APPENDIX

PALESTINE ROYAL COMMISSION

Text of Official Summary of Its Report

Following is the text of the official "Summary of the Report of the Palestine Royal Commission":

The members of the Palestine Royal Commission were.

Rt. Hon. EARL PEEL, G. C. S. I., G. B. E., Chairman.
Sir LAURIE HAMMOND, K. C. S. I., C. B. E.
Sir MORRIS CARTER, C. B. E.
Sir HAROLD MORRIS, M. B. E., K. C.
Professor REGINALD COUPLAND, C. I. E.

Mr. J. M. MARTIN was secretary.

The Commission was appointed in August, 1936, with the following terms of reference:

To ascertain the underlying causes of the disturbances which broke out in Palestine in the middle of April; to inquire into the manner in which the mandate for Palestine is being implemented in relation to the obligations of the mandatory toward the Arabs and the Jews respectively; and to ascertain whether, upon a proper construction of the terms of the Mandate, either the Arabs or the Jews have any legitimate grievances on account of the way in which the Mandate has been or is being implemented; and if the commission is satisfied that any such grievances are well founded, to make recommendations for their removal and for the prevention of their recurrence.

The following is a summary of the Commission's report:

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SUMMARY

Recommendation for Termination of the Present Mandate on a Basis of Partition

Briefly summarized the major recommendation of the commission is that the existing Mandate should be terminated and that there should be in substitution for it two treaties with independent sovereign Arab and Jewish States, covering roughly two-thirds and one-third of Palestine respectively; and the issue of a new permanent mandate to Great Britain for the government of Jerusalem, Bethlehem and Nazareth, with a corridor from Jerusalem to the sea, and a temporary continuation of British administration in Haifa, Acre and Tiberias. The policy of the Balfour Declaration would not apply to this mandated area.

PART I

THE PROBLEM

Chapter I

The Historical Background

A brief account of ancient Jewish times in Palestine, of the Arab conquest and occupation, of the dispersion of the Jews and the development of the "Jewish Problem," and the growth and meaning of Zionism.

The present problem of Palestine, indeed, is unintelligible without a knowledge of the history that lies behind it. No other problem of our time is rooted so deeply in the past. (p. 2.)

Chapter II

The War and the Mandate

In order to obtain Arab support in the War, the British Government promised the Sherif of Mecca in 1915 that, in the event of an Allied victory, the greater part of the Arab provinces of the Turkish Empire would become
independent. The Arabs understood that Palestine would be included in the sphere of independence.

In order to obtain the support of World Jewry, the British Government in 1917 issued the Balfour Declaration.

The Commission observe here:

The text of the Declaration had been submitted to President Wilson and had been approved by him before its publication. On the 14th of February and the 9th of May, 1918, the French and Italian Governments publicly endorsed it. (p. 22.)

The fact that the Balfour Declaration was issued in 1917 in order to enlist Jewish support for the Allies and the fact that this support was forthcoming are not sufficiently appreciated in Palestine. The Arabs do not appear to realize in the first place that the present position of the Arab world as a whole is mainly due to the great sacrifices made by the Allied and Associated Powers in the War and, secondly, that, in so far as the Balfour Declaration helped to bring about the Allies' victory, it helped to bring about the emancipation of all the Arab countries from Turkish rule. (p. 24.)

The Jews understood that, if the experiment of establishing a Jewish National Home succeeded and a sufficient number of Jews went to Palestine, the National Home might develop in course of time into a Jewish State.

The Report supports this belief by relevant extracts from utterances by President Wilson on 3d March, 1919; General Smuts on 3d November, 1919, Lord Robert Cecil, Sir Herbert Samuel and Mr. Winston Churchill, besides comments in leading British newspapers. (pp. 24, 25.)

The Commission say:

This definition of the National Home (in Cmd. 1700 "British Policy in Palestine" published in June, 1922) has sometimes been taken to preclude the establishment of a Jewish State. But, though the phraseology was clearly intended to conciliate, as far as might be, Arab antagonism to the National Home, there is nothing in it to prohibit the ultimate establishment of a Jewish State, and Mr. Churchill himself has told us in evidence that no such prohibition was intended. (p. 33.)
At the end of the war, the Mandate System was accepted by the Allied and Associated Powers as the vehicle for the execution of the policy of the Balfour Declaration, and, after a period of delay, the mandate for Palestine was approved by the League of Nations and the United States. The Mandate itself is mainly concerned with specific obligations of equal weight—positive obligations as to the establishment of the National Home, negative obligations as to safeguarding the rights of the Arabs. The Mandate also involves the general obligation, implicit in every Mandate, to fulfil the primary purpose of the Mandate System as expressed in the first paragraph of Article XXII of the Covenant.

This means that "the well-being and development" of the people concerned are the first charge on the Mandatory, and implies that they will in due course be enabled "to stand by themselves."

The association of the policy of the Balfour Declaration with the Mandate System implied the belief that Arab hostility to the former would presently be overcome, owing to the economic advantages which Jewish immigration was expected to bring to Palestine as a whole.

**Chapter III**

**Palestine from 1920 to 1936**

During the first five years of the civil administration, which was set up in 1920, a beginning was made on the one hand with the provision of public services, which mainly affected the Arab majority of the population, and on the other hand with the establishment of the Jewish National Home. There were outbreaks of disorder in 1920 and 1921, but in 1925 it was thought that the prospects of ultimate harmony between the Arabs and the Jews seemed so favorable that the forces for maintaining order were substantially reduced.

These hopes proved unfounded because, although Palestine as a whole became more prosperous, the causes of the outbreaks of 1920 and 1921, namely, the demand of the Arabs for national independence and their antagonism to
the National Home, remained unmodified and were indeed accentuated by the "external factors," namely, the pressure of the Jews of Europe on Palestine and the development of Arab nationalism in neighboring countries.

These same causes brought about the outbreaks of 1929 and 1933. By 1936 the external factors had been intensified by

(1) the sufferings of the Jews in Germany and Poland, resulting in a great increase of Jewish immigration into Palestine; and (2) the prospect of Syria and the Lebanon soon obtaining the same independence as Iraq and Saudi-Arabia. Egypt was also on the eve of independence.

In regard to the Arab claim to independence as founded upon alleged pledges by the British Government through Sir H. McMahon and as formulated by the Arab delegation sent to London in 1922, the Commission observe:

We believe that the British Government and Parliament have always maintained the moral assumption on which, as explained above, the Mandate was based, namely, that in course of time Arabs and Jews could and would sink their differences in a common Palestinian citizenship. It was for the achievement of that concord, not merely for the further growth in size and strength of the National Home, that they insisted on delay. In other words, a national self-government could not be established in Palestine as long as it would be used to frustrate the purpose of the Balfour Declaration. (p. 55.)

And on the prospects of Arab-Jewish reconciliation in 1925:

So it was already evident in 1925, that, on its Arab as well as its Jewish side, the problem of Palestine could never be a self-contained, isolated problem. If at the moment Palestine could have been so cut off from the rest of the world by some cataclysm of nature that all approach to it or communication with it from outside became impossible, then perhaps the two peoples confronting each other within its narrow borders might have been forced to make the best of it and learn
to live in harmony together. As it was, the Jewish community in Palestine could not be freed from its association with the hopes and fears and sufferings of Jews elsewhere, nor could the national aspirations of the Palestinian Arabs be secluded from those of the Arab world all round it. (p. 61.)

Commenting on the fact that "it is still commonly stated, and not only by the Arabs, that a Series of Commissions have been sent to Palestine, that in each case they have reported in favor of the Arabs, and that in each case their recommendations have been rejected by the British Government," the Commission observe:

This is far from the truth. As a matter of fact, the main recommendations of the Shaw Commission and of Sir John Simpson were promptly adopted and put into effect. A statement of policy was issued: the machinery for regulating immigration was improved: the fact that the Jewish Agency, though entitled under the Mandate to advise and co-operate with the Government of Palestine, was not in any sense a part of that government, was re-asserted: a Development Department was established and began to carry out the recommended program. The only important question on which the government's subsequent action did not accord with the Shaw and Hope Simpson reports was the question of Jewish land-settlement: and on that point the Jewish representatives had forcibly maintained—and the event, in our opinion, has confirmed it—that a certain amount of further settlement was possible, particularly on land hitherto regarded as uncultivable, without injury to the Arab population. (p. 75.)

Commenting on the political position following the outbreak of 1929 and the subsequent inquiries, the Report says (p. 79):

The political problem was left, as before, for time to solve. That it was the major problem, that it was acute, that it barred the road to peace—those basic facts may have been blurred by the belief that the possibility of
the Jews becoming a majority in Palestine seemed remote. If that was, indeed, the line of reasoning, it missed the point. Jewish immigration had not created, it had only stiffened, the Arab demand for national independence. And even if that dominant fact and all that flows from it had been fully understood, it is doubtful whether at that time His Majesty’s Government would have been prepared to reconsider the whole position and to ask whether the mandate itself, in the light of ten years’ civil government of Palestine, ought not perhaps to be revised. So the old process continued on much the same course after 1929 as before it: and it led, as will soon be seen, to the same result.

The Report then refers to Sir Arthur Wauchope’s expectations from new proposals for the establishment of a Legislative Council, and citing Sir Arthur’s formal statement in 1932 before the Permanent Mandates Commission,

We would gladly govern Palestine in accordance with the wishes of the two races; and when these wishes conflict, I use every means to reconcile them. If these efforts prove of no avail, then Government must, regardless of criticism, carry out whatever policy it considers best in the interests of the people as a whole and in accordance with the Mandate.

Observes:—

The last words are important; for it was the obligations of the Mandate, then as always, that made the task of reconciliation not only supremely difficult but, as we now think, impossible. (p. 55.)

In commenting on the Parliamentary debates on the proposals for a Legislative Council, the Commission remark:

In view of the Arab reaction to these debates, we think it right to point out that only two of the speakers in each House were Jews. Rereading the debates, moreover, in the light of our experience in Palestine, we have been impressed by the fairness of most of the speeches. (p. 91.)
and further:

To suppose that the quarrel over Abyssinia greatly increased the trouble in Palestine, still more to imagine that Italian propaganda engendered it, is to make the old mistake. As we have tried to show, the situation was quite grave enough before September, 1935. (p. 94.)

Thus the history of the fifteen years which had passed since the execution of the Mandate was first entrusted to a Civil Administration had led up to a situation in which almost every factor, both internal and external, prejudicial to a peaceful outcome was stronger than it had been at the outset. It is not surprising in the circumstances that in April, 1936, the "disturbances" broke out which occasioned the appointment of the Royal Commission. (p. 95.)

CHAPTER IV

The Disturbances of 1936

These "disturbances" (which are briefly summarized) were similar in character to the four previous outbreaks, although more serious and prolonged. As in 1933, it was not only the Jews who were attacked, but the Palestine Government. A new feature was the part played by the Rulers of the neighboring Arab States in bringing about the end of the strike.

The Commission have no doubt as to what were "the underlying causes of the disturbances" of last year (1936). They were:

1. The desire of the Arabs for national independence.
2. Their hatred and fear of the establishment of the Jewish National Home. (p. 110.)

and, commenting on these causes, the Commission say:

1. They were the same underlying causes as those which brought about the "disturbances" of 1920, 1921, 1924 and 1933.
2. They were, and always have been, inexplicably linked together. The Balfour Declaration and the Mandate under which it was to be implemented involved the denial of national independence at the outset. The subsequent growth of the National Home created a practical obstacle, and the only serious one, to the concession later of national independence. It was believed that its further growth might mean the political as well as economic subjection of the Arabs to the Jews, so that, if ultimately the Mandate should terminate and Palestine became independent, it would not be national independence in the Arab sense but self-government by a Jewish majority.

3. They were the only underlying causes. All the other factors were complementary or subsidiary, aggravating the two causes or helping to determine the time at which the disturbances broke out. (p.111.)

The Report summarizes these "other factors" as follows:

1. The effect on Arab opinion in Palestine of the attainment of national independence first by Iraq, to a less complete extent by Trans-Jordan, then by Egypt and lastly, subject to a short delay, by Syria and the Lebanon. The weight of this factor has been augmented by close contact between Arabs in Palestine and Arabs in Syria, Iraq and Saudi Arabia, and by the willingness shown by the Arab Rulers to do what they properly could to assist them.

2. The pressure on Palestine exerted by World Jewry in view of the suffering and anxieties of the Jews in Central and Eastern Europe. The increase in this pressure from the beginning of 1933 onward and the consequent high figures of Jewish immigration gravely accentuated Arab fear of Jewish domination over Palestine.

3. The inequality of opportunity enjoyed by Arabs and Jews respectively in putting their case before Your Majesty's Government, Parliament, and public opinion in this country; and the Arab belief that the Jews can always get their way by means denied to the Arabs.
Based in general on the status of the Jewish Agency both in Jerusalem and in London, this belief was greatly strengthened by the publication of Mr. MacDonald's letter to Dr. Weizmann in 1931 and by the debates in Parliament on the proposals for a Legislative Council early last year.

4. Associated with this last factor, the growth of Arab distrust, dating back to the time of the McMahon Pledge and the Balfour Declaration, in the ability, if not the will, of Your Majesty's Government to carry out their promises.

5. Arab alarm at the continued purchase of Arab land by Jews.

6. The intensive character of Jewish nationalism in Palestine; the "modernism" of many of the younger immigrants; the provocative language used by irresponsible Jews; and the intemperate tone of much of the Jewish as well as the Arab Press.

7. The general uncertainty, accentuated by the ambiguity of certain phrases in the mandate, as to the ultimate intentions of the Mandatory power. This uncertainty has aggravated all the difficulties of the situation, and in particular has (a) stimulated the Jewish desire to expand and consolidate their position in Palestine as quickly as may be, and (b) made it possible for the Arabs to interpret the conciliatory policy of the Palestine Government and the sympathetic attitude of some of its officials as showing that the British determination to implement the Balfour Declaration is not whole-hearted. (pp.111–2.)

**Chapter V**

**The Present Situation**

The Jewish National Home is no longer an experiment. The growth of its population has been accompanied by political, social and economic developments along the lines laid down at the outset. The chief novelty is the urban and industrial development. The contrast between the
modern democratic and primarily European character of the national home and that of the Arab world around it is striking. The temper of the home is strongly nationalist. There can be no question of fusion or assimilation between Jewish and Arab cultures. The National Home cannot be half national.

On the psychology of the National Home the following observation occurs in this chapter:

In the older colonies, which are largely of Russian origin, the religious attitude to the National Home still prevails; but in some of the newer colonies and in the towns the most zealous, the most missionary-minded Jews are often Jews in race alone and not in faith. To adopt the terms of a significant question and answer at one of our sessions, there are fewer Jews now whose mandate is the Bible and more whose Bible is the Mandate. (p.118.)

Crown Colony government is not suitable for such a highly educated, democratic community as the National Home and fosters an unhealthy irresponsibility.

The National Home is bent on forcing the pace of its development, not only because of the desire of the Jews to escape from Europe, but because of anxiety as to the future in Palestine.

The Arab population shows a remarkable increase since 1920, and it has had some share in the increased prosperity of Palestine. Many Arab landowners have benefited from the sale of land and the profitable investment of the purchase money. The fellaheen are better off on the whole than they were in 1920. This Arab progress has been partly due to the import of Jewish capital into Palestine and other factors associated with the growth of the National Home. In particular, the Arabs have benefited from social services which could not have been provided on the existing scale without the revenue obtained from the Jews.

In the context the Report points out that:

In 1933 £854,796 was paid for the purchase of Arab land, mostly from owners of large estates, £1,647,836 in 1934, and £1,699,448 in 1935. Partly, no doubt, as
the result of land sales the effendi class has been able to make substantial investments of capital. Some of this has gone toward increased production, especially of fruit, from the land they have retained. At least six times more Arab-owned land is now planted with citrus than in 1920. Arab citrus plantations in the Maritime Plain now cover 135,000 dunums, and represent an investment of £6,500,000. (p.126.)

Such economic advantage, however, as the Arabs have gained from Jewish immigration will decrease if the political breach between the races continues to widen.

Arab nationalism is as intense a force as Jewish. The Arab leaders' demand for national self-government and the shutting down of the Jewish National Home has remained unchanged since 1920. Like Jewish nationalism, Arab nationalism is stimulated by the educational system and by the growth of the Youth Movement. It has also been greatly encouraged by the recent Anglo-Egyptian and Franco-Syrian treaties.

After emphasizing the importance of the external factors and examining the internal factors which are stimulating the growth of Arab nationalism, the Commission remark:

The ugliest element in the picture remains to be noted. Arab nationalism in Palestine has not escaped infection with the foul disease which has so often defiled the cause of nationalism in other lands. Acts of "terrorism" in various parts of the country have long been only too familiar reading in the newspapers. As in Ireland in the worst days after the war or in Bengal, intimidation at the point of a revolver has become a not infrequent feature of Arab politics. Attacks by Arabs on Jews, unhappily, are no new thing. The novelty in the present situation is attacks by Arabs on Arabs. For an Arab to be suspected of a lukewarm adherence to the nationalist cause is to invite a visit from a body of "gunmen." (p. 135.)

The gulf between the races is thus already wide and will continue to widen if the present Mandate is maintained.
The position of the Palestine Government between the two antagonistic communities is unenviable. There are two rival bodies—the Arab Higher Committee allied with the Supreme Moslem Council on the one hand, and the Jewish Agency allied with the Va’ad Leumi on the other—who make a stronger appeal to the natural loyalty of the Arabs and the Jews than does the Government of Palestine. The sincere attempts of the Government to treat the two races impartially have not improved the relations between them. Nor has the policy of conciliating Arab opposition been successful. The events of last year proved that conciliation is useless.

"We doubt," says the Commission, "indeed, if anywhere else the principle of impartiality between different sections of a community has been so strictly applied. The Government of Palestine might almost be described as government by arithmetic. And the worst of it is that the more strictly and widely it operates, the more it nourishes the spirit of antagonism between the races." (p.139.)

The Commission here characterize the Palestine Government’s policy as having “from first to last been conciliatory,” and that "if one thing stands out clear from the record of the Mandatory administration, it is the leniency with which Arab political agitation, even when carried to the point of violence and murder, has been treated.... After each successive outbreak, punishment was sparing and clemency the rule; there was no real attempt at disarmament, nor any general repression: freedom of speech was not curtailed. On the Government’s handling of the last outbreak it is not our duty to express opinions: the matter was implicitly ruled out from our terms of reference; but we feel bound to say, and we think the government itself would be the first to admit, that it carried the policy of conciliation to its farthest possible limit. Again we are not discussing the wisdom of the policy.... Our point, once more, is that conciliation, like impartiality, has failed." (p. 140.)

The evidence submitted by the Arab and Jewish leaders respectively was directly conflicting and gave no hope of compromise.
The only solution of the problem put forward by the Arab Higher Committee was the immediate establishment of an independent Arab Government, which would deal with the 400,000 Jews now in Palestine as it thought fit. To that it is replied that belief in British good faith would not be strengthened anywhere in the world if the national home were now surrendered to Arab rule.

The Jewish Agency and the Va'ad Leumi asserted that the problem would be solved if the Mandate were firmly applied in full accordance with Jewish claims: thus there should be no new restriction on immigration nor anything to prevent the Jewish population becoming in course of time a majority in Palestine. To that it is replied that such a policy could only be maintained by force and that neither British public opinion nor that of World Jewry is likely to commit itself to the recurrent use of force unless it is convinced that there is no other means by which justice can be done.

PART II
OPERATION OF THE MANDATE

The Commission exhaustively considered what Might be done in one field after another in execution of the mandate to improve the prospects of peace. The results of this inquiry are embodied in Part II of the Report. The problems confronting the various branches of the Mandatory Administration are described, and the grievances of the Arabs and Jews under each head discussed. The principal findings of the Commission are as follows:

CHAPTER IV
Administration

The Palestinian officers in the government service work well in normal times, but in times of trouble they are unreliable. There should be no hesitation in dispensing with the services of those whose loyalty or impartiality is uncertain.
As regards British officers, the cadre is too small to admit of a Civil Service for Palestine alone and the administration must continue to draw on the Colonial Service, but the ordinary period of service in Palestine should be not less than seven years. Officers should be carefully selected and given a preliminary course of instruction.

The Commission recognize the difficulties of the British Administration, driven from the first to work at high pressure with no opportunity for calm reflection. There is overcentralization and insufficient liaison between Headquarters Departments and the Districts Administration.

The grievances and claims of the Arabs and Jews as regards the courts cannot be reconciled and reflect the racial antagonism pervading the whole Administration. The difficulty of providing a judicial system suitable to the needs of the mixed peoples of Palestine is enhanced by the existence of three official languages, three weekly days of rest, three sets of official holidays and three systems of law. As regards Jewish suspicions as to the conduct of criminal prosecutions, the Commission point to the difficulties of the Legal Department in a land where perjury is common and evidence in many cases unobtainable, and conclude that the animosity between the two races, particularly in times of crisis, has shown its influence to the detriment of the work of the Department. The appointment of a British Senior Government Advocate is recommended.

The Jaffa-Haifa road should be completed as speedily as possible.

Further expert inquiry is necessary before deciding whether a second deep-water port is required. It would be best to build such a port, if at all, at the junction of Jaffa and Tel Aviv, equally accessible from each.

There is no branch of the administration with which the Jewish Agency does not concern itself, but the Agency is not open to criticism on this ground. Article 4 of the Mandate entitles it to advise and cooperate with the Government in almost anything that may affect the interests of the Jewish population. It constitutes a kind of parallel government existing side by side with the Mandatory Government and its privileged position intensifies Arab antagonism.
The Arab Higher Committee was to a large extent responsible for maintaining and protracting the strike last year. The Mufti of Jerusalem as President must bear his due share of responsibility. It is unfortunate that since 1929 no action has been practicable to regulate the question of elections for the Supreme Moslem Council and the position of its President. The functions which the Mufti has collected in his person and his use of them have led to the development of an Arab imperium in imperio. He may be described as the head of a third parallel government. The Commission discuss a proposal for an enlarged Arab Agency, consisting of representatives of neighboring Arab countries as well as of the Arabs in Palestine, to balance the Jewish Agency. If the present Mandate system continues some such scheme will have to be considered.

CHAPTER VII

Public Security

Although expenditure on public security rose from £265,000 in 1923 to over £862,000 in 1935–36 (and £2,230,000 in 1936–37, the year of the disturbances), it is evident that the elementary duty of providing public security has not been discharged. Should disorders break out again of such a nature as to require the intervention of the military, there should be no hesitation in enforcing martial law throughout the country under undivided military control. In such an event disarmament should be enforced and an effective frontier organization established for stopping smuggling, illegal immigration and gun-running. In the absence of disarmament the supernumerary police for the defense of Jewish Settlements should be continued as a disciplined force.

Dealing with the suggestion made that the Jews should be armed, the Report states that "as a matter of fact, there is good reason to suspect that, like the Arabs, the Jews possess a large number of illicit arms.... Though it is only on rare occasions that any Jew has resorted to the use of unauthorized fire-arms, we were informed that,
in round numbers, the Jews could place in the field 10,000 combatants, trained and armed, with a second-line of 40,000.” (p.200.)

The collection of intelligence was unsatisfactory during the strike. The majority of Palestinian officers in the Criminal Investigation Department are thoroughly devoted and loyal, but the junior ranks, like the majority of the district police, though useful in times of peace, are unreliable in time of trouble. It would be highly dangerous to expose the Arab police of Palestine to another strain of the same kind as that which they endured last summer.

In “mixed” areas British District Officers should be appointed.

Central and local police reserves are necessary. A large mobile mounted force is also essential, whether in the form of a gendarmerie or by increasing the British Mounted Police.

After the 1929 disturbances, though twenty-seven capital sentences were confirmed, only three murderers suffered the extreme penalty. In 1936 there were two hundred and sixty reported cases of murder, sixty-seven convictions and no death sentences. The prompt and adequate punishment of crime is a vital factor in the maintenance of law and order.

Collective fines totalling over £60,000 were imposed during the years 1929–36: only £18,000 has been collected up to date. If collective fines are to have a deterrent effect they should be limited to a sum that can be realized, and a body of punitive police should be quartered on the town or village until the fine has been paid.

The penalties provided by the Press Ordinance and the action taken under it are insufficient. An Ordinance should be adopted providing for a cash deposit which can be confiscated and for imprisonment as well as payment of fine; also, in case of a repetition of the offense, for forfeiture of the press.

Police barracks and married quarters are urgently necessary in certain towns.

The Commission’s review of the steps taken at different intervals by the Palestine administration to strengthen
their security services, to enforce respect for law and order, to guarantee to the Jews "quiet enjoyment" of their National Home have more than once proved ineffectual.

And not unnaturally we heard grave doubts expressed as to the future. It is our duty to submit recommendations for the removal of any well-founded grievances, and for the prevention of its recurrence. . . . Our chief recommendation is this: Should disorders break out again of such a nature as to require the intervention of the military, there should be no hesitation in enforcing martial law throughout the country under undivided military control. When once it is recognized that the Civil Police and magistracy cannot maintain order the military should, in our opinion, be called in, not to act as an additional police force, but under martial law, with all that it implies. Should such steps have to be taken, we would advocate a serious attempt to disarm the population. (pp. 201–2.)

* * *

If, however, we are asked whether we can with confidence recommend these measures as a solution of the problem of insecurity, truth compels us to say that, with all the difficulties that many of these measures entail and the unfortunate results attending their application, we could at best regard them, not as a permanent remedy, but only as temporary measures designed to prevent a recurrence of open rebellion and to give the Jews that protection which, under the Mandate, they have a right to expect. They involve an efficient patrol force along the frontier, with probably heavy expenditure on wiring parts of it; a large increase in the British Police; the rapid construction of barracks and married quarters; an extension of wireless telegraphy; and the retention of a strong British garrison. The entire cost could not be met from the revenues of Palestine; grants-in-aid from Your Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom would have to be on a generous scale. The immediate effect would be to widen the gulf that separates the Arab from the Jew, with repercussions spreading far beyond the borders of Palestine. (pp. 204–5.)
Chapter VIII

Financial and Fiscal Questions

Until recent years the public finances allowed no great scope for development in the social services. The accumulation of a considerable surplus was a feature of the four years beginning 1932, and there were grounds for a conservative attitude toward this development. The conclusion that the existence of a large surplus reflects undue parsimony is not borne out by close analysis, since the entire surplus is found to be so heavily mortgaged that it is little more than a reasonable provision for existing commitments.

If the inward flow of capital, which is the most singular feature of the economy of Palestine, were to be arrested, there is no reason why the removal of exceptional advantages should result in penury, though there might be some reduction in the standard of living until the new economy was established. In the event of a prolonged period of economic stagnation the danger of an exodus of capital cannot be altogether excluded.

It is not possible in the absence of adequate statistics to measure the truth of the Arab complaint that industrial protection chiefly benefits the Jews and that its burdens are chiefly borne by the Arabs. It is hoped that the new Department of Statistics may soon inquire into the incidence of taxation and that new duties will be considered in relation to the whole burden of taxation and not merely as affecting the particular industry.

There is no question of the need of increasing the export trade and finding markets for the ever increasing citrus output. After examining various possible expedients for overcoming the difficulties which result from the non-discrimination in tariff policy required by Article 18 of the Mandate, the Commission conclude that the provisions of Article 18 are out of date. Without an amendment of that article Palestine must continue to suffer from the restrictions which hamper international trade, and negotiations should be opened without delay to put the trade of Palestine on a fairer basis.
CHAPTER IX

The Land

A summary of land legislation enacted during the civil administration shows the efforts made to fulfill the Mandatory obligations in this matter. The Commission point to serious difficulties in connection with the legislation proposed by the Palestine Government for the protection of small owners. The Palestine Order in Council and, if necessary, the Mandate should be amended to permit of legislation empowering the High Commissioner to prohibit the transfer of land in any stated area to Jews, so that the obligation to safeguard the rights and position of the Arabs may be carried out. Until survey and settlement are complete, the Commission would welcome the prohibition of the sale of isolated and comparatively small plots of land to Jews. They would prefer larger schemes for the rearrangement of proprietorship under government supervision. They favor the proposal for the creation of special public utility companies to undertake such development schemes subject to certain conditions.

An expert Committee should be appointed to draw up a land Code "which can absorb the existing system and adequately meet the needs of the Bedouin population on the one hand and an advanced urban and rural population on the other." (p. 227.)

Recommendations are made with a view to the expediting of settlement (the need for which is paramount) and to the improvement of settlement procedure.

The present system of Land Courts is contributory to delay. Until survey and settlement are complete there should be two or three land courts separate from the district courts and each under a single British Judge.

Up till now the Arab cultivator has benefited on the whole both from the work of the British Administration and the presence of Jews in the country, but the greatest care must now be exercised to see that in the event of further sales of land by Arabs to Jews the rights of any Arab tenants or cultivators are preserved. Thus, alienation of
land should only be allowed where it is possible to replace extensive by intensive cultivation. In the hill districts there can be no expectation of finding accommodation for any large increase in the rural population. At present, and for many years to come, the mandatory power should not attempt to facilitate the close settlement of the Jews in the hill districts generally.

The shortage of land is due less to purchase by Jews than to the increase in the Arab population. The Arab claims that the Jews have obtained too large a proportion of good land cannot be maintained. Much of the land now carrying orange groves was sand dunes or swamps and uncultivated when it was bought.

In view of the admitted fact that intensive cultivation of the soil is only possible if sufficient water is available at low cost, the Commission referred to the Administration for consideration a proposal placed before them for the creation of special public utility companies. Under this proposal comprehensive schemes of development in the interests of both the Arab and the Jewish communities could be undertaken under the close supervision of, and in active co-operation with, the Government. There would, in such companies, be a Government director or directors, though not necessarily Government participation in the finances.

The Report then states the difficulties of such a scheme as foreseen by the Palestine Government and observes that the acceptance of the arguments advanced by the Palestine Government against the proposal, namely the aversion of the peasant to change of location or method of agriculture, combined with his dislike of continuous work, means a sheer negation of progress, and would render it impossible for the Mandatory Power to fulfill its difficult obligation to encourage close settlement on the land. The Commission consider that the responsibility of Government for the displaced, and perhaps discontented, cultivator should be held to have been discharged if and when they are satisfied that he has been given land sufficient for his maintenance. They can discern no difficulties in this direction that might
not arise under the proposals of the Palestine Government for the protection of small owners by the reservation of subsistence areas. (p. 250.)

The Commission, while not underrating the political difficulties as forming part of the general picture of the administration of the country, cannot blind themselves to the fact that, if the Mandate is to continue and the Mandatory Power is to discharge its obligation, the pace of progress must not be determined by factious agitators. Where, then, the following conditions are fulfilled:

(a) There is land available, and a general willingness to sell,

(b) it has been proved suitable for intensive cultivation, and

(c) satisfactory financial arrangements can be devised, they do not think that such a scheme as indicated above under Government supervision and control should be held up by calculated obstruction.

Such, we think, is the best policy that can be framed for dealing with the land problem under the Mandate, or under a slightly amended form of it. But we wish to state definitely that in our opinion such a policy, though in the circumstances we consider it does justice to both Arabs and Jews, would not be acceptable as just by either race nor remove the grievances they respectively entertain. The attitude of the Jews to the restrictions on land-purchase already proposed by the Palestine Government makes it more than probable that they would oppose the greater measure of restriction which our policy involves. The Arabs, for their part, have told us that no more land at all must be purchased by Jews. On neither side, therefore, would the adoption of our policy remove existing grievances. (p. 251.)

Legislation vesting surface water in the High Commissioner is essential. An increase in staff and equipment for exploratory investigations with a view to increasing irrigation is recommended. The scheme for the development of the Huleh district is commended.
The commission fully realize the desirability of afforestation on a large scale and of a long-term forest policy, but, having regard to their conclusion as to the scarcity of land in the hills for the agricultural population, they cannot recommend a policy involving expropriation of cultivators on a large scale until other cultivable land or suitable employment on the land can be found for them. In the aggregate, however, a large amount of land is fit for afforestation but not for cultivation, and the Commission endorse a policy of afforestation of steep hill-sides to prevent erosion, the prevention of grazing on land fit for afforestation, and, where practicable, the establishment of village forests for the benefit of neighboring cultivators.

Chapter X

Immigration

The problem of immigration has been aggravated by three factors: (1) the drastic restrictions imposed on immigration in the United States, (2) the advent of the National Socialist government in Germany, and (3) the increasing economic pressure on the Jews in Poland.

The continuous impact of a highly intelligent and enterprising race backed by large financial resources on a comparatively poor, indigenous community on a different cultural level may produce in time serious reactions. The principle of economic absorptive capacity, meaning that considerations of economic capacity and these alone should determine immigration, is at present inadequate and ignores factors in the situation which wise statesmanship cannot disregard. Political, social and psychological factors should be taken into account. His Majesty's Government should lay down a "political high level" of Jewish immigration. This high level should be fixed for the next five years at 12,000 per annum. The High Commissioner should be given discretion to admit immigrants up to this maximum figure, but subject always to the economic absorptive capacity of the country.

Among other alterations in the immigration regulations
the Commission recommend that the administration should have direct control over the immigrants coming in under Category A (i) (persons with £1,000 capital), and any person who desires to enter Palestine under this category should convince the Immigration Authority not only that he is in possession of £1,000, but also that there is room in Palestine for additional members in the profession, trade or business which he proposes to pursue.

The definition of "dependency" should be revised so as to fall under two heads, (1) near relatives who, dependency being presumed, would have a right to come in, and (2) other relatives, in respect of whom the Immigration Authority would have to be satisfied that they can be maintained by the immigrant or permanent resident concerned, as long as they remain dependent for maintenance.

The final allocation of immigration certificates as determined by the Jewish Agency should be submitted to the High Commissioner for approval.

Greater use should be made of the machinery of the district administration in making inquiries in connection with the preparation of the half-yearly labor schedules. The housing situation is an economic consideration to which greater regard should be given when considering absorptive capacity.

In so far as immigration has been the major factor in bringing the Jewish National Home to its present stage of development, the Mandatory has fully implemented his obligation to facilitate the establishment of a National Home for the Jewish people in Palestine, as is evidenced by the existence of a Jewish population of 400,000 persons. But this does not mean that the National Home should be crystallized at its present size. The Commission cannot accept the view that the Mandatory, having facilitated the establishment of a National Home, would be justified in shutting its doors. Its economic life depends to a large extent on further immigration and a large amount of capital has been invested in it on the assumption that immigration would continue.
"If," says the Report, "immigration under the existing Mandate is thus to continue, its volume should no longer, in our view, be determined solely by 'economic absorptive capacity.' Earlier in this chapter we pointed out the risks inherent in applying this principle. But, as we then observed, a more serious weakness in the principle lies in its exclusiveness. It ignores all other than the economic factors in the situation." (p. 306.)

The conclusion reached by the Commission on future immigration is as follows:

We advise that there should now be a definite limit to the annual volume of Jewish immigration. We recommend that Your Majesty's Government should lay down a "political high level" of Jewish immigration to cover Jewish immigration of all categories. This high level should be fixed for the next five years at 12,000 per annum, and in no circumstances during that period should more than that number be allowed into the country in any one year. The political maximum having been fixed, the High Commissioner should receive instructions to the effect that he may use his discretion to admit immigrants up to the maximum figure, but subject always to the economic absorptive capacity of the country.

Immigration is clearly an outstanding factor in the problem of Palestine; and to any one who has not closely examined the situation it might seem as if some restriction of immigration might go far to solve it. In our view that is not the case; and we do not regard the recommendation we have put forward as more than a palliative. It would not remove the "grievance" of the Arabs in the matter or "prevent its recurrence." For in their eyes the Jewish National Home is already too big. Four hundred thousand is a formidable fraction in a total population of 1,300,000. Nor are numbers the sole consideration. In education and enterprise, in the modern methods he pursues and the capital he can command, in the help he can get from the Jewish world outside, the average Jew is more than a match for the average Arab. But even that is not the real
The difficulty has always been, and, if the Mandate continues, will continue with it, that the existence of the National Home, whatever its size, bars the way to the attainment by the Arabs of Palestine of the same national status as that attained, or soon to be attained, by all the other Arabs of Asia. (p. 306-7.)

CHAPTER XI

Trans-Jordan

The articles of the Mandate concerning the National Home do not apply to Trans-Jordan and the possibility of enlarging the National Home by Jewish immigration into Trans-Jordan rests on the assumption of concord between Jews and Arabs. Arab antagonism to Jewish immigration is at least as bitter in Trans-Jordan as it is in Palestine. The Government of Trans-Jordan would refuse to encourage Jewish immigration in the teeth of popular resistance.

CHAPTER XII

Health

The Jewish grievances are summed up as complaints that not enough money has been spent by the Mandatory Government to assist the medical services established by the Jews from their own resources. What is given to one service must be taken from another, and it is not always remembered that Palestine, despite the economic development of the National Home, is still a relatively poor country. The whole question illustrates the difficulty of providing services in one State for two distinct communities with two very different standards of living.

CHAPTER XIII

Public Works and Services

If it be assumed that the distribution of posts as between the two races should be proportional to the size of their respective populations, the Government have fairly main-
tained this proportion in the Civil Service generally, although the rapid expansion of the Jewish community has made this extremely difficult.

In Palestine, where there are different rates of pay for Arab and Jewish unskilled laborers, and also frequent fluctuations in wage rates, it is practically impossible to maintain employment on public works on any fixed proportion between the races.

The Commission make no recommendation with regard to the employment of Jews and non-Jews in Government departments and on public works and services. They refer to the difficulties created by the antagonism between the two races, the differences in their standard of living and rates of wages and the additional complication of three different Holy Days, and state that they are satisfied that the government have taken a broad view in dealing with the situation and that there is no foundation for the suggestion that the Government attitude toward the employment of Jews is unsympathetic.

Chapter XIV

The Christians

The religious stake of the Christians in the Holy Places is just as great as that of the Jews or Moslems. The Christians of the world cannot be indifferent to the justice and well-being of their co-religionists in the Holy Land.

A memorandum setting out the grievances of the Arab Orthodox community and complaining of the laissez-faire attitude of the government was received too late for examination in detail, but it is pointed out that the Financial Commission appointed under the Orthodox Patriarchate Ordinance of 1928 has carried out an effective reform of the Patriarchate’s finances and that the reorganization of the internal affairs of the Patriarchate, including the establishment of a Mixed Council, has been discussed between the government, the Patriarchate and the laity and is at present under consideration by the Government.

The Commission refer to the question of Sunday work by Christian officials resulting from the strict observance
of the Jewish Sabbath, and are disposed to agree with the view that the existing state of affairs throws too much work on Christian officials and impairs the spiritual influence of the Christian Church.

In political matters the Christian Arabs have thrown in their lot with their Moslem brethren.

CHAPTER XV

Nationality Law and Acquisition of Palestinian Citizenship

As regards the grievance of the Arabs (stated to number about 40,000) who left Palestine before the war intending eventually to return but have been unable to obtain Palestinian citizenship, the Commission suggest that at least those who are able to establish an unbroken personal connection with Palestine and who are prepared to give a definite formal assurance of their intention to return, should be admitted to a Palestinian citizenship.

As regards Jews, the existing legislation implements the obligation of the Mandate on this subject. The Jews have not availed themselves readily of the opportunity afforded them of becoming Palestinian citizens, and this is accounted for by the fact that their chief interest is in the Jewish Community itself. Allegiance to Palestine and to the government are minor considerations to many of them.

The Commission do not support the criticism of the restriction of the municipal franchise to Palestinian citizens. It is most desirable that all persons who intend to reside permanently in the country should become Palestinian citizens, and this qualification for voting is a direct inducement to them to do so.

CHAPTER XVI

Education

It seems unfortunate that the administration has been unable to do more for education. It is not only the intrinsic value of education that should be considered. Any efforts to raise the material standards of life among the fellaheen
can only be successful if they have received sufficient mental training to profit from technical instruction. Considering the inadequacy of the existing provision for Arab education, the Administration should regard its claims on the revenue as second in importance only to those of public security.

Worse than the insufficiency of Arab schools, however, is the nationalist character of the education provided in the schools of both communities and for that the Commission can see no remedy at all. The ideal system of education would be a single bi-national system for both races. But that is virtually impossible under the Mandate, which prescribes "the right of each community to maintain its own schools for the education of its own members in its own language." The existing Arab and Jewish schools systems are definitely widening and will continue to widen the gulf between the two races.

Wherever practicable, e.g., in new technical or trade schools, mixed education should be promoted.

As regards the Jews' claim for a larger grant for their system of education, the Commission consider that, until much more has been spent on the development of Arab education, so as to place it on a level with that of the Jews, it is unjustifiable to increase the grant to the latter, however desirable it might be in other circumstances. The extent to which the Jews have taxed themselves for education is one of the best features of the National Home, and such "self-help" deserves all support, but it should not be given by altering the present proportion between the grant to the Jews and the amount spent on the Arabs. It should result from an increase in the total expenditure on education.

The contrast between the Arab and Jewish systems of education is most striking at the top. The Jews have a university of high quality. The Arabs have none and the young intelligenzia of the country are unable to complete their education without the cost and inconvenience of going abroad. In any further discussion of the project of a British university in the Near East the possibility should be carefully considered of locating it in the neighborhood of Jerusalem or Haifa.
The present system of rural self-government (through local councils) falls short (1) in a lack of flexibility, (2) in undue centralization. An attempt should be made to strengthen those few locals councils which still exist in the Arab rural areas, but the commission do not favor an attempt at present to revivify councils which have broken down or to create new ones unless there is a genuine demand for them. There can be little really effective extension of self-government until the provision of primary education has had more time to take effect.

The deficiencies of the present system of municipal government are (1) a lack of initiative on the part of the more backward municipalities, and (2) the limitations set to initiative on the part of the more progressive municipalities by an ordinance which subjects them all to the same measure of Government control and centralized administration. The limitation of power and responsibility largely accounts for the lack of interest shown by the townspeople in most municipal councils.

Tel Aviv has unique problems of its own caused by its phenomenal growth during the last five years. The objectives which the people of Tel Aviv have set before them in the way of social services are in themselves admirable, and the rate-payers have shown a commendable readiness to bear high rates for their realization. The town has been faced with, and to a considerable extent surmounted, exceptional difficulties without seriously impairing its financial position.

The more important local councils and all the municipalities should be reclassified by means of a new ordinance into groups according to their respective size and importance. The degree of power and independence could then be varied to suit each class. For the first class of municipality the powers provided under the existing Ordinance are inadequate and should be extended.

The services of an expert authority on local government should be obtained to assist in drafting the new Ordinance and in improving and coordinating the relations between
government and the municipalities, particularly in the larger towns, with special reference to the need of removing the causes of the present delay in approving municipal budgets.

The need of Tel Aviv for a substantial loan should be promptly and sympathetically reconsidered.

The normal constitutional relationship between the central and local authorities is impossible in Palestine.

CHAPTER XVIII

Self-Governing Institutions

Such hopes as may have been entertained in 1922 of any quick advance toward self-government have become less tenable. The bar to it—Arab antagonism to the National Home—so far from weakening, has grown stronger.

The Jewish leaders might acquiesce in the establishment of a Legislative Council on the basis of parity, but the Commission are convinced that parity is not a practicable solution of the problem. It is difficult to believe that so artificial a device would operate effectively or last long, and in any case the Arab leaders would not accept it.

The Commission do not recommend that any attempt be made to revive the proposal of a Legislative Council, but since it is desirable that the Government should have some regular and effective means of sounding public opinion on its policy, the Commission could welcome an enlargement of the Advisory Council by the addition of unofficial members, who might be in a majority and might be elected, who could make representations by way of resolution, but who would not be empowered to pass or reject the budget or other legislative measures. Again, the Arabs are unlikely to accept such a proposal.

The Arabs of Palestine, it has been admitted, are as fit to govern themselves as the Arabs of Iraq or Syria. The Jews of Palestine are as fit to govern themselves as any organized and educated community in Europe. Yet, associated as they are under the Mandate, self-government is impracticable for both peoples. The Mandate cannot be fully implemented nor can it honorably terminate in the independence of an undivided Palestine unless the conflict between Arab and Jew can be composed.
Chapter XIX

Conclusions and Recommendations

The Commission recapitulate the conclusions set out in this part of the report, and summarize the Arab and Jewish grievances and their own recommendations for the removal of such as are legitimate. They add, however, that these are not the recommendations which their terms of reference require. They will not, that is to say, "remove" the grievances nor "prevent their recurrence." They are the best palliatives the Commission can devise for the disease from which Palestine is suffering, but they are only palliatives. They cannot cure the trouble. The disease is so deep-rooted that in the Commissioners' firm conviction the only hope of a cure lies in a surgical operation.

PART III

THE POSSIBILITY OF A LASTING SETTLEMENT

Chapter XX

The Force of Circumstances

The problem of Palestine is briefly restated.

Under the stress of the World War the British Government made promises to Arabs and Jews in order to obtain their support. On the strength of those promises both parties formed certain expectations.

The application to Palestine of the Mandate System in general and of the specific mandate in particular implied the belief that the obligations thus undertaken toward the Arabs and the Jews respectively would prove in course of time to be mutually compatible owing to the conciliatory effect on the Palestinian Arabs of the material prosperity which Jewish immigration would bring to Palestine as a whole. That belief has not been justified, and there seems to be no hope of its being justified in the future.
But the British people cannot on that account repudiate their obligations, and, apart from obligations, the existing circumstances in Palestine would still require the most strenuous efforts on the part of the Government which is responsible for the welfare of the country.

The existing circumstances are summarized as follows:

An irrepressible conflict has arisen between two national communities within the narrow bounds of one small country. There is no common ground between them. Their national aspirations are incompatible. The Arabs desire to revive the traditions of the Arab golden age. The Jews desire to show what they can achieve when restored to the land in which the Jewish nation was born. Neither of the two national ideals permits of combination in the service of a single State.

The conflict has grown steadily more bitter since 1920 and the process will continue. Conditions inside Palestine, especially the systems of education, are strengthening the national sentiment of the two peoples. The bigger and more prosperous they grow the greater will be their political ambitions, and the conflict is aggravated by the uncertainty of the future. “Who in the end will govern Palestine?” it is asked. Meanwhile the “external factors” will continue to operate with increasing force. On the one hand in less than three years’ time Syria and the Lebanon will attain their national sovereignty, and the claim of the Palestinian Arabs to share in the freedom of all Asiatic Arabia will thus be fortified. On the other hand the hardships and anxieties of the Jews in Europe are not likely to grow less and the appeal to the good faith and humanity of the British people will lose none of its force.

Meanwhile, the government of Palestine, which is at present an unsuitable form for governing educated Arabs and democratic Jews, cannot develop into a system of self-government as it has elsewhere, because there is no such system which could insure justice both to the Arabs and to the Jews. Government therefore remains unrepresentative and unable to dispel the conflicting grievances of the two dissatisfied and irresponsible communities it governs.
In these circumstances peace can only be maintained in Palestine under the Mandate by repression. This means the maintenance of security services at so high a cost that the services directed to "the well-being and development" of the population cannot be expanded and may even have to be curtailed. The moral objections to repression are self-evident. Nor need the undesirable reactions of it on opinion outside Palestine be emphasized. Moreover, repression will not solve the problem. It will exacerbate the quarrel. It will not help toward the establishment of a single self-governing Palestine. It is not easy to pursue the dark path of repression without seeing daylight at the end of it.

The British people will not flinch from the task of continuing to govern Palestine under the Mandate if they are in honor bound to do so, but they would be justified in asking if there is no other way in which their duty can be done. Nor would Britain wish to repudiate her obligations. The trouble is that they have proved irreconcilable, and this conflict is the more unfortunate because each of the obligations taken separately accords with British sentiment and British interest. The development of self-government in the Arab world on the one hand is in accordance with British principles, and British public opinion is wholly sympathetic with Arab aspirations toward a new age of unity and prosperity in the Arab world. British interest similarly has always been bound up with the peace of the Middle East and British statesmanship can show an almost unbroken record of friendship with the Arabs. There is a strong British tradition, on the other hand, of friendship with the Jewish people, and it is in the British interest to retain as far as may be the confidence of the Jewish people.

The continuance of the present system means the gradual alienation of two peoples who are traditionally the friends of Britain.

The problem cannot be solved by giving either the Arabs or the Jews all they want. The answer to the question which of them in the end will govern Palestine must be "Neither." No fair-minded statesman can think it right
either that 400,000 Jews, whose entry into Palestine has been facilitated by the British Government and approved by the League of Nations, should be handed over to Arab rule, or that, if the Jews should become a majority, a million Arabs should be handed over to their rule. But while neither race can fairly rule all Palestine, each race might justly rule part of it.

The idea of Partition has doubtless been thought of before as a solution of the problem, but it has probably been discarded as being impracticable. The difficulties are certainly very great, but when they are closely examined they do not seem so insuperable as the difficulties inherent in the continuance of the mandate or in any other alternative arrangement. Partition offers a chance of ultimate peace. No other plan does.

CHAPTER XXI

Cantonization

The political division of Palestine could be effected in a less thorough manner than by partition. It could be divided like Federal States into provinces and cantons, which would be self-governing in such matters as immigration and land sales as well as social services. The Mandatory Government would remain as a central or federal government controlling such matters as foreign relations, defense, customs and the like.

Cantonization is attractive at first sight because it seems to solve the three major problems of land, immigration and self-government, but there are obvious weaknesses in it. First, the working of federal systems depends on sufficient community of interest or tradition to maintain harmony between the Central Government and the cantons. In Palestine both Arabs and Jews would regard the Central Government as an alien and interfering body. Secondly, the financial relations between the Central Government and the cantons would revive the existing quarrel between Arabs and Jews as to the distribution of a surplus of federal revenue or as to the contributions of the cantons toward a federal deficit. Unrestricted Jewish immigration into the
Jewish canton might lead to a demand for the expansion of federal services at the expense of the Arab canton. Thirdly, the costly task of maintaining law and order would still rest mainly on the Central Government. Fourthly, Cantonization, like Partition, cannot avoid leaving a minority of each race in the area controlled by the other. The solution of this problem requires such bold measures as can only be contemplated if there is a prospect of final peace. Partition opens up such a prospect. Cantonization does not. Lastly, cantonization does not settle the question of national self-government. Neither the Arabs nor the Jews would feel their political aspirations were satisfied with purely cantonal self-government.

Cantonization, in sum, presents most, if not all, of the difficulties presented by partition without partition's one supreme advantage—the possibilities it offers of eventual peace.

CHAPTER XXII

A Plan of Partition

While the Commission would not be expected to embark on the protracted inquiry which would be needed for working out a scheme of Partition in full detail, it would be idle to put forward the principle of Partition and not to give it any concrete shape. Clearly it must be shown that an actual plan can be devised which meets the main requirements of the case.

1. A Treaty System

The Mandate for Palestine should terminate and be replaced by a treaty system in accordance with the precedent set in Iraq and Syria.

A new Mandate for the Holy Places should be instituted to fulfill the purposes defined in Section 2 below.

Treaties of alliance should be negotiated by the Mandatory with the Government of Trans-Jordan and representa-
tives of the Arabs of Palestine on the one hand and with the Zionist Organization on the other. These treaties would declare that, within as short a period as may be convenient, two sovereign independent States would be established—the one an Arab State, consisting of Trans-Jordan united with that part of Palestine which lies to the east and south of a frontier such as we suggest in Section 3 below; the other a Jewish State consisting of that part of Palestine which lies to the north and west of that frontier.

The Mandatory would undertake to support any requests for admission to the League of Nations which the governments of the Arab and the Jewish States might make.

The Treaties would include strict guarantees for the protection of minorities in each State, and the financial and other provisions to which reference will be made in subsequent sections.

Military conventions would be attached to the treaties, dealing with the maintenance of naval, military and air forces, the upkeep and use of ports, roads and railways, the security of the oil pipe line and so forth.

2. The Holy Places

The Partition of Palestine is subject to the overriding necessity of keeping the sanctity of Jerusalem and Bethlehem inviolate and of ensuring free and safe access to them for all the world. That, in the fullest sense of the mandatory phrase, is "a sacred trust of civilization"—a trust on behalf not merely of the peoples of Palestine but of multitudes in other lands to whom those places, one or both, are Holy Places.

A new Mandate, therefore, should be framed with the execution of this trust as its primary purpose. An enclave should be demarcated extending from a point north of Jerusalem to a point south of Bethlehem, and access to the sea should be provided by a corridor extending to the north of the main road and to the south of the railway, including the towns of Lydda and Ramle, and terminating at Jaffa.
The protection of the Holy Places is a permanent trust, unique in its character and purpose, and not contemplated by Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations. In order to avoid misunderstanding, it might frankly be stated that this trust will only terminate if and when the League of Nations and the United States desire it to do so, and that, while it would be the trustee's duty to promote the well-being and development of the local population concerned, it is not intended that in course of time they should stand by themselves as a wholly self-governing community.

Guarantees as to the rights of the Holy Places and free access thereto (as provided in Article 13 of the existing Mandate), as to transit across the mandated area, and as to non-discrimination in fiscal, economic and other matters should be maintained in accordance with the principles of the Mandate System. But the policy of the Balfour Declaration would not apply; and no question would arise of balancing Arab against Jewish claims or vice versa. All the inhabitants of the territory would stand on an equal footing. The only "official language" would be that of the Mandatory Administration. Good and just government without regard for sectional interests would be its basic principle.

It would accord with Christian sentiment in the world at large if Nazareth and the Sea of Galilee (Lake Tiberias) were also covered by this Mandate. The Mandatory should be entrusted with the administration of Nazareth and with full powers to safeguard the sanctity of the waters and shores of Lake Tiberias.

The Mandatory should similarly be charged with the protection of religious endowments and of such buildings, monuments and places in the Arab and Jewish States as are sacred to the Jews and the Arabs respectively.

For the upkeep of the Mandatory Government, a certain revenue should be obtainable, especially from the large and growing urban population in its charge, both by way of customs duties and by direct taxation; but it might prove insufficient for the normal cost of the administration. In that event, it is suggested that, in all the circumstances, Parliament would be willing to vote the money needed to make good the deficit.
3. The Frontier

The natural principle for the Partition of Palestine is to separate the areas in which the Jews have acquired land and settled from those which are wholly or mainly occupied by Arabs. This offers a fair and practicable basis for partition, provided that in accordance with the spirit of British obligations, (1) a reasonable allowance is made within the boundaries of the Jewish State for the growth of population and colonization, and (2) reasonable compensation is given to the Arab State for the loss of land and revenue.

Any proposal for Partition would be futile if it gave no indication, however rough, as to how the most vital question in the whole matter might be determined, i.e., the frontier. As a solution of the problem, which seems both practicable and just, a rough line is proposed below. A Frontier Commission should be appointed to demarcate the precise frontier.

Starting from Ras an Naqura, it follows the existing northern and eastern frontier of Palestine to Lake Tiberias and crosses the lake to the outflow of the River Jordan, whence it continues down the river to a point a little north of Beisan. It then cuts across the Beisan Plain and runs along the southern edge of the Valley of Jezreel and across the Plain of Esdraelon to a point near Megiddo, whence it crosses the Carmel ridge in the neighborhood of the Megiddo road. Having thus reached the Maritime Plain, the line runs southwards down its eastern edge, curving west to avoid Tulkarm, until it reaches the Jerusalem-Jaffa corridor near Lydda. South of the corridor it continues down the edge of the Plain to a point about ten miles south of Rehovot, when it turns west to the sea.

The following observations and recommendations are made with regard to the proposed frontier and to questions arising from it:

(i) No frontier can be drawn which separates all Arabs and Arab-owned land from all Jews and Jewish-owned land.

(ii) The Jews have purchased substantial blocks of land in the Gaza Plain and near Beersheba and obtained options for the purchase of other blocks in this area. The proposed
frontier would prevent the utilization of those lands for the southward expansion of the Jewish National Home. On the other hand, the Jewish lands in Galilee, and in particular the Huleh basin (which offers a notable opportunity for development and colonization), would be in the Jewish area.

(iii) The proposed frontier necessitates the inclusion in the Jewish area of the Galilee highlands between Safad and the Plain of Acre. This is the part of Palestine in which the Jews have retained a foothold almost if not entirely without a break from the beginning of the Diaspora to the present day, and the sentiment of all Jewry is deeply attached to the "holy cities" of Safad and Tiberias. Until quite recently, moreover, the Jews in Galilee have lived on friendly terms with their Arab neighbors; and throughout the series of "disturbances" the fellaheen of Galilee have shown themselves less amenable to political incitement than those of Samaria and Judaea, where the centres of Arab nationalism are located. At the "mixed" towns of Tiberias, Safad, Haifa, and Acre there have been varying degrees of friction since the "disturbances" of last year. It would greatly promote the successful operation of Partition in its early stages, and in particular help to ensure the execution of the treaty guarantees for the protection of minorities, if those four towns were kept for a period under Mandatory administration.

(4) Jaffa is an essentially Arab town and should form part of the Arab State. The question of its communication with the latter presents no difficulty, since transit through the Jaffa-Jerusalem corridor would be open to all. The Corridor, on the other hand, requires its own access to the sea, and for this purpose a narrow belt of land should be acquired and cleared on the north and south sides of the town.

(5) While the Mediterranean would be accessible to the Arab State at Jaffa and at Gaza, in the interests of Arab trade and industry the Arab State should also have access for commercial purposes to Haifa, the only existing deep-water port on the coast. The Jewish Treaty should therefore provide for the free transit of goods in bond between the Arab State and Haifa.
The Arab Treaty, similarly, should provide for the free transit of goods in bond over the railway between the Jewish State and the Egyptian frontier.

The same principle applies to the question of access for commercial purposes to the Red Sea. The use of that exit to the East might prove in course of time of great advantage to both Arab and Jewish trade and industry, and, having regard to those possibilities, an enclave on the northwest coast of the Gulf of Aqaba should be retained under Mandatory administration, and the Arab treaty should provide for the free transit of goods between the Jewish State and this enclave.

The Treaties should provide for similar facilities for the transit of goods between the Mandated Area and Haifa, the Egyptian frontier and the Gulf of Aqaba.

4. Inter-State Subvention

The Jews contribute more per capita to the revenues of Palestine than the Arabs, and the government has thereby been enabled to maintain public services for the Arabs at a higher level than would otherwise been possible. Partition would mean, on the one hand, that the Arab area would no longer profit from the taxable capacity of the Jewish area. On the other hand, (1) the Jews would acquire a new right of sovereignty in the Jewish area; (2) that area, as we have defined it, would be larger than the existing area of Jewish land and settlement; (3) the Jews would be freed from their present liability for helping to promote the welfare of Arabs outside that Area. It is suggested, therefore, that the Jewish State should pay a subvention to the Arab State when Partition comes into effect. There have been recent precedents for equitable financial arrangements of this kind in those connected with the separation of Sind from Bombay and of Burma from the Indian Empire, and in accordance with those precedents a Finance Commission should be appointed to consider and report as to what the amount of the subvention should be.

The Finance Commission should also consider and report on the proportion in which the public debt of Palestine, which now amounts to about £4,500,000, should be divided
between the Arab and the Jewish States, and other financial questions. The Commission should also deal with telegraph and telephone systems in the event of Partition.

5. British Subvention

The Inter-State subvention would adjust the financial balance in Palestine; but the plan involves the inclusion of Trans-Jordan in the Arab State. The taxable capacity of Trans-Jordan is very low and its revenues have never sufficed to meet the cost of its administration. From 1921 to the present day it has received grants-in-aid from the United Kingdom, which have amounted to a total sum of £1,253,000 or an average of about £78,000 a year. Grants have also been made toward the cost of the Trans-Jordan Frontier Force, and loans to the amount of £60,000 have been provided for earthquake relief and the distribution of seed.

The Mandate for Trans-Jordan ought not to be relinquished without securing, as far as possible, that the standard of administration should not fall too low through lack of funds to maintain it; and in this matter the British people might fairly be asked to do their part in facilitating a settlement. The continuance of the present Mandate would almost inevitably involve a recurrent and increasing charge on the British Treasury. If peace can be promoted by partition, money spent on helping to bring it about and making it more effective for its purpose would surely be well spent. And apart from any such considerations the British people would, it is believed, agree to a capital payment in lieu of their present annual liability with a view to honoring their obligations and making peace in Palestine.

In the event of the treaty system coming into force, Parliament should be asked to make a grant of £2,000,000 to the Arab State.

6. Tariffs and Ports

The Arab and Jewish States, being sovereign independent States, would determine their own tariffs. Subject to the terms of the Mandate, the same would apply to the Mandatory Government.
The tariff policies of the Arab and Jewish States are likely to conflict, and it would greatly ease the position and promote the interests of both the Arab and Jewish States if they could agree to impose identical customs duties on as many articles as possible, and if the Mandatory Government, likewise, could assimilate its customs duties as far as might be with those of one or both of the two States.

It should be an essential part of the proposed Treaty System that a commercial convention should be concluded with a view to establishing a common tariff over the widest possible range of imported articles and to facilitating the freest possible interchange of goods between the three territories concerned.

7. Nationality

All persons domiciled in the Mandated Area (including Haifa, Acre, Tiberias, Safad and the enclave on the Gulf of Agaba, as long as they remain under Mandatory Administration) who now possess the status of British protected persons would retain it; but apart from this all Palestinians would become the nationals of the States in which they are domiciled.

8. Civil Services

It seems probable that, in the event of Partition, the services of the Arab and Jewish officials in the pre-existing Mandatory Administration would to a large extent be required by the governments of the Arab and Jewish States respectively, whereas the number of British officials would be substantially reduced. The rights of all of them, including rights to pensions or gratuities, must be fully honored in accordance with Article 28 of the existing Mandate. This matter should be dealt with by the Finance Commission.

9. Industrial Concessions

In the event of Partition agreements entered into by the Government of Palestine for the development and security of industries (e.g., the agreement with the Palestine Potash
Company) should be taken over and carried out by the Governments of the Arab and Jewish States. Guarantees to that effect should be given in the Treaties. The security of the electric power station at Jisr el Majami should be similarly guaranteed.

10. Exchange of Land and Population

If Partition is to be effective in promoting a final settlement it must mean more than drawing a frontier and establishing two States. Sooner or later there should be a transfer of land and, as far as possible, an exchange of population.

The Treaties should provide that, if Arab owners of land in the Jewish State or Jewish owners of land in the Arab State should wish to sell their land and any plantations or crops thereon, the government of the State concerned should be responsible for the purchase of such land, plantations and crops at a price to be fixed, if required, by the Mandatory Administration. For this purpose a loan should, if required, be guaranteed for a reasonable amount.

The political aspect of the land problem is still more important. Owing to the fact that there has been no census since 1931 it is impossible to calculate with any precision the distribution of population between the Arab and Turkish areas; but, according to an approximate estimate, in the area allocated to the Jewish State (excluding the urban districts to be retained for a period under mandatory administration) there are now about 225,000 Arabs. In the area allocated to the Arab State there are only about 1,250 Jews; but there are about 125,000 Jews as against 85,000 Arabs in Jerusalem and Haifa. The existence of these minorities clearly constitutes the most serious hindrance to the smooth and successful operation of Partition. If the settlement is to be clean and final, the question must be boldly faced and firmly dealt with. It calls for the highest statesmanship on the part of all concerned.

A precedent is afforded by the exchange effected between the Greek and Turkish populations on the morrow of the

*Obviously an error for "Jewish"—Editor.
Greco-Turkish War of 1922. A convention was signed by the Greek and Turkish Governments, providing that, under the supervision of the League of Nations, Greek nationals of the Orthodox religion living in Turkey should be compulsorily removed to Greece, and Turkish nationals of the Moslem religion living in Greece to Turkey. The numbers involved were high—no less than some 1,300,000 Greeks and some 400,000 Turks. But so vigorously and effectively was the task accomplished that within about eighteen months from the Spring of 1923 the whole exchange was completed. The courage of the Greek and Turkish statesmen concerned has been justified by the result. Before the operation the Greek and Turkish minorities had been a constant irritant. Now Greco-Turkish relations are friendlier than they have ever been before.

In Northern Greece a surplus of cultivable land was available or could rapidly be made available for the settlement of the Greeks evacuated from Turkey. In Palestine there is at present no such surplus. Room exists or could soon be provided within the proposed boundaries of the Jewish State for the Jews now living in the Arab area. It is the far greater number of Arabs who constitute the major problem; and, while some of them could be re-settled on the land vacated by the Jews, far more land would be required for the re-settlement of all of them. Such information as is available justifies the hope that the execution of large-scale plans for irrigation, water-storage, and development in Trans-Jordan, Beersheba and the Jordan Valley would make provision for a much larger population than exists there at the present time.

Those areas, therefore, should be surveyed and an estimate made of the practical possibilities of irrigation and development as quickly as possible. If, as a result, it is clear that a substantial amount of land could be made available for the re-settlement of Arabs living in the Jewish area, the most strenuous efforts should be made to obtain an agreement for the transfer of land and population. In view of the present antagonism between the races and of the manifest advantage to both of them for reducing the opportunities of future friction to the utmost, it is to be hoped that the Arab and the Jewish leaders might show the
same statesmanship as that of the Turks and the Greeks
and make the same bold decision for the sake of peace.

The cost of the proposed irrigation and development
scheme would be heavier than the Arab State could be
expected to bear. Here again the British people, it is
suggested, would be willing to help to bring about a settle-
ment; and if an arrangement could be made for the transfer,
voluntary or otherwise, of land and population, Parliament
should be asked to make a grant to meet the cost of the
aforesaid scheme.

If it should be agreed to terminate the Mandate and es-
tablish a Treaty System on a basis of Partition, there would
be a period of transition before the new regime came into
force, and during this period the existing Mandate would
continue to be the governing instrument of the Palestine
Administration. But the recommendations made in Part II
of the Report as to what should be done under the existing
Mandate presupposed its continuance for an indefinite time
and would not apply to so changed a situation as the
prospect of Partition would bring about.

Transition Recommendations

The following are recommendations for the period of
transition:

(1) Land.—Steps should be taken to prohibit the pur-
chase of land by Jews within the Arab area (i. e., the area
of the projected Arab State) or by Arabs within the Jewish
area (i. e., the area of the projected Jewish State).

The settlement of the plain-lands of the Jewish area
should be completed within two years.

(2) Immigration.—Instead of the political “high-level”
there should be a territorial restriction on Jewish immigra-
tion. No Jewish immigration into the Arab area should be
permitted. Since it would therefore not affect the Arab
area and since the Jewish State would soon become respon-
sible for its results, the volume of Jewish immigration
should be determined by the economic absorptive capacity
of Palestine less the Arab Area.

(3) Trade.—Negotiations should be opened without delay
to secure the amendment of Article 18 of the Mandate and to place the external trade of Palestine upon a fairer basis.

(4) Advisory Council.—The Advisory Council should, if possible, be enlarged by the nomination of Arab and Jewish representatives; but if either party refuses to serve, the Council should continue as at present.

(5) Local Government.—The municipal system should be re-formed on expert advice.

(6) Education.—A vigorous effort should be made to increase the number of Arab schools. The "mixed schools" situated in the area to be administered under the new Mandate should be given every support, and the possibility of a British university should be considered, since those institutions might play an important part after Partition in helping to bring about an ultimate reconciliation of the races.

Chapter XXIII

Conclusion

Considering the attitude which both the Arab and the Jewish representatives adopted in giving evidence, the Commission think it improbable that either party will be satisfied at first sight with the proposals submitted for the adjustment of their rival claims. For Partition means that neither will get all it wants. It means that the Arabs must acquiesce in the exclusion from their sovereignty of a piece of territory, long occupied and once ruled by them. It means that the Jews must be content with less than the Land of Israel they once ruled and have hoped to rule again. But it seems possible that on reflection both parties will come to realize that the drawbacks of Partition are outweighed by its advantages. For, if it offers neither party all it wants, it offers each what it wants most, namely, freedom and security.

The advantages to the Arabs of Partition on the lines we have proposed may be summarized as follows:
(i) They obtain their national independence and can cooperate on an equal footing with the Arabs of the neighboring countries in the cause of Arab unity and progress.

(ii) They are finally delivered from the fear of being "swamped" by the Jews and from the possibility of ultimate subjection to Jewish rule.

(iii) In particular, the final limitation of the Jewish National Home within a fixed frontier and the enactment of a new Mandate for the protection of the holy places, solemnly guaranteed by the League of Nations, removes all anxiety lest the holy places should ever come under Jewish control.

(iv) As a set-off to the loss of territory the Arabs regard as theirs, the Arab State will receive a subvention from the Jewish State. It will also, in view of the backwardness of Trans-Jordan, obtain a grant of £2,000,000 from the British Treasury; and, if an agreement can be reached as to the exchange of land and population, a further grant will be made for the conversion, as far as may prove possible, of uncultivable land in the Arab State into productive land from which the cultivators and the State alike will profit.

The advantages of Partition to the Jews may be summarized as follows:

(i) Partition secures the establishment of the Jewish National Home and relieves it from the possibility of its being subjected in the future to Arab rule.

(ii) Partition enables the Jews in the fullest sense to call their National Home their own; for it converts it into a Jewish State. Its citizens will be able to admit as many Jews into it as they themselves believe can be absorbed. They will attain the primary objective of Zionism—a Jewish nation, planted in Palestine, giving its nationals the same status in the world as other nations give theirs. They will cease at last to live a "minority life."

To both Arabs and Jews Partition offers a prospect—and there is none in any other policy—of obtaining the inestimable boon of peace. It is surely worth some sacrifice on both sides if the quarrel which the Mandate started could
be ended with its termination. It is not a natural or old-standing feud. The Arabs throughout their history have not only been free from anti-Jewish sentiment but have also shown that the spirit of compromise is deeply rooted in their life. Considering what the possibility of finding a refuge in Palestine means to many thousands of suffering Jews, is the loss occasioned by Partition, great as it would be, more than Arab generosity can bear? In this, as in so much else connected with Palestine, it is not only the peoples of that country who have to be considered. The Jewish problem is not the least of the many problems which are disturbing international relations at this critical time and obstructing the path to peace and prosperity. If the Arabs at some sacrifice could help to solve that problem, they would earn the gratitude not of the Jews alone but of all the Western World.

There was a time when Arab statesmen were willing to concede little Palestine to the Jews, provided that the rest of Arab Asia were free. That condition was not fulfilled then, but it is on the eve of fulfillment now. In less than three years' time all the wide Arab area outside Palestine between the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean will be independent, and, if partition is adopted, the greater part of Palestine will be independent too.

As to the British people, they are bound to honor to the utmost of their power the obligations they undertook in the exigencies of war toward the Arabs and the Jews. When those obligations were incorporated in the Mandate, they did not fully realize the difficulties of the task it laid on them. They have tried to overcome them, not always with success. The difficulties have steadily become greater till now they seem almost insuperable. Partition offers a possibility of finding a way through them, a possibility of obtaining a final solution of the problem which does justice to the rights and aspirations of both the Arabs and the Jews and discharges the obligations undertaken toward them twenty years ago to the fullest extent that is practicable in the circumstances of the present time.
SHORT SUMMARY OF MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS

I.—Recommendations under the Mandate

Administration

There should be no hesitation in dispensing with the services of Palestinian officers whose loyalty or impartiality is uncertain.
There should be more decentralisation.
A British Senior Government Advocate should be appointed.
The Jaffa-Haifa road should be completed as speedily as possible.

Public Security

Should disorders break out again of such a nature as to require the intervention of the Military, there should be no hesitation in enforcing martial law. In such an event the disarmament first of the Arabs and then of the Jews should be enforced.
In mixed areas British District Officers should be appointed.
Central and local police reserves are necessary. A large mobile mounted force is also essential.
A more rigorous Press Ordinance should be adopted.

Financial and Fiscal Questions

Negotiations should be opened to amend the provisions of Article 18 of the Mandate and put the trade of Palestine on a fairer basis.

Land

The High Commissioner should be empowered to prohibit the transfer of land in any stated area to Jews. (The amendment of the Mandate may first be necessary.)
Until survey and settlement are complete the sale of isolated and comparatively small plots of land to Jews should be prohibited. The Commission favour a proposal for the creation of special Public Utility Companies to undertake development schemes.
An expert Committee should be appointed to draw up a Land Code.
Settlement should be expedited.
In the event of further sales of land by Arabs to Jews, the rights of any Arab tenants or cultivators must be preserved. Alienation of land should only be allowed where it is possible to replace extensive by intensive cultivation, i. e., in the plains, and not at present in the hills.
Legislation vesting surface water in the High Commissioner is essential. Possibilities of irrigation should be explored. The scheme for the development of the Huleh district is commended.
Measures of afforestation are recommended.
Immigration

The volume of Jewish immigration should continue to be restricted in the first instance by the economic absorptive capacity of Palestine, but it should be subject to a "political high level," covering Jewish immigration of all categories. This high level should be fixed for the next five years at 12,000 per annum. Amendments in the categories under the Immigration Ordinance and in the definition of "dependency" are proposed.

Education

The Administration should regard the claims on the revenue of Arab education as second in importance only to those of public security. The present proportion between the grant to Jewish education and the amount spent on the Arabs should not be altered: an increase in the grant to the Jews should result from an increase in the total expenditure on education.

In any further discussion of the project of a British University in the Near East, the possibility should be considered of locating it in the neighbourhood of Jerusalem or Haifa.

Local Government

An attempt should be made to strengthen those few local councils which still exist in Arab rural areas, but not to revivify councils which have broken down, or to create new ones unless there is a genuine demand for them. The more important local councils and all the municipalities should be reclassified by means of a new Ordinance, into groups according to their respective size and importance.

The services of an expert on local government should be obtained to assist in drafting the new Ordinance and improving the relations between Government and the municipalities.

The need of Tel Aviv for a substantial loan should be promptly and sympathetically reconsidered.

Self-governing Institutions

The Commission do not recommend that any attempt be made to revive the proposal of a Legislative Council, but they would welcome an enlargement of the Advisory Council by the addition of Unofficial Members.

Conclusion

The above recommendations for dealing with Arab and Jewish grievances under the Mandate will not "remove" them or "prevent their recurrence." They are the best palliatives the Commission can devise, but they will not solve the problem.
II.—Recommendations for termination of the present
Mandate on a basis of Partition

Having reached the conclusion that there is no possibility of solving
the Palestine problem under the existing Mandate (or even under a
scheme of Cantonisation), the Commission recommend the termina-
tion of the present Mandate on the basis of Partition and put forward
a definite scheme which they consider to be practicable, honourable
and just. The scheme is as follows:—

The Mandate for Palestine should terminate and be replaced by a
Treaty System in accordance with the precedent set in Iraq and Syria.

Under Treaties to be negotiated by the Mandatory with the Govern-
ment of Trans-Jordan and representatives of the Arabs of Palestine
on the one hand and with the Zionist Organisation on the other it
would be declared that two sovereign independent States would shortly
be established—(1) an Arab State consisting of Trans-Jordan united
with that part of Palestine allotted to the Arabs, (2) a Jewish State
consisting of that part of Palestine allotted to the Jews. The Manda-
tory would undertake to support any requests for admission to the
League of Nations made by the Governments of the Arab and Jewish
States. The Treaties would include strict guarantees for the protection
of minorities. Military Conventions would be attached to the Treaties.

A new Mandate should be instituted to execute the trust of main-
taining the Sanctity of Jerusalem and Bethlehem and ensuring free and
safe access to them for all the world. An enclave should be demarcated
to which this Mandate should apply, extending from a point north of
Jerusalem to a point south of Bethlehem, and access to the sea should
be provided by a corridor extending from Jerusalem to Jaffa. The
policy of the Balfour Declaration would not apply to the Mandated
Area.

The Mandatory should also be entrusted with the administration of
Nazareth and with full powers to safeguard the sanctity of the waters
and shores of Lake Tiberias, and similarly with the protection of re-
ligious endowments and of such buildings, monuments and places in
the Arab and Jewish States as are sacred to the Jews and the Arabs
respectively.

The frontier between the Arab and Jewish States recommended is as
follows. Starting from Ras an Naqura, it follows the existing northern
and eastern frontier of Palestine to Lake Tiberias and crosses the Lake
to the outflow of the River Jordan, whence it continues down the river
to a point rather north of Beisan. It then cuts across the Beisan Plain
and runs along the southern edge of the Valley of Jezreel to a point
near Megiddo, whence it crosses the Carmel Ridge in the neighbour-
hood of the Megiddo road. It then runs southwards down the eastern
dge of the Maritime Plain, curving west to avoid Tulkarm, until it
reaches the Jerusalem-Jaffa Corridor near Lydda. South of the Corridor
it continues down the edge of the Plain to a point about ten miles
south of Rehobot, whence it turns west to the sea.

Haifa, Tiberias, Safad and Acre should be kept for a period under
Mandatory administration. Jaffa should form an outlying part of the
Arab State, narrow belts of land being acquired and cleared on the north and south sides of the town to provide access from the Mandatory Corridor to the sea.

The Jewish Treaty should provide for free transit of goods in bond between the Arab State and Haifa.

In view of possible commercial developments in the future, an enclave on the north-west coast of the Gulf of Aqaba should be retained under Mandatory administration, and the Arab Treaty should provide for free transit of goods between the Jewish State and this enclave, as also to the Egyptian frontier at Rafah. The Treaty should provide for similar facilities for the transit of goods between the Mandated Area and Haifa, Rafah and the Gulf of Aqaba.

The Jewish State should pay a subvention to the Arab State. A Finance Commission should be appointed to advise as to its amount and as to the division of the public debt of Palestine and other financial questions.

In view of the backwardness of Trans-Jordan, Parliament should be asked to make a grant of £2,000,000 to the Arab State.

As a part of the proposed Treaty System, a Commercial Convention should be concluded with a view to establishing a common tariff over the widest possible range of imported articles and to facilitating the freest possible interchange of goods between the three territories.

The rights of all existing Civil Servants, including rights to pensions or gratuities, should be fully honoured.

Agreements entered into by the Government of Palestine for the development and security of industries, e.g., that with the Palestine Potash Company, should be taken over and carried out by the Governments of the Arab and Jewish States. Guarantees to that effect should be given in the Treaties. The security of the Power Station at Jisrael Majami should be similarly guaranteed.

The Treaties should provide that if Arab owners of land in the Jewish State or Jewish owners in the Arab State wish to sell their land, the Government of the State concerned should be responsible for purchase at a price to be fixed, if required, by the Mandatory Government.

An immediate enquiry should be undertaken into the possibilities of irrigation and development in Trans-Jordan, the Beersheba District and the Jordan Valley. If it becomes clear that a substantial amount of land could be made available for the resettlement of Arabs living in the Jewish Area, strenuous efforts should be made to obtain an agreement, in the interests of both parties concerned, for an exchange of land and population. To facilitate such an agreement the United Kingdom Parliament should be asked to make a grant to meet the cost of the necessary development scheme.

For the transition period which would intervene before the Treaties came into force, the Commission's recommendations are as follows. Land purchase by Jews within the Arab Area or by Arabs within the Jewish Area should be prohibited. No Jewish immigration into the Arab Area should be permitted. The volume of Jewish immigration should be determined by the economic absorptive capacity of Palestine less the Arab Area. Negotiations should be opened without delay to secure amendment of Article 18 of the Mandate and place the external trade of Palestine on a fairer basis. The Advisory Council should, if
possible, be enlarged by the nomination of Arab and Jewish representatives. The municipal system should be re-formed on expert advice, as recommended. A vigorous effort should be made to increase the number of Arab schools.

The Commission point out that, while these proposals do not offer either the Arabs or the Jews all they want, they offer each party what it wants most, namely, freedom and security.

The advantages to the Arabs of Palestine may be summarized as follows:—

(i) They obtain their national independence and can co-operate on an equal footing with the Arabs of the neighbouring countries in the cause of Arab unity and progress.

(ii) They are finally delivered from the fear of being "swamped" by the Jews and from the possibility of ultimate subjection to Jewish rule.

(iii) In particular, the final limitation of the Jewish National Home within a fixed frontier and the enactment of a new Mandate for the protection of the Holy Places, solemnly guaranteed by the League of Nations, removes all anxiety lest the Holy Places should ever come under Jewish control.

(iv) As a set-off to the loss of territory the Arabs regard as theirs, the Arab State will receive a subvention from the Jewish State. It will also, in view of the backwardness of Trans-Jordan, obtain a grant of £2,000,000 from the British Treasury; and, if an agreement can be reached as to the exchange of land and population, a further grant will be made for the conversion, as far as may prove possible, of uncultivable land in the Arab State into productive land from which the cultivators and the State alike will profit.

The advantages to the Jews are:—

(i) Partition secures the establishment of the Jewish National Home and relieves it from the possibility of its being subjected in the future to Arab rule.

(ii) Partition enables the Jews in the fullest sense to call their National Home their own: for it converts it into a Jewish State. Its citizens will be able to admit as many Jews into it as they themselves believe can be absorbed. They will attain the primary objective of Zionism—a Jewish nation, planted in Palestine, giving its nationals the same status in the world as other nations give theirs. They will cease at last to live a "minority life."
ANNIVERSARIES AND OTHER CELEBRATIONS

UNITED STATES

of Schraga Brodski, rabbi.

July 19, 1936. New York City: Celebration of seventieth anniversary
of birth of Julian W. Mack, judge, United States Circuit Court, Zionist
leader.

July 22, 1936. Philadelphia, Pa.: Sixtieth anniversary of birth of
A. S. W. Rosenbach, world famous bibliophile.

July 23, 1936. Baltimore, Md.: Sixty-fifth anniversary of birth of
Jacob G. Hollander, professor of Political Economy at Johns Hopkins
University.

July 24, 1936. Atlantic City, N. J.: Sixtieth anniversary of birth of
Henry M. Fisher, rabbi.

July, 1936. Chicago, Ill.: Fiftieth anniversary of graduation from
Hebrew Union College, and induction into Ministry of Tobias Schan-
farber, rabbi.

August 22, 1936. New York City: Celebration of eighty-fifth anni-
versary of birth of Daniel Frohman, dean of the American theatre.

August 24, 1936. New York City: Celebration of sixty-fifth anniver-
sary of birth of Charles A. Elsberg, neurologist.

September 1, 1936. Plattsburg, N. Y.: Celebration of seventy-fifth
anniversary of founding of Congregation Beth Israel.

September 10, 1936. New York City: Eightieth anniversary of birth
of Mrs. Flora Spiegelberg, peace advocate.

September 17, 1936. Philadelphia, Pa.: Twenty-fifth anniversary of
David B. Swiren, in rabbinate.

September 17, 1936. St. Louis, Mo.: Fiftieth anniversary of found-
ing of Temple Israel.

October 1, 1936. Philadelphia, Pa.: Fiftieth anniversary of birth of
William M. Lewis, judge and Zionist leader.

October 8, 1936. Boston, Mass.: Celebration of twenty-fifth anni-
versary of Ministry at Temple Israel, of Rabbi Harry Levi.

October 16, 1936. Brooklyn, N. Y.: Celebration of seventy-fifth anni-
versary of founding of Temple Beth Elohim, and thirty-fifth anni-
versary of Alexander Lyons' service as rabbi.

October 17-20, 1936. Denver, Colo.: Celebration of fortieth anni-
versary of founding of Congregation Beth Ha Medrosh Hagodol, and
twenty-fifth anniversary of service of Charles E. H. Kauvar, as its
rabbi.

October 18, 1936. Nashville, Tenn.: Thirty-fifth anniversary of
founding of Congregation Khal Kodesh Adath Israel.

* Omitted from Vol. 38.

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October 19, 1936. Chicago, Ill.: Celebration of seventy-fifth anniversary of founding of Sinai Congregation.


October, 1936. Butte, Mont.: Twenty-fifth anniversary of founding of Baron de Hirsch Lodge, B'nai B'rith.


November 19, 1936. New York City: Twenty-fifth anniversary of founding of Mount Neboh Sisterhood, and twenty-four years service of Mrs. David E. Goldfarb, as president.

November 22, 1936. New York City: Celebration of fiftieth anniversary of founding of Yeshiva and Yeshiva College; and twentieth anniversary of service of Bernard Revel, as president.


November 28, 1936. New York City: Celebration of ninetieth anniversary of founding of Central Synagogue.


December 4-6, 1936. Alexandria, La.: Celebration of seventy-fifth anniversary of founding of Congregation Gemiluth Chassodim.


December 6, 1936. New York City: Twenty-fifth anniversary of founding of Mizrachi Organization of America.

December 11-13, 1936. Cleveland, Ohio: Celebration of the ninetieth anniversary of founding of Euclid Avenue Temple.

December 17, 1936. New York City: Celebration of fiftieth anniversary of founding of Jewish Theological Seminary of America.


December 20, 1936. Newark, N. J.: Celebration of seventy-fifth anniversary of birth of Louis Plaut, communal worker; and fiftieth anniversary of his services with the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society.


December 29, 1936. Indianapolis, Ind.: Celebration of eightieth anniversary of founding of Indianapolis Hebrew Congregation.

January 8–13, 1937. Hazleton, Pa.: Celebration of thirtieth anniversary of founding of Beth Israel Congregation.

January 17, 1937. Cleveland, Ohio: Celebration of fiftieth anniversary of founding of Knesseth Israel Congregation.


January 24, 1937. New York City: Celebration of thirty-fifth anniversary of founding of the Young Women’s Hebrew Association.


February 14, 1937. Norfolk, Va.: Twenty-fifth anniversary of founding of Norfolk Camp of the Order Sons of Zion.

February 19, 1937. New York City: Seventieth anniversary of birth of Mrs. Annie Nathan Meyer, author and playwright, celebrated by Barnard College, of which she was a founder.


February 26, 1937. St. Paul, Minn.: Celebration of eightieth anniversary of founding of Mount Zion Hebrew Congregation.


March 5–6, 1937. Little Rock, Ark.: Seventieth anniversary of founding of Congregation B’nai Israel.

March 7, 1937. New York City: Celebration of thirty-fifth anniversary of founding of Order Sons of Zion.


March 14, 1937. New York City: Celebration of twenty-fifth anniversary of Louis Gerson, as Yiddish journalist and his tenth anniversary as publisher of Der Amerikaner.


April 5, 1937. Celebration of twentieth anniversary of founding of the Institutional Synagogue.
April 11, 1937. Washington, D. C.: Celebration of fiftieth anniversary of founding of CONGREGATION OHEB SHOLOM.

April 13, 1937. New York City: Celebration of eighty-fifth anniversary of birth of HARRY PEREIRA MENDES, rabbi emeritus, of Shearith Israel Congregation.

April 13, 1937. New York City: Celebration of fiftieth anniversary of birth of BERNARD L. SHIENTAG, Justice of Supreme Court of New York State.

April 14, 1937. New York City: Celebration of twenty-fifth anniversary of founding of FELLOWSHIP HOUSE, providing after-care for discharged wards of orphanages.


April 18, 1937. Milwaukee, Wis.: Celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of founding of GILEAD LODGE, B'NAI B'RITH.

April 20, 1937. Cleveland, Ohio: Celebration of twentieth anniversary in rabbinate and of service with, The Temple, of ABBA HILLEL SILVER.

April 21, 1937. New York City: Celebration of five-hundredth anniversary of birth of DON ISAAC ABRAVANEL, Spanish statesman and scholar.

April 24, 1937. New York City: Celebration of fortieth anniversary of establishment of the JEWISH DAILY FORWARD, Yiddish daily.

April 27, 1937. New York City: Thirtieth anniversary of founding of FREE SYNAGOGUE.

April 30, 1937. Hot Springs, Ark.: Thirty-fifth anniversary in rabbinate of ABRAHAM RHINE.

May 1, 1937. New York City: Twenty-fifth anniversary of founding of the JEWISH NATIONAL WORKER'S ALLIANCE.

May 9, 1937. Omaha, Nebr.: Bar Mitzvah (thirteenth anniversary) celebration of the ALEPH ZADEK ALEPH.


May 18, 1937. New York City: Tenth anniversary of founding of WELFARE ISLAND SYNAGOGUE, celebrated by New York Section, Council of Jewish Women, founders.

May 23, 1937. New York City: Celebration of twenty-fifth anniversary of founding of THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF YOUNG ISRAEL.


May 26, 1937. Cleveland, Ohio: Eighty-fifth anniversary of founding of DISTRICT LODGE NO. 2, B'NAI B'RITH.

June 2, 1937. New York City: Celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of service of WILLIAM WEISS, as civic and communal leader.

June 6, 1937. Doylestown, Pa.: Fortieth anniversary of founding of NATIONAL FARM SCHOOL, pays tribute to founder, late Dr. Joseph Krauskopf.

June 6, 1937. Pleasantville, N. Y.: Celebration of twenty-fifth anniversary of founding of the HEBREW SHELTERING GUARDIAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.


June 18-19, 1937. St. Louis, Mo.: Celebration of fiftieth anniversary of founding of Congregation Shearith Sfard.


OTHER COUNTRIES


July 17, 1936. Moscow, Russia: Celebration of sixtieth anniversary of birth of Maxim Litvinoff, Foreign Commissar.


October, 1936. Toronto, Canada: Eightieth anniversary of founding of Holy Blossom Synagogue.


November 17, 1936. Warsaw, Poland: Celebration of sixtieth anniversary of birth of Jacob Lestschinsky, economist and sociologist.


December 4, 1936. Berlin, Germany: Sixtieth anniversary of birth of Eugen Mittwoch, former Professor of Berlin University's Oriental Seminary.


January 1937. Salonta, Roumania: Celebration of fiftieth anniversary of founding of the Salonta Synagogue.


March 26-April 5, 1937. Quincentenary of the birth of Don Isaac Abravanel, Portuguese Jewish statesman, exegete and mystic.

March 28, 1937. Cairo, Egypt: Celebration of thirtieth anniversary of founding of Yiddish Theatre in Cairo.

March, 1937. Plock, Poland: Celebration of seven hundredth anniversary of the Jewish Community.

April 2, 1937. Zurich, Switzerland: Celebration of seventy-fifth anniversary of founding of the Zurich Jewish Community.


May 9, 1937. Katowice, Poland: Celebration of twenty-fifth anniversary of founding of the Agudas Yisrael, world orthodox union.


May, 1937. Amsterdam, Netherlands: Celebration of ninetieth anniversary of birth of Captain E. Prins, Commander of Amsterdam Mounted Civic Guard.


May, 1937. ——, Germany: Celebration of one-hundredth anniversary of founding of C. V. Zeitung.


June, 1937. Germany: Celebration of fortieth anniversary of founding of Zionist Federation in Germany.

APPOINTMENTS, HONORS AND ELECTIONS

UNITED STATES

Adler, Louis, Providence, R. I., elected to City Council, November 3, 1936.

Alpert, Samuel, New York City, awarded Carnegie Hero Medal, for saving three persons from drowning in East Chester Bay, N. Y. April 30, 1937.

Alterman, Meyer, New York City, re-elected to State Legislature, November 3, 1936.

Austin, Bernard, Brooklyn, N. Y., re-elected to State Legislature, November 3, 1936.

Bamberger, Louis, Newark, N. J., awarded by University of Newark, honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, June 10, 1937.

Barnet, Philip, New Bedford, Mass., re-elected to State Legislature, November 3, 1936.

Baruch, Bernard M., New York City, awarded by Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Law, June 14, 1937; appointed honorary chancellor of Union College, June 14, 1937.

Berg, Julius S., New York City, re-elected to State Senate, November 3, 1936.

Berman, Louis G., Chicago, Ill., elected to State Legislature, November 3, 1936.

Bernbaum, Maurice M., Chicago, Ill., appointed by President, Foreign Service Officer, unclassified, vice consul of career, and Secretary in the Diplomatic Service, confirmed by Senate, January 16, 1937.

Bernhardt, Joshua, Washington, D. C., appointed chief of Sugar Section, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, November 11, 1935.


Blatt, Solomon, Blackville, S. Car., elected Speaker of the South Carolina Assembly, January 11, 1937.
BLATT, WILLIAM M., Boston, Mass., re-elected president of the State Law Society, reported, January 1, 1937.

BLOCK, PAUL, New York City, awarded by St. Francis College, Loretto, Pa., honorary degree of Doctor of Literature, June 9, 1937.

BLOOM, SOL, New York City, re-elected member of United States House of Representatives, November 3, 1936.

BOOKSTABER, PHILIP DAVID, Harrisburg, Pa., awarded by Gettysburg College (Lutheran), honorary degree of Doctor of Literature, June 7, 1937.

BRACKMAN, DAVID, Roxbury, Mass., elected to State Senate, November 3, 1936.

BRAIMAN, MYER, Rochester, N. Y., elected to State Legislature November 3, 1936.

BRANDEIS, LEWIS D., Washington, D. C., elected honorary citizen of Tel Aviv, Palestine, November 16, 1936; Street in Prague, Czechoslovakia, named in his honor, March, 1937.

BRANDEIS, SUSAN, New York City, re-elected by New York State Legislature, member of the Board of Regents, of the University of the State, February 10, 1937.

BREITBART, CHARLES A., Brooklyn, N. Y., re-elected to State Legislature, November 3, 1936.

BROUDEY, H. S., Boston, Mass., appointed by Commissioner of Education, Supervisor in Education, Division of University Extension, announced, October 16, 1936.

BUXBAUM, ISADOR, Brooklyn, N. Y., appointed by Mayor, Judge of the Municipal Court, reported, July 17, 1936.

CAPLAN, OSCAR, Chicago, Ill., elected Judge, Municipal Court, November 3, 1936.

CELLER, EMANUEL, New York City, re-elected member of United States House of Representatives, November 3, 1936.

CHERRY, ISRAEL, Lynn Mass., appointed by Governor, special judge, in Lynn District Court, announced, January 8, 1937.

CITRON, WILLIAM M., Middletown, Conn., re-elected United States Representative-at-Large, November 3, 1936.

COHEN, A. LOU, Seattle, Wash., re-elected to State Legislature, November 3, 1936.

COHEN HENRY, Galveston, Tex., appointed by Governor, chairman, advisory committee, Southwestern States Probation and Parole Conference, September 14, 1936; re-appointed by Governor, March 26, 1937.

COHEN, HERBERT B., York, Pa., re-elected to State Legislature, November 3, 1936.

COHEN, MAURICE A., Bayonne, N. J., elected to State Legislature, November 3, 1936.

COHEN, REUBEN E., Philadelphia, Pa., elected to State Legislature, November 3, 1936.

COHEN, SAMUEL, Roxbury, Mass., re-elected to State Legislature, November 3, 1936.

COHN, FLETCHER GANS,——, Tenn., appointed Chief Counsel for the Social Security Division of the State Government, reported, March 26, 1937.
DAVID, JOSEPH B., Chicago, Ill., elected Chief Justice of the Superior Court, to serve unexpired term of Judge McKinley, June 12, 1936.

DAVIDSON, ISRAEL, New York City, awarded by Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, O., honorary degree of Doctor of Hebrew Law, Honoris Causa, May 22, 1937; awarded similar degree by the Dropsie College for Hebrew and Cognate Learning, Philadelphia, Pa., May 23, 1937.

DE HAAS, JACOB, New York City, street in Tel Aviv named in his memory, April 6, 1937.


DICKSTEIN, SAMUEL, New York City, re-elected member of United States House of Representatives, November 3, 1936.

DOLLINGER, I., New York City, elected to State Legislature, November 3, 1936.

EDELMAN, LEON, Chicago, Ill., elected Judge, Municipal Court, November 3, 1936.

EFROS, ISRAEL, Buffalo, N. Y., awarded by Jewish Theological Seminary of America, honorary degree of Doctor of Hebrew Letters, June 6, 1937.

EHRLICH, H. B., Buffalo, N. Y., elected to State Legislature, November 3, 1936.

EINHORN, N. H., Philadelphia, Pa., awarded by American Medical Association at Atlantic City, gold medal for exhibit on cancer tests, June 9, 1937.

ELLENBOGEN, HENRY, Pittsburgh, Pa., re-elected member of United States House of Representatives, November 3, 1936.

ELLENSTEIN, MEYER C., Newark, N. J., elected member of City Commission, and re-elected Mayor, May 11, 1937.

ELSBERG, CHARLES A., New York City, elected president of the American Neurological Association, reported June 11, 1937.

EPSTEIN, LOUIS, Brookline, Mass., awarded by Jewish Theological Seminary of America, honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity, June 6, 1937.

FALK, H. D., Providence, R. I., elected to City Council, November 3, 1936.


FEINBERG, BENJAMIN F., Plattsburg, N. Y., re-elected to State Senate, November 3, 1936.

FELD, SPENCER A., New York City, re-elected to State Senate, November 3, 1936.


FIRTEL, BELLE, Newark N. J., awarded $1,500 fellowship for musical study, upon the specific recommendation of the Royal College of Music in London, reported, July 31, 1936.
Fischel, Leon, New York City, elected to State Senate, November 3, 1936.

Flexner, Simon, New York City, appointed Eastman visiting Professor at Oxford University for the academic year 1937–38, reported, November 27, 1936; Awarded by University of Louisville, honorary degree of Doctor of Science, April 3, 1937.

Friese, George W., Portland, Oregon, elected to State Legislature, November 3, 1936.

Friedman, E. J., Orange, Conn., elected to State Legislature, November 3, 1936.

Friedman, Samuel, Colchester, Conn., elected to State Legislature, November 3, 1936.

Gans, Julius, New York City, elected to State Legislature, November 3, 1936.


Ginzberg, Louis, New York City, awarded by Harvard University, honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity, on occasion of Harvard Tercen-tenary, September 18, 1936.

Goldman, Edwin Franko, New York City, awarded by Government of Czechoslovakia, the Order of the White Lion; reported, September 25, 1936.

Goldstein, A. M., Waco, Tex., elected president of the Waco Chamber of Commerce; July, 1936; re-elected, reported, June 25, 1937.

Gomberg, Moses, Detroit, Mich., awarded by University of Michigan, honorary degree of Doctor of Law, June 19, 1937.

Greenbaum, Lawrence S., Larchmont, N. Y., appointed by Governor, member of newly-created State Board of Social Welfare, July 16, 1936.

Greenfield, Albert M., Philadelphia, Pa., appointed by Governor, chairman of Committee for Celebration of one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the Constitution, reported, January 29, 1937.

Gross, Louis, New York City, awarded by American Medical Association, Atlantic City, bronze medal, Class I for exhibit on blood supply to the heart in relation to coronary sclerosis, June 9, 1937.

Haas, Louis J., Stamford, Conn., elected president of the Stamford Ministers League (first rabbi chosen), December 14, 1936.

Haas, Saul, Seattle, Wash., appointed collector of customs, with headquarters at Seattle, Wash., confirmed, June 18, 1937.

Haber, Isador, Union City, N. J., appointed by Governor, Judge, First Judicial District Court of Hudson County, July 16, 1936.

Harrison, David, Paterson, N. J., elected to State Legislature, November 3, 1936.

Hart, Moss, New York City, awarded [jointly with George S. Kaufman], Pulitzer Prize, for play "You Can't Take it With You", May 3, 1937.

Hess, David A., St. Louis, Mo., elected to State Legislature, November 3, 1936.
Hesse, Sydney A., Cleveland, Ohio, re-elected to State Legislature, November 3, 1936.

Heumann, Sol, Rochester, N. Y., award by Rotary Club, Civic Achievement plaque as "most helpful public citizen," reported, April 30, 1937.

Hirsch, Arthur S., Brooklyn, N. Y., appointed by Mayor, City Magistrate, April 27, 1937.

Holtz, Jackson J., Dorchester, Mass., elected to State Legislature, November 3, 1936.

Horn, Henry, Chicago, Ill., re-elected Governor, November 3, 1936.


Joseph, Lazarus, New York City, re-elected to State Senate, November 3, 1936.

Kahn, Albert, New York City, appointed member of French Legion of Honor, for interest in French culture and for services to United States during World War, June 20, 1937.

Kahn, Reuben L., Ann Arbor, Mich., awarded by Phi Lambda Kappa Fraternity, gold medal award given annually to Jewish physician who has distinguished himself by excellence of his contributions to medical sciences, January 1, 1937.

Kaplan, Mordecai M., New York City, appointed professor of principles of education, Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Palestine, reported, May 5, 1937.

Kaufman, George S., New York City, awarded [jointly with Moss Hart], Pulitzer Prize for play "You Can't Take it With You", May 3, 1937.

Klapper, Paul, New York City, appointed by Board of Higher Education, president of the Queens City College, May 25, 1937.

Klein, Simon, Meridian, Miss., appointed by Governor, member of State Industrial Commission, January, 1937.

Kleinfeld, Philip M., Brooklyn, N. Y., re-elected to State Senate, November 3, 1936.

Kopelman, Frank, Newton, Mass., appointed by Governor, Judge, of First District Court of Barnstable, announced, January 8, 1937.

Kopetsky, Samuel J., New York City, elected president of the American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Society, reported June 11, 1937.

Koppleman, Herman P., Hartford, Conn., re-elected member of United States House of Representatives, November 3, 1936.

Kramer, S. E., Cleveland, Ohio, elected Judge, Common Pleas Court, November 3, 1936.


Kroll, Leon, New York City, awarded Carnegie International first prize for painting "The Road to the Cave", announced October 16, 1936.
Lascoff, J. Leon, New York City, awarded by the New York branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association, the Remington Honor Medal for 1936, “in recognition of his services to pharmacy as chairman of the Committee which compiled the original Pharmaceutical Recipe Book” announced, May 19, 1937.


Lefchetz, Solomon, Princeton, N. J., awarded honorary degree by Natural Science Faculty of Karls University, Czechoslovakia, September 2, 1936.

Lehman, Herbert H., New York City, re-elected Governor of New York State, November 3, 1936; awarded by Niagara University, honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, June 7, 1937.

Lehman, Irving, New York City, awarded by Jewish Theological Seminary of America, honorary degree of Doctor of Hebrew Letters, June 6, 1937; awarded by Brooklyn Law School of St. Lawrence University, honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, June 9, 1937.

Lehrhoff, Irving, Newark, N. J., appointed by Director of Public Safety, to Department of Public Safety, May 18, 1937.

Leipner, Ben, Bridgeport, Conn., elected to State Legislature, November 3, 1936.

Leisenerson, William M., Yellow Springs, Ohio, appointed member, National Mediation Board, confirmed, January 29, 1937.

Levey, Edgar C., San Francisco, Calif., re-elected to State Legislature, November 3, 1936.

Levin, Maurice, New York City, awarded, by Manischewitz Foundation, 1937 Fine Arts Award, for sponsoring the “Eternal Road”, April 1, 1937.

Levine, Herman J., Ellenville, N. Y., re-elected president of Board of Education, announced, July 28, 1936.

Levinthal, Louis E., Philadelphia, Pa., appointed by Governor, Judge in Common Pleas Court No. 6., announced, March 15, 1937.

Levitan, Sol, Madison, Wis., elected State Treasurer, November 3, 1936.


Littauer, Lucius Nathan, Gloversville, N. Y., awarded by Jewish Theological Seminary of America, honorary degree of Doctor of Hebrew Letters, June 6, 1937.

Litvak, Jerome B., Newark, N. J., elected to State Legislature, November 3, 1936.

Livingston, Jacob H., Brooklyn, N. Y., re-elected to State Senate, November 3, 1936.

Loeb, Leo, St. Louis, Mo., elected member of the National Academy of Sciences, April 28, 1937.

Lowenstein, Solomon, New York City, appointed by Governor, member of State Board of Social Welfare, July 16, 1936.

Maisel, Jule L., New York City, elected to State Legislature, November 3, 1936.

Malkan, Samuel, New Haven, Conn., elected to State Senate, November 3, 1936.
Mandel, Austin B., New York City, elected to State Legislature, November 3, 1936.

Manne, Geoffrey, Memphis, Tenn., (formerly London), awarded the British Victory Medal for distinguished services with the British during the World War, June 1937.

Marshall, James, New York City, re-elected member of Board of Education, May 11, 1937.

Mellitz, Samuel, Bridgeport, Conn., appointed by Governor, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Fairfield County, February 9, 1937.


Miller, Charles, Dorchester, Mass., elected to State Legislature, November 3, 1936.

Morgenstern, Julian, Cincinnati, Ohio, awarded by Jewish Theological Seminary of America, honorary degree of Doctor of Hebrew Letters, June 6, 1937; awarded by the University of Cincinnati, honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, June 10, 1937.

Morgenthau, Henry, Sr., New York City, decorated by Yugoslavian Government, with Order of the Yugoslav Crown, first class, for "active sympathy ever since days of the Balkan War and during the World War", announced, October 13, 1936; awarded by National Institute of Immigrant Welfare, annual award to a foreign-born citizen making "significant contributions to American life," April 21, 1937.

Moses, Robert, New York City, appointed by Mayor, chairman of the Tri-borough Bridge Authority, November 14, 1936; awarded by the American Science and Historic Preservation Society, gold medal, for having rendered most important service to country's parks, announced January 25, 1937; Awarded by Columbia University, medal in recognition of civic activities, June 1, 1937.

Muni, Paul, New York City, awarded by International Exposition Committee, Volpi Cup, for work in motion picture "The Story of Louis Pasteur", announced, September 5, 1936.

Neustein, Irving D., New York City, re-elected to State Legislature, November 3, 1936.

Ominsky, Joseph, Philadelphia, Pa., re-elected to State Legislature, November 3, 1936.

Ostroff, Isador, Philadelphia, Pa., elected to State Legislature, November 3, 1936.

Pack, Carl, New York City, re-elected to State Legislature, November 3, 1936.

Peixotto, Ernest, New York City, re-appointed by Mayor, member of Municipal Art Commission, January 4, 1937.
PERLMAN, NATHAN D., New York City, appointed by Mayor, Judge, Court of Special Sessions, September 1, 1936.

PESSIN, SAMUEL, Jersey City, N. J., re-elected to State Legislature, November 3, 1936.

PEYSER, JEFFERSON E., San Francisco, Calif., re-elected to State Legislature, November 3, 1936.

*PEYSER, THEODORE A., New York City, re-elected member of United States House of Representatives, November 3, 1936.

PINANSKY, IRVING M., Portland, Me., appointed by Harvard Law School, annotator for the American Law Institute, for the re-statement of the law for the State of Maine, announced June 25, 1937.

PINANSKY, MAX, Portland, Maine, elected State Senator, November 3, 1936.

REINHARDT, MAX, Los Angeles, Cal., decorated, by personal decree of King of Italy with rank of Commander of the Order of the Crown of Italy; reported, July 17, 1936.

ROBBINS, BESS, Indianapolis, Indiana, re-elected to State Legislature, November 3, 1936.

ROESSLER, SAMUEL, Newark, N. J., re-appointed by Mayor, member of Board of Education for three year term, July 1, 1936; elected president of the Board, July 31, 1936.

ROSENBERG, MAURICE, Alexandria, Va., elected to State Legislature, November 3, 1936.

ROSENFELD, MORRIS, Baltimore, Md., awarded by American Medical Association, Bronze Medal, Class II, for exhibit in intra-uterine respiration, June 9, 1937.

ROSENFELD, NATHAN, Milford, Mass., elected to State Legislature, November 3, 1936.

RUBIN, ALBERT, Fall River, Mass., re-elected to State Legislature, November 3, 1936.

RUBIN, BEN, Milwaukee, Wis., elected to State Legislature, November 3, 1936.

SABATH, ADOLPH J., Chicago, Ill., re-elected member of United States House of Representatives, November 3, 1936.

SACHS, SAMUEL, Newark, N. J., decorated by War Department with Order of the Purple Heart, July 26, 1936.

SACKS, LEON, Philadelphia, Pa., elected member of United States House of Representatives, November 3, 1936.

SABLE, JOSEPH, Philadelphia, Pa., elected to State Legislature, November 3, 1936.

SALTSIEL, EDWARD P., Chicago, Ill., elected to State Legislature, November 3, 1936.

SALUS, SAMUEL W., Philadelphia, Pa., re-elected State Senator, November 3, 1936.

SAMISCH, HILLEL, Leavenworth, Kans., elected member of Board of Education, reported, May, 1937.

SANDROW, EDWARD T., Portland, Ore., re-elected chairman of the Council of Social Agencies, reported June 4, 1937.

*Deceased.
SCHANZER, ALBERT D., Brooklyn, N. Y., re-elected to State Legislature, November 3, 1936.

SCHATZ, SAMUEL, Newark, N. J., elected to State Legislature, November 3, 1936.

SCHACTER, MAURICE, St. Louis, Mo., elected to State Legislature, November 3, 1936.

SCHERMER, JOHN M., Seattle, Wash., appointed chief criminal deputy prosecutor of King County, November 20, 1936.

SCHIFF, JOHN M., New York City, elected member of the council of New York University, January 27, 1937.

SCHNEIDERMAN, ROSE, New York City, appointed, by Commissioner, Secretary of State Department of Labor, March 3, 1937.

SCHNEIDER, JACQUES, San Francisco, Calif., awarded at First Annual Sculpture Exhibition in Oakland, first prize of Gold Medal, for bronze statue, "Two Dancers," reported, July 17, 1936.

SCHOR, ARTHUR R., Philadelphia, Pa., elected to State Legislature, November 3, 1936.

SCHWARTZ, RALPH, Brooklyn, N. Y., re-elected to State Legislature, November 3, 1936.

SCHWARTZ, WILLIAM, New York City, re-elected to State Legislature, November 3, 1936.

SCHWARZWALD, JACOB J., Brooklyn, N. Y., re-elected to State Senate, November 3, 1936.

SEELIG, LEE D., Kansas City, Mo., elected to State Legislature, November 3, 1936.

SEIDMAN, SAUL, Hartford, Conn., appointed judge, Police Court, reported, June 25, 1937.

SELEKMAN, BEN M., Boston, Mass., elected president of the Massachusetts Conference on Social Work, reported, November 10, 1936.

SHAPIRO, EUDICE, Philadelphia, Pa., awarded by National Federation of Music Clubs, $1000 Schubert Memorial Prize, reported, April 30, 1937.

SHAPIRO, HARRY, Philadelphia, Pa., re-elected State Senator, November 3, 1936.

SHERMAN, PHILIP, Somerville, Mass., re-elected to State Legislature, November 3, 1936.

SIEGLER, JOSEPH, Newark, N. J., elected chairman of the organization committee of the newly formed National Association of Juvenile Court Judges at conference in Indianapolis, Ind., reported June 11, 1937.

SIROVICH, WILLIAM I., New York City, re-elected member of United States House of Representatives, November 3, 1936.

SKALE, JOSEPH, Philadelphia, Pa., elected to State Legislature, November 3, 1936.

SLOAN, JOSEPH, Philadelphia, Pa., appointed by Governor, Judge. Court of Common Pleas No. 7, reported, May 7, 1937.

STEINBERG, ARTHUR, Philadelphia, Pa., awarded by American Medical Association at Atlantic City, Gold Medal for exhibit on cancer tests, June 9, 1937.

STEINGUT, IRWIN, Brooklyn, N. Y., re-elected to State Legislature November 3, 1936.
STEINHARDT, LAWRENCE A., New York City, appointed Ambassador to Peru, April 19, 1937.

STERN, HORACE, Philadelphia, Pa., awarded by Hahnemann Medical College, honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, June 10, 1937.


STREIT, SAUL S., New York City, elected judge of the court of General Sessions, November 3, 1936.

SYLVESTER, ALVIN McKinley, New York City, appointed by Mayor, member of the Magistrate’s Court, reported, April 30, 1937.

TONKONOW, BEN, Meriden, Conn., elected to State Legislature, November 3, 1936.

TROPER, MORRIS C., New York City, elected president of the New York State Society of Certified Public Accountants, May 10, 1937.

WALD, HAROLD, Brookline, Mass., appointed by Governor, to Board of Certified Accountants (first Jew), announced, December 18, 1936.

WALD, LILLIAN, New York City, has play area for lower east side of city named in her honor, in recognition of forty-four years work in district, June 29, 1937.

WARNER, HARRY M., New York City, awarded by Rollins College, honorary degree of Doctor of Humanities, February 22, 1937.

WEINBERG, HARRY E., Duluth, Minn., re-appointed city attorney, reported, May 14, 1937.

WEINBERG, JOSEPH L., Cleveland, O., elected president of the Architects Society of Ohio, March 19, 1937.

WEINBERGER, JACOB, San Diego, Cal., re-elected member of Board of Education, and president of the Board, April 27, 1937.

WEISS, JACOB, Indianapolis, Ind., re-elected to State Senate, November 3, 1936.

WEISS, SAMUEL, Pittsburgh, Pa., re-elected to State Senate, November 3, 1936.

WERLIN, MRS. Rosella H., Galveston, Tex., appointed publicity director of the city, reported, June 1937.


ZIMAN, ABRAHAM L., Boston, Mass., re-elected to State Legislature, November 3, 1936.

ZUKOR, ADOLPH, New York City, awarded by Italian Government, insignia of the rank of Knight Commander of the Crown of Italy, March 29, 1937.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES

AARONS, (CAPTAIN), New South Wales, awarded by King George VI, membership in Order of the British Empire in recognition of services in behalf of sightless veterans, May 10, 1937.

ABREVAYA, SAMUEL, Turkey, elected member of Parliament, reported, July 31, 1936.

ALENIKOFF, MICHAEL, Palestine, named member of the Order of the British Empire, for public services in Palestine, May 10, 1937.
ALTER, LEON, ---, Poland, appointed by Government, member of expedition to probe suitability of Madagascar for Jewish settlement, announced, April 14, 1937.


Bella, Simon de la, Amsterdam, Netherlands, re-elected to First Chamber of Parliament (Senate), May 26, 1937.

Bentwich, Mrs. Herbert, London, England, elected member of City Council, reported, March 12, 1937.

Bergh, Samuel van der, Jr., Wassenaar (near The Hague), Netherlands, re-elected to First Chamber of Parliament (Senate) May 26, 1937.

Berman, Natalio, Concepcion, Chile, elected member of Parliament, reported, May 20, 1937.

Blau, Amarieta, Vienna, Austria, awarded the Lieben Prize, the highest Austrian Scientific award, for research in the photo-chemistry of atoms, June 7, 1937.

Bloch, Maurice, Glasgow, Scotland, knighted for political and public services, June 11, 1937.

Blum, Leon, Paris, France, elected Vice-Premier in the Chautemps Cabinet, June 22, 1937.

Boas, H. H., Amsterdam, Netherlands, appointed by Queen, Chief Justice of the Amsterdam Court of Appeals, reported, November 3, 1936.


Cohen, Marcel, ---, Luxemburg, re-elected member of Parliament, reported, June 18, 1937.


Chamudez, Marcos, Valparaiso, Chile, elected member of Parliament, reported, May 20, 1937.

Chelouche, Moses, Tel Aviv, Palestine, elected by Municipal Council, Mayor, October 20, 1936.

Cohen, David (late), Sydney, Australia, erection of a Cohen Memorial Wall around the Maitland Hospital, Maitland, N. S. W., in honor of services rendered to the hospital by the deceased, reported, June 11, 1937.

Cohen, Mrs. Amy, ---, New South Wales, appointed member of the Order of British Empire, Civil Division, May 10, 1937.


Cohen, Kalman Jacob, ---, Palestine, named member of the Order of the British Empire, January 1, 1937.
Cohen, Moses Meyer, Amsterdam, Netherlands, re-elected to Second Chamber of Parliament, (House of Representatives), May 26, 1937.

Cohen, Samuel Sydney, Sydney, New South Wales, knighted, for public services, May 10, 1937.

Couzyn, W., Amsterdam Netherlands, awarded the Prix de Rome, first recipient of this Government, to enable young Dutch artists to travel in Italy, France and other art centers, January 19, 1937.

Davis, Ernest, Auckland, New Zealand, knighted, May 10, 1937.


Deutsch, Bruno, Istanbul, Turkey (formerly Germany), appointed professor of Turkish Art Academy, January 1, 1937.

Dichy, Leon, Egypt, appointed member of delegation to the international Conference in Montreaux, Switzerland on abolition of the capitulations in Egypt, reported April 30, 1937.

Dyk, Solomon, Poland, appointed by Government, member of expedition to investigate suitability of Madagascar for Jewish settlement, reported, April 14, 1937.

Elbogen, Ismar, Berlin, Germany, awarded by Jewish Theological Seminary of America, honorary degree of Doctor of Hebrew Letters, in absentia, June 6, 1937.


Ellenbogen, M. M. (Corporal), Rhodesia, selected to represent country in military detachment at Coronation of King George VI, May 10, 1937.

Emden, David von, Amsterdam, Netherlands, re-elected to First Chamber of Parliament (Senate) May 26, 1937.

Epstein, Alexander, Palestine, named Member of the British Empire, January 1, 1937.

Ezekiel, Y. M., Bombay, India, appointed justice of the peace, reported, January 29, 1937.

Faivovitch, Angel, Santiago, Chile, elected member of Parliament, reported, May 20, 1937.

Feldman, Isidore, Egypt, appointed member of delegation to the international Conference at Montreaux, Switzerland, on the abolition of the capitulations in Egypt, reported, April 30, 1937.

Fisher, I. H., Sergeant, South Africa, selected to represent country in military detachment at Coronation of King George VI, May 10, 1937.

Flax, Zephyr, Leeds, England, awarded by Royal College of Art, the Duncan Macdonald Prize, and Prof. Gilbert Spencer prize for paintings; reported, November 27, 1936.

Fleg, Edmond, Paris France, named by Government, Officer of the Legion of Honor, reported, March 12, 1937.


Frey, Salomon, Antwerp, Belgium, awarded by King, Knighthood of the Leopold Order, on occasion of his nomination as Honorary President of the Diamond Exchange, reported, July 7, 1936.

Foldes, Yoldina, Hungary, awarded by the Pinker Literary
Agency of London, the $20,000 prize for the best book of the year in the German language, October 23, 1936.

GANS, I., Amsterdam, Netherlands, awarded by Queen, Knighthood in Order of Orange Nassau, reported, August, 1936.

GLUCKSTEIN, SIR SAMUEL, London, England, elected member of City Council, reported, March 12, 1937.

GOLDENBERG, J. M., Saskatoon, Canada, elected president of Public School Board, reported, January 22, 1937.


GRAZOWSKI, YEHUDAH, Tel Aviv, Palestine, elected by the Municipality, honorary citizen, December 27, 1936.


HALPERN, LEA, Amsterdam, Netherlands, presented by Minister of Education, Arts, and Sciences, with a vase and a testimonial from the director of the Ecole des Beaux Arts, in recognition of high standard of work she submitted, reported, June 18, 1937.

HAUSER, EMILE, Jerusalem, Palestine, awarded Order of the British Empire (Civil Division) for services to music education in Palestine, May 10, 1937.


HERZOG, ISAAC, Dublin, Ireland, elected by Council of Seventy Elders, Chief Rabbi of Palestine, December 1, 1936.


HOROVITZ, AARON, Cornwall, Canada, re-elected Mayor, January, 1937.

HYMAN, LOUIS, Belfast, Ireland, elected Justice of the Peace for the City and County Borough of Belfast, reported, May 14, 1937.


ISAACS, SIR ISAAC ALFRED, Canberra, Australia, appointed to represent Australia on the King Edward Coronation Committee, July 11, 1936; awarded by King George VI, Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, May 10, 1937.

JARACH, FEDERICO, Milan, Italy, elected president of the Jewish Community, reported, June 25, 1937.

JOLOWICZ, H. F. Professor, London, England, elected Dean of the Faculty of Laws for 1936–8 at the University of London, reported, November 20, 1936.

JONG, ALIDA DE, Amsterdam, Netherlands, re-elected to Second Chamber of Parliament, (House of Representatives) May 26, 1937.

KATZ, DAVID, London, England, (German refugee), appointed to
Chair of Psychology at Stockholm University, reported, March 10, 1937.

Katz, Sidney, Winnipeg, Canada, awarded Fellowship by Royal Society of Canada, for research in chemistry, at University of London, reported, May 14, 1937.

Kleinlerer, David, Rome, Italy, decorated by King, with Order Cavalier Ufficiale of the Italian Crown, January 12, 1937.

Koretz, Zwi Hirsch, Salonika, Greece, appointed by Ministry of Education, to Chair in Hebrew at Salonika University, July 6, 1936.

Lattes, Aldo, Rome, Italy, appointed Chief Rabbi of Tripoli, February 28, 1937.

Lévi, Israel, Paris, France, awarded by Jewish Theological Seminary of America, honorary degree of Doctor of Hebrew Letters, in absentia, June 6, 1937.

Levi-Civita, Tullio, Rome, Italy, awarded by Harvard University, honorary degree of Doctor of Science, on occasion of Harvard Tercentenary, September 18, 1936.

Levine, Samuel, Toronto, Canada, awarded Fellowship by Royal Society of Canada, for research at Cambridge, reported, May 14, 1937.


Levy, Shabetai, Palestine, named member of the Order of the British Empire, January 1, 1937.

Lipson, Daniel Leopold, J. P., Cheltenham, England, re-elected Mayor, reported, November 13, 1936; elected member of Parliament, June 22, 1937.

Litvinoff, Maxim, Moscow, Russia, awarded by Government, Order of Lenin, November 10, 1936.

Loewi, Otto, Vienna, Austria, awarded share in Nobel Prize in Medicine, announced, October 29, 1936.

Lombroso, Cesare, (deceased), Rome, Italy, street named in his memory, March 11, 1937.

Lustman, Isaac, Sochaczew, Poland, awarded by President, Order of Polish Independence, in recognition of heroism in 1907, reported, May, 1937.


Macamuli, Isaac, Cairo, Egypt, appointed by Italian Government, Commander of the Order of the Crown of Italy, reported, July 24, 1936; appointed by French Government, Knight of the Legion of Honor, reported, January 8, 1937.


Matlin, L. S., Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, elected provincial magistrate, reported, March 26, 1937.

Meier, Jacob, Jerusalem, Palestine, elected Chief Rabbi of Sephardic Community, December 1, 1936.

Mendelsohn, Erich, England, elected Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts, reported, June 25, 1937.

Meyer, George, Cairo, Egypt, appointed Knight of the Order of the Crown of Belgium, reported, January 8, 1937.
MEYERSTEIN, EDWARD WILLIAM, Kent, England, appointed by King George, County Sheriff, reported, March 26, 1937.

MIZRACHI, EMMANUEL, Cairo, Egypt, appointed by the French Government, Commander of the Legion of Honor, reported, January 8, 1937.

MOCH, JULES, Sete, France, elected member of Chamber of Deputies, May 2, 1937.

MOND, SIR ROBERT LUDWIG, London, England, awarded by British Society of Chemical Industry, the Rudolf Messel Gold Medal, reported, July 9, 1936.

MONTAGU, LILIAN HELEN, London, England, awarded membership in the Order of the British Empire (Civil Division), reported, February 1, 1937.

MORRIS, SAMUEL, J. P., Dorchester, England, elected Mayor, November 9, 1936.

MOSES, E., Bombay, India, elected by Municipality, Mayor (first Bene Israelite in the post), reported, April 13, 1937.

MYERS, SIR MICHAEL, New Zealand, created by King George VI, Knight G. C. M. G., May 10, 1937.

NATHAN, MRS. E. J. C., London, England, elected member of City Council, reported, March 12, 1937.


NATHANSON, N. L., Toronto, Canada, appointed by Government, one of nine Governors of newly-organized Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, reported, November 27, 1936.

NEURABAUER, PAUL, Praha, Czechoslovakia, awarded the Pinter Vanlac prize for German literature, valued at $20,000, October 12, 1936.

OISTRAKH, DAVID, Antwerp, Belgium, awarded first prize, of 50,000 francs donated by Queen Mother, at International Violin Competition in commemoration of celebrated violinist Ysaye, reported, April 9, 1937.

OLIVETTI, M. G., Rome, Italy, appointed by il Duce, President of the Italian Cotton Corporation, announced, November 16, 1936.

OLIVETTI-COHEN, EMILIA, Corinaldo (near Ancona), Italy, awarded high decoration in recognition of her services to agriculture in organizing a model farm, and presented with album containing 35,000 signatures, reported, November 16, 1936.

OUALID, WILLIAM, Paris, France, awarded by Portuguese Government, Order of Santiago da Espado, highest scientific decoration of Portugal, reported, November 19, 1936.

PARSER, R. G., Amsterdam, Netherlands, appointed by Queen, Officer in Order of Orange Nassau, reported, December 7, 1936.


PRATO, DAVID, Alexandria, Egypt, appointed Chief Rabbi, Rome, Italy, September 4, 1936.

PRECHENIK, Warsaw, Poland, awarded by P. E. N. Club, prize for Yiddish translation of Homer's Odyssey, April 15, 1937.

PRYRSER, G., Amsterdam, Netherlands, appointed by Queen, Officer of the Order of Orange Nassau, reported, March 19, 1937.
Rabinowitz, Isaac, Tel Aviv, Palestine, appointed Member of the Order of the British Empire (Civil Division), January 1, 1937.

Redhill, Samuel, Springs, Transvaal, South Africa, elected Mayor, announced, November 6, 1936.

Rokach, Israel, Tel Aviv, Palestine, appointed by High Commissioner, Mayor, October 31, 1936.

Rolo, Robert J., Alexandria, Egypt, appointed Knight of the Order of the Crown of Belgium, reported, July 24, 1936.

Rosenberg, Louis, Regina, Canada, elected member of Library Board, January 1, 1936; elected to Public School Board, November 23, 1936.

Rosenstock, Josef, Vienna, Austria, appointed music director of the Japanese National Orchestra in Tokyo, reported February 12, 1937.


Sachs, Curt, Germany, (refugee) appointed visiting professor of Music, at the Graduate School of Liberal Arts, New York University, announced, June 26, 1937.


Sarlois, Lodewyk Hartog, Amsterdam, Netherlands, appointed Chief Rabbi, October 18, 1936.


Scheinberg, Schlomo, Warsaw, Poland, awarded by P. E. N. Club, prize for Yiddish translation of Michael Sholochov's "Quiet Flows the Don", April 15, 1937.

Schorr, Moses, Warsaw, Poland, awarded by Jewish Theological Seminary of America, honorary degree of Doctor of Hebrew Letters, in absentia, June 7, 1937.

Schott, Benno, elected by Royal Scottish Academy to rank of academician, (only Jew), reported, February 12, 1937.

Schubert, Joseph, Montreal, Canada, re-elected by City Council, Alderman, reported, January 22, 1937.

Seigler, Max, Montreal, Canada, re-elected by City Council, Alderman, reported, January 22, 1937.

Selms, A. van, Germany, appointed lecturer in Semitics at the University of Pretoria, reported May 24, 1937.

Shapiro, B. G., Capetown, Union of South Africa, awarded British Empire Research Scholarship of 1851, reported, August 14, 1936.

Shulc, Bronislaw, Jerusalem, Palestine, awarded by President of Poland, the Silver Medal of Merit, in recognition of his great service in spreading Polish music abroad, reported, May 26, 1937.

SIMONSEN, P., Copenhagen, Denmark, awarded by Belgian Government, Order of Leopold II, September 1, 1936.

SKLARTZ, ELIEZER, Haifa, Palestine, awarded by King George, British Empire Medal, January 1, 1937.

SOLOMON, CHAIM, Jerusalem, Palestine, appointed Member of Order of the British Empire (Civil Division), for public services, May 10, 1937.

STANTON, CLIVE (CORPORAL), Australia, selected to represent country in military detachment at Coronation of King George VI, May 10, 1937.


STOKVIS, EMANUEL, Amsterdam, Netherlands, elected to Second Chamber of Parliament, (House of Representatives) May 26, 1937.


SURITZ, JACOB, Moscow, Russia, appointed Ambassador to France, April 7, 1937.

SVAMVUR, A., Bombay, India, appointed Justice of the Peace, reported, January 29, 1937.

TEICHERT, KURT, Freiburg, Germany (refugee) appointed research palaeontologist at the University of Perth, Australia, reported, June 11, 1937.

THON, JOSHUA (deceased), Cracow, Poland, street in Tel Aviv, Palestine, named in his memory, reported, January 22, 1937.


VECCHIO, GIORGIO DEL, Rome, Italy, elected president of the International Institute for Jurisprudence, April 9, 1937.

VOS, I. H. J., Amsterdam, Netherlands, re-elected to Second Chamber of Parliament, (House of Representatives), May 26, 1937.

VREDENBURG, J., Amsterdam, Netherlands, awarded by Queen, Knighthood in Order of Orange Nassau, announced, August, 1936.

WARBURG, OTTO, Berlin, Germany, awarded by Harvard University, honorary degree of Doctor of Science, on occasion of Harvard Tercentenary, September 18, 1936.

WEINGREEN, JACOB, Dublin, Ireland, appointed by Senate of Trinity College, professor of Hebrew (first Jew to hold permanent professorship in Ireland), April 6, 1937.

WEIR, C. J. MULLO, Liverpool, England, appointed Professor of Hebrew and Semitic Languages at University of Glasgow, reported June 18, 1937.

WERFEL, FRANZ, Alt-Aussee, Austria, awarded Bremond Prize for 1935–6, for book “Thirty Days of Musa Dagh”, reported February 12, 1937; awarded by Chancellor, the Highest Order of Merit for Arts and Sciences, for play “The Eternal Road”, announced, March 19, 1937.

WIJNKOOP, DAVID, Amsterdam, Netherlands, re-elected to Second Chamber of Parliament, (House of Representatives), May 26, 1937.
WURZEL, J., Leeds, England, appointed by City Council, Alderman, to fill vacancy, reported, December 18, 1936.

YAGODA, G. G., Moscow, Russia, appointed to post of Peoples' Commissar for Posts, Telegraph and Radio, September 27, 1936.

SPECIAL BEQUESTS AND GIFTS

UNITED STATES

ABRAHAM, ABRAHAM, (family of late), Brooklyn, N. Y., donates $25,000 to Jewish Hospital of Brooklyn, for modernizing and re-equipping the Abraham Abraham Memorial Building; announced, December 7, 1936.

ABRAHAMSON, MRS. STELLA HEIDELBERG, New York City, (died July 11, 1936) bequeathes $50,000 in trust to Mount Sinai Hospital, for establishment of the Isador Abrahamson Neurological Fund; $25,000 in trust to Montefiore Hospital for Chronic Diseases, for establishment of the Isador Abrahamson Neurological Fund; if daughter leaves no issue, remainder left her, to go to the two hospitals; filed, July 16, 1936.

BACHE, JULES S., New York City, donates art collection and home in New York City, to the State of New York; the building is to be transformed into a museum and administered by a foundation set up with funds for its maintenance; announced, April 28, 1937.

BAMBERGER, LOUIS, Newark, N. J., donates $25,000 to Community Chest drive for $925,000; announced, November 16, 1936.

BEDER, MORRIS W., New York City (died March 8, 1936) bequeathes his library to Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Palestine, appraised August 1, 1936.

BERNHARDT, CHARLES L., New York City, (died Aug. 9, 1936) bequeaths to ten Jewish organizations equal shares of residue of estate of "more than $10,000", probated September 24, 1936.

B'NAI B'RITH, donates $100,000 to Jewish National Fund for purchase of 1,000 acres in Palestine, for establishment of colony to be named B'nai B'rith Alfred M. Cohen Nachlah; announced October 22, 1936.

BRIN, ARTHUR, Minneapolis, Minn., establishes research fellowship in peace, at the Hebrew University, Palestine, in honor of his wife, May 1, 1937.

BRUNNER, MRS. EMMA B. KAUFMAN, New York City, (died Nov. 23, 1936) bequeathes as memorial to husband, residuary estate valued at "more than $50,000 to ten architectural and educational institutions in the United States and abroad," probated, December 4, 1936.

COHEN, CARRIE SITTIG, Detroit, Mich., (died July 13, 1936) bequeaths to United Jewish Charities, amount in excess of $100,000 for erection of a building or some necessary addition to existing building as memorial to her family; announced July 31, 1936.

COHEN, JOSHUA, Detroit, Mich., (died March 20, 1937) bequeaths $300,000 to United Jewish Charities to be used for charitable purposes in memory of his family; announced April 2, 1937.
DAZIAN, HENRY, New York City, (died May 4, 1936) bequeaths $50,000 to the Actors Fund of America, income to be used for charitable and benevolent purposes; $10,000 to Hospital for Joint Diseases; $5,000 to New York Guild for the Jewish Blind; residuary estate to be used to establish the Dazian Foundation for Medical Research, probated May 11, 1937.

DAZIAN, HENRY W., New York City, (died Aug. 29, 1935) bequeaths remainder in residue to four Jewish organizations; appraised, October 19, 1936.

EISMAN, MAX, New York City (died March 19, 1935), bequeathes $5,000 per year to Eisman Day Nursery, Inc., for life of widow, and $200,000 pursuant to contract obligations entered into by decedent, appraised, January 23, 1937.

EPSTEIN, DAVID, New York City, (died Feb. 6, 1937), bequeathes to Home of the Daughters of Israel, $10,000; Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies of New York City, 17,000; and $5,000 each for Home for the Daughters of Jacob, Beth Israel Hospital, the Jewish National Fund and the Hebrew University, Palestine; probated March 5, 1937.

FRANKO, SAMUEL, New York City (died May 6, 1937) bequeathes to New York Public Library, all his music written for orchestra, including scores, parts and manuscripts, probated, June 18, 1937.

FYNE, SIMON, Philadelphia, Pa., bequeathes, upon death of wife, $10,000 to the Jewish National Fund; number of books of large and valuable library, to Dropsie College Library; announced, July 17, 1936.

GALANTE, LOUIS D., New York City, (died Dec. 15, 1936) bequeathes $35,000 as follows: $3,000 each to seven; $2,000 each to three; and $1,000 each to eight organizations; filed, December 28, 1936.

GOLDSMITH, FREDERICK C., New York City, (died Sept. 29, 1936) bequeath $7,500 and remainder interest in residue to charitable institutions; probated October 15, 1936.

GRABFIELD, JOSEPH P., New York City (d. Nov. 14, 1935) bequeathes $10,000 to Jewish Hospital, Cincinnati, Ohio, appraised March 24, 1937.

GUGGENHEIM, SOLOMON R., New York City, establishes Solomon R. Guggenheim Foundation to which he gives several million dollars and his private collection, valued at $500,000, for promotion and encouragement of art and education in art and the enlightenment of the public, especially in the field of abstract or non-objective art, announced June 28, 1937.

HARTOGENSIS, B. H., Baltimore, Md., donates to the Baltimore Bar Association Library a group of books to make available for law students the Codes of Jewish Law; announced, May 14, 1937.

HERMAN, HIRSCH, Philadelphia, Pa., bequeath $200 each to thirty-two hospitals, and on death of relatives for whom life estates are provided, remainder of estate approximating $45,216 to the Federation of Jewish Charities; reported November 20, 1936.

HERR, THOMAS J., New York City, (d. Sept. 1, 1936) bequeath to Eclectic Medical College, Cincinnati, O., residue of about $10,000; and to $1,000 to "Jewish Refugees from Germany Society" of New York; probated, October 29, 1936.

HESSLEIN, ESTRELLA W., New York City, (d. May 18, 1936) remain-
der interest in residue estate of $131,106 to Federation, and bequeaths remainder interest in $15,000 each to six charitable organizations; appraised, May 11, 1937.

Hirsch, Ella, Portland, Ore., bequeathes $200,000 to the Portland Art Museum to build an addition to the Museum, dedicated to parents, Josephine and Solomon Hirsch; $50,000 to the Portland Symphony Society; $25,000 each to First Church of Christ Scientist in Boston and Sixth Church of Christ Scientist of Portland; $5,000 each to the Salvation Army Waverly Baby Home; Day Nursery of the Portland Fruit and Flower Mission, and Volunteers of America; $2,500 to Neighborhood House Community Center; announced, July 24, 1936.

Hirschland, Mrs. Ben, Oklahoma City, Okla., donates peace scholarship fund in memory of husband, to Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Palestine, May 1, 1937.

Hoffman, Charles L., New York City, (d. March 18, 1936) bequeaths, $24,307 to Free Synagogue Social Service; $3,942 to Hospital for Joint Diseases; $4,269 each to United Hospital Fund and New York Lighthouse for the Blind; appraised, November 13, 1936.

Ittleson Foundation, New York City, donates $15,000 to New York University as nucleus of a special building fund; announced, January 31, 1937.

King, Edward J., New York City, (d. Oct. 11, 1935) bequeaths remainder in $80,000 and residuary estate valued at about $902,369 to Mount Sinai Hospital; remainder in $20,000 to Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids; $5,000 to Lenox Hill Hospital; $3,000 each to Trudeau Sanitarium and Henry Street Settlement; $1,000 to Children's Charitable Union; $2,000 for New York Association for the Blind; $500 to American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; $1,000 each to New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Guild for Jewish Blind, Adirondack Fund for Tuberculous; appraised, July 30, 1936.

Lehman, Arthur (Fund), New York City, donates $75,666.37 to 300th Anniversary Fund of Harvard University; reported, June 25, 1937.

Lillienthal, Albert M., New York City (d. Feb. 13, 1937) bequeaths $25,000 to the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies of New York City; appraised April 15, 1937.

Lisner, Abram, Washington, D. C., donates to George Washington University $250,000 for construction of library building to take place of Lisner Hall, donated by him over thirty years ago; accepted June 4, 1937.

Littauer, Lucius N., Gloversville, N. Y., donates $10,000 to Jewish Theological Seminary of America for purchase of books and manuscripts under term of special gift which provides that collection of 2,283 rare works of Hebrew literature, duplicates in the Rabbi H. G. Enelow collection presented to the Seminary, are given to Harvard University to supplement 12,000 Hebrew books and manuscripts given to Harvard in 1929; reported February 25, 1937; donates between $200,000 and $225,000 to National Hospital for Speech Disorders, for remodeling and equipment of building which, on re-organization, is to be named Lucius N. Littauer Institute for Speech Disorders, June 24, 1937.

Littauer, Lucius N., Foundation, Gloversville, N. Y., grants $100,000 to the permanent endowment of the Graduate Faculty of
Political and Social Science in New School for Social Research, New York City, announced May 11, 1937.

**LIVINGSTON, ISAAC H.**, New York City, (d. Dec. 12, 1936) bequeaths $1,000 to Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies of New York City; $100 to Hebrew Mutual Benevolent Society; remainder to fifteen charitable institutions which also share equally in other trusts on death of beneficiaries; filed, January 5, 1937.

**LOEB, JAMES**, New York City (d. May 27, 1933), bequeathes $300,000 to Harvard College to establish the Loeb Classical Library Foundation, and $500,000 for work at Athens, Greece, in Greek and classical literature; $500,000 to Solomon and Betty Loeb Convalescent Home at East View, N. Y.; $500,000 to the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, Greece, for increasing salaries of instructors; $103,018 to the Spezialfonds der Deutschen Forschunganstalt fuer Psychiatrie, Munich, Germany; and $79,793 to other institutions; appraised July 7, 1936.

**MAYER, MRS. MILDRED MACK**, New York City, (d. Oct. 4, 1936) bequeaths contingent interest in $25,000, to Montefiore Hospital for Chronic Diseases; probated October 9, 1936.

**MERZBACHER, MRS. HANNAH**, Philadelphia, Pa., bequeaths $2,500 to the Memorial Fund of Congregation Keneseth Israel, for memorial prayers for her family, and after further bequests amounting to $31,000, income from remainder of estate of $9,500 to be paid to Jewish Hospital, Mt. Sinai Hospital, Old People's Home of Jewish Hospital, Wills Hospital, Philadelphia Chapter of the Red Cross, Jewish Foster Home and Jewish Welfare Federation of Philadelphia, upon death or remarriage of son-in-law, principal to be paid to same institutions in stipulated proportions; reported February 12, 1937.

**MEYER, MR. and MRS. R. H.**, Jonesboro, Ark., donate property valued approximately at $125,000 to Union of American Hebrew Congregations; announced July 16, 1936.


**MOSKOWITZ, HENRY**, New York City, (d. Dec. 17, 1936) bequeaths residuary estate of undetermined value to the "Henry Moskowitz Memorial Fund" for public lectures by experts in the field of industrial relations or some subject connected with the ethics of industrial or commercial relations; upon deaths of son and daughter, summer home at Lake Oscawanna, to Madison House to be used as vacation home for poor mothers; bequests of $3,250 to seven organizations; private library to the Hebrew University Association, Jerusalem, Palestine; $250 to the
First Roumanian American Congregation of the City of New York, interest to be used annually for a gold medal, to be presented to a graduate of its Talmud Torah School in memory of his father Mayer Moskowitz; probated, December 22, 1936.

Norman, Aaron E., New York City, (d. July 1, 1936) bequeaths $1,000,000 to the Assistance Fund, Inc. for charitable purposes, established by him; probated, July 22, 1936.

Raunheim, Julius, New York City, (d. Oct. 31, 1936) bequeaths $2,500 each to ten Jewish charities; probated November 16, 1936.

Rosenwald Fund, Julius, Chicago, Ill., donates $75,000 a year (to be increased to $100,000) for two programs to establish annual fellowships for young people in the South, announced, December 1, 1936; donates $165,000 over period of five years, to the Committee on Research in Medical Economics; announced, January 22, 1937; donates $275,000 to the University of Chicago, to supplement gift of Charles R. Walgreen of $550,000, for establishment of an institute to study American principles, to be named for Charles R. Walgreen; announced June 5, 1937.

Rothschild, Marcus A., Friends of, New York City, donate $10,000 to New York University to establish the Marcus A. Rothschild Memorial Library Fund at the College of Medicine, announced, January 31, 1937.

Rude, I., Dallas, Texas, donates 26,000 articles of clothing to poor in memory of people kind to him on arrival from Austria in 1892, December 25, 1936.

Schulman, Mrs. Abraham Gustave, New York City, donates to Art Museum of Tel Aviv, two landscape paintings by her late husband, announced, April 9, 1937.

Senior, Morris H., Brooklyn, N. Y., (d. Aug. 31, 1936) bequeaths to Brooklyn Home and Hospital for the Aged $25,000 to be used for creating a separate ward, to be named Morris Senior Ward, upon condition that "decedent's name be remembered on death anniversary by memorial prayers according to rites of the Jewish orthodox faith"; if these conditions are not accepted then legacy is to go to the Home of the Daughters of Jacob with the same conditions; appraised, May 11, 1937.

Sonderling, Samuel J., New York City, bequeaths $5,000, income from one-half residue during life of Lena Sonderling, remainder in residue after her death and remainder in trusts totaling $310,000, to the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies of New York City; $5,000 each to the University Settlement Society and the Jewish Education Alliance; $1,000 each to Israel Orphan Asylum, Beth Israel Hospital, Montefiore Hospital for Chronic Diseases, and Jewish Social Service Association, $5,000 and income from one-half residuary estate during the life of Lena Sonderling to Brooklyn Federation of Jewish Philanthropic Societies; appraised, July 31, 1936.

Straus, Mrs. Irma N., New York City, donates to Memorial Hospital for the Treatment of Cancer and Allied Diseases $20,000 to establish fellowship in radiology in memory of husband, Jesse Isidor Straus; announced February 18, 1937.

Straus, Lionel F., New York City, (d. Dec. 8, 1936) bequeathes $20,000 for charitable purposes, all or part to be given to Federation
for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies of New York City, at option of executors; filed, December 11, 1936.

STRAUS, PERCY S., New York City, donates $11,000 to New York University for support of the Department of Fine Arts; announced, January 31, 1937.

STRAUS, ROGER W., New York City, donates $10,000 to Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Palestine, March 24, 1937.

STRAUSS, CHARLES, New York City, (d. Apr. 11, 1934) bequeaths to Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies, remainder in $50,000; Mount Sinai Hospital, $50,000 New York County Lawyers Association, remainder in $100,000 trust; $10,000 each to Actors Fund of America, Children's Aid Society, Union Hospital Fund of New York, Visiting Nurse Service of Henry Street Settlement, Society for Ethical Culture, Crippled Children's East Side Free School, New York Homeopathic Medical College, and Flower Hospital, and New York Law Institute; $5,000 each to New York Association for the Blind and National Security League; appraised November 2, 1936.


WALLACH, MRS. BERTHA AND FAMILY, New York City, donate library of the late Don Zevi Wallach, to the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, announced April 5, 1937.

WARBURG, MR. AND MRS. FELIX M., New York City, donate $20,000 to United Palestine Appeal for emergency purposes in Palestine, August 30, 1936.

WARBURG, MRS. FELIX M., New York City, donates $90,000 to Jewish Theological Seminary of America Semi-Centennial Fund, on ninetieth anniversary of birth of her father, Jacob H. Schiff, January 10, 1937.

WILE, JULIUS M., Rochester, N. Y., bequeaths $10,000 to Baden Street Settlement; probated April 30, 1937.

WOLFE, W. BERAN, New York City, bequeaths to Dartmouth College School of Medicine, Hanover, N. H., scientific books; appraised, June 8, 1937.

WOLLMAN, WILLIAM J., New York City, (d. Mar. 26, 1937) bequeathes estate valued at between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000 to brother and sister with request that they or their survivor designate by will, public charitable, educational, or scientific corporations or institutions in New York City to receive principal of the residuary estate; probated, April 13, 1937.

OTHER COUNTRIES

ANONYMOUS, England, donates $11,500 to Council for German Jewry, appeal for $1,000,000, reported July 10, 1936.

ANONYMOUS, Stockholm, Sweden, gives 50,000 kroner for foundation established at Svartingtorp, Southern Sweden, for training farm for Jewish refugees from Germany intending to emigrate to Palestine and other countries, announced November 22, 1936.
ANONYMOUS, England, donates $10,000 to the London Hospital, announced, December 2, 1936.

ANONYMOUS, [European Jew], bequeathes $13,000 to the Jewish National Fund, reported, March 12, 1937.

ANONYMOUS, [European], donates $35,000 to the Jewish National Fund, reported April 30, 1937.

ANONYMOUS, England, donates $10,000 to Jewish Board of Guardians, for housing purposes, reported, June 14, 1937.

ASCHKENAZY, SOLOMON, Manchester, England, donates to the British Government 5% of all his profits to be used for defense of the Empire, and 5% for charity irrespective of creed and “not excluding Palestine”, October, 17, 1936.

BARON, BERNHARD CHARITABLE TRUST, London, England, donates to hospital and charities £42,278 of which £10,388 goes to 67 Jewish charities, December 5, 1936; donates £10,000 to Guy’s Hospital for reconstruction of dispensary, latter to be named as memorial to Bernhard Baron, reported, December 18, 1936; donates £10,000 to the Hospital for Sick Children, reported, January 1, 1937; donates £5,000 (addition to £25,000 in May 1936), to the Hunterian Society, reported, February 19, 1936.

BEARSTEAD, VISCOUNT, London, England, donates £10,000 to appeal for £1,000,000 for Oxford University, reported April 9, 1937.

BRYCHA, KATHERINE (non-Jewess), Zsilina, Czechoslovakia, bequeathes 59,000 kronen (about $2,500) to the Jewish Community, because of generosity of individual Jews in giving her alms, announced August 4, 1936.

CAMONDO, MOÏSE DE, COUNT, Paris, France, bequeathes museum of Jewish artistic antiquities to the State, in memory of son Nissim, reported, December 28, 1936.

COHEN, HAROLD LEOPOLD, Liverpool, England, bequeathes £5,200 to ten charitable institutions in Liverpool, probated September 8, 1936.

FORTICHILLE,—, Rome, Italy, bequeathes 15,000,000 lire to Verona, Italy, including 16,000 lire to the Verona Jewish Charitable Society, announced, February 28, 1937.

FRIEDENTHAL, HANS, Berlin, Germany, donates valuable anthropological collection formerly in German Government Museum, to Hadassah, the Women’s Zionist Organization, reported, December 11, 1936.

GOLDBERG, MESSERS A. and SONS, Glasgow, Scotland, donate £2,250 to Council for German Jewry, appeal for £1,000,000, reported January 22, 1937.

GOLDBERG, ISAAC LEIB, Tel Aviv, Palestine, bequeathes one half of the residue of the property as a perpetual fund for the benefit of Hebrew literature and culture in Palestine, reported, September 4, 1936.

GUBBAY, RAPHAEL AARON, Hong Kong, China, bequeathes £80,000 in equal shares to Jewish charitable institutions in Calcutta, Bagdad, Jerusalem, and in England, reported April 8, 1937.

HESS, CHARLES HENRY, Bournemouth, England bequeathes £2,500 to five organizations; £200 to one and after other bequests, residue of property equally between seven organizations, reported March 5, 1937.

HESS, SOPHIE MATILDA, London, England, bequeathes £150 to the West London Reform Synagogue for the Charitable and Buildings Fund, and subject to a life interest, £1,880 to seven charities and the balance
equally between the Jewish Board of Guardians and the Bernhard Baron St. George's Settlement, reported, November 6, 1936.

ICHNER, LEOPOLD A., Budapest, Hungary, donates 300,000 pengoes (about $100,000) to the Budapest Technical Institute to establish a chair for atomic physics, announced, December 20, 1936.

KARK, VICTOR SAIS, Johannesburg, South Africa, bequeathes £1,000 to the Witwatersrand University to be known as the Victor Kark Scholarship and Prize Fund; £1,500 to three Jewish organizations, reported, December 4, 1936.

LASKI FAMILY, Manchester, England, donate £5,000 to Council for German Jewry appeal for £1,000,000, reported July 10, 1936.

LEVY, ALBERT, (Benevolent Fund), London, England, in commemoration of Coronation of George VI, allocates £10,000 to be divided equally between twenty selected hospitals and charitable institutions, reported, June 25, 1937.

LEVY, ISAAC, Hendon, England, bequeathes £40,000 to Jewish Charities, announced, December 20, 1936.

LOSHAK, MR. and MRS. MEYER, England, commemorating tenth Jahrzeit of Achad Ha'am, establish Meyer and Fannie Loshak Achad Ha'am prize fund of £1,000 for annual award of £50 for best essay on some aspect of Achad Ha'am's teachings, reported, February 12, 1937

LYONS, MRS. MIRIAM, London, England, bequeathes £1,500 to five organizations in Kingston and England and residue of the property to St. Dunstan's Institution for the Blind, John Groom's Cuppleage and Flower Girls Mission, the London Hospital, the Jewish Almshouses, Kingston, Jamaica, and Dr. Barnardo's Homes, reported, November 6, 1936.

MEYERSTEIN, E. W., London, England, donates £5,000 (additional) to the Princess Elizabeth of York Hospital for Children; and a swimming pool at the London Hospital for the use of the nurses, reported, April 23, 1937.

MICHAELSON, MRS. BERTHA, Durban, India, bequeathes £30,000 and remainder interest in trust fund of £5,400, to Jewish and non-Jewish charities in United States of America and in England, reported, September 18, 1936.

MICHAELSON, ISIDOR (Estate of), Neath, England, bequeathes £1,900 and residue of estate which may amount to £50,000 ultimately, to the Jewish National Fund, reported, January 1, 1937.

MOSS, MRS. REBECCA (MRS. REBECCA MOSS VERNON), London, England, bequeathes £600 and residuary estate to synagogues and to St. John's charitable institution and after other bequests, residue of property equally between the London Hospital Home for Aged Jews, the Hampstead General and North West London Hospital, St. George's Hospital and Charing Cross Hospital, reported, March 19, 1937.

NAHUM, MR. and MRS. ALPHONSO, MR. and MRS. LIONEL, and ARTHUR, Manchester, England, donate £2,000 to Council for German Jewry appeal for £1,000,000, reported, July 10, 1936.

SALOMONS, MRS. VERA BRYCE-, England, donates Broomhill Estate in memory of its former owner, the late Sir David Salomons, to be used as a convalescent home for children, reported, June 4, 1937.

£4,000 to Council for German Jewry appeal for £1,000,000 reported, December 4, 1936.

Schnaid, Otto, Vienna, Austria, establishes Museum of Jewish Art and Jewish Cultural Institute, Wilno, Poland, announced, December 20, 1936.

Sebag-Montefiore, Hon. Mrs., England, donates to University College, Exeter, £5,000, reported, December 18, 1936.

Sieff, Mrs. Rebecca, and Mrs. Miriam Sachers and Matilda Marks (sisters), England, donates £15,000 for erection of a baby home in Jerusalem, reported, October 16, 1936.

Simonsen, David, Copenhagen, Denmark, bequeaths his library of Jewish books of nearly 100,000 volumes to the Royal Library of Copenhagen, reported, April 23, 1937.

Smith, Colman, London, England donates £5,000 to the London Jewish Hospital, reported, December 11, 1936.

Suares, Alfred J., Alexandria, Egypt, bequeathes £6,670 to Jewish and non-Jewish charities of Alexandria, reported, April 30, 1937.

Van den Bergh, Henry, London, England, bequeathes £4,950 to twelve Jewish and non-Jewish charities in England and the Netherlands; on death of children his works of art are to go to five art centers at discretion of his executors; should daughter fail to readopt Jewish religion during her lifetime, £5,000 from her share of the estate is to be distributed among institutions, reported, April 30, 1937.

NECROLOGY

UNITED STATES

Apt, Morris, civic and communal worker, former member of City Council, Philadelphia, Pa., aged 68, June 15, 1937.

Arnow, Arthur, insurance broker, World War veteran, Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 52, April 14, 1937.

Aronsohn, Israel, communal worker, Paterson, N. J., aged 88, July 3, 1936.

Aronson, Moses, physician, diagnostician, member and fellow of Academy of Medicine of the City of New York, New York City, aged 82, December 3, 1936.

Bakstein, Aaron Solomon, rabbi, New York City, aged 66, announced December 17, 1936.

Bamberger, George W., physician, pioneer in bloodless surgery, Chicago, Ill., aged 56, July 9, 1936.

Bamberger, Mrs. Reba C. May, civic and communal leader and philanthropist, former member of Board of Education, New York City, aged 72, May 21, 1937.

Basch, Herman, pioneer furrier, philanthropic worker, New York City, aged 69, October 28, 1936.

Baskind, Louis, manufacturer and communal worker, New York City, aged 54, August 24, 1936.
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BAUMAN, SELIG, communal worker, Brownsville, Tenn., aged 79, October 2, 1936.

BAYER, SAMUEL, cotton converter, former president of Yeshiva College, communal worker, New York City, at Deal, N. J., aged 75, July 18, 1936.

BENGUIAT, VITAL, art expert, dealer in oriental rugs, rare textiles, and jewelry, New York City, aged 78, March 17, 1937.

BERNSTEIN, ABRAHAM, communal worker, New York City, aged 57, June 21, 1937.

BERNSTEIN, MRS. ISAAC, communal worker, Lowell, Mass., September 27, 1936.

BERNSTEIN, ZION DE FRECE, clothier, communal worker and philanthropist, New York City, aged 55, April 9, 1937.

BEY, MURAT, former Secretary to Sultan of Turkey, New York City, at Beacon, N. Y., aged 52, July 8, 1936.

BILLIKOPF, MRS. RUTH MARSHALL, former New York social worker, Philadelphia, Pa., aged 39, August 8, 1936.

BIMBERG, EDWARD, veteran of vaudeville, New York City, aged 49, May 9, 1937.


BLOCK, ABRAM L., pioneer merchant, civic and charitable worker, Indianapolis, Ind., aged 71, July 20, 1936.


BOASBERG, EMANUEL, philanthropist, civic and communal worker, Buffalo, N. Y., aged 72, June 21, 1937.

BOWMAN, SAMUEL, civic and communal worker, St. Louis, Mo., aged 85, July 18, 1936.

BRAND, HENRY I., retired jeweler, Civil War veteran, Beechurst, L. I., N. Y., aged 100, November 21, 1936.

BRAUDE, EMIL, Zionist and communal worker, Chicago, Ill., aged 68, February 21, 1937.

BRODSKI, BARUCH, builder of co-operative houses, active in ICOR, New York City, aged 56, announced July 26, 1936.

BRODSKY, HYMAN, rabbi, communal worker, Newark, N. J., aged 89, February 25, 1937.

BRONSTEIN, DAVID, rabbi, former professor at New Mexico Normal University, Chicago, Ill., aged 47, July 20, 1936.

BURSTINER, JOSEPH, pioneer builder, collector of trees, East Orange, N. J., aged 66, June 22, 1937.

CAHAN, YEHUDA LEIB, author, collector of Jewish folk-lore, New York City, aged 56, April 3, 1937.

CAILLEAU, MME. ROSE RELDA, singer, San Francisco, Cal. (accident, Scotland), August, 1936.

CAPLAN, MAURICE J., civic and communal worker, Detroit, Mich., aged 47, April 18, 1937.

CARVALHO, JACOB SOLIS, Son of the Revolution, Fire Commissioner, North Lawrence, L. I., New York, aged 84, March 13, 1937.

CHASSIN, ASHER, rabbi, and hazzan, talmudist, author and educator, New York City, aged 58, May 4, 1937.
Cohen, Abraham, former police lieutenant, New York City, aged 63, February 12, 1937.

Cohen, Isidore, Socialist leader, New York City, aged 62, reported, January 19, 1937.

Cohen, Morris, communal worker, Los Angeles, Cal., aged 72, April 12, 1937.

Cohen, Samuel, former Mayor, Jessup, Ga., aged 54, reported, October 20, 1936.

Costa, Isaac, Civil War veteran, decorated for bravery, honorary Colonel, Jewish War Veterans, New York City, aged 90, reported, June 8, 1937.

Dashevsky, Mrs. Rebecca, communal worker, Philadelphia, Pa., at Columbia, S. C., May 12, 1937.

Davis, Abel, Spanish and World War veteran, General in National Guard, civic worker, member State Legislature (1902), Chicago, Ill., aged 62, January 7, 1937.

Dzian, Henry, stage costumer, philanthropist, New York City, at Miami Beach, Fla., aged 83, May 4, 1937.

de Ford, Frances Allen, pioneer woman physician, Philadelphia, Pa., aged 82, January 9, 1937.

de Haas, Jacob, Zionist leader, editor and author, delegate of American Jewish Congress to Paris Peace Conference in 1919, New York City, aged 63, March 21, 1937.

Dembitzer, Pesach, labor leader and writer, New York City, aged 48, March 26, 1937.

Dick, Max, realtor, communal worker, "Mayor of Rivington Street," New York City, aged 60, January 23, 1937.

Dreyfus, Maurice, communal and philanthropic worker, Hattiesburg, Miss., aged 89, reported, May, 1937.

Edelman, Leopold, communal worker, Cleveland, Ohio, aged 86, February 8, 1937.

Eger, Mrs. Paulina Pearl, communal worker, Seattle, Wash., aged 70, April 23, 1937.

Einstein, Isaac David, merchant and manufacturer, New York City, aged 94, December 2, 1936.

Elzas, Barnett A., rabbi, communal worker, New York City, aged 68, October 18, 1936.

Eppstein, Louis B., corporation attorney and former Circuit Court Judge, New York City, aged 67, November 20, 1936.

Epstein, Adolph, communal worker, Kenosha, Wis., aged 64, reported, March, 1937.

Feibleman, Mrs. Isidore, civic and communal worker, Indianapolis, Ind., December 11, 1936.

Feigenbaum, Dorian, psychiatrist, physician, former consultant to Palestine Government on criminal lunacy, New York City, aged 49, January 2, 1937.

Fellman, Harry, communal worker, Omaha, Nebr., aged 62, January 12, 1937.

Fernberger, Herman W., amateur photographer, former vice-president of the Sons of the American Revolution, Philadelphia, Pa., aged 53, July 18, 1936.

Fiesel, Eva, philologist, authority on Etruscan and other ancient
languages, visiting professor at Bryn Mawr, former lecturer at Munich University (refugee), New York City, May 27, 1936.


**Florea, Morris**, Major, World War veteran, New York City, reported, January 24, 1936.

**Florsheim, Milton S.**, shoe manufacturer, communal worker and philanthropist, Chicago, Ill., at Los Angeles, Cal., aged 68, December 22, 1936.

**Foreman, Agnes**, social and civic worker, Chicago, Ill., January 28, 1937.


**Frank, Simon**, civic and communal worker, Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 80, March 22, 1937.

**Franko, Samuel**, musician, New York City, aged 80, May 6, 1937.

**Freedman, David**, writer of comedy, New York City, aged 38, December 8, 1936.

**Freedman, Henry**, communal worker, Cincinnati, Ohio, aged 71, December 22, 1936.

**Freedman, Moses**, communal worker, Philadelphia, Pa., aged 78, June 1, 1937.

**Freezer, Jacob**, merchant and communal worker, New York City, aged 66, November 10, 1936.

**Freiberg, Maurice J.**, communal and civic leader, active in Chamber of Commerce, Commissioner of Waterworks, (1896), Cincinnati, Ohio, aged 76, December 30, 1936.

**Freund, Adolph**, communal worker and B'nai Brith leader, Detroit, Mich., aged 89, August 18, 1936.


**Friedman, Moses**, author, communal and philanthropic worker, Philadelphia, Pa., June 1, 1937.

**Friendly, Myer**, Indian trader (1870), Elmira, N. Y., aged 88, March 8, 1937.

**Frohman, Emma**, charitable worker and active in World War work, New York City, April 14, 1937.

**Fuld, Joseph E.**, surgeon, hand injury specialist, New York City, aged 64, January 3, 1937.

**Fuller, Aaron**, merchant, communal worker, St. Louis, Mo., aged 78, July 3, 1936.

**Gabrilowitsch, Ossip**, conductor and musician, Detroit, Mich., aged 58, September 14, 1936.

**Gerstley, Jennie R.**, communal worker, Chicago, Ill., reported, February 19, 1937.

**Gingold, David**, a founder of the Arbeiter Ring, New York City, aged 71; December 14, 1936.

**Goldberger, Herman I.**, lawyer and civic worker, Memphis, Tenn. (accident), November 1, 1936.

**Goldman, Henry**, art connoisseur, banker, philanthropist, New York City, aged 79, April 4, 1937.
GOLDRICH, LEON W., social and welfare worker and educator, New
York City, aged 61, January 8, 1937.
GOLDSAND, ALEXANDER J., realtor, communal worker, Howard
Beach, N. Y., aged 59, October 11, 1936.
GOLDWATER, LOUIS, Spanish-American War veteran, New York City,
aged 61, March 9, 1937.
GORDON, ABRAHAM, former labor leader, Baltimore, Md., aged 61,
January 1, 1937.
GRAETZ, PAUL, motion picture actor, Hollywood, Cal., aged 47,
February 17, 1937.
GREENBAUM, SAMUEL, lawyer, Masonic leader, New York City,
aged 63, June 8, 1937.
GREENWALD, MAX, specialist in internal medicine, Captain Medical
Reserve, United States Army in World War, New York City, aged 50,
October 2, 1936.
HAHN, HENRY, State Supreme Court Commissioner and a Special
Master in Chancery, civic worker, Maplewood, N. J., aged 64, January
23, 1937.
HART, ALFRED, provisioner, communal worker and philanthropist,
Rochester, N. Y., in New York City, aged 58, October 28, 1936.
HARTMAN, GUSTAVE, former Municipal Court Judge, communal
leader, New York City, aged 56, November 12, 1936.
HARZFELD, JACOB A., lawyer, communal worker, Kansas City, Mo.,
aged 60, April 28, 1937.
HERMAN, DAVID, father of modern Yiddish theatre in Poland,
New York City, aged 61, May 8, 1937.
HERSHFIELD, HENRY GRAY, civic leader, former Assemblyman,
Mayor, Pompton Lakes, N. J., aged 61, May 14, 1937.
HOFHEIMER, LESTER, communal and philanthropic worker, New York
City, aged 56, November 30, 1936.
HOUTMAN, AARON, shipping director, foreign trade authority, Brook-
lyn, N. Y., aged 67, November 23, 1936.
HUEBSCH, DANIEL A., author, psychoanalyst and lecturer, Cleve-
land, Ohio, aged 65, September 1, 1936.
HUTZLER, EDWIN B., merchant and communal worker, Baltimore,
Md. (at sea), aged 61, September 27, 1936.
HYMAN, GEORGE M., communal, social, and educational leader, New
York City, aged 36, October 29, 1936.
INSELBUCH, ELIAS, former rabbi, communal leader; organizer of
the Mizrachi Movement, Brooklyn, N. Y., at Haifa, Palestine, aged 70,
July 6, 1936.
ISAACSON, MRS. JACOB, communal worker, Des Moines, Iowa, aged
56, April 17, 1937.
ISENBERG, DAVID, civic leader, ex-lieutenant of police, Belle Harbor,
N. Y., aged 66, January 31, 1937.
JARESKY, HERMAN, surgeon, otolaryngologist, communal worker,
New York City, March 14, 1937.
KAHN, MRS. IDA, communal and philanthropic worker, Indianapolis,
Ind., aged 52, May 10, 1937.
KANTROWITZ, JAMES, Sr., clothier, communal worker, Minneapolis,
Minn., aged 68, August 12, 1936.
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Karpens, Solomon, dean of furniture makers, Chicago, Ill., aged 78, October 24, 1936.

Katzenstein, George P., dermatologist, head of skin clinic of the Jewish Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., at Chicago, Ill., aged 63, April 22, 1937.

Keyser, Ephraim, sculptor and instructor in modeling, Baltimore, Md., aged 86, January 26, 1937.

King, Nathaniel, communal worker, former member Board of Education, Newark, N. J., at East Orange, N. J., aged 70, April 24, 1937.


*Konikow, Moses, Socialist leader, Boston, Mass., aged 68, reported, May 13, 1936.

Landau, Zisha, poet and author, social worker, New York City, aged 46, January 16, 1937.

Lasker, Mrs. Albert D., philanthropic worker, Chicago, Ill., at New York City, aged 56, December 19, 1936.

Leavy, Leonard S., controller of the City and County, San Francisco, Cal., aged 61, June 12, 1937.

Lehman, Irvin F., steel magnate, communal leader, Pittsburgh, Pa., at Hebron, Conn., aged 65, August 5, 1936.

Lehmayer, Martin, Judge, former member of House of Delegates of the Maryland Legislature, Baltimore, Md., at Atlantic City, N. J., aged 75, September 5, 1936.

Leider, Ben, newspaper man, aviator, in Spanish War, near Valencia, New York City, aged 36, February 19, 1937.

Lesser, Henry, bankruptcy expert, communal worker, New York City, at Morristown, N. J., aged 64, October 3, 1936.


Levine, Wolf, retired rabbi, Pittsburgh, Pa., aged 67, October 1, 1936.

Levinson, Leon R., Zionist worker, New York City, March 18, 1937.

Levitt, Joel, artist, New York City, aged 64, March 28, 1937.


Liberman, Philip, merchant, communal and philanthropic worker, New York City, at Miami Beach, Fla., aged 60, June 12, 1937.

Lichtenstein, Samuel, World War veteran, decorated for bravery, Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 46, June 20, 1937.

Lippmann, Gustave, civic worker, pediatrician, former professor Medical School of St. Louis University, music lover and art connoisseur, St. Louis, Mo., aged 68, May 23, 1937.

Lipton, Harry I., lawyer, financier, Zionist and communal worker, member of Engineers Corps in World War, Miami Beach, Fla., in New York City, aged 38, July 8, 1936.

Loeb, Henry, Sr., communal leader and philanthropist, awarded Joseph Newburger Memorial for outstanding leadership, Memphis, Tenn., aged 76, October 11, 1936.

*Omitted from Vol. 38.
Loeb, Solomon, communal worker, Lafayette, Ind., aged 84, February, 1937.
Lowenthal, Albert A., physician, nerve specialist, former professor at University of Illinois, Chicago, Ill., aged 63, March 19, 1937.
Lustig, Philip Harry, retired merchant, founder of chain of forty-seven hat stores, communal worker, Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 78, January 12, 1937.
Mandel, Arthur R., physician and pathologist, former Professor of Pathology at New York University, New York City, aged 59, March 7, 1937.
Marcus, Louis, Mayor, Salt Lake City, Utah, aged 56, reported, August 5, 1936.
Marcus, Moses T., honorary instructor in Talmud of Jewish Institute of Religion, New York City, at Santa Monica, Cal., aged 75, July 22, 1936.
Marks, Frederick W., merchant, realty promoter, former member of Board of Education, New York City, aged 73, February 3, 1937.
Marks, Isaac, former alderman, communal worker, New Rochelle, N. Y., aged 61, September 19, 1936.
Marks, Mrs. Marcus M., civic and communal worker, New York City, aged 67, April 21, 1937.
Marshak, Martin, social and communal worker, Bayonne, N. J., aged 50, July 15, 1936.
Meirowitz, Meyer Isaac, formerly active in Soviet Russia, rabbi, Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 67, reported, December 18, 1936.
Meister, Isaac, real estate operator, communal and Zionist worker, and philanthropist, New York City, aged 57, October 3, 1936.
Merzbach, George, banker, World War veteran (English Army), New York City, aged 60, November 2, 1936.
Meyer, Alfred C., communal worker, Chicago, Ill., reported, November 6, 1936.
Michael, Mrs. Rachel Stix, civic, communal and welfare leader, member of Board of Education, St. Louis, Mo., aged 70, September 7, 1936.
Mielziner, Jacob, former rabbi of Cincinnati, Ohio, Copenhagen, Denmark, aged 57, May 4, 1937.
Mildenberg, Victor, Spanish War veteran, physician, served on Board of Health, Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 61, April 13, 1937.
Miller, Jacob, communal and Zionist worker, Detroit, Mich., aged 69, August 28, 1936.
Miller, Mrs. Linda R., philanthropic worker, founder of chair for Jewish culture at Columbia University, New Rochelle, N. Y., aged 58, July 26, 1936.
Minsky, Isaac, rabbi, Zionist worker, Wilmington, Del., reported, April 23, 1937.
Mogilanski, Simon, concert master, formerly conductor of Vladivostock Symphony Orchestra, New York City, aged 52, December 5, 1936.

Mordcaiai, Rosa, religious educator (formerly Philadelphia), Washington, D. C., aged 98, October 21, 1936.

Morgenthal, Maximilian, lawyer and realtor, New York City, aged 89, December 13, 1936.

Morris, Ernest, lawyer, civic and communal worker, Denver, Colo., January 20, 1937.

Moskowitz, Henry, civic and communal leader, New York City, aged 57, December 17, 1936.

Neinarsulmer, Mrs. Henry, communal and humanitarian worker, New York City, aged 59, July 5, 1936.

Neuberger, Moritz, retired tobacco dealer, Captain in German Army, World War, communal worker, Larchmont, N. Y., aged 64, May 9, 1937.

Neuman, Mrs. Diana Kasner, concert pianist, served as entertainer during World War. Purchase, N. Y., aged 43, May 23, 1937.

Neuman, Moritz, philanthropist and communal leader, New York City, aged 83, September 28, 1936.

Norman, Aaron E., merchant, communal worker and philanthropist, New York City, at Elberon, N. J., aged 77, July 1, 1936.

Norman, Meyer, communal and Zionist worker, Jersey City, N. J., aged 66, November 30, 1936.

Novikoff, Jacob, dental specialist, Lieutenant, World War, New York City, February 3, 1937.

Ochs, Mrs. Effie Wise, communal worker, New York City, aged 77, May 6, 1937.

Oltarsh, Mrs. Jennie Steinberg, communal worker and philanthropist, New York City, aged 68, November 2, 1936.

Oppenheimer, Benton S., author and civic leader, judge, Superior Court (1912); professor of law, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio, aged 59, March 4, 1937.

Ottenheimer, Abraham, communal worker, Gary, Ind., aged 69, reported, May, 1937.


Polevski, Jacob C., author, physician, heart specialist, associate professor of Cardiac Research at the Graduate Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania, Newark, N. J., at Baltimore, Md., aged 49, July 27, 1936.

Pollak, Mrs. Berthold S., civic and communal worker, Secaucus, N. J., aged 42, May 28, 1937.

Price, Abraham, merchant, communal worker, Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 69, December 27, 1936.

Proskauer, Joseph, international authority on printing, communal and philanthropic worker, New York City, aged 81, October 29, 1936.

Rappaport, Julius, rabbi, civic worker, Kenosha, Wis., at Miami, Fla., aged 74, April 21, 1937.

Rice, Fanny, actress and comedian for fifty years, New York City, aged 77, July 10, 1936.

Rieger, Alexander, banker, Czechoslovakian Consul (1926), held
Order of the Knight of the White Lion, communal worker, Kansas City, Mo., aged 65, July 1, 1936.

Robinson, Meyer R., gynecologist, helped establish Medical Department of the Hebrew University at Jerusalem, New York City, aged 61, November 2, 1936.

Robinton, John, Spanish-American War veteran, an organizer of Jewish War veterans of the United States, New York City, aged 65, June 29, 1937.

Robison, Aaron G., rabbi, communal worker, Newark, N. J., aged 43, September 13, 1936.

Rosenbaum, Kalman, rabbi, Hartford, Conn., aged 65, July 12, 1936.

Rosenberg, Samuel, communal worker, "patriarch of Chinatown," New York City, aged 105, December 1, 1936.

Rosenbloom, David I., rabbi, Miami Beach, Fla., aged 30, October 31, 1936.

Rosenblum, David I., rabbi, Miami Beach, Fla., aged 30, October 31, 1936.

Rosenbrand, A., hazzan and religious school director, Portland, Ore., aged 61, July 17, 1936.


Rosenthal, David, merchant, communal and civic worker, Atlantic City, N. J., aged 70, April 6, 1937.

Rosenzwit, Hayim, rabbi, Philadelphia, Pa., aged 62, reported, July 31, 1936.

Rothschild, Edward F., Assistant Professor of History of Art at University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill., aged 33, February 12, 1937.

Rubinow, Isaac M., authority on social insurance, secretary of B'nai B'rith, Cincinnati, Ohio, at New York City, aged 61, September 1, 1936.

Saffer, Simon, rabbi, Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 75, July 14, 1936.

Saller, Mrs. Linda, communal worker, Philadelphia, Pa., aged 80, April 26, 1937.

Samuel, David B., member of Louisiana Legislature (1912), Judge (1916-1936), Shreveport, La., aged 63, May 24, 1937.

Sauber, Ezekiel, Yiddish writer and journalist, Philadelphia, Pa., aged 72, September 26, 1936.

Schaeffer, Jacob, composer and conductor, father of proletarian music in America, New York City, aged 46, December 1, 1936.

Schapira, Samuel William, professor at School of Medicine, Fordham University, genito-urinary surgeon, Major in Army Medical Corps, in World War, New York City, aged 64, November 21, 1936.

Schechter, Abraham I., rabbi, former professor at Chicago Hebrew Theological College, Providence, R. I., aged 42, September 5, 1936.

Schneier, Ephraim, rabbi, New York City, February 18, 1937.

Schram, Leo, physician, communal worker, Columbus, Ohio, aged 68, October 5, 1936.

Schwartz, Abraham N., rabbi and teacher, communal leader, former Seminary head (Lithuania), Baltimore, Md., aged 65, February 4, 1937.

Schwartz, Charles, Masonic leader, former professional baseball player, Seattle, Wash., aged 59, July 4, 1936.
SEIFERHELD, SIGMUND, manufacturer, communal worker, New York City, aged 62, February 5, 1937.

SEIGMANN, MRS. DE WITT, communal worker, New York City, aged 81, March 27, 1937.

SEIGMANN, EUGENE, lawyer, communal worker, New York City, aged 79, November 28, 1936.

SEIGMANN, JEFFERSON, banker, philanthropist, Officer of French Legion of Honor, New York City, aged 78, June 18, 1937.

SERBER, DAVID CHARLES, civil engineer, subway builder and designer of North River Piers, New York City, aged 68, December 16, 1936.

SHEMANSKI, ISIDORE, civic and communal worker, San Francisco, Cal., aged 71, April 13, 1937.

SHERMAN, MAX, poet, communal worker, Los Angeles, Cal., aged 58, December 19, 1936.

SHINKMAN, SAMUEL, former Yiddish actor, Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 83, February 1, 1937.

SHIPMAN, SAMUEL, playwright, New York City, aged 53, February 9, 1937.

SHMULEWITZ, LOUIS M., rabbi, New York City, June 24, 1937.

SIEGEL, BENJAMIN, merchant, communal worker, Detroit, Mich., aged 76, November 11, 1936.

SIEGEL, MATT, pioneer merchant and civic leader, Fargo, N. D., aged 65, January 7, 1937.

SIEROTY, ADOLPH, Zionist and communal worker, Los Angeles, Cal., aged 61, March 1, 1937.

SIET, SOLOMON, communal worker, Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 75, May 17, 1937.

SILBERSTEIN, HERMAN, lyric composer, New York City, aged 66, April 26, 1937.

SILBERT, JACOB, Yiddish actor, New York City, aged 67, April 19, 1937.

SIMON, ABE, Zionist, communal worker and philanthropist, Memphis, Tenn., February 8, 1937.

SIMON, CHAIM JEHUDAH, rabbi, Philadelphia, Pa., aged 45, April 11, 1937.

SINGER, LOUIS, communal worker, Brooklyn, N. Y., at Miami, Fla., aged 54, February 14, 1937.

SINGER, MRS. S. J., Zionist and communal worker, Oklahoma City, Okla., aged 46, April 11, 1937.

SISERMAN, SAMUEL, sexton for thirty years, Milwaukee, Wis., aged 72, January 18, 1937.

SIVITZ, MOSES SIMON, rabbi, talmudist, Pittsburgh, Pa., aged 82, July 30, 1936.

SKIRBALL, MRS. MIRIAM FRANC, author and lecturer, Newton, Mass., January 7, 1937.


SOLEDAR, A., poet, teacher, editor of Dorenu, Chicago, Ill., aged 49, reported, November 15, 1936.

SOLIS-COHEN, MRS. SOLOMON, civic worker, member of D.A.R., Philadelphia, Pa., aged 76, November 2, 1936.
SPITZ, BENJAMIN, former justice of the peace, communal worker, Kansas City, Mo., aged 77, December 10, 1936.

SPIWAK, JONAH, Yiddish journalist and author, New York City, Chicago, Ill., aged 51, February 27, 1937.

STAMM, MAX M., rabbi, Norwich, Conn., aged 60, April 6, 1937.

STEIN, LEON K., communal worker, Minneapolis, Minn., at New Orleans, La., aged 50, April 30, 1937.

STEINER, JOSEPH, retired fur dealer, communal worker, Lynbrook, New York, aged 83, January 1, 1937.

STERN, MRS. CHARLES N., communal worker, San Francisco, Cal., August 21, 1936.


STERNBERGER, LEON, Sr., civic and communal worker, Memphis, Tenn., aged 66, July 23, 1936.

STIEGLITZ, JULIUS OSCAR, professor of chemistry at University of Chicago, research scientist who developed substitute for German dyes during World War, Chicago, Ill., aged 69, January 10, 1937.

STOLZ, BENJAMIN, lawyer, civic and philanthropic leader, candidate for State Attorney General (1926), Syracuse, N. Y., aged 68, May 29, 1937.

STONE, ADOLF F., chain store merchant, grower of citrus fruits, art patron, New York City, aged 66, July 13, 1936.

STRAUS, ARTHUR W., communal worker, Chicago, Ill., at Miami Beach, Fla., aged 57, February 26, 1937.

STRAUS, JESSE ISIDOR, lately resigned Ambassador to France, merchant, philanthropist, New York City, aged 64, October 4, 1936.

STRAUS, LIONEL F., industrialist, civil, communal and philanthropic worker, New York City, aged 65, December 8, 1936.

SUKOENIG, ABRAHAM, hazzan, and music composer, New York City, aged 58, July 3, 1936.

SURNAMER, I, physician, communal and educational worker, Paterson, N. J., reported, April 29, 1937.

SVEDOFSKY, MICHAEL, first violinist of the Metropolitan Opera Orchestra, Jackson Heights, N. Y., aged 62, July 6, 1936.


TANNENBAUM, MORRIS, former chief rabbi in Hungary, rabbi, Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 70, July 27, 1936.

TANNENBAUM, SIMON, physician, medical director of Sydenham Hospital, served in Health Department, New York City, aged 64, March 1, 1937.

TAX, MORRIS PAUL, Zionist worker, Milwaukee, Wis., aged 53, July 9, 1936.

THALBERG, IRVING, motion picture executive, Hollywood, Cal., aged 37, September 14, 1936.

TOCH, MRS. HENRY M., communal worker, New York City, aged 72, March 26, 1937.
ULLMAN, MRS. SAMUEL, communal worker, New York City, at Mt. Kisco, N. Y., aged 63, December 31, 1936.


VAN DEN BERG, JOSEPH, physician, X-ray specialist, active in World War, New York City, aged 60, June 22, 1937.

WALDMAN, LEONARD S., communal worker, Albany, N. Y., aged 69, April 4, 1937.

WALLENSTEIN, HENRY, communal worker, Wichita, Kans., aged 81, reported, December 18, 1936.

WALLERSTEIN, MAX, chemist, expert in enzymes, philanthropist, New York City, aged 62, April 1, 1937.

WEBER, SAMUEL L., physician, professor of surgery at Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill., aged 75, December 18, 1936.

WEINER, HARRY, communal worker, Los Angeles, Cal., aged 64, April 30, 1937.

WEISKOPF, SAMUEL L., physician, professor of surgery at Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill., aged 75, December 18, 1936.

WENER, JACOB, merchant, communal and educational worker, New York City, at Saratoga, N. Y., aged 66, July 1, 1936.

WERTHEIMER, MILDRED S., author, research associate of Foreign Policy Association, San Diego, Cal., aged 41, May 6, 1937.

WERTHEIMER, SYDNEY B., communal worker, Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 58, May 18, 1937.

WEISFELD, S. FREDERICK, lawyer and civic leader, New Haven, Conn., aged 53, November 6, 1936.


WILE, JULIUS M., pioneer clothing manufacturer, Rochester, N. Y., aged 86, April 21, 1937.

WILENCHECK, BERNARD N., communal worker, St. Paul, Minn., at Chicago, Ill., July 10, 1936.

WISE, BENJAMIN S., auctioneer, New York City, at Miami, Fla., aged 73, July 7, 1936.

WITTY, HENRY, clothier, communal worker, New York City, at Deal Beach, N. J., aged 66, May 23, 1937.

WOHL, HERMAN, music composer, New York City, aged 61, October 10, 1936.


WOLFBERG, HENRY J., physician, neurologist and psychiatrist, New York City, aged 75, March 22, 1937.

WOLF, SIMSON, specialist in corporation and real estate law, New York City, at Lake Placid, N. Y., aged 81, July 20, 1936.

WOLLMAN, WILLIAM J., broker, philanthropist, New York City, aged 69, March 27, 1937.

WZAHN, MAX, manufacturer, communal worker, New York City, aged 47, June 18, 1937.

ZEIDMAN, JACOB, communal and philanthropic worker, New York City, at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., aged 66, September 4, 1936
OTHER COUNTRIES

ABENSUR, ISAAC, communal leader, chevalier of French Legion of Honor, Tangier, International Zone, Morocco, age 68, March 19, 1937.

ADAM, MRS. JULIETTE, author, Paris, France, aged 99, August 24, 1936.

ADLER, ALFRED, professor, psychologist, Vienna, Austria, at Aberdeen Scotland, aged 67, May 28, 1937.

ADLER, JACOB, journalist and economist, Tel Aviv, Palestine, (formerly of Leipzig, Germany), aged 44, November 12, 1936.

ADLER, MAX, professor, sociologist and author, Vienna, Austria, aged 64, June 30, 1937.

AGABLI, SAADI, communal leader, Adhara, Yemen (slain); announced, December 29, 1936.

AHRONOVITZ, JOSEF, a founder of Labor Zionist Youth Movement, Jerusalem, Palestine, aged 60, March 28, 1937.


AMARIGLIO, SHAOUL ISAAC, rabbi, astronomer and historian, Salonika, Greece, aged 85; reported, February 5, 1937.


AVITAL, JACOB, actor in Habimah, Tiberias, Palestine, aged 32, June 6, 1937.

BALABAN, BERNHARDT, communal worker, Manchester, England; reported, June 25, 1937.

BAMBERGER, SELIG, rabbi and Dayan, Hamburg, Germany, aged 65; reported, September 4, 1936.

BARMAG, REUBEN ZION, government official, Bagdad, Iraq, (assassinated), October 23, 1936.

BARUCH, SOLOMON, communal and Zionist worker, Bucharest, Roumania, aged 56; reported, October 2, 1936.

BAMBERGER, A. H., scholar and Hebrew scribe, Sydney, Australia, at Capetown, Union of South Africa, aged 81, July 21, 1936.

BEILINSON, MOSHE, journalist, editor Davar, Petach Tikvah, Palestine, aged 47, November 19, 1936.

BELKIND, SHIMSHON, a founder of colony Rishon-le-Zion, Palestine, member of Bilu organization, Jerusalem, Palestine, aged 73, March 27, 1937.


BENJAMIN, HYMAN, communal worker, ex-president of Chamber of Commerce, Germiston, Union of South Africa, August 20, 1936.

BENOLIEL, J., former professor of French Literature at Lisbon University, Lisbon, Portugal, aged 79, April 7, 1937.

BENSUSAN, JOSEPH, communal leader, Salonika, Greece, aged 72; reported, December 4, 1936.
BERMANN, PAUL, editor, active in defence of Jewish rights, Otwock, Poland; reported, September 25, 1936.

BILLIG, LEVI, first docent of oriental sciences in Arab section of the Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Palestine (slain), aged 39, August 20, 1936.

BIRNBAUM, MOSHE ELIAHU, rabbi, Mizrachi leader, Pardess Hanna, Palestine, aged 67, May 26, 1937.

BIRNBAUM, NATHAN, (MATHIAS ACHER), Zionist leader, author, scholar, Scheveningen, Netherlands, aged 73, April 3, 1937.

BOAS, ARON BENDIX, clothing manufacturer, philanthropist, Montreal, Canada, aged 69, December 20, 1936.

BUCHALTER, M., General Secretary of People's Organization Against Anti-Semitism, Buenos Aires, Argentine, June 28, 1936.

CALMANN-LEVY, ANATOLE, publisher, Paris, France, aged 77, February 6, 1937.

CARLEBACH, EPSRAIM, rabbi, educator (formerly Leipzig, Germany) Ramath Gan, Palestine, aged 57, October 1, 1936.

CARLIS, WOLFF, gold mining industry, communal worker, Johannesburg, Union of South Africa, aged 86, April 2, 1937.


COHEN, GEORGE JUDAH, communal leader, "doyen" of Australian Jewry, Elizabeth Bay, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, aged 95, January 22, 1937.


COHEN, MORDECHAI BEN HILLEL, pioneer settler of Haifa, scholar, publicist, author, Jerusalem, Palestine, aged 80, December 6, 1936.

COURLANDER, NORTON, J. P., alderman, municipal worker, Mayor of Richmond (1930), Richmond, England, aged 81, December 29, 1936.

DAICHES, ISRAEL HAIM, rabbi, talmudist, communal leader, Leeds, England, aged 87, June 23, 1937.


DIZENGOFF, MEIER, Mayor, Zionist and communal leader, Tel Aviv, Palestine, aged 75, September 23, 1936.


DREYFUS, EUGENE, judge, ex-president of First Court of Appeals of France, held Grand Cross of Legion of Honor, Paris, France, aged 72, December 22, 1936.

DREYFUS-STRAUSS, ISAAC, banker, communal leader, Basle, Switzerland, aged 84; reported, July 31, 1936.

DUVERNOIS, HENRI (SCHWABACHER), author, Commander of Legion of Honor, honored by French Academy (1933), Paris, France, aged 62; reported, February 19, 1937.

*Omitted from Vol. 38.
ECKSTEIN, ——, lawyer, head of Disciplinary Council of the Austrian Chamber of Lawyers, Vienna, Austria, aged 72; reported, March 12, 1937.

EISENMANN, LOUIS, author, professor of History and of Slavonic Civilization at the Sorbonne, Officer of the Legion of Honor, Paris, France, aged 68; reported, May 21, 1937.

ENGELANDER, OSKAR, professor, economist and author, member of faculty of German University, Prague, Czechoslovakia, aged 61, January 4, 1937.

EPSTEIN, ZALMAN, (SHLOMO HAEKLUSHI), Hebrew writer, Ramat Gan, Palestine, aged 76, November 22, 1936.

ERIK, MAX (ZALMAN MERKIN) essayist, historian and former officer, executed, Kiev, Russia, announced, October 14, 1936.

ERMAN, ADOLF, professor, Egyptologist, Berlin, Germany, aged 83, June 28, 1937.

EZEKIEL, EZEKIEL MOSES, professor of Hebrew and Semitic languages, examiner to Universities of Bombay and the Punjab, member of faculty of Arts, author, minister and communal leader, Bombay, India, aged 76, February 16, 1937.

EZRA, J. E., industrialist, communal worker, Bombay, India; announced, March 2, 1937.

EZRA, NISSIM BENJAMIN, (N. E. B.), editor and founder of Israel's Messenger, Shanghai, China, aged 56, December 5, 1936.

FEIWELSOHN, ——, rabbi, former president of the Agudath Israel in Lithuania, Kaunas, Lithuania, aged 72, reported June 4, 1937.

FEINBERG, SIMON S., pioneer settler, communal worker, Boer War veteran, Pretoria, Union of South Africa, aged 80, August 16, 1936.

FELLMAN, MRS. SARAH, pioneer orange-planter, Summeil, Palestine, aged 83; reported, October 16, 1936.

FEUCHTWANG, DAVID, Chief Rabbi, author and scholar, Vienna, Austria, aged 72, July 5, 1936.

FINK, ELIAS, educator, Berlin, Germany, aged 77, May 1, 1937.

FINKELSTEIN, YEHUDA, bacteriologist, author, professor of Moscow University, Moscow, Russia, aged 60, reported, March 12, 1937.

FORTICHILLE, ——, scientist, authority on marine plants, Rome, Italy, aged 60, announced, February 28, 1937.

FRANKL, ADOLF, Chief Rabbi, communal leader, member of Parliament; Budapest, Hungary, aged 78, October 16, 1936.

*FRANKO, ISIDOR, communal leader, Constantinople, Turkey, reported May 8, 1936.

FRIEDMAN, NAHUM, Bojaner Rabbi, Vienna, Austria, aged 68, August 8, 1936.

FRIEDMANN, ARON, first reader of the Juedische Gemeinde, former Royal Director of Music, Berlin, Germany, aged 81, reported, July 24, 1936.

FRIEDMANN, BER, hassidic rabbi, president of the "Keren Hatorah" organization, Czortkow, Austria, aged 54, September 13, 1936.

FROMMER VON FEGYVERNEK, RODOLF, senator, philanthropist,

*Omitted from Vol. 18.
awarded Cross of Merit by Government, Budapest, Hungary, aged 68, reported, October 2, 1936.

FRUMKIN, A., communal worker, Buenos Aires, Argentine, aged 54; reported, April 2, 1937.

FUCHS, BENJAMIN, rabbi, scholar, talmudist, head of Yeshiva, Oradea Mare, Roumania, reported, July 10, 1936.

FUERSTENBERG, ARTHUR, physician, Stockholm, Sweden, aged 71; announced, November 6, 1936.

GAIST, SIMON, Hebrew scholar, communal and Zionist worker, Cardiff, England, aged 62; reported, July 17, 1936.

GAMARNIK, JAN B., marshal, Vice-Commissar of Defense, Moscow, Russia, (suicide), aged 45, May 31, 1937.

GINSBERG, FALK, communal worker, Dublin, Ireland, reported, October 23, 1936.

GINSBERG, FRANZ, Senator, former member of Parliament, Zionist and communal worker, Kingwilliamstown, South Africa, aged 56, October 23, 1936.

GINSBURG, Moses, philanthropist, Paris, France, aged 85, July 4, 1936.

GLIKLICH, Moses, rabbi, Luck, Poland; announced October 9, 1936.

GLUSKIN, MENACHEM MENDEL, rabbi, Leningrad, Russia, aged 59, reported, January 1, 1937.

GOLDBERG, WOLFE, veteran in Boer War and World War; recipient of medal for gallantry; Woolton near Liverpool, England; reported, January 1, 1937.

GOLDENBERG, H., communal worker, Buenos Aires, Argentine, aged 74; reported, February 5, 1937.

GOLDENBERG, I., dental surgeon, communal leader, awarded gold medal of the Dental Exhibit Lodz, 1909, Cairo, Egypt, aged 64, reported, September 4, 1936.

GOODMAN, JACK, Zionist and philanthropist, Montreal, Canada, aged 64, August 3, 1936.


GROSS, ADOLPH, former member of Austrian Parliament; founder of democratic assimilationist party after World War, Cracow, Poland, aged 78; reported, January 15, 1937.

GROSS, S., engineer, communal worker, Bucharest, Roumania, aged 59; reported, October 2, 1936.

GRUNZWEIG, HENRI, Zionist worker, member of Actions Committee, Antwerp, Belgium, aged 67; reported, January 29, 1937.

HAARDT, GASTON, banker, traction and munitions financier, Officer of Legion of Honor, Paris, France aged 60, January 31, 1937.

HALPERIN, PAUL, banker, communal worker, Warsaw, Poland, aged 70; reported, June 11, 1937.

Harris, Solomon, ex-Mayor, Bloemfontein, South Africa, aged 57, February 1, 1937.

HART, GERALD EPHRAIM, author and numismatist, Montreal, Canada, aged 86, July 12, 1936.

HATVANY, BARON PETER VON, sugar magnate, Budapest, Hungary, announced, October 26, 1936.
HEILPERIN, PAUL, banker, member of Council of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, Warsaw, Poland, aged 70, June 7, 1937.


HENRIQUES, WALDEMAR, professor at University of Copenhagen, physiologist, director of Rockefeller Institute of Copenhagen, Copenhagen, Denmark, aged 72, December 7, 1936.

HEYMANN, L., metallurgist, active in World War in Siberia as head of Foreign Investigation and Diplomatic Service, art connoisseur, communal worker, Johannesburg, Union of South Africa, at Durban, January 17, 1937.

HEYMANN, MORITZ, artist and painter, Munich, Germany (suicide), aged 65, announced, February 2, 1937.

HINDES, FEIWEL, rabbi, head of Grodner Yeshiva, at Vienna, Austria, agea 57, announced August 2, 1936.

HOLLANDER, JULIUS, banker and communal leader, formerly of Frankfort, Germany, at Amsterdam, Netherlands, aged 58, May 16, 1937.


HYMAN, AARON, rabbi and author, Tel Aviv, Palestine, aged 75, February 4, 1937.


JACOBSON, DAVID, Zionist leader, physician, Paris, France, aged 60, reported, May 14, 1937.


KAITCER, JOSEPH ISAAC FISCHEL, communal worker, Dublin, Ireland, aged 60; announced, January 16, 1937.

KAMINSKY, HALPERIN, translator of Tolstoi, reporter, Paris, France, aged 89, December 6, 1936.

KLEIN, SAMUEL, eye specialist, author, former professor at Vienna University, Vienna, Austria, aged 92, April 17, 1937.

KOLLER, MAX, author, collaborator of Theodor Herzl, Tel Aviv, Palestine, aged 62, March 16, 1937.

KOVAL, RENE, operetta and music hall artist, Paris, France, aged 50, August 19, 1936.

KRAUSE, JUDITH, archaeologist, Mikveh Israel, Palestine, at Paris, France, aged 30; reported, July 24, 1936.

LANDAU, JAN, physician, communal worker, Cracow, Poland, aged 66; reported, January 15, 1937.
LANDAU, MOSES HIRSCH, pioneer member of Chovevei Zion, philanthropist, Vienna, Austria, aged 90, October 28, 1936.

LANDKOFF, ABRAHAM, member of Municipal Council and leader of the Bund, Lodz, Poland, aged 40, April 5, 1937.

LATTES, ERNESTO, publisher, Turin, Italy, aged 51, April 3, 1937.

LEES, JACOB, Zionist and communal worker, Trompsburg, Orange Free State, South Africa, aged 78, May 28, 1937.

LEHRS, JOSEPH, physician (German refugee) Beisan, Palestine, (assassinated by Arabs), aged 55, February 26, 1937.

LEVONTIN, YECHIEL JOSEF, Hebrew author, founder of the Sons of Zion Society in Moscow, Tel-Aviv, Palestine, aged 74, October 22, 1936.

LEVY, SIR DANIEL, former attorney general and minister of justice, educational and communal leader, Fellow of the University of Sydney, Sydney, Australia, aged 63, May 29, 1937.

LEVY, HENRY, industrialist, communal leader, Officer of the Legion of Honor, Strasbourg, France, aged 66, April 7, 1937.

LIFSCHITZ, ENRIQUES, journalist, editor, and authority on Spanish language, Buenos Aires, Argentine, aged 71, March 21, 1937.


LUX, STEPHEN, journalist, volunteer in World War, Prague, Czechoslovakia (commits suicide in convention, the League of Nations, to awaken conscience of the League), at Geneva, Switzerland, aged 48, July 3, 1936.

MAGAT, A. S., communal worker, scientist, and research worker, Paris, France, aged 52, reported, June 18, 1937.

MAGYAR-MANNHEIMER, GUSTAV, painter and artist, Budapest, Hungary, aged 78; reported February 5, 1937.

MANN, JOEL ISIDORE, pioneer settler, member of Town Council, communal worker, Ladysmith, Union of South Africa, aged 62, reported, October 23, 1936.

MEISEL, HUGO, organizer of “Hakoach”, Vienna, Austria, aged 50, reported, April 15, 1937.

MELZER, ISAAC, rabbi and talmudist, Kovno, Lithuania, aged 64, reported February 5, 1937.

MORRIS, J., volunteer in Warwickshire Battalion 1874–1902, awarded by Queen Victoria, long service medal, Birmingham, England, aged 84, reported, November 27, 1936.

MYERSOHN, A., rabbi, Vienna, Austria, aged 78, March 16, 1937.

NAAR, MARIUS ZACHARIA, lawyer, communal worker, honorary Spanish Consul, Salonika, Greece, aged 71, reported, January 1, 1937.

NATHAN, MAX, banker, Hamburg, Germany (suicide in prison), reported, November 18, 1936.

OKLIANSKI, AVNER, rabbi, head of Jewish Rabbinical Academy, Telz, Lithuania, aged 45, May 10, 1937.

PERETZ, JONAH JOSHUA, municipal councillor and communal worker, Zamosc, Poland, aged 73, April 30, 1937.

PERL, ELIAS, War Veteran in armies of Nicholas I and Alexander II, and granted full citizen rights, Port Elizabeth, South Africa, aged 104, October 19, 1936.

PHILLIPS, SIR LIONEL, mine executive, author, member of South African Parliament (1901–1915), President of Transvaal Chamber of
Mines for five years, Capetown, Union of South Africa, aged 80, July 2, 1936.

Pinches, Eliezer Zvi, rabbi, Taurogen, Lithuania, aged 93, reported, February 5, 1937.

Pine, Harry Aaron, Zionist worker (formerly Syracuse, N. Y.), Jerusalem, Palestine, aged 64, May 1, 1937.

Pinkerle,—, member of Royal Academy, Professor of Bologna University, Commander of the Order of the Crown of Italy, Bologna, Italy; announced, August 4, 1936.

Plessner, Jacob, sculptor, Berlin, Germany, aged 65, October 20, 1936.

Plotz, Israel, pioneer photographer, cinema business, Johannesburg, Union of South Africa, reported April 30, 1937.

Polak, Nicodem, World War veteran, decorated with Médaille de la Guerre and other honors, Lwow, Poland, aged 43, April 12, 1937.

Posnanski, J. M., editor, communal worker, Montreal, Canada, aged 48, February 27, 1937.

Pressel, Marcus, philanthropist, Antwerp, Belgium, aged 78, August 3, 1936.


Puliese-Levy,—, celebrated painter, Milan, Italy; announced, August 4, 1936.

Rabbinner, Zemach, rabbi, talmudist, communal leader, Sofia, Bulgaria, reported, August 21, 1936.

Rabinowicz, Joshua Ascher, "wonder rabbi", Borisow, Poland, aged 65, October 4, 1936.

Ravenna, Felice, president of Union of Italian Jewish Communities, Rome, Italy, aged 67, March 19, 1937.

Ravid, Chaim Isaac (Ravidovich), merchant, scholar, pioneer Zionist, Merchavia, Palestine, aged 75, September 6, 1936.

Redlich, Josef, internationally known jurist and law expert, member of Permanent Court of International Justice at the Hague, author, member of Parliament, finance minister, Vienna, Austria, aged 67, November 11, 1936.

Reiner, Maximilian, communal leader, Prague, Czechoslovakia, aged 73, February 22, 1937.

Reuben, Abraham, communal worker, first Jewish councillor, Karachi, India; reported, September 4, 1936.

Riquet, Joseph, former member of council of Jewish community, Commander of the Order of the Nile; Officer of the Crown of Italy, Alexandria, Egypt, aged 63, reported, September 25, 1936.

Roitman, Nahum, Zionist and communal worker, Kishineff, Bessarabia, aged 68, reported, February 5, 1937.

Rosenthal, Oskar, communal worker, orator, noted savant, physician, Berlin, Germany, aged 85, reported, May 14, 1937.

Rothenstein, Moritz, ex-deputy in Parliament, socialist leader, Budapest, Hungary, aged 72; reported, March 5, 1937.


Safrim, Shalom, "wonder rabbi," Komorno, Poland, aged 45, March 10, 1937.
Samoje, Ferdinand, attorney and communal leader, World War veteran, Berlin, Germany, aged 62, April 12, 1937.


Saville, David, communal worker, South Shields, England, July 8, 1936.

Scheingross, Aron, rabbi, Warsaw, Poland, aged 82, January 19, 1937.

Schmaï, Abraham, brigadier-general, held several army decorations, Leningrad, Russia, aged 49; reported August 14, 1936.

Schwarz, Minna, communal worker, Berlin, Germany, aged 78, December 29, 1936.

Shapiro, Chaim Elazar, "wonder rabbi," Munkacz, Czechoslovakia, aged 68, May 12, 1937.

Shur, Elivva Dov, rabbi, (formerly Lithuania), Jerusalem, Palestine, aged 88; reported, December 4, 1936.


Silverberg, Eliezer, civic worker, Warsaw, Poland, aged 64, reported, February 19, 1937.

Silverman, Joseph Emanuel, former mayor and alderman, Southampton, England, aged 52, reported February 5, 1937.

Slíosberg, Henry, communal leader, lawyer, defender of Jewish rights, former president of the Jewish Community of St. Petersburg, Russia, at Paris, France, aged 74, June 8, 1937.

Stein, Joseph, physician, editor of the medical journal, Harefuah, Tel Aviv, Palestine, aged 73, November 12, 1936.

Steinbock, Daniel, expert on Jewish press matters, holder of Service Cross, Warsaw, Poland, aged 56; reported, August 7, 1936.

Steiner, Isaac, Zionist youth worker, Jerusalem, Palestine, September 3, 1936.

Stern, Mrs. Samuel, social worker, Budapest, Hungary, May 7, 1937.

Sternberg, Sholem Isaac, rabbi and author, Antwerp, Belgium, reported September 25, 1936.

Suáres, Alfred J., banker, communal worker and philanthropist, Alexandria, Egypt, aged 68, reported, April 30, 1937.

Supino, Davide, economist, professor of commercial law at Pisa University, Pisa, Italy, aged 86, May 10, 1937.

Tandler, Julius, anatomist, former director of municipal sanitary services, Vienna, Austria, at Moscow, Russia, aged 62, August 27, 1936.

Teumin, I., Soviet land settlement aid, formerly leading member of the Comzet, (government committee for settlement of Jews on the land), Moscow, Russia, aged 60, January 21, 1937.

Theilhaber, Adolf, gynecologist, Munich, Germany, aged 82, October 26, 1936.

Theibeger, S., educator and communal worker, formerly Vienna, at Buenos Aires, Argentine, aged 69; reported, April 2, 1937.

Thon, Joshua, rabbi, author, statesman, Zionist leader, Cracow, Poland, aged 66; reported, November 11, 1936.

Twerski, Moshe Leib, "wonder rabbi," Trisk, Poland, aged 64, June 30, 1937.
UNGER, ALTER, rabbi, Hebron, Palestine, August 14, 1936.


VAN DEN NEST, HEUSMAN, vice-mayor, Brussels, Belgium; reported, March 22, 1937.

WARBURG, MRS. ANNA, Zionist worker, Berlin, Germany, aged 73; reported, May 7, 1937.


WEINER, RICHARD, poet, Paris correspondent of the daily Lidowe Nowiny, Prague, Czechoslovakia, aged 52, reported, January 15, 1937.

WEINSTEIN, HERMAN, actor, pioneer in development of Yiddish theatre, Warsaw, Poland, aged 78, June 29, 1937.

WINOGRADER, JOSEPH, opera singer and hazzan, formerly United States, Tel Aviv, Palestine, aged 69; reported, September 19, 1936.

WINTERNITZ, MORITZ, professor, author, authority on Sanskrit, Praha, Czechoslovakia, aged 74, January 9, 1937.


WORKMAN, MARK, financier and philanthropist, Montreal, Canada, aged 78, November 1, 1936.

ZAHARI, SHALOM BEN-ZION, rabbi, leader of Jewish community, Radahe, Yemen, Arabia, aged 55, November 17, 1936.


ZIMMERMAN, MYER, rabbi, South Hackney, England, November 4, 1936.