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OPPOSITION DEFEATED AT ZIONIST CONVENTION BY OVERWHELMING VOTE IN FAVOR OF PRESENT ADMINISTRATION

Convention Rises to Sing Hatikvah When Opposition Is Voted Down; Motion of Opposition to Hold Executive Session Rejected; Nathan Straus and Judge Irving Lehman in Messages Urge Convention to Maintain Unity; Opposition Declares Justice Brandeis Willing to Assume Active Participation and Leadership If Present Administration Is Removed; Henrietta Szold Pledges Hadassah Support to Lipsky, Announcing New Administration to Be Formed With Lipsky's Leadership Under Conditions Not Specified; Convention Decides to Raise \$200,000 to Wipe Out Zionist Organization's Deficit

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Atlantic City, N. J., June 27.—The bickerings of the opposition against the Lipsky administration, bringing the echoes of the Zionist convention in Cleveland and offering proof that Zionist history repeats itself, were silenced by the tune of the Zionist hymn, Hatikvah, when the thirtieth annual convention of the Zionist Organization of America, at its second session held late Monday afternoon, declined to follow the suggestion of the opposition and upheld the Lipsky administration by an overwhelming vote.

The vote, which carried with it indirectly an expression of confidence in the administration and the probability of Mr. Lipsky's reelection to the presidency of the Zionist Organization of America, as well as the reelection of part of the former administration, came as a climax to the heated debate which lasted four hours.

All the sore spots in the American Zionist administration were discussed freely by the spokesmen for both the opposition and the administration. A great factor in determining the sentiment of the delegates was the attitude of the Hadassah, the Zionist Women's Organization of America, and the messages received from Nathan Straus and Justice Irving Lehman. In a message addressed to Mr. Lipsky, Mr. Straus, unable to attend the convention because of his illness, urged the delegates, "For

God's sake, don't waste time in fault-finding and squabbling."

A marked impression was made by the message received from Judge Lehman in which he stated: "Leadership in a great cause is a high privilege but it carries with it also the burden of a great responsibility. You can, I feel sure, carry that burden if you are encouraged and helped by the members of the convention. Differences of point of view, differences of opinion must doubtless exist and free discussion should precede wise action, but differences of opinion should never hinder unity of action in a great cause or honest support of its leaders who are devoting their

CENTRAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN RABBIS CONCLUDES SESSIONS Protests Against Missionary Efforts Among Jews

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Cape May, N. J., June 28.—A resolution endorsing the protest contained in the message of the President, Rabbi Louis Wolsey, against the efforts of missionary societies to convert Jews to Christianity in connection with the recent Budapest Conference was adopted by the Central Conference of American Rabbis at the closing session of its thirty-eighth annual convention here. Rabbi Abram Simon of Washington, D. C., Chairman of the President's Report Committee, presented the resolution.

The convention also adopted a resolution urging the state legislatures to pass laws requiring a certificate of health from a reputable physician before a marriage may be consummated; another resolution endorsing the activity of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society of America and a resolution commending Governor Fuller of Massachusetts for his inquiry and his desire to pursue an investigation to the end that the innocence or guilt of Sacco and Vanzetti be more clearly and fully established.

The convention also approved the plan of the Synagogue Council of America for a more general adoption of the five day working week as giving promise of facilitating the observance of the Sabbath by all religious denominations in America.

The officers elected to the Central (Continued on Page 4)

time and thought every day of their lives to a great work. I sincerely trust that all who attend this convention will concur in this attitude and at its close resolve anew to support its officers at all times and with all their strength and that the coming year may bring to the work of the development of Palestine new accessions of spiritual and material power."

The fire upon the Lipsky administration was opened by Israel Goldberg, publicity director of the United Palestine Appeal. At the opening of the session, Mr. Goldberg introduced a motion which called for declaring this session an executive meeting. In giving the reason for this move the opposition leader argued that the critics of the administration would find themselves hampered in presenting their case in an open session. This motion was opposed by Elihu D. Stone, of Boston, who warned against the adoption of such a resolution, declaring that an executive session which would bar press representatives and guests, would create a wrong impression and would be harmful to the Zionist movement, causing people to believe that the Zionists are afraid to discuss the affairs of the Zionist administration openly. The motion for an executive session was defeated.

Criticism against the administration came to full expression during the discussion which followed and which took place under liberal permission of free speech. The first spokesman for the opposition was Morris Zeldin, New York Director of the United Palestine Appeal.

Mr. Zeldin directly formulated the charge of waste in the administration of the Zionist Organization of America

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WAVE LENGTH IS DENIED TO "FELLOWSHIP FORUM"

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Washington, D. C., June 28.—The Federal Radio Commission has indicated the impossibility of granting a wave length to "The Fellowship Forum," a powerful broadcasting station, now almost completed and assigned to promote "Protestant Americanism" throughout the United States.

"The Fellowship Forum" is a weekly anti-Catholic newspaper published here, and is said to represent the views of the Ku Klux Klan.

FUTTERER GETS PERMISSION TO BEGIN SEARCH FOR ARK

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, June 28.—A. F. Futterer of the Los Angeles Bible institute has been granted permission by the government to begin his search for the Ark of the Covenant on Mount Nebo.

Mr. Futterer arrived in Jerusalem recently to begin a search for the Ark on Mount Nebo.

SECRET ZIONIST PAPER CONFISCATED IN RUSSIA

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Riga, June 28.—A secret Zionist paper, the Goluth, was discovered by the Ukrainian political police, Ogpu, despatches from Kiev state.

The paper was confiscated by the authorities and many Zionists were arrested.

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JEWISH DELEGATES TAKE PART IN LONDON IN- TERNATIONAL CONGRESS (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, June 28.—The Seventh International Congress for the Suppression of White Slave Traffic was opened here today. Many Jewish delegates, including representatives of American organizations, are participating in the congress.

Mrs. Weinberg, of the National Council of Jewish Women; Alfred M. Cohen, president of the Independent Order B'nai B'rith; Dr. and Mrs. Louis Mann, Mrs. Alexander Kohut, Mrs. Henry Moscovitz, Dr. Maurice Hexter, Dr. Stephen S. Wise and Miss Carrie Wise, are attending the sessions. Chief Rabbi Hertz, with the Bishop of London, Marquis Aberdeen, and the Rev. Horton, welcomed the delegates. Claude Montefiore is a member of the International Bureau.

DR. LOWENSTEIN RETURNS FROM TRIP TO PALESTINE

Dr. Solomon Lowenstein, Executive Director of the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies in New York, arrived yesterday on the steamer Albert Ballin from a visit to Palestine.

"The Hebrew University is the institution which most inspired me in Palestine," Dr. Lowenstein stated to a representative of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency.

"The crisis is being handled with a good deal of tact. The spirit of the Jewish worker is admirable and the situation promises hopeful solution. The British administration is trying its best to solve the problems in the country."

A drive for the purpose of establishing a community center in a building purchased recently was launched in Binghamton, N. Y.

The plans at present are to build an auditorium-gymnasium, with stage, dressing room, showers and lockers. The present building and the proposed building will be connected.
Hiram Goldsmith is chairman of the campaign committee.

WARBURG, AT RECEPTION BY BUSINESS MEN'S COUNCIL, DISCUSSES FEDERATION'S NEW METHOD

Eight hundred men and women attended a luncheon and reception at the Hotel Pennsylvania yesterday in honor of Felix M. Warburg upon his return from a five month world tour. The reception was arranged by the Business Men's Council of the New York Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies.

After describing experiences of his tour, Mr. Warburg discussed the plan to eliminate as far as possible the "campaign" from the money-raising program of the New York Jewish charities.

"In previous years," Mr. Warburg said, "Federation raised a good proportion of its funds by means of annual fall campaigns. Effective as this method was, it brought with it the type of appeal that at times approached the sensational. It cost Federation last year many thousands of dollars for a multiplicity of features accompanying the excitement of a money-raising campaign. Is it possible to save Federation this great expense of a campaign?"

Those present yesterday endorsed the plan to secure pledges totaling \$4,924,840 for the budgeting requirements of Federation.

The reception committee, of which Edwin S. Friendly was chairman, included volunteer workers in 134 trades and professions. After hearing reports on the work already done by the Committee on Stabilized Giving, led by Mortimer L. Schiff to convert special donations into regular subscriptions, those present signed a pledge of service.

William Goldman, chairman of the Business Men's Council Board, announced that more than \$300,000 has been raised through the stabilized giving plan and that S. W. Straus will head a committee for membership extension.

The plan calls for two thousand men and women to sign the pledge of service approved by the luncheon group and to visit twenty thousand prospective subscribers without the aid of dinners or rallies to create enthusiasm. The Federation does not plan to develop any other machinery this fall to raise the funds.

Other speakers included Sol M. Stroock, president of the Federation, who presided; Arthur Lehman, associate chairman of the board, who recently returned from an extended tour; William H. Gratwick, president of the State Board of Charities; Dr. Frederick B. Robinson, president of the College of the City of New York; S. W. Straus, Frederick Brown, general chairman of the 1925 and 1926 campaigns and Solomon Lowenstein, executive director of the Federation, who returned yesterday on the Albert Ballin from a trip to Europe and the Orient.

The Congregation B'nai Joseph, of Brooklyn, held installation ceremonies for its new rabbi, Rabbi Moses Klein, at the synagogue Sunday afternoon.

Dr. Samuel Zuehl, Cantor Samuel Vigoda, of the Ohav Zedek, Manhattan, and Rabbi Lazar Schenfeld of The Bronx, participated in the exercises.

JEWISH COLONIZATION IN RUSSIA UNHAMPERED BY PO- LITICAL COMPLICATIONS, DR. ROSEN SAYS

The Jewish colonization in Russia will not be effected by the general political complications in which Russia is involved, was the statement made by Dr. Joseph Rosen, the head of the Agrojoint, the Agency of the Joint Distribution Committee in Russia, who arrived on the steamer Albert Ballin for a short stay in America.

"Two days after I left Moscow on my way to America, the Government allotted additional 150,000 acres of land for Jewish settlement in Crimea," Dr. Rosen stated in an interview with a representative of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency.

"There is no fear of anti-Semitism in the colonies," Dr. Rosen added. "The Russian peasants have no bad feeling against the Jewish colonists."

Emphasizing that the Jewish colonization work in Russia is the only solution for the economic problems of the Jewish population in the large cities, Dr. Rosen stated that those Jewish colonies which are now in their third year of existence no longer ask nor receive aid from the Agrojoint, except for establishing schools and for organizing farm cooperatives.

"In the meantime the situation of the Jews in the cities is getting worse," Dr. Rosen continued. "Russia is no place for traders because the Government trade control is growing."

Interesting details on how the White Russian Government reclassified about 200 towns in White Russia into villages, thus giving their Jewish inhabitants the prerogatives of peasants in taking land for settlement, were told by Dr. Rosen.

"These towns are predominantly inhabited by Jews," Dr. Rosen said, "and the Government's only purpose in reclassifying them into villages was to give the Jews the legal rights and privileges of peasants. This act will give an opportunity to the Jews in White Russia to get 50,000 acres of land fitted for the development of milk farms and other branches of agricultural work. The advantage of this land is that it is situated in the neighborhood of the villages in which the Jews live and therefore there are no complications of moving. The minister of agriculture of White Russia is as much interested in fostering agricultural resettlement as the Jews themselves, or any one in the organizations aiding them," he added.

According to figures given by Dr. Rosen yesterday, 35,519 Jewish families have already been established as pioneer farmers in White Russia, Ukraine and Crimea. The new colonies of Jewish settlers established by aid of the Agrojoint now number 160.

The land occupied by Jewish settlers embraces 250,993 acres in the Ukraine, held by 21,245 families; 52,027 acres in White Russia, where there are 10,324 families; 110,783 in the Crimea, where 3,950 families have made new homes. The land has been given free for settlement by the Russian government, which also furnishes free lumber for building.

OPPOSITION DEFEATED AT ZIONIST CONVENTION BY OVERWHELMING VOTE IN FAVOR OF PRESENT ADMINISTRATION

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and endeavored to fix responsibility for the mismanagement of affairs in the American Zion Commonwealth upon the heads of the Lipsky administration. His charges included also the affairs of the Palestine Securities, Inc., an agency created by the organization several years ago to promote the sale of Palestine mortgage bonds. He also cited instances of alleged extravagant expenditure on Zionist publications and maintained that the Jewish National Fund suffers from excess of staff. The administration was also responsible, he charged, for granting a subvention to the Habimah players who found themselves in financial difficulties following their arrival in America and found fault with the management of the Hakoah game in Phila. last summer.

The discussion revolved around a resolution introduced by Israel Goldberg that the convention decline to accept the report of the Administration Committee.

"It took you six years to find out that you are not fit. How can the delegates expect that the same men will introduce and execute the proper reforms!" Mr. Zeldin exclaimed, in urging the delegates to vote for the motion of the opposition.

An attempt to enlarge upon the criticism of the administration was made by Israel Goldberg who resented the motion. The center of his attack was the allegation of the report of the Administrative Committee that the administration had started the year 1926-27 "with a number of legacies." The expression in the report referred to the controversy between the Zionist and non-Zionists over the Russian colonization plan. The speaker charged the administration with responsibility for this

legacy in view of the fact that it was responsible for the introduction of the resolution adopted at the Buffalo Zionist Convention against the Russian colonization which resulted in the controversy and led to the Weizmann-Brown letter. The speaker criticized the Lipsky administration for accepting the Weizmann-Brown letter prior to the conclusion of the agreement concerning the Jewish Agency. This letter was a humiliation to the Zionist Organization, he charged, although he made it clear that his attack is not directed against the Jewish Agency, which, he stated, is accepted by Zionists as a *fait accompli*. This question alone, he argued, is sufficient reason for the removal of the administration. Mr. Goldberg concluded by announcing that if the present administration is removed, Justice Louis D. Brandeis is willing to assume active participation in the leadership of the Zionist Organization of America.

Morris Rothenberg, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Keren Hayesod and Abraham Goldberg, vice-president of the Zionist Organization of America, in lengthy addresses, defended the administration against the attack. Mr. Rothenberg addressed himself particularly to the references made to him in connection with the charge directed against the engaging of a secretary for the Keren Hayesod, following the resignation of Emanuel Neumann. Mr. Abraham Goldberg belittled the attempt of the opposition declaring that it has failed to prove its ability and indulged rather in petty matters and personal quarrels.

Mr. I. D. Morrison, member of the Finance Committee of the Zionist Organization of America, made a staunch defense of the administration. He stated that having heard of the formation of an opposition at the convention, he thought he would congratulate Mr. Lipsky that after thirty years of service in the Zionist movement, he has finally acquired an opposition. Mr. Morrison further replied in detail to the charges of Mr. Zeldin explaining the situation of the American Zion Commonwealth, the Palestine Securities, Inc., and in the Jewish National Fund. He added that the administration acted in the best of faith, placing its confidence in men who were reputed to be efficient and reliable and having learned of the difficulties has set out earnestly to remedy the situation.

A staunch defense of the Lipsky administration which made a marked impression upon the delegates was that of Judge Hugo Pam of Chicago. The speaker declared that he was formerly affiliated with the Brandeis group, but on the basis of his observation, he was of the opinion that the Lipsky administration which succeeded the Brandeis-Mack regime, has rendered great service to the Zionist cause. He was of the opinion that Louis Lipsky has given the best of himself to leading the forces of the Zionist Organization of America. The speaker pleaded with the delegates

not to embark upon a negation policy but rather to look for a constructive plan which is the need of the hour. He urged the convention to reject the motion offered by the opposition.

A decisive point in turning sentiment in favor of the administration was the statement made by Miss Henrietta Szold. From this statement it appeared that the Hadassah had decided to lend its support to the Lipsky administration, under certain conditions. The conditions which were not specified were included in an arrangement by which a new administration is to be formed under the leadership of Mr. Lipsky. As the session closed negotiations were still in progress as to the personnel of the strengthened administration.

Miss Szold in her statement declared: "Conscious of what had happened only a few weeks before in London at the meeting of the Actions Committee, conscious that the task of building Palestine rests primarily upon us American Jews, we, the members of the National Board of Hadassah realized that we were before a serious situation.

"Not only were we told of these charges, we were also told of the possibilities that existed for producing a change in the administration that might bring about the results desired for Palestine. After a discussion of the whole situation and all the elements involved in it, we turned to Mr. Lipsky, the president of the organization of which we are a part and requested him to take counsel with us. He did; we put before him the charges; we told him what knowledge we had of the plans that were being made for a change in the administration of Zionist affairs in America. We had a long and serious conversation with him and we made certain demands upon him in view of the fact that we were going to come to the largest convention the Hadassah has yet held.

"Since we have been here and it has come to our cognizance that these charges would be preferred from this platform we took counsel with each other and again frankly requested Mr. Lipsky to deal with us, and we submitted to him a plan which we thought would enable him and a group of men together to bring about such a change in the status of affairs that a whole country would rise and rally to his support in the upbuilding of Palestine, the only object in which he and we and those who have indicted him today, have united. For I believe there is not one person on this floor and this platform who has not this object before him, our rising to this opportunity that has come after ages upon ages of hopeful waiting. Our deliberations were not immediately successful. Mr. Lipsky and his associates did not endorse our plan. Never mind what the plan was. We continued our negotiations. I must say that since Friday neither he nor we have had any sleep; have had time for meals. We knew how serious this juncture is. At last, by morning, a small group of the National Board of Hadassah met with him and an arrangement was made which is not a hundred per cent of what we

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reduced transportation rates, and exemption from taxes and military service for the first three years after removal to the land.

The material assets of the new colonies, according to Dr. Rosen, are now placed at \$8,829,000, representing the joint investment of the settlers, the government, and the assisting volunteer organizations, distributed as follows: land survey, \$105,000; walls and equipment, \$194,500; live stock, \$1,209,000; implements, \$625,000; vineyards and orchards, \$130,000; creameries and other co-operative buildings, \$105,000; schools and other public buildings, \$125,000; construction of homes, \$2,250,000; crops under cultivation, \$3,087,500. Of this, over one-half or \$4,047,500, represents own capital of the settlers themselves. The contribution of the Agro-Joint, as of Oct. 1, 1927, is put at \$3,107,500. The remainder represents funds contributed by other organizations.

Dr. Rosen was met at the pier by Felix M. Warburg, Mrs. Rosen and a number of representatives of the Joint Distribution Committee.

OPPOSITION AT ZIONIST CONVENTION DEFEATED BY OVERWHELMING MAJORITY

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had first desired but it is an arrangement which will fix authority, which will fix responsibility and which gives us, some of the members of the National Board of Hadassah, the guarantee that the administration under Mr. Lipsky, reconstituted with the guarantees of which I have spoken, will conduct the affairs of the Zionist Organization of America in such a way as will enable us to meet our responsibilities.

"What that arrangement is, this is not the time to tell you. The proper time I hope will come. In the meantime all that I can say is that whatever the past may have been, in that past there are two elements, the one element that Mr. Lipsky and his associates, his associates being those who are with him now and those who, with the purest motives, are arraigning him before you. The past contains that element that has carried the organization for six years through storm and stress with Mr. Lipsky at the head. That is one element. The other element is growth or errors—the other element is one that must be eliminated and repudiated. When the time comes to lay before you the arrangement we have made I trust that it will be for the good of Palestine," Miss Szold concluded.

Elihu D. Stone of Boston then introduced a positive motion that the convention accept the report of the Administrative Committee. This resolution was put to a vote and was adopted by an overwhelming majority. When the result of the vote was announced the delegates rose from their seats and enthusiastically sang the Zionist hymn, Hatikvah.

Resolutions of far reaching importance aiming to place the financial affairs of the Zionist Organization of America on a sound basis were formulated and adopted at the evening session yesterday. Recommendations were presented in behalf of the Finance and Budget Committee by Norvin R. Lindheim.

The most important of these recommendations which was adopted following discussion, called for a change in procedure, depriving the annual Zionist conventions of the prerogative to fix the annual budget and to make respective appropriations for the various activities carried on by the agencies affiliated with the organization. According to the resolutions adopted the Budget of the Zionist Organization of America is to be fixed by the Budget and Finance Committee which in turn has to submit it for approval to the National Executive Committee of the Zionist Organization.

Another important resolution was one calling for immediate measures to wipe out the deficit of the organization incurred during the past seven years. The amount of the adjusted deficit is \$156,000. According to the resolution adopted the incoming administration is to raise the amount of \$200,000 to wipe out the deficit and to provide a surplus as a working fund for the new finance committee. This fund is to be created

through the receipt of special contributions from Zionists as well as through the creation of a special class of life membership to consist of those who will pay at once the amount of \$100. Objection were raised to the low amount for life membership. The sponsor of the motion, however, explained that the measure was necessitated by the need to wipe out the deficit in the near future and pave the way for a sound financial policy.

Atlantic City, N.J., June 27.—Nathan Straus was reelected Honorary Chairman of the National Board of Trustees of Young Judaea at the nineteenth annual convention of the organization here.

Dr. De Sola Pool was named Associate Chairman; Samuel J. Borowsky, Chairman of National Executive Committee; David Tannenbaum, Chairman National Administrative Committee; Sylvan H. Kohn, vice-chairman; Theodore R. Racossin, Treasurer.

The following are members of the administrative committee: Rabbi Max Arzt, D. Leonard Cohen, Rabbi Simon Greenberg, Rabbi Leon Lang, Isidore Levinson, Emanuel Neumann, William Raphael, I. Jerome Riker, David Schneeberg and Abraham Tannenbaum.

To the National Executive Committee were elected: Miss Freda Kahn of Rochester, Miss Rachel Savage of Pittsburgh, Mrs. Libby Braverman of Cleveland, Ben Eddin of Chicago, Harry Grossman and Miss Nirenstein of Connecticut, Miss Libby Jacobson and Dr. Anna Mintz of Boston, Dr. Reis of St. Louis, Miss Dinah Rausen and E. E. Lisitsky of the Southern Interstate Region, Dr. Isaac Schour of Denver, Miss Alice Cohn and Miss Freda Scribner of New Jersey, J. Trachtenberg of Cincinnati, Miss Victoria Beck, Miss Sophie Goldberg and Miss Bertha Grossman of Philadelphia, Sol Levin of Detroit and the following New Yorkers: Dr. Joshua H. Neumann, A. M. Bogrowitz, Joseph Deitch, Miss Naomi Flax, Benjamin Lasser, Daniel Rosenberg, Miss Sadie Yormark and Miss Jessie Weiss.

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CENTRAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN RABBIS CONCLUDES SESSIONS

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Conference of American Rabbis are: Dr. H. G. Enelow, New York, N. Y., president; Dr. David Lefkowitz, Dallas, Tex., vice-president; Dr. Morris Newfield, Birmingham, Ala., treasurer; Dr. Isaac E. Marcuson, Macon, Ga., recording secretary; Joseph L. Fink, Buffalo, N.Y., corresponding secretary.

To the Executive Board for a two year term were elected: Dr. Louis Wolsey, Philadelphia, Pa.; Dr. Abram Simon, Washington; Dr. Louis Witt, St. Louis, Mo.; Dr. Emil Leipziger, New Orleans, La.; Dr. Edward L. Israel, Baltimore, Md., and Dr. Henry M. Fisher, Atlantic City, N. J.

The Commission on Religious Education, elected for three years, includes Dr. H. G. Enelow, Dr. Max Heller and Dr. Samuel Koch.

The Board of Managers, Synagogue and School Extension, for three years, is composed of Dr. Henry Berkowitz, Kansas City, Mo., and Dr. Jacob Tarnish, Columbus, Ohio.

The Tract Commission, named for three years, Dr. Morris M. Feuerlicht, Indianapolis, Ind.

Rabbi H. G. Enelow, of Temple Emanu-El, New York City, called on his fellow members of the Central Conference of American Rabbis to develop a new religious education among the adults of their congregations. "Your tendency has been to think of religious education almost wholly in terms of the child," he said. "Even the child can not be expected to go very far in his religious development without the help and encouragement of the adults who surround him. We may make all possible plans and projects for the religious training of our children; yet it is certain that we shall work in vain if the impact of the adult life is inimical to religious intelligence and fervor.

"As reform rabbis, I think there are special reasons why we should try to develop a new religious education among the adults first for the sake of Reform Judaism. It is not fair to allow Reform Judaism to drift more and more away from the educational ideal of Judaism. The more zealously we uphold the educational ideal of our adherents and try to stimulate and serve it, the more we ourselves shall have to keep up the process of education and that, as we know, has always formed one of the chief rules and rewards of the Rabbinic occupation," Dr. Enelow declared.

The resolution expressing gratification at the growing number of Christian organizations and representative men engaged in promoting good will between Christians and Jews and expressing eagerness to participate in such commendable effort, but vigorously protesting against the efforts of a missionary society to convert Jews to Christianity, was unanimously adopted.

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