Brooklyn, N. Y., at Montreal, Can., aged 52, May 4, 1933.

RONGY, PINCUS, communal worker and pioneer Zionist, member of Chovevi Zion, Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 75, February 15, 1933.

ROSEBORN, HARRY W., editor, publisher, *The Standard*, New York City, aged 84, May 10, 1933.

ROSENBAUM, SOLOMON NATHAN, physician, Department of Public Welfare, New York City, aged 73, April 2, 1933.

ROSENBLATT, JOSEF, cantor, New York City, at Jerusalem, Palestine, aged 51, June 18, 1933.

ROSENBLATT, SAMUEL J., communal worker, Chicago, Ill., aged 64, August 27, 1932.

ROTH, JACOB, communal worker, Cincinnati, Ohio, aged 62, January 25, 1933.

ROTH, WILLIAM B., banker, philanthropic worker, Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 68, May 25, 1933.

RUTH, MRS. ABRAHAM, communal worker, New York City, aged 54, January 22, 1933.

SACHS, HARRY, banker, New York City, at Atlantic City, N. J., aged 76, February 17, 1933.

SARASOHN, ABRAHAM H., newspaperman, Detroit, Mich., aged 65, February 25, 1933.

SARNOFF, MAX, manufacturer and chain store head, New York City, at Jacksonville, Fla., aged 55, March 27, 1933.

SCHIFF, MRS. JACOB H., communal and philanthropic leader, New York City, aged 78, February 26, 1933.

SCHIFF, MRS. MORTIMER L., communal and philanthropic worker, New York City, at Oyster Bay, L. I., aged 53, July 7, 1932.

SCHLESINGER, ALEXANDER L., realtor, World War veteran, Orange, N. J., aged 41, March 3, 1933.

SCHOENFELD, HERBERT ALFRED, communal worker, Seattle, Wash., at Los Angeles, Calif., aged 59, April 14, 1933.

SCHWARTZ, VELVEL, served with Jewish Legion in Palestine in World War, New York City, aged 45, December 27, 1932.

SCHWARTZKOPF, LEO A., lawyer and former Assistant District Attorney, Pittston, Pa., November 23, 1932.

SCHWARZ, EMMANUEL, physician, communal worker, former coroner of Essex County, Newark, N. J., aged 73, October 20, 1932.

SELIGMAN, DEWITT JAMES, financier, former School Commissioner, New York City, aged 79, January 26, 1933.

SELIGSBERG, ALFRED F., lawyer, author, musician, civic worker, New York City, aged 63, March 17, 1933.

SELZNICK, LEWIS J., pioneer motion picture producer, Los Angeles, Calif., aged 67, January 25, 1933.

SHEVLOWITZ, JOSEPH, World War veteran, machinist mate, lost with dirigible *Akron*, Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 38, April, 1933.

SHMOOKLER, HENRY B., physician, communal worker, Philadelphia, Pa., aged 50, August 11, 1932.

SILNER, MRS. BERTHA, communal worker, Seattle, Wash., aged 64, November 21, 1932.

SIMON, MRS. HANNAH, communal worker, Chicago, Ill., aged 88, January, 1933.

SIMON, HARRY N., banker, civic worker, New York City, aged 56, September 26, 1932.

SKAIST, MAX J., Zionist leader and a founder of United Palestine Appeal, Reading, Pa., August 9, 1932.

SMOLL, JACOB L., composer, organizer of Wilkes-Barre orchestra, Wilkes Barre, Pa., aged 43, January 19, 1933.

SPIVAK, HAYEM DAVID, artist, teacher, member of Aviation Unit during World War, Denver, Colo., aged 39, November 23, 1932.

STEEG, ADOLPH WILLIAM, communal worker, New Orleans, La., aged 58, March 17, 1933.

STEINBERG, JOSEPH, former member of State Legislature, New York City, aged 51, November 27, 1932.

STEINBERG, LOUIS MEYER, philanthropist, St. Louis, Mo., aged 52, November 8, 1932.

STERN, ARTHUR J., attorney, charter and condemnation expert, Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 54, March 21, 1933.

STERN, BENJAMIN, merchant and philanthropist, New York City, aged 75, March 8, 1933.

STERN, NATHAN D., corporation lawyer, New York City, aged 56, September 15, 1932.

STOKES, ROSE PASTOR, writer, social reformer, New York City, at Frankfort a.M., Germany, aged 54, June 20, 1933.

STRALEM, CASIMIR I., attorney, international banker, New York City, at Mt. Kisco, N. Y., aged 57, July 15, 1932.

STRAUS, HERBERT NATHAN, merchant, civic worker, New York City, aged 51, April 6, 1933.

STROUSE, BENJAMIN, manufacturer, Baltimore, Md., aged 86, February 23, 1933.

SUGERMAN, HERBERT, physician, Los Angeles, Calif., aged 44, November, 1932.

THANHAUSER, SOLOMON, importer and manufacturer, Philadelphia, Pa., aged 97, April 23, 1933.

THOMASHEFSKY, MAX, theatrical producer, New York City, aged 60, July 24, 1932.

TULIN, LEON ARTHUR, professor of Law at Columbia University, New York City, aged 31, December 12, 1932.

TUSKA, BENJAMIN, lawyer, communal worker, New York City, aged 66, March 22, 1933.

ULLRICH, J. HARRY, Colonel, Medical Corps, World War veteran, Baltimore, Md., June 27, 1933.

WALDMAN, BENJAMIN, communal worker, New York City, aged 79, March, 1933.

WALLERSTEIN, DAVID, lawyer, Philadelphia, Pa., aged 69, December 2, 1932.

WEIL, JONAS, attorney, communal worker, member Board of Public Welfare, Minneapolis, Minn., aged 58, January 17, 1933.

WEINSTEIN, ISAAC, reader of Torah for forty years at Congregation Shaare Zedek, Detroit, Mich., aged 81, September 14, 1932.

WEINSTEIN, MAURICE, Civil War veteran, New Rochelle, N. Y., aged 94, June 16, 1933.

WEISS, NATHAN, manufacturer, communal worker, New York City, aged 73, April 23, 1933.

WILLNER, WOLFF, rabbi, Frederick, Md., aged 74, August 24, 1932.

WISE, CARRIE, communal and civic worker, New York City, aged 74, June 30, 1933.

WISE, EDMOND E., lawyer and communal worker, New York City, aged 67, July 23, 1932.

WISE, LEO, editor of *The American Israelite*, Cincinnati, Ohio, aged 84, January 27, 1933.

WOLF, EMMA, author, San Francisco, Calif., aged 67, August 31, 1932.

WOLL, JACOB, retired Captain, Fire Department, thrice commended for bravery, Tottenville, S. I., N. Y., aged 60, September 13, 1932.

YANKAUER, SIDNEY, surgeon, author, Major in World War, Flushing, L. I., N. Y., aged 50, August 27, 1932.

ZEMANSKY, ABRAHAM P., physician and medical instructor, New York City, aged 81, October 21, 1932.

ZVIRIN, NATHAN, lawyer and journalist, Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 60, June 24, 1933.

OTHER COUNTRIES

ALBEK, MENACHEM MENDEL, rabbi, Szirardow, Poland, September, 1932.

ALKALAY, DAVID, communal and Zionist leader, recipient of various decorations, Belgrade, Yugoslavia, aged 71, February 7, 1933.

ALKAN, LEOPOLD, physician, Berlin, Germany, aged 56, April 25, 1933.

ARKIN, S. H., former mayor, communal worker, Germiston, Union of South Africa, at Johannesburg, May 12, 1933.

ARLOSOROFF, CHAIM, member of the Palestine executive of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, Tel Aviv, Palestine, aged 35, June 16, 1933.

AUERBACH, FELIX, physicist, author, professor University of Jena, Germany, aged 77, March 1, 1933.

BALIZER, SIGISMOND, chief rabbi, professor, Geneva, Switzerland, aged 73, February, 1933.

BASSIN, BENJAMIN, communal worker and representative for Federation of Jewish Relief Organization in London, Charkov, Ukraine, aged 70, March, 1933.

BEIT VON SPEYER, EDWARD, baron, banker, communal and civic leader, awarded Iron Cross, Frankfort a.M., Germany, aged 71, March 8, 1933.

BENZION, ARIEL, author, member of Spanish Academy of History in Madrid, Paris, France, aged 45, November 9, 1932.

BERKENHEIM, ALEXANDER, engineer, former member of Constituent Assembly of Kerensky Government, and Vice-Mayor of Moscow, Graefenberg, Czechoslovakia, aged 52, August 1932.

BERKOWITZ, ELY, ex-Senator, communal leader, Bucharest, Roumania, aged 68, April 25, 1933.

BERLIN, MRS. BITHIA MIRIAM, communal worker, mother of Rabbi Meyer Berlin, Jerusalem, Palestine, aged 84, February 19, 1933.

BERNSTEIN, EDUARD, Socialist leader, Berlin, Germany, aged 82, December 18, 1932.

BIEDERMANN, ADOLF, member of Reichstag, Berlin, Germany, aged 52, May, 1933.

BIENSTOCK, VLADIMIR, journalist and translator, Paris, France, March, 1933.

BLATTNER, DAVID, Commander Order of Nile, 4th Class Order of Medjidieh, linguist, Alexandria, Egypt, aged 77, June, 1933.

BRISTINER, NOTAH, leader *Hitachduth* Labor Zionist Organization, Lemberg, Poland, November, 1932.

CANTOR, LOUIS, chief sanitary engineer of Palestine Government, Jerusalem, Palestine, aged 48, January 10, 1933.

CARMONA, ELIE, head for 35 years of *Alliance Israelite* schools at Salonika, Constantinople, Smyrna, Sofia, and Tetuan, Paris, France, aged 72, March, 1933.

CHAIMOWITZ, B. J., pioneer Zionist, Johannesburg, Union of South Africa, April 23, 1933.

CHARNA, SHALOM J., Hebrew scholar, Director of Hebrew Teachers' Seminary, Warsaw, Poland, aged 54, September, 1932.

CHOLZYNER, —, Rabbi, Drohobycer, at Lemberg, Poland, October 20, 1932.

COHEN, SIR LEWIS, former Lord Mayor, former member of Parliament, Adelaide, Australia, aged 84, June 26, 1933.

COHN, ALPHONSE FEDOR, Councillor of the Foreign Office, Berlin, Germany, aged 53, January, 1933.

COHN, HERMANN, former Minister of Justice of Anhalt, leader of Central Union of German Citizens of the Jewish Faith, Dresden, Germany, aged 64, January 24, 1933.

COHN, JULIAN, lawyer and communal worker, Warsaw, Poland, aged 71, September, 1932.

COTTON, ALBERT, Socialist leader, Tunis, Tunisia, aged 51, October, 1932.

DASBERG, SAMUEL, rabbi, Knight of Order of Orange Nassau, Holland, April, 1933.

DAVIS, DAVID MONTAGUE, collector of Synagogal music, London, England, aged 51, December, 1932.

DAVIS, HENRY E., former Mayor, Freeman of the City of London, Gravesend, England, at London, aged 92, June 26, 1933.

DAVIS, MOSS, pioneer in development of New Zealand, London, England, aged 85, January 2, 1933.

DEMAYO, SHEMAYA, communal leader, President of Sephardic Jewish Community, Belgrade, Jugoslavia, aged 55, August 3, 1932.

DINERMAN, WILLY, ex-Senator, director of the Moldavian Bank, and member of Government Supreme Economic Council, Bucharest, Roumania, aged 56, March 6, 1933.

EICHHOLZ, ALFRED, Chief Medical Inspector of the Board of Education and prominent communal leader, Manchester, England, aged 63, February, 1933.

EIDLIN, ABRAHAM, rabbi, Glasgow, Scotland, January, 1933.

EITINGON, CHAIM, philanthropist, fur merchant, Leipzig, Germany, aged 73, December, 1932.

EJTINGON, BORIS, manufacturer, member of Jewish Agency, Lodz, Poland, at Vienna, Austria, aged 55, July, 1932.

ENRIQUES, PAOLO, Professor of zoology and anatomy at Padua University, Padua, Italy, at Rome, Italy, January, 1933.

ESKELL, SIR SASSOON, statesman, member of Iraq Parliament and former Minister of Finance, Bagdad, at Paris, France, aged 72, September, 1932.

ESKLIAR, BERNARDO, author, Buenos Aires, Argentine, aged 35, March, 1933.

EZRA, MOSES, communal worker, Rome, Italy, September, 1932.

FARBMAN, MICHAEL, author and journalist, London, England, aged 53, May 28, 1933.

FELDSTEIN, MOISHE GERSHON, author and editor, Warsaw, Poland, aged 55, May 15, 1933.

FERARA, ISAAC, jurist, former Attorney General and Under Secretary in Ministry of Justice, Zionist, Istanbul, Turkey, aged 53, March, 1933.

FINKELSTEIN, OSER, lawyer, a founder of the Jewish People's Party, Kovno, Lithuania, aged 69, October, 1932.

FISHMAN, LEIB, ex-Deputy, communal worker, former President of Jewish Community, Riga, Latvia, September, 1932.

FLORENTIN, RAPHAEL JOSEPH, communal worker and author, Cavalla, at Athens, Greece, August, 1932.

FOX, HERMAN, communal worker, Belfast, Ireland, aged 79, August, 1932.

FRIEDMANN, ADOLF, Zionist leader and writer, Amsterdam, Holland, aged 62, December 26, 1932.

FRIZER, JACOB BEN DAVID, communal leader, pioneer in gold industry of Eastern Siberia, Harbin, China, aged 64, February, 1933.

FRYDE, ADOLPH, communal worker and philanthropist, Cape Town, Union of South Africa, aged 70, September, 1932.

FUCHS, BERNHARD, Ministerial Councillor of the Foreign Ministry, head of Government Press Department, Vienna, Austria, aged 60, December, 1932.

FUERSTENBERG, KARL, banker, Berlin, Germany, aged 83, February 10, 1933.

GABBI, UMBERTO, Professor of Medicine at Messina; Rome and Parma; Senator; President of International Society of Hydrotherapy, Rome, Italy, aged 72, March 6, 1933.

GERSCHUNOFF, M., communal worker, Buenos Aires, Argentine, aged 56, August, 1932.

GERSTEL, WOLF, scholar, Jaryczow, Poland, aged 86, November 20, 1932.

GLUECK, MRS. SARAH, Zionist and communal worker, member of Intelligence Department during War, Port Elizabeth, Union of South Africa, aged 66, March, 1933.

GOLDFLAM, SAMUEL, physician, member of Jewish Agency for Palestine, Warsaw, Poland, aged 80, August 27, 1932.

GOLDSCHMIDT, VIKTOR, mineralogist, inventor and author, former member of faculty of University of Heidelberg, Germany, at Salzburg, Austria, aged 80, May, 1933.

GOLDSTEIN, ALEXANDER, served with British forces in expeditions against the Native Chiefs, Johannesburg, Union of South Africa, aged 81, January 26, 1933.

GRUENBERG, ABRAHAM, editor and newspaper manager, Paris, France, aged 52, October, 1932.

HAARBURGER, IVAN, communal leader, former Mayor, Bloemfontein, Union of South Africa, aged 63, January 18, 1933.

HALBERSTAMM, LEIBUSCH (Glusker Miracle Maker), rabbi, Cracow, Poland, aged 53, November 2, 1932.

HALEVY, FABIAN, Argentine pioneer, author and educational worker, Buenos Aires, Argentine, aged 86, October, 1932.

HALEVY, MAX, president Jewish Community, Antwerp, Belgium, at Mentone, France, aged 52, March 17, 1933.

HARRIS, MARK LOUIS, pioneer rabbi of the Rand, communal worker, at Johannesburg, Union of South Africa, aged 79, August, 1932.

HERSCHKOVITCH, ROBERT, professor at Brest Lyceum, near Brest, France, September, 1932.

HERTZENSTEIN, CHAIM, philanthropist, Pretoria, Union of South Africa, aged 85, October 21, 1932.

HIRSCH, SIMON, journalist, Paris, France, aged 64, May 13, 1933.

HISSIN, CHAIM, Bilu settler, Tel Aviv, Palestine, aged 67, September 26, 1932.

HORCHSTEIN, ISAAC MAYER, Chief Rabbi of Orthodox Jewish Community, Brussels, Belgium, September 9, 1932.

ISAAC, ARTHUR, founder of department stores, "Bijenkorf" in Holland, communal worker, Amsterdam, Holland, July, 1932.

ISAAC, YICHYEH, Chief Rabbi, Sa'n'a, Yemen, aged 63, July, 1932.

ISAACS, GATCHELL, rabbi, South Hackney, England, aged 70, April 17, 1933.

ISRAEL, REUBEN, Chief Rabbi of Rhodes, Union of South Africa, November, 1932.

JACCHIA, AGIDE, composer and conductor, and director of Boston Academy of Music, Sienna, Italy, aged 57, November 29, 1932.

JACOBSON, HERMANN, professor Indo-Germanic Philology, University of Marburg, Marburg, Germany, aged 53, April 28, 1933.

KALISCH, ALFRED, music critic, London, England, aged 71, May 17, 1933.

KAPLANOWITZ, DON, editor, novelist, Vilna, Lithuania, aged 52, September 26, 1932.

KOHN, JACQUES, communal worker, Salonika, Greece, February, 1933.

KOIGEN, DAVID, author, former professor at Kiev University, Berlin, Germany, aged 54, March, 1933.

KOMJADI, BELA, Government Councillor, Budapest, Hungary, March, 1933.

KORNITZER, JOSEPH NEHEMIAH, rabbi, Cracow, Poland, aged 53, May, 1933.

KOTIK, ABRAHAM HERSH, editor, official in the commissariat of education, Kharkov, Soviet Russia, aged 67, June 3, 1933.

KROMEYER, ERNST, skin specialist, author, professor, Berlin, Germany, aged 71, May, 1933.

KROVELD, A. I., physician, Government specialist in medicine, author of medical treatises, Amsterdam, Holland, aged 51, January, 1933.

KURANDA, ARTHUR, communal worker, Vienna, Austria, aged 80, January 24, 1933.

KURZ, SELMA, operatic singer, Vienna, Austria, aged 60, May 10, 1933.

KUSHLICK, MICHAEL CHAIM, Minister, Cape Town, Union of South Africa, November 20, 1932.

LADIER, ELIEZER, rabbi, Stryj, Galicia, aged 59, October, 1932.

LANDAU, ISRAEL, rabbi, Zlotschevn, Poland, aged 78, October, 1932.

LANDAU, THEODORE, professor, gynecologist, Berlin, Germany, aged 72, September, 1932.

LANGSTEIN, LEO, professor, President of German Society for Combatting Infant Mortality, aged 58, June 1933.

LASAR, SHIMAR MENACHEM, editor and author, Cracow, Poland, aged 67, August 12, 1932.

LAUTERMAN, MAXWELL, surgeon and neurologist, and patron of fine arts, Montreal, Canada, September 28, 1932.

LAZAROW, SUSMAN, pioneer settler, communal worker, Johannesburg, Union of South Africa, June 22, 1933.

LE GRAND, NAPOLEON, communal leader, Amsterdam, Holland, June, 1932.

LEHMANN, ———, Chief Rabbi, social worker, Liège, Belgium, November, 1932.

LEHMANN, JOSEPH, rabbi, Berlin, Germany, aged 61, June, 1933.

LEVI, ISRAEL, lawyer, Zionist, President of Chamber of Advocates of Northern District of Italy, Turin, Italy, November, 1932.

LIEBESCHUTZ, SALOMON, Zionist leader, Buenos Aires, Argentine, aged 76, October 3, 1932.

LIER, F. C. VAN, engineer, Mayor, Makassar, Dutch East Indies, aged 54, February, 1933.

LINK, JOSEPH, Chief Rabbi, social worker, authority on Oriental languages, Innsbruck, Austria, November, 1932.

LIPSCHITZ, DAVID, author and translator, London, England, aged 53, September 8, 1932.

LIPSHUTZ, CHARLES, Zionist leader, editor of *Hatikvah*, Antwerp, Belgium, aged 35, September, 1932.

MAGNUS, LAURIE, communal worker and author, London, England, aged 60, May 5, 1933.

MAISLISCH, ZWI JEHUDA ARJE JAKEB, rabbi, Lemberg, Poland, aged 82, December, 1932.

MANI, MALKIEL, judge, Tel Aviv, Palestine, aged 72, December, 1932.

MAYO, SEMAYA DE, communal and municipal worker, deputy in Parliament, member of Belgrade Municipal Council, Captain in Serbian Army, and decorated for bravery, Belgrade, Serbia, August, 1932.

MEZEI, ERNST, ex-member of Parliament, active in Tisza-Eszlar ritual murder case, Budapest, Hungary, aged 81, October 28, 1932.

MICHAELIS, MAX, professor, heart specialist, author, Berlin, Germany, aged 64, May 4, 1933.

MINOR, OSSIP (JOSEPH), Russian Menshevik leader; member of Constituent Assembly, 1917, and President of Moscow City Duma, Paris, France, aged 73, September 25, 1932.

MIZRACHI, EDWARD, Chief of Government Aviation Department, Constantinople, Turkey, November, 1932.

MOLL, LEOPOLD, leading medical authority on health of mothers and children, Vienna, Austria, aged 56, February, 1933.

MONTEFIORE, EMANUEL, Lieutenant-Colonel, communal worker, London, England, aged 91, February, 1933.

MONTEFIORE, TOMMASO, composer, honorary member of musical academies, Rome, Italy, aged 81, March, 1933.

MORENOS, DAVIDE LEVI, professor, founder and head of the *Colonie Dei Giovani Lavoratori* (Young Workers' Settlements), Rome, Italy, March, 1933.

MORITZ, SIEGMUND, physician, medical officer to Manchester Royal Infirmary, Manchester, England, aged 78, August, 1932.

MOSENTHAL, WILLIAM, mine magnate, London, England, aged 73, February 17, 1933.

MOSSERI, ALBERT, Zionist, journalist and editor, Cairo, Egypt, March, 1933.

MOWSCHOWITZ, MOISCHE GERSCHON, rabbi, Dombrowa, Poland, aged 78, November, 1932.

MYERS, JACK M., author, communal worker, Sydney, New South Wales, aged 51, July 26, 1932.

MYERS, LEO MIELZINER, sportsman, captain in Australian Mounted Infantry, London, England, aged 64, April, 1933.

NEPPACH, NELLY, tennis champion, Germany, aged 39, May, 1933.

NOWAK, KARL F., journalist, literary collaborator and confidant of ex-Kaiser, Berlin, Germany, aged 48, December, 1932.

OKUNIEV, JACOB, author, Petropavlovsk, Soviet Russia, aged 55, February, 1933.

OPPENHEIM, MORITZ, philanthropist, benefactor of Frankfort University, Frankfort a.M., Germany, aged 85, June 15, 1933.

PAVIA, ANGELO, statesman and Senator, former Under Secretary of Finance, Rome, Italy, aged 75, June, 1933.

PERLOW, ALTER ISRAEL SIMON, Hassidic leader, Nowominsker, Poland, aged 58, January 3, 1933.

PINTO, MORRIS, Captain, Fascist leader, Italy, at Vienna, Austria, June, 1933.

POLACK, JOSEPH L., rabbi, former House-Master at Clifton College, Bristol, England, aged 75, September, 1932.

POLLAK, EGON, musical director, Prague, Czechoslovakia, aged 54, June, 1933.

POPPER, SIEGFRIED, naval engineer, former director of naval construction, Vienna, Austria, aged 85, April 16, 1933.

PRINCE, (SIR) ALEXANDER WILLIAM, war department functionary, communal worker, London, England, aged 63, March, 1933.

QUERIDO, ISRAEL, author and philosophical critic, Amsterdam, Holland, aged 58, August 8, 1932.

RABINOWICH, ELIJAH WOLF, editor, former president of Jewish National Fund in England, London, England, aged 80, July 8, 1932.

RABINOWITCH, JOSHUA, (Bialer Rebbe), rabbi, Lublin, Poland, aged 58, October, 1932.

RAINE, HENRI, Colonel, a veteran of Franco-Prussian War, Paris, France, October 24, 1932.

REINACH, SALOMON, archaeologist and philologist, author and communal leader, Paris, France, at Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 74, November 4, 1932.

REISMAN, JONAH, actor, pioneer of Jewish theatre, Vienna, Austria, aged 70, October 28, 1932.

ROBINS, HARRY, British Consul and President of Chamber of Commerce, Duala, French Cameroons, West Africa, aged 46, April 8, 1933.

ROSENTHAL, LIONEL H., Deputy County Court Judge and communal worker, Dublin, Ireland, July, 1932.

SAMUNOV, EPHRAIM, rabbi, author, communal worker, Riga, Latvia, aged 72, July, 1932.

SAPHRA, FRIEDRICH, rabbi, noted Esperantist, Suhl, Thuringia, aged 70, July, 1932.

SASSOON, SIR HESKEL, Minister of Finance in Bagdad in first (Provisional) Government and later Governments, at Paris, France, September, 1932.

SASSOON, REGINALD, Captain in World War, awarded Military Cross, London, England, January 17, 1933.

SCHMULLER, ALEXANDER, violinist, soloist with National Symphony Orchestra and with New York Philharmonic Orchestra, Amsterdam, Holland, aged 52, March 29, 1933.

SCHWARTZ, BARUCH, Hebrew scholar and Zionist leader, Jerusalem, Palestine, aged 72, April, 1933.

SCHWEIG, M., founder and Secretary General of the Jewish Community and the Federation of Jewish Communities in Old Roumania, Editor of *Curierul Israelit*, Bucharest, Roumania, aged 50, April 25, 1933.

SELIGMANN, ARNOLD, art connoisseur and antique dealer, Paris, France, aged 61, November 3, 1932.

SENIOR, JACOB, pioneer settler, Zionist, Durban, Union of South Africa, June 11, 1933.

SHAMAH, ELIAHU, merchant and communal worker, Councillor of municipality, Jerusalem, Palestine, aged 54, May 18, 1933.

SHAPIRO, JOSEPH NOAH, Zionist leader, administrator of Hebrew organ *Hazefirah* and of Publishing Company *Achiasaf*, Warsaw, Poland, October 13, 1932.

SHATUNOWSKY, JACOB, professor, mathematician, Moscow, Soviet Russia, October, 1932.

SHTIFF, NAHUM, philologist, author, editor, Kiev, Russia, aged 54, April 9, 1933.

SIGNAIEWSKY, MOSES, rabbi, Chaplain, communal worker, London, England, aged 57, August 12, 1932.

SOBERNHEIM, MORITZ SEBASTIAN, professor, Orientalist, *Rapporteur* on Jewish Political affairs in Ministry of Foreign Affairs, communal leader, Berlin, Germany, aged 61, January 5, 1933.

SOLOMON, E. D., Deputy Superintendent prisons, Rangoon, India, aged 58, April, 1933.

SOLOMON, MAURICE HIRSCH, rabbi, Kingston, Jamaica, aged 69, July, 1932.

STARK, MOSES, rabbi, Prague, Czechoslovakia, aged 91, March, 1933.

STERLING, KAZIMIR, authority on criminal law, Warsaw, Poland, aged 59, May, 1933.

STERLING, SEVERIN, professor, authority on tuberculosis, Lodz, Poland, aged 68, August, 1932.

STERN, (SIR) EDWARD DAVID, Fellow of Kings College, banker, communal worker, Colonel in World War, political worker and financier, London, England, aged 78, April 17, 1933.

STONE, HARRIS, communal worker, Sheffield, England, aged 64, July, 1932.

SVERDLOV, ELIAHU, Bilu settler, Hedera Colony, Palestine, aged 78, August 4, 1932.

SZAPIRO, LAZAR, professor, lecturer and author, Warsaw, Poland, aged 70, August, 1932.

SZRETER, KAROL, pianist, Lodz, Poland, at Berlin, Germany, aged 34, March, 1933.

SZPILFOGEL, ISRAEL, Zionist, active in developing trade relations between Poland and Palestine, Warsaw, Poland, aged 62, October 6, 1932.

TAUBES, LOEBL, author, pioneer, Zionist worker, Vienna, Austria, aged 70, May 27, 1933.

TEITELBAUM, JACOB ISAAC, rabbi and scholar, Jerusalem, Palestine, aged 76, January, 1933.

TOLEDANO, JACOB, Chief Rabbi and President of the General Tribunal, Meknes, Morocco, aged 65, September 7, 1932.

TYFIELD, LAZARUS, Advocate, veteran of World War, Director of Claims at Ministry of Munitions, Cape Town, Union of South Africa, aged 50, September, 1932.

ULLSTEIN, LOUIS, head of publishing company, Berlin, Germany, aged 70, March 20, 1933.

VAN BRUGGEN, MRS. CARRY, violinist, Apeldoorn, Holland, aged 51, November, 1932.

WEINBERG, ABRAHAM, rabbi, Slonim, Poland, aged 48, May, 1933.

WELDLER, AUGUSTA, author, former editor of the *Juedische Zeitung*, Vienna, Zionist leader, and a founder of the Swiss branch of the Women's

International Zionist Organization, Zurich, Switzerland, aged 53, November, 1932.

WIGODER, HARRY, Peace Commissioner, Dublin, Ireland, aged 50, August 14, 1932.

WIGODER, MYER JOEL, scholar and poet, Dublin, Ireland, aged 78, May, 1932.

WILENSKY, HENRY, former Russian official, civic worker, Bournemouth, England, aged 81, June, 1933.

WINKLER, MYCHAEL, Chief Rabbi, Copenhagen, Denmark, in New York City, aged 62, July 25, 1932.

WOLF, MAX, professor, astronomer, discoverer of the American Nebula in the constellation of Cygnus in 1891, Heidelberg, Germany, aged 69, October 3, 1932.

WRESCHNER, ARTHUR, psychologist, member of faculty of University of Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland, aged 66, September 9, 1932.

ZEBA, JOSEPH ELIJAH, Hazan, composer of religious music, communal and social worker, Tukum, Latvia, aged 73, September, 1932.

ZLATOPOLSKY, HILLEL, Zionist leader, founder of Keren Hayesod, decorated with Order of Legion of Honor (murdered), Paris, France, aged 62, December 12, 1932.