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SCHWARTZBARD, RELEASED, WILL PROCEED TO PALESTINE; HENRI TORRES TO BE FETED

American Jewish Congress Invites
Torres to Visit U. S.
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Paris, Oct. 27.—Sholom Schwartzbard, acquitted slayer of Semion Petlura, was released late last night from the Paris prison where he spent eighteen months awaiting trial. He slept at his own home last night. It was stated here that Schwartzbard intends to go to Palestine with his wife and settle there.

The home of Henri Torres, Schwartzbard's defender, was filled with flowers presented to the celebrated French Jewish jurist by a number of Jewish delegations. It was learned that M. Torres was invited to go to the United States to address a meeting to be arranged by the American Jewish Congress. A banquet will be given here next week in his honor.

BETTER UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN JEWS AND UKRAINIANS WILL BE SOUGHT

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Paris, Oct. 27.—An attempt to establish a better understanding between Ukrainian and Jewish leaders will be made shortly, it was learned here today.

In certain Jewish circles here it is being planned to call a conference of Jewish and Ukrainian leaders to eliminate any further causes for bad feeling and irritation between Ukrainians and Ukrainian Jews.

Following the conclusion of the trial, Mikola Chapoval, former general in the Ukrainian army and one of the witnesses for the Petlura party, approached Dr. Leo Motzkin, of the Schwartzbard Defense Committee and one of the witnesses for the defense. Extending his hand, Chapoval stated: "Now that the trial is ended, let Jews and Ukrainians live in peace together."

ANTI-JEWISH EXCESSES IN HUNGARY CONTINUE

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Budapest, Oct. 27.—The anti-Jewish excesses were continued by Hungarian students at the Universities of Szegedin and Debreczyn. Jewish students, including girls, were attacked and mistreated.

A stormy debate took place in parliament over the renewal of the anti-Semitic campaign. It was stated that the "Federation Americana" joined the movement to arrange mass meetings protesting against the proposed modification of the numerus clausus.

ACQUITTAL OF SHOLOM SCHWARTZBARD IS CONDEMNATION OF POGROMS

Torres, in Powerful Plea, Appealed to Ideals of French Revolution; European Liberal Press Praises Verdict

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Paris, Oct. 27.—The voice of Western Europe, through the mouth of French justice, condemned the horrible anti-Jewish massacres in Eastern Europe and particularly in the Ukraine, when the twelve Frenchmen composing the jury in the Court of Assizes returned a verdict of not guilty for Sholom Schwartzbard, Russian Jewish watchmaker and citizen of France, who confessed before the world that he had slain Semion Petlura to avenge the victims of the massacres.

It took the twelve Frenchmen 32 minutes to decide from the mass of evidence on the most bloody period of Jewish history in modern times, concerning which volumes have been written, in the dispute as to whether or not the head of the Ukrainian separatist movement, Petlura was responsible for the massacres which were perpetrated by his lieutenants and which he could have prevented but did not.

The verdict of the French jury which declared solemnly that "before God and their conscience" they considered Schwartzbard not guilty, rested on their conviction with regard to Petlura's guilt and was a thorough condemnation of the pogroms which had been ignored by the powers that were in the regions where they occurred and by world public opinion at the time of their occurrence. The jury ordered that Schwartzbard, in accordance with French custom, pay one franc damages to Madame Petlura.

The jury totally ignored the insinuations of the Petlura civil party lawyers that Schwartzbard acted not as an avenger of the pogrom victims but as an agent of the Communists. It also ignored the anti-Semitic innuendoes drawn from the anti-Jewish libel literature by Attorney Wilm. An indication of the sympathetic attitude of the French authorities toward Schwartzbard was seen in the address of the prosecuting attorney. The prosecutor, though he at first demanded capital punishment for Petlura's slayer, indicated at the conclusion of his address that if the jury finds extenuating circumstances, a certain term at hard labor or seclusion would be satisfactory to him.

The exclamations of "Vive la France," "Vive la Republique" with which the crowds in and outside of the court-

room and on the streets of Paris greeted the verdict, resounded throughout Europe, finding an echo in the press of the various countries. Special editions were issued by the French newspapers announcing the result of the internationally famous trial. In the Jewish quarters of Paris rejoicing was manifest.

An attempt by some of the Ukrainians who were present in the courtroom to start riots was suppressed immediately by the police after a few fist-fights broke out among the spectators. Some of the Ukrainian and Jewish partisans were ejected from the courthouse by the gendarmes.

Henri Torres and Sholom Schwartzbard fell into an embrace when the
(Continued on page 2)

HEBREW UNIVERSITY BEGINS FOURTH YEAR OF EXISTENCE

Opening exercises of the fourth year of activity of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem were held yesterday, according to advices received here by Dr. Judah L. Magnes, Chancellor of the University, who is in America on a four-week visit for the purpose of securing a \$10,000,000 endowment fund for the institution.

The exercises, according to the cablegram received, were presided over by Norman Bentwich who with H. Sacher constitutes the executive. Ceremonies were held on Mt. Scopus at the former residence of Sir John Gray Hill, now used as a University building.

Instruction was resumed at the Institute for Jewish Studies in Judaism, Jewish Religion, Hebrew and cognate languages, Jewish literature, history, law, philosophy, institutions and life, and study of Palestine. Other departments which will function during the coming year are those for Oriental Study, Chemistry, Micro-biology, Mathematics, Hygiene and Palestinian natural history.

The academic staff for 1926-27 will include Profs. Epstein, Klausner, Klein and Perles, in the institute of Jewish studies; Prof. Horowitz, school of oriental studies; Prof. Fodor, chemistry; Prof. Adler, micro-biology; Prof. Kligler, hygiene; Prof. Warburg, Palestine natural history; and mathematics, Prof. E. Landau, of the University of Goettingen, who arrived in Jerusalem last week to take up his new duties.

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COMMUNICATION TO THE EDITOR:

Sir:
In connection with the discussion of
the problem of the Red Nidze, may I
add that Reform Judaism has by no
means yet solved the problem of an
adequate substitute for the Red Nidze
ceremony.

As, in my collection, Rabbi
Schwartzbard, editor of the Union Prayer
Book has placed the Red Nidze
ceremony in the position of a
prayer book in the Orthodox prayer book,
the Red Nidze. But the reading of "The
Prayer Book" by the Rabbi, even when it
has been preceded by the hymn "Hear
O Israel" sung in the melody of the Red
Nidze, is by no means a sufficiently
impressive ceremony to satisfy those
who have ever experienced the Red
Nidze in the Orthodox synagogue. And
there are today, as there have always
been, many members of Reform
Temples who remember the solemn
majesty of the Red Nidze ceremony
and the great ark, the center of the congrega-
tion's standing about it with the scrolls
of the Torah in their arms, and the
voice of the cantor singing in reverence.
Such a voice, raised in the presence of
president and people who have in the
power of it are invariably disappointed
when they find that nothing even re-
minds suggestive of what the place
of the Red Nidze service of the Re-
form Temple.

May I record here an effort which I
have made, as Reform Rabbi, to re-
mind the congregation and the mem-
bers of the Red Nidze ceremony within
in and without compromising the Reform
position with respect to such details
as the ark, the scrolls of the Torah, etc.
At the beginning of the service, immedi-
ately after the organ has played the
Red Nidze melody, I open the Ark and
draw out the Torah while the con-
gregation sings. Then, before the organ
Ark I place the most striking sym-
bols of the Prophecy of Isaiah as the
scrolls on which we receive allegiance
on this festival of days—Mishnah "Be-
huch midet. O Man." Isaiah's "Ther-

ACQUITTAL OF SHOLOM SCHWARTZBARD IS CONDEMNATION OF POGROMS

(Continued from page 1)

verdict was brought in. Many of the
women in the audience cried with
joy, surrounding the weeping Mrs.
Schwartzbard.

An indication of the probable out-
come of the trial was seen when Prose-
cutor Raymond did not in his address
identify himself with the views ex-
pressed by the Petura party lawyers.
In charging the jury, the prosecutor
stated that both Petura and Schwartz-
bard had led modest lives. Schwartz-
bard who served in the French army
and won distinction there should not
have killed Petura. The contention
that he killed Petura to avenge the
pogroms is not trustworthy, besides no
one could prove Petura's guilt.

"You choose the wrong means to
serve your brethren," the prosecutor
said, turning to Schwartzbard. "The
man Schwartzbard does not deserve a
moment but a crown of thorns in
order to expiate his guilt. Schwartz-
bard, with his criminal past, cannot
pose as the avenger of his nation." The
prosecutor reminded the jury that
Schwartzbard was a trained for-
digger and declared that "France has
enough foreign political murderers."

Of the four and a half hours con-
sumed by the attorneys in summing
up the case, Henri Torres took less
than one third. In an impassioned ad-
dress which lasted ninety minutes,
Torres impressed upon the jury that
it was not Schwartzbard whose fate
will be decided but the anti-Jewish
pogroms which are being judged before
the court of French justice. He began his
address at 4:40 P. M. with the judges
and the jurors concentrating their at-
tention on him. He declared that he
assumes full responsibility for his de-
cision not to call the remaining eighty-
five witnesses, including those eye wit-
nesses of the Ukrainian pogroms who
had come from the United States to
testify. He took this decision because
of his trust in the fair sense of justice
of the French jury. He knew that
French public opinion always fought
the anti-Jewish pogroms and he is cer-

tain that France cannot remain indi-
ferent now.

tain that France cannot remain indi-
ferent now.

"I am confident that the jury has
but one question to decide: whether or
not Schwartzbard is guilty. I am sure
it will reply that he was not guilty.
This does not mean the glorification of
Sholom Schwartzbard. Schwartzbard's
fatherland is France, he shed his blood
for her, but he did not? Forget the per-
secuted brethren of his race. Born in
Bela. Schwartzbard remembers the
persecutions."

The counsel for the defense then
drew a vivid picture of the anti-Jew-
ish pogroms which impressed itself in-
definitely on the court, jury and audience.
Even Cesare Campinchi, head of the
Petura party counsel, appeared pale.

"Schwartzbard was calmer in Paris
where he tried to forget the pogroms,
until he learned that Petura had ar-
rived here. His desire for revenge was
reawakened. Witnesses have testified
that the pogrom orphans who now live
in Palestine tremble even today when
Petura's name is mentioned. Campin-
chi, who was born in Corsica, must
know what revenge is. Schwartzbard
acted independently. He had no ac-
complices."

"Twelve of Schwartzbard's relatives
were killed in the pogroms. Petura
wanted to govern through the pogroms.
The entire Ukrainian government was
based on German aid. The pogroms
were usually accompanied by cries of
"Long live Petura."

"The public prosecutor demands
severe punishment for Schwartzbard,"
Torres exclaimed. "But Schwartzbard
was punished enough. He was impris-
oned for eighteen months and a doubt
never entered his mind of the justice
of the French people."

"The French Revolution first gave
amandamiento to the Jewish people. The
Jews have always been grateful to
France. Don't darken that feeling. Not
only the fate of Schwartzbard but the
prestige of France rests with you,
gentlemen of the jury," he declared.

Schwartzbard declared the privilege
of addressing any last words to the
jury, declaring that he has nothing
more to say.

It was stated that the verdict was
reached by a vote of nine to three.

Jewish Telegraphic Agency

Warsaw, Oct. 27.—Jewish leaders here
sent messages of congratulations to Henri
Torres, Sholom Schwartzbard and the
Paris Defense Committee. The Jewish
press issued editorials announcing the ver-
dict.

Vienna, Oct. 27.—The Austrian press
congratulates the Paris jury for its ver-
dict against the perpetrators of the po-

Rabbi Leon Fraum
Congregation Beth El
Detroit, Oct. 19, 1937

LOUIS MARSHALL STIRS CHICAGO CONFERENCE REVIEWING J. D. C. WORK

Full Text of American Jewish Leader's Address Before Delegates of Constructive Relief Conference Given

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 26.—The keynote address of the Constructive Relief Conference of the United Jewish Campaign and the Joint Distribution Committee was delivered by Louis Marshall at the Sunday afternoon session.

Mr. Marshall, in reviewing the history of the Joint Distribution Committee's work for the past thirteen years, lauded the devotion and untiring efforts of the members of the Committee, and said:

"I think that I can regard this subject objectively; that I can disavow

groms. The only dissenting voice was the anti-Semitic "Reichspost" which declares that the twenty-five million Ukrainian people will take revenge.

Paris, Oct. 27.—The general tone in the French press concerning the verdict in the Schwartzbard trial is to the effect that the acquittal was unavoidable. The Liberal press draws attention to the parts of Torres' address concerning France's duty to condemn the pogroms. The jury acted accordingly, the papers declare.

The Right press expresses dissatisfaction with the verdict and voices the fear of a repetition of political murders in Paris. The Russian press in Paris stresses the opinion that the verdict means a condemnation of the pogroms and is therefore acceptable even to the opponents of political murders.

The anti-Semitic "Action Francaise" reproaches the jury, observing that Paris juries are true to their tradition of acquitting murderers.

Jerusalem, Oct. 27.—Demonstrations in honor of France on the occasion of Schwartzbard's acquittal took place yesterday in Tel Aviv. Banners with inscriptions "Vive la France" were carried. Extras were issued by the Jerusalem and Tel Aviv Hebrew papers.

Berlin, Oct. 27.—The German press welcomes the outcome of the Schwartzbard trial.

The "Berliner Tageblatt" terms the verdict of the French jury an expression of the feelings that Schwartzbard's act of revenge is not subject to human judgment, it being the result of the spirit of the age.

The "Vossische Zeitung" declared that the Schwartzbard trial was virtually converted into a judgment of Petlura. The "Frankfurter Zeitung" brands Wilm's anti-Semitic speech. The anti-Semitic "Deutsche Zeitung" expresses the fear that the verdict might become a "dangerous precedent."

myself from the various activities that have been conducted since 1914. It will enable me to give an estimate of the services rendered by the men who have really done the work.

"You have seen them at our various conventions; you have known what they have done in a certain sort of way, a tentative manner. You have sometimes had the opportunity of shaking them by the hand, but you do not know, as those know them who have worked with them, and who have noted the manner in which they have forgotten their own interests, their own selves in order to accomplish the great work which the Joint Distribution Committee has achieved in the last thirteen years.

Lauds J. D. C. Leaders

"Mr. Felix M. Warburg (applause) has been at the head of the organization, has devoted his health to it, to the exclusion of his own business, has devoted himself to it day and night, year after year, has denied himself the privileges that would be his if he only reached out to them; and has traveled across the Atlantic, around the world, in Russia, for the accomplishment of what he thought would help the great work.

"When, this morning, he gave an account of his last trip and of the work in Russia, I confess that I found tears rolling down my cheeks. I am not ashamed to confess that I have not as yet become so ossified that I have lost human emotion. I can always confess that I can sometimes find myself in a rage from injustice. The man who cannot get mad on occasions is not a man.

"There is Colonel Lehman (applause.) The service which he has rendered for the Joint Distribution Committee in its work, constructive work, in its financial work, in the advice and the judgment that he has exercised in connection with its many problems, could not be purchased for a million dollars, and he has given his service with a smile on his face. He has been cheerful at all times even when the demands have been too much; and those who have been associated with him love him for what he is, for what he has done and for the way in which he has performed his services.

"There is Mr. Baerwald (applause) a distinguished banker, a man whose time is of the utmost value. But no moment has existed during all these years when he has not been ready, willing and able to perform the most remarkable services, and his eye has always been on the balance sheet; his eye has always been on the expendi-

ture of money; he has kept informed of every dollar that has been received and every dollar has been spent, and he has accounted for it.

"There are so many others, I think I would not be able to get through this afternoon. You take the men who have been on our committees, how they have studied the great problem, how they have kept informed of everything that goes on abroad, the correspondence that has been conducted by them, the interviews to which they have submitted. Nobody has been turned away; nobody has been met with a deaf ear; whoever had anything to suggest was received with welcome and the results are to be seen in the work that has been done.

"But I am going to pass over a lot of men; I know they won't think it amiss if I don't mention them, because there is one thing about the Joint Distribution Committee and about the American Jewish Relief Committee and about the Peoples Relief Committee and the Central Relief Committee that we are all on a par; we all speak the same language, whether it is Yiddish, Russian or something else, it is the same language, the language of our people, the language of Judaism.

David Brown's Achievement

"Excuse me, if I do not make a mishebeirach, but there is one man I do want to talk about. Some men say it is easy to spend money but it is difficult to get it, and that is true. That is the reason we are here this afternoon, and the man whom I will not insult by calling him a "go-getter," the man whom I hail as a genius, is David M. Brown. (The audience arose, cheered and applauded.)

"If you only knew one hundredth part of what he has done during these recent difficult years to present to the public our problem, to explain to them our difficulties, to indicate to the Jews of this country their duty; how as a lay preacher he has spoken in almost every city of the Union, how as an investigator he has gone into the lands to meet people whom we are trying to help, and to save and to regenerate, how his name is a household word in Poland and in Russia and in Roumania and everywhere Jews live and suffer.

"If you knew how he has sacrificed his strength, his vigor, his time, you would not even then be able to visualize, as I have said, one hundredth degree of what he has done and how much he deserves from us and from all men who have suffered, and from all women and children who have agonized in the land across the sea.

"If a man's soul can eventually be waited to the Creator and before the heavenly throne by the blessings and the prayers that have gone forth for him, David Brown will be among the

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LOUIS MARSHALL STIRS CHICAGO CONFERENCE

(Continued from page 3)

host, (tremendous applause).

"You have come here, ladies and gentlemen, for the purpose of hearing reports of what has been done for you and in your name. We have had these meetings before. Your faces are getting very familiar to us. Your coming here indicates your interest in the work in which you have embarked. You have been supplied from year to year with reports; you have not read them, always. Otherwise people would not say there have been no reports. You have heard the various arguments, pro and con, that have been presented from time to time at these meetings. I think most of you were at Philadelphia in 1925 and heard what was then said in regard to Russia. You have the opportunity of learning from certain sources that it was unparadise for an American to help people in Russia earn their livelihood upon the land. You are told that you were leading them into death and destruction; that the pogrom would catch them if they didn't look out. You also heard that you were doing injury to other causes by trying to help the three million people of Russia out of their dilemma. You heard these statements, gentlemen, and they were made earnestly, perhaps well I say, res. honestly. Some people believe what they hear. That is not always the case.

"But you heard these remarks made and you heard threats uttered because these conditions were not upheld by the rest of those who were then participating.

Promises were Fulfilled

"Now, you remember what was said and you saw right here on the screen last night and this morning explained by Mr. Newman and by Mr. Wenberg and by Jimmie Becker. You looked at those pictures and saw that those promises were upheld. Were those predictions of the event realized? Well, no. I have never seen within the period of two years a more complete fulfillment of those who prophesied evil than in this one instance. Whatever was said has not occurred. Whatever was whispered was never even dreamed of.

"We have placed upon the land we, the Jews of the United States, thousands of families who are now becoming self-reliant, happy, hopeful people, and who are earning their livelihood and whose children will grow up a credit to their ancestors.

"We do not always get much attention of those prophets. There are true prophets and false prophets. We have had them in Israel from the very beginning. The false prophets are no longer heard of, while the prophets who are seeking to create, as we are,

plish something, to fight for justice and righteousness and for humanity and for the human race, are the great figures in history.

"Last year we were here. Some people then were skeptical; they were doubting Thomases. Now a skeptic and a doubting Thomas answers the purpose in the world. It would be a misfortune if everybody was of the same mind. It is well to have people who present the argument con, as well as pro. Sometimes the cons are right, and here we are the affirmative in our minds. We are not negative, not destructive. We are trying to build, and we have the builders; we have Rosen, and we have Dr. Kahn, and we have the men and women who have worked with them and who have been enlisted in this sacred, this holy cause.

The Fruition of Hopes

"Now, this year we meet and we have seen the fruition of our hopes; we have learned what has been done, how it has been done, learned that it has not been done, blasphemy; that everything is carefully thought out; that there has been progression. Beginning in a small way we have grown stronger and stronger, have done more and more and have improved our methods more and more. Nobody contends that the Joint Distribution Committee is perfection; there is nothing human that is perfect, but one thing is certain, that we have tried to do our best (applause). We have tried to be faithful and loyal to the mission that has been committed to our hands; we have tried to save lives; we have tried not to jeopardize them because it did not suit some theory of one or somebody else's to do one thing rather than another.

"Now, I do find faith. I do not do it very frequently before such a body of friends as I have here. I do find faith that some of our friends take too much for granted. It should never be done. Sometimes people who are in office rely upon their continuance and upon the fact that if anybody says anything everything is all right and approved. Mr. Gills, (subordinate representative of the People's Relief Committee) is an exception. He always takes right on in meetings. If he does not agree with us there, he is honestly and uprightly objecting. Others are the same. We do not act unanimously.

"We finally reach a conclusion in which all agree, and nobody sulks if the decision is against him, but everybody has his day in court, and whenever a decision is rendered against me, I am perfectly happy in the end. If I have had my day in court, and have been listened to. That is the way with the Joint Distribution Committee and every meeting connected with it." Mr. Marshall declared.

(The conclusion of Mr. Marshall's address will be published tomorrow.)

RABBI FREDERIC DE SOLA

MENDES DIES AT AGE OF 71

Funeral services for the late Dr. Frederic de Sola Mendes, who died on Wednesday will be held this morning from the West End Synagogue. Dr. Nathan Stern, assisted by Max Gauman will officiate.

Rabbi Mendes, who was for fifty-four years connected with the West End Synagogue, Congregation Shearay Tefila as Rabbi and Rabbi Emeritus, died at his home in New Rochelle in his seventy-eighth year.

Dr. Mendes was born at Montego Bay, Jamaica, West Indies, on July 8, 1831. He was the son of Dr. Abraham Pereira Mendes, and the elder brother by two years of Dr. H. Pereira Mendes for more than half a century leader of the Congregation Shearay Israel.

Dr. Mendes achieved a great reputation for scholarship, pulpit eloquence and writing power. He founded The American Hebrew and was its editor during the first six years (1874-1881). He was an editor of the Jewish Encyclopedia and chief of its translation bureau. He was also an editor of the New Bible Translation and of The Jewish Classics. He contributed articles to Johnson's Encyclopedia and to the Encyclopedia Americana. He was the author of several Jewish text books and translations, notably the Prayer Book, "Jewish Family Paper," and "Lessons of a Missionary," by Gustav Meisner.

CLAIMS AGAINST LEVINE TO BE SETTLED AT CONFERENCE

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Washington, Oct. 22.—A conference on the claim of the United States against Charles A. Levine, president of the Columbia Salvage Company, will be held in New York next week. It was stated here.

The claim approximates between \$35,000 and \$50,000. Mr. Levine and lawyers representing the Department of Justice will be present.

A bill filed for Charles A. Levine was the keynote of the address of Nathan A. Jones, president of the Manufacturers Trust Company at a dinner Wednesday night at the City Club of Brooklyn in honor of the first transatlantic passage.

"Government officials should either prove their case against him and make their findings or cease their campaign of innuendoes and innuendoes," Mr. Jones stated.

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