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PHILADELPHIA LEADERS CREATE CENTRAL COUNCIL FOR JEWISH EDUCATION

Plan to Coordinate Activities and
Combat Apathy
(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Philadelphia, Oct. 13.—Philadelphia will create a Central Bureau of Jewish education which will unite all religious school systems and institutions. The purpose of this Bureau will be to expand, develop and co-ordinate Jewish education.

The Bureau is planned to combat the apathy which exists toward Jewish education in this city where approximately seventy per cent. of the Jewish children receive no Jewish education whatever.

At a meeting called on the initiative of Dr. Cyrus Adler and Dr. Julius H. Greenstone at Dropsie College and attended by representatives of all congregations and Jewish religious schools, a resolution was adopted calling into being the Philadelphia Council on Jewish Education. Under the terms of the constitution only those sponsoring Jewish religious education are to be permitted to affiliate themselves with the Council. While the autonomy of the individual school systems is not to be touched, leaders are hopeful that a co-ordinated approach to curriculum and propaganda will be effective in stimulating interest in Jewish education.

An organization Committee consisting of Dr. Julius H. Greenstone, Professor Isaac Husik, Congressman Benjamin M. Golder, Mrs. Cyrus Adler, Howard Levy, Leon J. Obermayer and Robert M. Bernstein has been charged with the duty of calling a meeting for the purpose of constituting the Council and electing officers.

JEWISH SOCIETIES GAVE FUNDS TO RAKOVSKY. IS CLAIM OF ANTI-SEMITES (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, Oct. 13.—The charge that unnamed Jewish societies have contributed to the sum given by the Soviet government to Christian Rakovsky, Soviet ambassador in Paris, to conduct anti-Roumanian propaganda, was made by Premier Bratianu in an interview with the representative of the "Figaro," reports published in the anti-Semitic press here state.

Bratianu is alleged to have said that the funds were given to stimulate the circulation of reports concerning Roumanian atrocities.

HEBREW UNIVERSITY WILL SEEK TEN MILLION DOLLAR ENDOWMENT FUND

Warburg, Adler, Mack, Rosenberg and Libman Speak at Magnes Dinner; University is My Best Investment, Warburg Says; 1% of Annual Federations' Income Could Cover Amount Needed

A plan to raise an endowment fund of at least \$10,000,000 within five years so that a fund of approximately \$500,000 would be available annually to support the work and expansion of the Hebrew University was outlined by Dr. Judah L. Magnes, Chancellor of the University, in an address he delivered at a dinner given him and Mrs. Magnes by Mr. and Mrs. Felix M. Warburg at the Hotel Biltmore Wednesday night. More than 200 prominent American Jewish leaders were present to hear the report of Dr. Magnes on the progress made by the university in the past few years.

Mr. Warburg, who is Chairman of the American University Committee which is in charge of raising funds in this country for the university, presided.

"At this moment when we welcome Dr. Magnes back from Palestine the good news comes to us that the Jordan electrification scheme, has been started, promising for all of Palestine greater progress," Mr. Warburg said.

"Little Palestine has all the troubles of all countries but has some of the joys that no other country has. When I visited Palestine I found the University and the Teachers' College progressing. These institutions have done very well. I confess that the new school buildings gave me a real thrill. Now we have heard that the recent earthquake has damaged some. The Chemistry and Jewish Studies buildings were damaged. It is necessary to draw on permanent funds to make repairs immediately. Dr. Magnes on this trip hopes to secure about \$40,000 which will pay for the necessary repairs. I can say no investment that I have made has given me as much genuine satisfaction as the money I have given to the Hebrew University.

"Mrs. Sol Rosenbloom's building to

NEW DEPARTMENT OPENS AT HEBREW UNIVERSITY (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Oct. 13. — Professor E. Landau of the University of Goettingen is expected to arrive in Jerusalem on October 15.

Professor Landau will officially open the Institute of Mathematics of the Hebrew University and will dedicate the new building of the Institute. He will also give two courses of lectures during the winter term of 1927-28 on the Theory of Numbers and on Principles of Analysis. Each course will comprise three lectures a week.

house the Institute of Jewish Studies and Philip Wattenberg's building to house the Physics Institute are under way. At the present moment \$800,000 worth of building construction is being undertaken.

"All Jews will be proud of what is being done in the Hebrew University. I recently spoke to Dr. Milton J. Rosenau of Harvard University, who declared when he saw the buildings of the University that Jews who behold this new seat of learning will feel a deep sense of pride in the achievements of Jewish thought. I believe the University will do a great deal for the Jewish people here and in Europe. In the Institute of Jewish Studies where the students prepare for the Rabbinate, the atmosphere of Palestine steeped in the traditions of the Jewish spirit will provide an inspiration which is not to be had elsewhere. I am certain that when they go forth to lead their congregations the years spent at the Hebrew University will be a never-ending source of inspiration," Mr. Warburg declared.

"I should like to say that I am here in order to try to persuade the Committee in America to do two things," Dr. Magnes began. "I want it in the first place to adopt a financial program for the University that will bring it at the end of five years from now about \$500,000 a year. This past year we expended about \$200,000 on maintenance aside from any money that we put into buildings. We want for the next year to try to spend about \$350,000 a year, and as I say in the course of the next five years to increase our annual expenditures so that at the end of that period we may be able to expend \$500,000. Now that, as the good calculators here will see, is the income on about \$10,000,000, and we should therefore like to get, if this is in any way possible, an endowment of \$10,000,000, or annual subscriptions guaranteed for a number of years the equivalent of the income on \$10,000,000.

"We have at the present time endowment funds amounting to almost \$1,500,000, and we have a number of subscriptions up to ten years—from three to ten years—which assure the existence of the institution in its present form for a considerable period. But it is necessary for a university to grow if it is to become a power in the learned world.

"Our University is being established at a most momentous time in the history of thought and we are compelled in Jerusalem to do basic fundamental thinking,

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JEWISH COLONISTS IN ROMANIA MUST PLACENTATE THEMSELVES TO THEIR SETTLEMENT

Bucarest, Oct. 13.—The Jewish colonists in the settlement Chiborova, district of Vaslui, have decided to abandon the land because of a conflict which arose between them and their Christian neighbors, reports received here state.

The conflict centered around a dispute over the ownership of a strip of land, the colonists and the peasants of the village Chiborova both claiming the land.

The matter was brought to the district court which ruled that the land be given to the peasants of Chiborova. When the official came to dispossess the Jewish settlers, they held a demonstration in protest. The Jewish members of the Comsomol, the Young Communist Organization, participated in the demonstration. The relations between the Jewish settlers and the peasants became so tense that the colonists decided to leave the settlement.

PERMITS OF SOVIETIZERS IN RUSSIA HAVE BEEN CONFISCATED BY GOVERNMENT

Moscow, Oct. 13.—Four and three-eighths per cent of all the foreign-born in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics have been confiscated by the Communist authorities, according to statistical data compiled by the anti-religious museum here.

According to the same figures the percentage of all the Jewish population in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics has been confiscated by the anti-religious museum here.

JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE WILL NOT BE PERMANENT BODY. FELIX M. WARBURG DECLARES

Great Deal of Work Yet to Be Done but New Form Must Be Sought, J. D. C. Head Says in Statement

New York, N. Y., Oct. 13.—The views of Felix M. Warburg, chairman of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, on the future plans of the organization responsible for the extensive humanitarian efforts of American Jews in alleviating the suffering of war-stricken European Jews, were made public in a letter addressed by Mr. Warburg to Dr. E. Warburg, editor of the "Jewish Voice," Yiddish weekly published here.

The announcement came in a reply to an editorial published in that paper in which the Joint Distribution Committee was urged to constitute itself a permanent body. In his letter Mr. Warburg stated:

"The proposition made therein [in the editorial] that the Joint should become a permanent body is very interesting and has come from a number of sides. I have stated at a number of meetings my opinion that the time has come when the Joint, created as an organization for the relief of war sufferers, should go on of existence as such, but I expressed at the same time the hope that a body, similarly democratically organized, should succeed it, perhaps under the name of the American Jewish Committee, which is probably the most respected representative Jewish organization in the United States."

JEWISH SCHOOLS IN PALESTINE REMAIN CLOSED

Despite Educational Agency's Protest

Berusalem, Oct. 13.—The Jewish schools throughout Palestine have not yet been reopened due to the conflict which is pending between the Jewish Teachers' Organization and the Zionist Executive because of salary arrears.

The Central Committee of the Jewish Teachers' Association has now resumed negotiations with the Zionist Executive in connection with the proposed new contract but the dispute has not yet been settled and a possible decrease in the number of schools and teachers is feared.

At a meeting of the Jewish Teachers' Association held last month in Jerusalem to consider steps to obtain payment of arrears in salaries it was decided to take strong measures against the Zionist Executive for having failed to fulfill the promises made to pay the salary arrears for May.

The meeting decided to appeal to the Great Council of the National Council of Palestine Jews, and to Chaim Weizmann, head of the Zionist Executive, in order that the Ministry of Education, without further delay.

Some. This letter committee stated that it was not in a position to do over this work but a number of other suggestions have been made which may or may not modify the scheme traced upon above.

"While it is very interesting to hear this demand come from a number of sides, I personally do not believe it self-appointed committees, which feel that they have the right to speak for Jewish at large. I believe that the nature of the J.D.C. as relief war sufferers has been filled to quite an extent but there are, of course, innumerable things which American Jewish as do, not only city-wide, state-wide or even United States-wide, but we interest in the Jewish community abroad must be kept alive until the war-stricken have become calmer and to use the popular language of the day, until they can pat themselves on the back without any danger of their being upset by the roughness of political upheaval which still exist abroad."

PROPOSAL TO JEWISH HOSPITAL TO INSTALL KITCHEN EQUIPMENT REQUEST GRANTED

A decision to provide kitchen food for such patients as desire it was made by the Board of Directors of the Brooklyn Jewish Hospital, one of the largest hospitals in the city.

The hospital, which has been in existence for 26 years, had served food not in accordance with the Jewish dietary laws. This circumstance called forth with criticism among observant Jews in Brooklyn inasmuch as the hospital has many Jewish patients.

The decision taken at a special meeting of the Board of Directors was to the effect that in the new \$1,000,000 building which is now being erected an additional kitchen is to be installed to provide kosher food for those patients who request it. This action was the result of a request presented to the Board by all rabbis of Brooklyn, Reform, Conservative and Orthodox. Rabbi I. E. Leventhal of the Brooklyn Jewish Center, who was the chairman of a special rabbinical committee, presented the case to the directors. Several meetings between the rabbinical committee and the board of directors were held before a decision was reached.

Others who urged the installation of the kosher kitchen were Rabbi Louis D. Gross, Rabbi Aaron D. Burack of Williamsburg, Samuel Rottenberg, Jacob Levy and Louis Gold. Joseph Isaac Samuels, Court Justice, Community and Federal Judge, Henry Kozlovitz are the leaders of the institution.

HEBREW UNIVERSITY WILL SEEK TEN MILLION DOLLAR ENDOWMENT FUND

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and the question presents itself: Is it not possible for us as Jews to do that thinking, that hard reasoning, that facing of ourselves and of all the problems of life and of the world honestly better in Jerusalem than it is elsewhere?

"Undoubtedly there are great Jewish individuals doing this thinking everywhere. There are great Jewish scholars in the science of Judaism doing their thinking along their lines, and we find on the other hand philosophers, physicists, mathematicians, men of religion who happen to be Jews, doing their thinking along their lines; but there is hardly a meeting of the two. There is no place in Jewish life where all of human knowledge may be put under the glass of the concentrated Jewish mind. There is no place, such as a university can be, where thinking on all subjects may be done by Jews so that the one view may clarify another, so that Jewish learning may be taken out of its corner, out of its Ghetto so to speak and put on a level with all other learning, and that all other learning may come under the influence of our Jewish dogmas and of our Jewish ideals.

"We ask even why it is that the University in Jerusalem is an Hebrew University. It would be in many ways much easier and simpler thing for us to have a university that was conducted in another of the official languages of Palestine, for example English. It would bring us a larger influx of students. It would establish our relations with our neighbors upon an easier footing. It would enable us to get professors more easily than we can get them now. Nevertheless, this fundamental undertaking is a Hebrew University,—and why Hebrew? Because in our endeavor to do this basic thinking on Judaism and on life and on the meaning of reality, we must go back upon ourselves, upon our deeper selves. We must go back to our classic tradition which is an Hebraic tradition.

"In Palestine which is the land of the Bible," he continued, "we have the Bible in Hebrew by reason of the fact that Hebrew is the spoken tongue there. The children of the country are acquainted with their Bible. Indeed the Bible as a living document has been handed back to the Jewish people and any people that lives with the Bible as a living vital document must in the course of time be influenced by its great ideals. Those who are familiar with the Hebrew Bible in this intimate original creative sense come into touch with the Mosaic legislation, with the mysticism, and with the Hebraic ideals of social justice of the Hebrew prophets. The Hebrew tradition is the bearer of these great Hebraic ideals

and it is because the Hebrew language has been the channel through which this classic Hebraic tradition has always lived and has come down to us that we are eager to attach ourselves to it, and insofar as we can come back again to the source of our being.

"Hebrew is in addition a symbol of the continuity of our religious tradition as contra-distinguished from Christianity for example. It is the Christian theory of Jewish life that Jewish history was at its apex during the lifetime of Jesus of Nazareth. The Jewish conception on the other hand is that Jewish history has never ceased being creative; that its continuity is unending, and it is the Hebrew channel, the Hebrew tradition that has enabled us to carry forward this continuous, creative historic tradition."

Speaking of the progress made by the University Dr. Magnes said: "Now we have in the University the beginnings of three faculties; I say the beginnings. These three faculties are: a faculty that we may call that of Philosophy and Arts; then a faculty of Natural Sciences and the beginnings of a faculty of Medical Science.

"In connection with the Faculty of Philosophy and Arts we have two schools; the one school the Institute of Jewish Studies where Judaism is the subject of our study; the second, the School of Oriental Studies where the civilization of Islam as expressed in the Arabic language is the subject of our studies. The School of Jewish Studies is naturally the center, the heart of our University. It would be inconceivable for a Hebrew University not to have an Institute of Judaism. It is not a theological school. We have in our Institute men of varied views of Jewish life. We have no theological preconceptions, although the problem of religion is one of our chief concerns. We do expect that theologians, rabbis, Jewish teachers, Jewish writers, anyone interested in Jewish studies will come to this Institute in order to pursue his advanced studies, for in order to get such knowledge as we can give him he has to come to a university and not to a theological school, and it is a place which is dedicated wholly and solely to seeking out the truth as the truth may be developed. In this Institute of Jewish Studies we have at the present time eleven men on our teaching staff. When I was here two and a half years ago we had three men which will indicate to you the advance that the Institute has made in these two and a half years.

"At one of the lectures in the Institute of Jewish Studies this year a professor of Harvard University, not a Jew, came to us and asked, after he

had been invited to lecture, whether he could talk on his subject, namely the beginnings of Christianity. And we assured him he could talk freely on it, that the University would be glad to hear what he had to say. He began his first lecture by declaring that this was a most unusual privilege for him. He saw in the audience not only the professors and the student body of the Hebrew University on Mount Scopus outside of Jerusalem, but he saw also a distinguished gathering of scholars, among them two Dominican priests, a Franciscan monk, a German research worker, members of the English Church interested in Palestinian lore and others who would grace any assemblage of learned men. When he began to talk on his theme, tears trickled down his cheeks, and at the end of his lecture or a couple of days later, in talking it over with me, he said that he felt he owed an apology to the University for having given way to his emotions in the way that he did, and he wanted to say that this had been one of the great experiences of his life. 'To think,' he said, 'here I have all my life been devoting myself to the study of these sources that came out of Palestine, and here I was at this University, and as I began to talk I looked out of the window of your building, and lo, below me was the temple place, the place where your temple and mine once stood.' That is to my mind a moving symbol of what the Hebrew University can mean for others," Dr. Magnes said.

"If it can mean that much for others, is it not reasonable to suppose that it can mean equally as much for us, and are we not sure that it will mean much more, that it will give us new spirit and new mind as the prophet said, a new heart, new courage, new inspiration to carry on this great tradition of our people and make it, not as the others have, a tradition that is merely carrying on something obsolete, but a tradition that is more than worthy of its great Hebraic source," Dr. Magnes concluded.

"The address of Dr. Magnes is the most comprehensive and succinct account of the University that I have ever heard," Dr. Cyrus Adler said. "For seven centuries we Jews have taken learning from all other Universities. Now, we ought to give one University back to the world."

Judge Julian W. Mack said, "I trust the inspiration from Dr. Magnes' address will permeate and induce wide circles of American Jews to participate in the making of the Hebrew University. It will be a monument worthy of the past, and worthy of the future. The Zionist and non-Zionist should help the building of these foundations."

Dr. Emanuel Lihman of the American Jewish Physicians Committee for

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the Hebrew University, stated: "I have observed that the Jews in Palestine are rendering a service to the entire Near East. The Hadassah Medical organization which operates hospitals in Palestine, has exerted a healing influence on the relations between the various communities."

James N. Rosenberg said, "Jewish Federations of Charities in the United States spend \$46,000,000 annually. If 1 per cent. of this sum would be given to the Hebrew University its budget would be covered. A committee ought to be formed to reach the Presidents of all the local Federations to get their help along these lines."

George Lubarsky announced the gift of \$1,250, for each of five years to found a fellowship in the Department of Chemistry.

Among those present were Arthur Lehman, Louis Marshall, Dr. Lee K. Frankel, Paul Baerwald, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Mrs. Sol Rosenbloom, Jefferson Seligman, Philip Wattenberg, Louis Lipsky, Jacob Billikopf, Cyrus L. Sulzberger, James Marshall, David Shapiro, Morris Weinberg, Isidore D. Morrison, Walter E. Meyer, Bernard Semel, Alex A. Bernstein, Samuel N. Samuels, H. H. Libowitz, Judge Julian W. Mack, Dr. Joseph Krinsky, Dr. Solomon Lowenstein, Israel Matz, Sol M. Stroock, Elisha Friedman, Samuel Rottenberg, Dr. H. P. Kopitski, Dr. Israel S. Wechsler, Dr. Nathan Ratnoff, Dr. Emanuel Libman, Prof. Milton J. Rosenau, Henry A. Dix, Israel Unterberg, Maurice Wertheim, James N. Rosenberg, F. Julius Fohs, and Judge Samson Lachman.

PROMINENT WARSAW ZIONIST, KREJNIN, COMMITS SUICIDE

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw, Oct. 13.—Elijah Krejnin, at one time wealthy industrialist and one of the founders of the Zionist organization in Poland, committed suicide yesterday. He was 56 years old. The reason was said to have been his economic plight.

Prominent Jews of Newark, N. J. are among the latest contributors to the \$300,000 drive which St. Michael's Hospital of that city, an institution under Catholic auspices, is conducting to modernize its buildings.

Leading all donors at present are Louis Bamberger and Mr. and Mrs. Felix Fuld. Mr. Bamberger contributed \$10,000 and Mr. and Mrs. Fuld, a like amount. Other Jewish contributors were: \$1,500 from Michael Hollander, \$1,000 from Elise and King, Louis V. Aronson: \$500. Bernard Miller, Oscar L. Weingarten: \$300, Meyer Kussy, and Jacob Roth.

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BRITISH LEADERS PRAISE HEALTH WORK OF JEWS

English Branch of Oze Launches Campaign in London

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, Oct. 8.—The Jewish Health Organization of Great Britain, which is a branch of the World Union Oze, has launched an appeal for funds.

A number of messages have been received endorsing the appeal, including messages from Neville Chamberlain, M. P., the Minister of Health David Lloyd George, Professor Albert Einstein, Professor Besredka, head of the Pasteur Institute in Paris, Professor Haifkine, the famous bacteriologist, Sir W. Arbuthnot Lane, President of the New Health Society, O. E. d'Avigdor Goldsmid, President of the Board of Jewish Deputies, the Chief Rabbi, Dr. J. H. Hertz, Dr. Moses Gaster, Professor S. Dubnov, the Rt. Hon. Josiah Wedgwood, the Lord Mayor of London, Sir G. Rowland Blanes, M. P., Louis Zangwill, and others.

Minister of Health Chamberlain, stated in his message: "I cordially appreciate the admirable sense of wisdom and understanding which has led the Jewish Health Organization of Great Britain to embark upon a wider service of popular education and clinical assistance on behalf of the health and physical improvement in the most needy districts in London and elsewhere. I am glad to know that the work has the approval of the public authorities concerned. I look forward with confidence to the scheme receiving the enthusiastic support of members of the Jewish faith."

Mr. Lloyd George expressed his sympathy with the work carried out by the Jewish Health Organization of Great Britain and the World Union Oze. "The tragic economic and physical condition of the Jews in Eastern Europe," he declared "has reached a point where every difference of creed, party and nationality should be set aside in the work of human rescue. I have every confidence that British Jews will rally once more to ease the terrible lot of the sorely-trying Jewish masses in the presence of the great danger threatening the preservation of their race. The Jewish health movement aims at the physical regeneration of the race, and in this it represents an essential counterpart of the great work for the political rehabilitation of the Jews."

Mr. d'Avigdor Goldsmid, President of the Board of Deputies, said, "The community owes a great debt of gratitude to the Jewish Health Organization for the work already carried out by them. The investigations into the mortality from cancer, into the hygienic condition of Jewish schools, and the

POALE ZION PARTY HOLDS CONVENTION IN CHICAGO

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Chicago, Oct. 13.—The convention of the Jewish socialist labor party, Poale Zion, was opened at Temple Judea here Wednesday night in the presence of 75 delegates.

Berl Locker, general secretary of the Poale Zion party, who came to the United States from Berlin to attend the convention, urged the Poale Zion to organize their forces "to repel the vicious attacks circulated against our heroic pioneers and the labor movement in Palestine." He asserted that these attacks found expression in the decisions of the last Zionist Congress at Basle.

prevalence of visual defects have already proved most valuable while the intention to establish a clinic for the study and prevention of juvenile delinquency is deserving of every support. The results of these investigations when made public must improve the health of Anglo-Jewry and thereby lessen the burden on charities for the relief of the sick. I unhesitatingly appeal to the community to supply the funds necessary to carry out these and other highly valuable proposals."

"Underfeeding, dire want and ravaging disease have, alas, undermined the health of hundreds of thousands of our brethren who survived the terrors of the post-war years in Eastern Europe. The importance, therefore, of the rescue and reconstruction activities of the Oze cannot be overestimated, and everyone should deem it a privilege to participate in this sacred work," Dr. Hertz declared.

THE NEW PALESTINE

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