

Death of Dr. Szabad.

Warsaw.

Dr. Szabad, one of the leaders of Vilna Jewry, died on January 19th.

All Jewish schools and Jewish shops in Vilna were closed during the funeral.

Delegations of the Polish, Russian, White Russian and Lithuanian inhabitants of Vilna followed in the funeral procession.

Representatives of the Vilna City Council, and the professors of the Vilna University were also present.

The Board of the Jewish Community of Vilna held a special meeting, devoted to Dr. Szabad's memory, and similar memorial meetings were held by various organisations with which Dr. Szabad was closely connected. Messages of condolence arrived in Vilna from all parts of the country.

Dr. Szabad, who was born in Vilna, was within a few days of his seventy-first birthday. He was seriously ill a few months ago, and was at that time hardly expected to recover.

Dr. Szabad was a prominent medical man in Poland, and was one of the leading figures in the Jewish Health Organisation Oze. He studied medicine at Moscow University, and afterwards practised there in a hospital for some time. When cholera broke out in Kozlov in 1893, he went there to help to fight the plague. He then took a post-graduate course in Vienna, and settled in his birth-town, Vilna, where he established a big practice. He was Vice-President of the Medical Association of Vilna.

He was in 1904 one of the founders of the Jewish Democratic Party, in conjunction with Dr. Bramson and Dr. B. Brutzkus, and later was one of the leaders of the Folkist Party.

At the time of the 1905 revolution, Dr. Szabad helped to organise the armed Jewish Self-Defence. He was arrested and sent to prison for six months, and was to have been banished for three years to Siberia. That sentence was afterwards withdrawn, and he was instead ordered to leave the country. He then lived for some time in Berlin and in London. In 1907, he was given permission to return to Vilna.

When the War broke out in 1914 he volunteered for service as a military doctor at the front and was stationed in Galicia.

When he returned to Vilna he threw himself into the work of the Jewish Committee for the relief of war sufferers.

In 1919 he was elected President of the first democratically elected Jewish Community of Vilna, and a member of the Vilna City Council.

He was for a time a member of the Polish Senate.

He was closely associated with the work of the Ort and Oze. He devoted himself mainly, however, to promoting Jewish educational activities. He initiated the establishment of Jewish adult schools, and took a leading part in the work of the Yiddish schools organisation. He helped to found the Jewish Historical Ethnographic Society, and the Yiddish Scientific Institute in Vilna. He was one of the chief participants in the jubilee gathering of the Czernowitz Yiddishist Conference, held in 1928.

Dr. Szabad took a prominent part as one of the Folkist delegates at the first Jewish World Conference held in Zurich in 1925, and figured in that connection in a controversy about the allocation of the American Jewish relief funds in Europe, which was started by Mr. Max D. Steuer, on his return to America from the Conference.—J.T.A.

The Rights of Jews in Danzig.

"The statements made by the High Commissioner are of extraordinary interest," the "Danziger Echo" writes in an editorial in connection with the statement submitted by Mr. Lester, the League of Nations High Commissioner for Danzig to the League of Nations Council, "since they are based on the Rauschning declaration.

"The Rauschning declaration, according to our conception of law and State, is not an expression of the personal views of Dr. Rauschning, but a completely valid Government pronouncement, which still has full legal force, as at the time it was made.

"According to this declaration, it is not permissible to treat the Jews differently than other citizens, particularly in respect of prejudicing Jews in the economic field; while the fact that it bases itself on the Constitution excludes also the prejudicing of Jews in the matter of their honour.

"What seems of special importance to us is that the report of the High Commissioner refers to the Harbour Agreement concluded between Danzig and Poland, and the Jewish clause it contains. The inclusion of this clause is evidence that the Polish Government insists on economic grounds on the equality of rights of the Jews. This should not fail to have its effect on the League of Nations Council, in view of the Danzig-Polish understanding now reached in Geneva."

"So far as the question of Jews being allowed to be judges and lawyers in Danzig is concerned," the paper says, "the difficulties with which the Jewish youth in Danzig has to contend are sufficiently well-known. This question of Jewish jurists is, however, only a part of the broader question affecting the academic Jewish youth in Danzig.

"Here, too," it declares, "the Jewish population will not surrender any of its rights."—J.T.A.

(Continued from Third Column).

lished a series of texts of classical musical works. As a composer, he wrote a large number of studies, and the well-known "Syrian Dances."

The Jewish Community of Vienna has given him a grave of honour.—J.T.A.

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The Jewish World Congress.

Warsaw.

Deputy Dr. Rosmarin has in the name of the Club of Jewish Deputies sent a telegram to the American Jewish Congress, in which he declares the Jewish World Congress to be an indispensable necessity, in face of the catastrophic position of world Jewry. "The mass participation of American Jews in the elections is decisive," the message concludes. "Use all efforts to secure the success of the World Congress."

Paris.

The Executive Committee here for the Jewish World Congress has issued a statement in connection with Mr. Neville Laski's statement during his recent visit to the United States, that the Jewish organisations and communities in England, France, Belgium and Holland are against the Jewish World Congress. "The following Jewish societies in France have protested against this assertion," it states: the French Committee for the Jewish World Congress, M. Andre Spire signing; the Federation of Jewish Societies in France, Mr. Israel Yefroikin signing; the Sephardic Community in Paris, Dr. Modiano signing; and the Committee of Jewish ex-Soldiers and Volunteers in France, Messrs. Vanikov and Kruker signing.

"In the name of the signatory organisations and communities, which represent a very considerable part of the Jewish population of France," the protest says, "we protest strongly against the statement made by Mr. Laski that the Jewish organisations and communities in France are opposed to the Jewish World Congress."

The Executive Committee for the Jewish World Congress adds that it has been informed that a similar protest is being drawn up in Belgium.—J.T.A.

Death of Heinrich Schenker.

Vienna.

Heinrich Schenker, the composer and conductor, has died here at the age of sixty-seven. Schenker was born in 1868 at Wiesniowczyk, in Galicia. He studied at the Vienna Conservatory under Anton Brueckner. He wrote a number of important works on the theory of music, including "New Musical Theories and Phantasies," "Beethoven's Ninth Symphony," and "Master Works in Music." He also pub-

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