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ZIONIST ORGANIZATION TO REMAIN INTACT AFTER AGENCY FORMED, LEADER SAYS

Congress Will Continue Functioning,
Executive to Submit Minimum
Annual Budget of \$750,000

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, June 27.—The Zionist Congress will not die after the enlarged Jewish Agency starts functioning. The Congress will be unable to throw off the task of the practical work for Palestine, declared Dr. Selig Brodetsky, member of the Zionist Executive, addressing a special conference of the English Zionist Federation.

The Congress will press on the Agency the need for preparing a large program of work during the forthcoming ten years, taking into consideration political exigencies, he stated. The Executive will put before the Congress a minimum budget of three quarters of a million pounds annually.

Three things must be dealt with very quickly, Dr. Brodetsky continued; first, the creation of a land reserve; second, completion of the existing colonies; third, tackling the task in connection with Jewish labor, particularly seasonable employment of Jewish agriculturists which prevents a full year's work.

The educational system will remain intact, parents maintaining the right to choose the type of school for their children. But the school system will be an administrative unit under the auspices of the Jewish Agency. Politically, he added, friendliness and confidence in the British government should be maintained. The further duty of the Zionists will be, while retaining freedom for the expression of views, not to interfere in a manner which would disturb the current policy of the Executive. Finally, the task of the Congress will be to deal with the position of the Zionist Organization as such.

Resolutions were adopted at the conference welcoming the decision of the Anglo-Jewish conference to participate in the Agency and also expressing unabated confidence in the inspiring leadership of Dr. Weizmann, calling upon votes in the Congress delegate elections to elect the supporters of Dr. Weizmann's policy.

4 YESHIVAH STUDENTS HURT IN ANTI-JEWISH ATTACK

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, June 27.—Four students of the Talmu'dical academy of Tels, Lithuania, were seriously injured in an attack perpetrated by hooligans, it is reported here from Kovno.

The Kovno authorities were officially notified of the occurrence by the head of the Tels Yeshiva. The police refused to intervene. An investigation was instituted.

AMERICAN RABBIS' CONVENTION HEARS RECOMMENDATION TO ADHERE TO JEWISH AGENCY IF IT IS FREED FROM POLITICAL ENTANGLEMENTS

Separation of Jew from His Religion Would Lead to His Destruction; Wherever Jews Enjoy Citizenship Is Their Homeland, Dr. Enelow Says in Presidential Message; Question of Missionary Propaganda in Palestine and U. S. Comes up; Schwimmer Case in World Peace Movement Discussion

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Detroit, Mich., June 27.—Recommendations to the effect that the Central Conference of American Rabbis, the federation of Reform rabbis in the United States, adhere to the Jewish Agency pact only on the condition that the Jewish Agency for Palestine is freed from any political entanglements or implications, were submitted to the fortieth annual session of the body opened here Wednesday at the Hotel Statler.

The question of Christian missionary propaganda in Palestine, as well as the missionary activities among American Jews, figured early in the proceedings of the conference, which marks the fortieth anniversary of the body's existence. Three hundred rabbis, leaders in the Reform pulpit, are in attendance.

The case of Rozika Schwimmer, Jewish pacifist and feminist, who was refused United States citizenship by a decision of the United States Supreme Court, with Justice Holmes and Justice Brandeis dissenting, because of a pronounced pacifist views, was a feature in the discussion of the world peace movement.

The progress of Reform Judaism in the United States, its achievements during the forty years that have elapsed since its foundation in this country, and a defense of Reform Judaism against recent attacks, were contained in the presidential message of Dr. H. G. Enelow, rabbi of Temple Emanu-El, New York. In 1890 there were in the United States 533 congregations, with a membership of over 150,000; in 1926 there were 3,118 congregations with a Jewish population exceeding

four million. The Union of American Hebrew Congregations in 1890 consisted of 93 congregations. Today it embraces 279 congregations.

Dr. Enelow assailed the view that Judaism or the Jewish people can exist without religion. "One of the unmistakable marks of Jewish life in recent years has been the attempt to dissociate the Jew from the Jewish religion and to secularize Judaism. As far as I am concerned, we have no task more important than the combating of this view, which not only misrepresents Jewish history but must also serve to confuse the Jewish mind, to vulgarize Jewish life and to undermine the Jewish future. What does history tell us about the Jew and Judaism of the past? One thing above all else; namely, that from the dawn of Jewish history to the present moment, Judaism has been the religion of the Jewish people, just as the Jewish people has been the vehicle and the guardian of the Jewish religion. Would there ever have been a single Jew in the world but for the Jewish religion—for God's revelation to the Jew and the Jew's acceptance of that revelation?" he asked.

The recommendations of the president of the Central Conference of American Rabbis concerning the Jewish Agency followed a reiteration of the view that Reform Judaism could

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GOVERNMENT INVITES VIENNA KEHILLAH TO RESUME NEGOTIATIONS Kehillah Demands Increase in Subsidies for Religious and Communal Needs

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Vienna, June 27.—The praesidium of the Vienna Kehillah was officially invited by the Austrian government to resume negotiations concerning its demand for an increase in the state subsidies for Jewish communal and religious needs.

The controversy between the Kehillah and the government concerning the subject, during which the government declined to concede the Kehillah's request, has called forth much dissatisfaction in many circles. It was declared that a delegation representing the Kehillah will call on the government heads and ask for a specific written statement as to the increase and the dates of payment.

LEON BLUM ELECTED TO AGENCY COUNCIL

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Paris, June 27.—Leon Blum, French Socialist leader, was unanimously elected a delegate to the Council of the Jewish Agency at a pro-Palestine labor conference held here last night.

The acceptance of Mr. Blum was officially announced. Thirty-two delegates participated in the conference, at which the invitation of the Zionist Executive to elect a representative to the Jewish Agency Council was read by Mr. Jarblum, Poale Zion leader. The conference was addressed by Victor Basch, president of the League of Human Rights, Deputy Moch and M. Turatti.

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SCHOOL QUESTION UNDER CONCORDAT ENDANGERS ITALIAN JEWRY'S FUTURE Schools Permeated with Conversionist Atmosphere

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Rome, June 26.—That not all is well with religious equality under the present arrangement resulting from the conclusion of the Concordat between the Vatican and the State, is evident when the situation of Italian Jewry in regard to the school question is considered.

Notwithstanding the assurances given by Benito Mussolini in his interview with Jacob Landau, managing director of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, Italian Jews are uneasy and see danger to Judaism in Italy.

The Italian State schools are Catholic schools. Previously the State schools were secular schools, so that Jewish children were able to attend them without the religious question being involved. But in 1923, the then Fascist Minister of Education, Professor Gentile, carried through an Education Reform Law, which has transformed the schools into Catholic institutions. Article 3 of the Gentile Law states that "the teaching of Christian doctrine, according to the accepted form received by Catholic tradition, is the basis and the aim of elementary education in all its stages." Consequently, Jewish parents who send their children to State schools subject them to conversionist influence. Mere exemption from attendance during the hours specially devoted to religious teaching, does not meet the problem. Under the Gentile law, the hours devoted to singing lessons are given up to religious music. The teaching of Italian is utilized for the purpose of extolling the heroes and martyrs of the Catholic faith. The teaching of history lends itself to holding-up for admiration the outstanding personages and events of Catholic civilization. In most other sub-

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NON-ZIONISTS IN GERMANY AND ROUMANIA DECIDE TO JOIN EXTENDED AGENCY

German Delegates 7, Roumania 2;
National Home Term Agreed to
in German Resolution
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, June 27.—The German non-Zionists placed themselves on record as being desirous to join the Council of the extended Jewish Agency for Palestine and passed a resolution to delegate seven representatives to that Council, at an impressive gathering held last night at the Krollfestsaal.

The resolution of adherence was passed at the meeting of the special committee of German Jews composed of representatives of various non-Zionist organizations in Germany and of the leading Jewish communities in the country. One hundred and fifty prominent German Jewish leaders, representative of all elements of the Jewish population, attended the session of the special committee. Among those present were presidents of Kehillahs, heads of religious bodies, leaders in industry and commerce, leaders of the youth and 15 members of the administration of the Central Union of German Citizens of the Jewish Faith. Herr Oscar Wassermann, well-known banker and member of the Non-Partisan Palestine Survey Commission, presided. Messages from Dr. Chaim Weizmann and Prof. Albert Einstein were read.

Four resolutions adopted by the special committee signified the adherence of German Jewry to the Jewish Agency extension pact. The first resolution expressed the agreement of German Jewish leaders to cooperate with other Jewish bodies in the Jewish Agency for the reconstruction of Palestine as the Jewish National Home in accordance with the definition of the Palestine Mandate. This resolution provided for convening an all-German Jewish conference on Palestine in the near future.

The second resolution provides for the issuance of an appeal to German Jewry to cooperate in the rebuilding of Palestine as the Jewish National Home.

The role played by American Jewry in consummating the plan for the extension of the Jewish Agency was acknowledged in the third resolution to dispatch a message of greetings and thanks to Louis Marshall, expressing appreciation for American Jewry's trail-blazing action. The same resolution authorized the sending of a congratulatory message to Dr. Chaim Weizmann as president of the World Zionist Organization and as the future president of the extended Jewish Agency.

The fourth resolution, introduced by Max Warburg, Hamburg banker and brother of Felix M. Warburg, expressed agreement with the proposal to delegate 7 representatives of German Jewry to the Jewish Agency Council. The delegates named are Oscar Wassermann, Dr. Bernard Kahn, Kommerzienrat Gerson Simon, Rabbi Leo Baeck of Berlin, leader of the B'nai B'rith in Germany, Herr Blau, president of the Frankfurt Kehillah, Rabbi

Luana and Herr Asch, member of the City Chamber. Fourteen alternates were named, among them Georg Bernhard, editor-in-chief of the "Vossische Zeitung," Willy Dreyfus, banker, Prof. Moritz Sobernheim, Leo Simon, and Berthold Israel.

This action followed the address delivered by Herr Wassermann who declared that the conference marks a memorable event in the history of German Jewry when the German Jewish community unites for Palestine work. He was followed by Max Warburg who delivered an impressive address in which he described his impressions on his recent visit to Palestine and expressed his enthusiasm for the idea of the Palestine upbuilding.

Kurt Blumenfeld, leader of the German Zionists, and Col. Frederick H. Kisch addressed the session in behalf of the Zionist Organization. They discussed the political and economic tasks of the Palestine work under the Jewish Agency.

Bucharest, June 27.—Roumanian Jewry followed the principle of unity in Jewish life for continuing and increasing the Palestine upbuilding work, when the Roumanian non-Zionists decided to delegate their representatives to the Council of the extended Jewish Agency.

A decision to this effect was taken yesterday at the emergency conference of Jewish communities in Old Roumania held here, convened at the call of Roumanian Jewish leaders to take special action on the threatening situation which he feared will result from the passage of the bill introduced into parliament by the Minister of Education to change the religious law.

Two representatives to the Agency Council were named. They are former Senator Elly Berkowitz, and Dr. William Filderman, president of the Union of Roumanian Jews, a non-Zionist body. Representatives of thirty-one Jewish communities in Old Roumania participated in the conference over which Mr. Berkowitz presided.

The decision was reached unanimously following an address by Mr. Bernhardt, president of the Zionist Organization of Roumania, who recited the history of the negotiations for the extension of the Jewish Agency and described the tasks of the new body. Following the election, Mr. Berkowitz declared that there was "nothing more sacred to Jews than Zion." Dr. Filderman expressed his appreciation of the work of American Jewish leaders in the consummation of the Jewish Agency plan. The two non-Zionist delegates were accorded an ovation.

The adherence of the Roumanian non-Zionists to the Jewish Agency is of particular significance since the Zionists and non-Zionists here were sharply divided on local political questions in the recent elections.

Moses Samuels, president of the Chicago Council of the Independent Order B'nai B'rith and David Fish-Lodge, died in Chicago at the age of 60. He is survived by his widow and three daughters.

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not agree with the "protagonists of the new Palestinianism" because of the very principle which underlies the doctrine of Reform Judaism and its conception of the Jewish people and the Jewish religion. His recommendations concerning the extended Jewish Agency were as follows:

Text of Agency Resolution

"I recommend that the convention go on record as being opposed to the attempt made in some quarters to represent Palestine as the only homeland of modern Jews, seeing that wherever Jews live and enjoy the rights of citizenship—of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness—there is their homeland."

"Furthermore, I recommend that the Conference express its whole-hearted sympathy for every effort to restore Palestine as a home for such Jews as may live there and can be added to its population, and particularly for those institutions which in a non-political spirit devote themselves to the intellectual and spiritual advancement of Palestine, such as the Hebrew University, the Teachers' Institute, and similar institutions."

"Finally, I recommend that the Central Conference of American Rabbis go on record as favoring the disentanglement of the Jewish Agency for the restoration of Palestine from all political connections and commitments, and its development as an international, non-political and non-partisan society for the advancement and protection of Jewish work in the Holy Land."

Reform Judaism Cannot Agree with New Palestinianism

In explaining his stand and in argument for his recommendation, Dr. Enelow stated that Reform Judaism could not accept what has now come to be labelled as the ideology of the new Palestinianism. Reform Judaism could not accept the representation of the Jews of today as a separate nation whose proper homeland is Palestine. Reform Judaism could not accept the attempt to depict Palestine as the only place where a wholesome Jewish life might be lived and developed. It could not accept the proposition that Palestine alone was competent to serve as a spiritual center for the Jews of the world and as a prospective seat of Jewish authority.

All these assertions, he said, Reform Judaism rejected not because of wilfulness, but because they are contrary to the convictions upon which Reform Judaism is based and to those views concerning the character of religion and the destiny of the Jewish people which mark the soul of Reform Judaism.

"We do not believe, as did some of our primeval predecessors, to be live outside Palestine means to be without God," Dr. Enelow declared. "We do not believe that outside Palestine the

God of Israel lives the life of an emigre deity and the Jews are nothing but an uprooted people, a race of expatriates and nomads, as some of our nationalistic phrase-artists are teaching their non-Jewish reviewers to regard us. We do not believe that being taken back to Palestine by a Messiah is likely to form the culmination of Jewish history, though we have all possible respect for the memory of our ancestors who by all manner of misfortune were taught to cherish such a vision.

"The fact remains that Reform Judaism could not agree with the protagonists of the new Palestinianism, and thus it aroused their anger and hostility. So much the more eager, however, has been the desire of Reform Judaism to see Palestine treated as the Holy Land of the Jew and of the world, and to help to restore it as a place for Jewish people and as a habitation for the Jewish spirit. The very fact that Reform Judaism construes the history and the destiny of the Jewish people in terms of its religious genius was bound to pledge its own adherents to an affection for Palestine, the scene of so many of our classic personalities and preachments. It has been to the disadvantage of Palestine that the devotees of Reform Judaism have been prevented by the phraseology of its new clampions (or their ideology, as now it is called) from taking an active and conscientious part in its rehabilitation.

Agency Must Be Free from Political Entanglements

"Recently, however, under the tireless leadership of Mr. Louis Marshall, a plan has been proposed for the inclusion of all Jews in the support of the Palestinian project. It is meant to enlarge the Jewish Agency in such a way as to embrace Jewish non-nationalists and, by accommodating a variety of Jewish views, to accomplish so much the more for Palestine. What the outcome of the present negotiations shall be, we cannot tell. But, it seems to me, that the best and most reassuring thing the Jewish Agency could do, would be to free itself entirely from political alliances and declare itself a non-political and non-partisan organization for the assistance of Jews who desire to live and work in Palestine.

"Political entanglements have never been good for the Jew nor for Judaism, and they are sure to impede Jewish activity in Palestine. It is not for the American Jew, for instance, to bother about the plans of England in Palestine. It is none of our task to interfere or to participate in its political aims or needs there. It is not for us to decide whether Palestine is or is not to become the Seventh Dominion of the British Empire, as is now proposed by some English patriots. And yet in all such questions a Jewish Agency; it seems to me, would be in-

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jects, such as essay-writing, reading, etc., the teachers are required to make use of religious themes as much as possible. The whole of the teaching in the State schools is impregnated with the Catholic spirit.

Italian Jews have repeatedly endeavored to obtain some measure from the Government which would remedy this situation, but without success. Wherever possible they have opened special schools for Jewish children, retaining the ordinary educational program of the Government, but substituting Jewish religious ideas for the Catholic. They have asked the Government to grant financial subsidies to these schools, which are doing work properly belonging to the State, but so far these requests have been refused, although in 1925 Professor Gentile, as Minister of Education, promised the late Jewish Senator Polacco, (who died in 1926) that this would be done.

The situation was graphically described at that time by Senator Polacco in his speech in the Senate. You are making the schools centres of religious proselytism, he cried, or else you are causing the mind of the child to wander confusedly between the two opposing elements of his home teaching and his school teaching, with the probability that he will finish up by falling into that religious indifference which the Government is so anxious to combat.

This elementary education, he proceeded, is compulsory for all citizens. The consequence is that in Rome and in all Italy hundreds of Jewish children are compelled to attend schools which are designed to cripple their religious conscience and to alienate them from their families. If this thing is done, it will lay Italy open to the reproach that she does not practice what she preaches. In the special Treaties with the new States of Central and Eastern Europe, clauses have been inserted which provide for the safeguarding of the language and the religion of the minorities. It would have seemed an insult to the dignity of the Great Powers; and above all of Italy to enforce on them similar clauses. But if we do not conform to the spirit of these clauses, to safeguard the language and the religion of our minorities, we shall be denying them the most elementary principle of modern public law. We Italian Jews, who have always regarded our fatherland and our ancient faith as one, see now in our old age that the equality and religious tolerance which has existed hitherto in the institutions of our country, are being suppressed. Such suppression would amount for us to a moral pogrom, no less terrible than the physical pogroms indulged in by the brutal and fanatical mobs of backward countries.

The Jewish community in Italy is the oldest in Europe. The relations between the Jewish and non-Jewish population have been most friendly and in-

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CENTRAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN RABBIS HEARS AGENCY RECOMMENDATION

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involved if it retained any political characteristics or implications.

"On the other hand, under British rule, just and fair treatment might properly be expected for Jewish organization of international membership devoted to the welfare of the Jews of Palestine. Freed from political entanglements and projects, the Jewish Agency might serve to reduce the hostility of the non-Jewish population of Palestine as well as the outspoken or secret antipathies of other non-Jewish elements, and it might more safely count on securing whole-hearted support from the Jews of America and other countries. Even in England it might thus gain the collaboration of Jews, who, though British patriots and lovers of the Jewish people, have been prevented from joining it on account of its political aspect," he said.

Wants United Front Against Missionary Activities

Dr. Enelow made a plea for a united front on the part of all Jews to combat the missionary activities of certain Christian sects in Palestine, and recommended that a study of this question be made. A considerable number of Jewish children in Palestine are attending Christian missionary schools, according to official reports, he said.

The question of Christian missionary propaganda among the Jewish population in New York City also came up in the report of Rabbi Solomon Foster of Newark, N. J., in behalf of the Synagogue Council of America, which comprises Orthodox, Conservative and Reform rabbis. The Synagogue Council, he stated, devoted a number of its meetings during the past year to an intensive study of the problem. As a result of this study it adopted a resolution in which it is stated that the situation must be "envisaged by the Synagogue Council entirely as a Jewish problem and as a Jewish responsibility, so it refrained from protesting to Christian bodies." The Synagogue Council, he reported, decided to bring the conditions obtaining to the attention of the Jewish communities and to urge the need of counteracting the "Christianizing influences."

The Synagogue Council proposes to draw the attention of Jewish institutions, social and educational agencies, to this problem so that a Jewish educational campaign on broad lines and in an inviting and attractive manner, be instituted.

A forthcoming change in the relations between the Central Conference of American Rabbis and the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America in regard to their joint good-will work program was foreshadowed in a report by Dr. Abram Simon of Washington, D. C., chairman of the Central Conference's Committee on Good-Will between Jews and non-Jews.

Dr. Simon submitted the text of the resolution adopted unanimously at a joint conference of both bodies held on June 6 to "take under consideration some other form of conference and co-

operation" than the forms followed hitherto. The reason for the change given in the resolution is the recognition that the hitherto functioning joint conference "lacked the authority to formulate or to inaugurate any independent program of action. A change in the existing arrangement was therefore considered desirable. No comment was made by Dr. Simon.

An interesting discussion developed at the afternoon session on the question of the advancement of peace. While the conference went on record endorsing a movement for the advancement of peace and for strengthening movements for the advancement of peace and the efforts for the unification of all societies aiming for the advancement of peace, it balked at attempts to introduce the Rosika Schwimmer case into the proceedings.

Rabbi Max Currick of the Committee on International Peace urged that the rabbis go on record as favoring the entry of the United States into the League of Nations and the World Court and referred to the refusal to grant citizenship to Rosika Schwimmer by urging the rabbis to support an effort for the passage of a law which will not throttle the conscience of a peace lover desiring to be a citizen. Thereupon Rabbi Philip Bernstein of Rochester, N. Y., moved that the Conference condemn the stand taken by Justices Holmes and Brandeis in the Schwimmer case. Following addresses in opposition to this question by Rabbis Louis Wolsey and James G. Heller, the motion was defeated. Hoover's efforts for peace were commended.

Another interesting report at the convention was the one in which the efforts of rabbis to bring about social justice in industries were described by Rabbi Edward L. Israel of the Commission on Social Justice. Rabbi Israel referred to the situation in the textile industry and related steps taken by a committee in cooperation with the Federal Council of Churches and the National Catholic Welfare Council to bring about peace in this industry. He urged the rabbis to join other religious bodies in an endeavor to bring about some order through government investigation into the chaos that now exists in the textile industry. He cited the Mooney-Billings case as an instance of the miscarriage of justice and a resolution urges the governor of California to appoint an impartial group to investigate the case.

Rabbi Solomon Foster in his report for the Synagogue Council declared that the Council opposes any reforms in the calendar that would change the periodicity of the calendar by inserting a blank day in the year. It was reported by Rabbi Louis Wolsey of Philadelphia that revisions are being made in the hymn book and that thirty-eight new hymns have already been accepted by the committee for inclusion in the hymnal. Abraham W. Binder will be musical editor of the hymnal. Among the new authors is the Rev. John Haynes Holmes.

Dr. Enelow announced a gift of \$5,000 from Lucius N. Littauer for Jew-

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timite. The Jews constitute so small a percentage of the population, that Italy has been one of the few countries which has had no Jewish question. Ten years ago a proposal that the Jews should establish special Jewish schools would have been considered absurd. Today the establishment of Jewish schools appears to be the only way to save Italian Jewry from disruption. At the same time, owing to the small number of the Jews in Italy, the idea of establishing Jewish schools encounters the difficult problem of raising sufficient funds among them. In Rome, which has the largest Jewish Community in Italy, the Jewish school is able to accommodate only 250 children, and more than a thousand Jewish children are obliged to attend the general schools.

The Italian Jewish leaders do not know what to do. If the Jewish community really enjoyed an equal status, as Signor Mussolini claims, the Jewish community should obtain financial assistance from the State for the maintenance of Jewish schools in the larger communities. The Government may fear that granting this request to the Jewish schools, might lead to a similar request being made by the Germans in the Tyrol for German schools. This would not, however, be the same thing, because the Jewish schools would be Italian schools, differing from the general schools only in the matter or religious instruction. The Jews feel that they ought not to be compelled to send their children to Christianizing schools. The Catholic schools, and even the Catholic clergy, are maintained by taxation, to which the Jews contribute. They claim therefore that they are also entitled to be given support for their schools. There is a strong feeling abroad here that this is a matter involving the whole future of Judaism in Italy, and one therefore which should not be of indifference to world Jewry as a whole; which would not, if they knew the facts, stand by the permitted disappearance of Italian Judaism.

HENRY GOLDSMITH KILLED IN PLANE CRASH

Henry R. Goldsmith, who was flying with his friend Francis Phillips, as a passenger in his airplane, died in Nassau Hospital, Mincola, a few hours after the plane crashed in flames at Roosevelt Field, Long Island. Phillips was trapped in the burning plane and died. Goldsmith was pitched out far enough to enable rescuers to seize his unconscious form. He was a parachute salesman and aspired to fly a plane.

ish literary efforts.

Rabbi Morris Newfield, the treasurer, reported that the Conference had \$190,048 in the treasury at the end of the fiscal year, a large portion of which was invested in bonds and the income used for Conference activities. During the year the Conference received \$45,437 and disbursed \$50,616.