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JEWISH HONOURS

increased considerably when verification is thoroughly completed. They rank as follows:—

Lieut.-General	...	...	...	1
Lieut.-Colonel	...	...	...	2
Major	...	...	...	24
Captain	...	...	...	50
Lieutenant	...	...	...	108
2nd Lieutenant	...	...	...	7

A large percentage of Jewish men also held non-commissioned rank in the Forces.

HONOURS.

So far as the Records show at this date, the proportion of honours gained by the Jewish personnel of the A.I.F. exemplifies in another way that their part was well played. Apart from the varied distinctions attained by Lieut.-General Sir John Monash, referred to in his biography, the following honours were gained:—

V.C. (Lieut. L. Keyser)	...	...	...	1
D.S.O.	...	...	...	4
Military O.B.E.	...	...	...	3
M.C.	...	...	...	15
M.C. and Bar...	...	...	...	1
M.C. and two Bars	...	...	...	1
D.C.M.	...	...	...	5
M.M.	...	...	...	39
M.M. and Bar	...	...	...	1
M.S.M.	...	...	...	5

and, in addition, 20 officers and men were Mentioned in Despatches.

The highest position held by a Jewish officer throughout the war was occupied by an Australian, Lieut.-General Sir John Monash, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., whose career is set forth in detail on pages 28 to 31. The only other officer to reach the rank of General was Brigadier-Gen.

H. J. Seligman, C.M.G., D.S.O., who was a regular officer attached to the Royal Artillery, and went through the war from beginning to end. Many other officers who served in the various campaigns deserve to be mentioned.

Lieut.-Col. E. H. L. Beddington, D.S.O., M.C., who first proceeded to France in August, 1914, as a captain in the 16th (The Queen's) Lancers, took part in all the early fighting and was afterwards appointed Staff Officer to the Fifth Army. Lieut.-Col. C. J. Elkan, D.S.O., of the Royal Irish Fusiliers, was also a regular officer who fought at Mons and later became a well-known Staff Officer, first at one of the bases and later at General Headquarters. Lieut.-Col. J. H. Levey, D.S.O., had originally been in the Regular Army as a private in the Scots Guards and had seen active service in South Africa. At the beginning of the war he was Sergeant-Major to the 3rd Scots Guards. He was given a commission in the Gordon Highlanders, but, before proceeding to his battalion, was appointed Chief Instructor to the Royal Naval Division, which saw active service in the Dardanelles, at Antwerp, and on the Western Front. Colonel Levey became a Commandant of a Corps School in France, was given command of a battalion, the 13th Royal Sussex Regiment, late in 1917, and won the D.S.O. in the battle for the Passchendaele Ridge.

Other officers of similar rank who gained distinction were: Lieut.-Col. H. E. Cohen, D.S.O., of the Australian Artillery; Lieut.-Col. Stanley G. Cohen, who led the 5th King's Liverpools into action; Lieut.-Col. H. J. Solomon, M.C., of the Royal Army Service Corps, who was in charge of the main Base Depot for the supply of the Army in the Field at Havre and later on at Salonica; Lieut.-Col. F. H. Kisch, D.S.O., and Lieut.-Col. R. H. Joseph, D.S.O., in the Royal Engineers; Lieut.-Col. H. Weisberg, D.S.O., of the City of London Yeomanry, who fought in Gallipoli and Palestine; Lieut.-Col. I. M. Heilbron, D.S.O., R.A.S.C., and his brother, Lieut.-Col. E. J. Heilbron, K.O.Y.L.I., attached to the West African Regiment; Lieut.-Col. W. H. Samuel, of the 11th Middlesex Regiment, and Lieut.-Col. C. Beddington, who was in command of the Divisional Mounted Troops

of the 20th Division in France. Lieut.-Col. C. S. Myers, Royal Army Medical Corps, was one of the principal medical officers in France engaged on work in connection with nervous diseases and shell-shock, whilst Lieut.-Col. B. E. Myers was in charge of the New Zealand Hospitals in the United Kingdom. Lieut.-Col. R. Q. Henriques commanded the Engineers in the 60th London Division both in France and Palestine. Lieut.-Col. J. Waley Cohen, C.M.G., D.S.O., proceeded to the front with one of the first Territorial battalions to go to France, the 16th London Regiment (Queen's Westminster Rifles), and was later attached to Army Signals, in which service he held various commands, whilst his brother, Lieut.-Col. C. Waley Cohen, C.M.G., C.B.E., Royal Army Service Corps, held an important post in the Salonica Forces. Another example of an officer to rise from the ranks and become a Lieut.-Colonel of a battalion was J. S. Miller, D.S.O., who later was appointed in charge of the Depot of the Jewish Battalions in training in England.

Major Sir Philip Sassoon, Bart., M.P., C.M.G., of the Royal East Kent Yeomanry, proceeded to the Front as Private Military Secretary to the first Field-Marshal of the British Army in France, Lord French, and held the same important office throughout the whole war to Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig. Among the men to whom was due the invention of the Tank, which weapon played so important a part in bringing about a successful issue to the war, was Lieut.-Col. Sir Albert G. Stern, K.B.E., C.M.G., a member of the well-known banking firm of Stern Brothers, who has written a book upon the story of the Tank in the War. The first group of Tanks to be sent into action in September, 1916, was painted by the brush of Lieut.-Col. S. J. Solomon, the well-known artist of the Royal Academy. Lieut.-Col. Solomon was sent on a special mission to develop the art of camouflage at the Front, and he spent the whole of the period of the war in this work. He also established a school of instruction for this purpose in London, and published a work called "Strategic Camouflage." Another artist to proceed to France at the invitation of the War Office was Prof. W. Rothenstein, who was commissioned to paint pictures of the war area for the Government.