

NATIONAL JEWISH PRESS ASSOC. ORGANIZED

Formed to Serve as News
"Clearing House" for Entire
Anglo-Jewish Press

SUPERIOR SERVICE PROMISED BY THE MANAGEMENT

New York, Aug. 18—Public announcement is made of the formation of the National Jewish Press Association, organized for the purpose of giving the entire Jewish press a reliable news service and generally bringing those connected with Jewish publications more closely together.

The new organization which has its offices in New York, is the result of the efforts of many leading Jewish newspapermen who have long been planning some institution which should serve the whole Jewish press and enable those interested in Jewish publications to co-operate in all those directions in which co-operation is possible.

Among those identified with the initial steps of organization are men occupying the most prominent positions on the Yiddish and the Anglo-Jewish press, and the choice of those who are to direct the activities of the association guarantees its future welfare.

Mr. M. F. Seidman, who has been engaged as general manager, was the first to inaugurate a service for Jewish news, and in the past five years everyone connected with the Jewish press in this country has come to appreciate his efforts in that direction.

Mr. S. Zuckerman, who will assist Mr. Seidman in the management of the association, is equally well known to men of the Anglo-Jewish press as well as to leading men of the general American press, where he was the first to introduce Jewish news.

Combining the resources of the entire press, the management will be enabled to give Jewish publications a service superior to any than that which is possible for an outside agency.

Mr. Seidman is just leaving for Europe where he will engage the best available men for correspondents and will make arrangements with the most eminent writers for regular contributions.

The association will be supervised by a board chosen by the newspapermen which will guarantee its management and safeguard it against every form of propaganda.

It is the belief of some of the founders of the association that the Jewish press in Europe will follow the example of its American contemporaries and in this manner the National Jewish Press Association will in time come to be a "clearing house" for all Jewish publications.

Domestic News (Jewish Press Association)

Over Forty-Seven Hundred
Jews Entered New York
Last Month

New York, Aug. 18—Figures just made available by the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society of America, show that during the month of July last, 4,740 Jewish aliens came into the United States through New York. The society aided quite a number of them in entering the country.

Jewish Champion Hurt

New York, Aug. 18—As a result of an injury to his wrist, Benny Leonard, world's lightweight champion, was unable to keep his match with Tandler, another Jewish pugilist who aspires to the championship. The match was scheduled for last Friday at Philadelphia. Benny hurt his hand while training.

Jew Heads Movement for Budget Cut

New York, Aug. 18—Samuel A. Lewin, the noted financier of this city, has been chosen head of a local committee which will conduct a campaign for a reduced budget. The committee will seek to initiate citizens into methods which will lessen the government's expense.

Colleagues Honor Dr. Shmarya Levin

New York, Aug. 18—Prior to his departure for Carlsbad where he will participate in the Zionist Congress opening there the beginning of September, friends and admirers of Dr. Shmarya Levin tendered him a banquet at the Hotel Commodore. In replying to the toasts of his friends, Dr. Levin in his brilliant style spoke with confidence of the future of Zion, declaring that nothing can stay the course of Israel's history. Dr. Levin saluted on the "Olympic" accompanied by more than twenty other delegates to the congress and including Mr. Louis Lipsky, Mr. Herman Conheim and Mr. Peter Schweitzer.

At a special meeting of the American Zionist executive held prior to the departure of the delegates, it was decided to recommend to congress that the World Zionist Executive be increased from five to nine, and that the headquarters of the organization should be transferred from London to Palestine.

Jews Form Red Shield Organization

New York, Aug. 18—A special dispatch to the New York Times reports the formation in Geneva of a Jewish organization to be known as the Red Shield and to correspond to the Red Cross. It is aimed, the report says to may it international.

Police Honor Noted Chaplain

Police Commissioner Enright of the Greater City and representatives of all departments of the force turned out in numbers to pay final tribute to Rev. Abraham Blum, who acted as chaplain to the New York forces for more than twenty-five years. Rabbi Blum was highly popular with the protectors of law and order.

First Hebrew Teachers' College To Be Dedicated Tuesday, September 20

By
LOUIS HURWICH
Superintendent
Bureau of Jewish Education of Boston

On September 20th there will be held dedication exercises, followed by a banquet, in honor of the opening of the Hebrew Teachers' College of Boston, located at 14 Crawford street, Roxbury, an institution that will be second to none in the United States either in the personnel of its faculty or in its scope. Sessions will begin in October and will continue through June.

The Hebrew Teachers' College is the first and most promising child of the Bureau of Jewish Education of Boston. The main purpose of the institution is to strike at the very source of weakness in our entire Jewish educational system. Heretofore American Jewry was entirely dependent on Europe for its Jewish teachers. The supply of good teachers was never adequate. After the outbreak of the great war it stopped altogether. A few came with the stream of immigration that started at the end of 1918, but with the present very severe restrictions on immigration, very few indeed may be expected from across the sea. Besides this scarcity in numbers, the immigrant Jewish teacher possesses two inherent drawbacks:

(a) Being foreign born, he cannot appreciate fully what goes on in the soul of the American child, an understanding which can be gained only by those who lived and breathed the same atmosphere in which their prospective pupils now live and grow. The failure to appreciate fully the American child results in the teacher's inability to tap to the fullest extent those unfathomable sources of interest that lie concealed in the child, and without which no really successful instruction for a consecutive number of years can be given. It is true that some teachers have been notable exceptions, but they were exceptions that proved the rule. The failure of the Jewish school to keep the majority of its pupils in regular attendance for at least four consecutive years is proof enough that there is an inherent weakness in the personnel that comes in direct contact with the child, and we know that the quality of personal contact is the greatest dominating factor in a child's interest in a place. The fact that the physical accommodations of the Jewish school leave very much to be desired; that the interest and co-operation of the home with the school are very poor; that the hours to be spent in the Jewish school are an extra task upon the child who is also attending public school,—all these simply make the task of the Jewish teacher the harder. Very often he struggles valiantly against his numerous difficulties, but the heretofore insufficient success will, if permitted to continue unimproved, endanger the entire Jewish life in America. The only guarantee for the continuation of Jewish life in this country lies in the development of knowledge and interest in things Jewish on the part of the coming generation. Failing to achieve this, whatever the excuse may be, the activities of all our Jewish institutions, including the religious, the philanthropic and the social, are doomed forever.

(b) The second basic weakness in the present supply of European-born teachers is that very few look upon Jewish teaching as their life profession. By far the most of them are preparing themselves for other professions. The hours at the Jewish schools permit the teachers to take full courses in the best professional colleges, and it is but natural for men and women of the intellectual powers that are pre-requisite for even temporary teaching, to take advantage of such excellent opportunities to improve their careers. The situation is such that in the next five years no less than 75% of the present Jewish teachers in Boston will go over to other professions. Where will their successors come from?

Supt. Hurwich Outlines Scope and Service of the College to be Located in Roxbury

INSTRUCTION TO BE SUPERIOR TO THAT OF "TRAINING SCHOOLS"

Institution, First of Its Kind in the United States, Founded by Bureau of Jewish Education of Boston

TO DO AWAY WITH "IMPORTING" OF EUROPEAN TEACHERS

The centering of the teachers' interest upon another profession results in two other weaknesses:

(a) The teacher is a busy man. To attend college and to make one's way through daily instruction is an almost overpowering task for any man. The teacher cannot, therefore, give the great amount of time, in addition to his regular hours of instruction, which is indispensable for the development of the school in face of very many difficulties, some of which require the courage and persistence of the pioneer.

(b) The teacher cannot approach his daily task with the same state of mind that the teacher-for-life approaches his field. Very few teachers have had proper pedagogical training in the old country. Their "forte" is their thorough knowledge of Hebrew and of kindred subjects that are taught in the Jewish school, which knowledge is indeed invaluable but not sufficient to make one feel that he is fully equipped to face successfully all the problems that one meets with in the field of Jewish teaching. By devoting a great deal of time and thought to pedagogical studies, to the preparation of lessons, to aids-to-teachings, to devising new plans for the enlistment of the pupils' interest, and to the study of the particular problems and difficulties of each individual pupil the present teacher would be enabled to ultimately become master of the situation. He is busy, however, with his other studies and is compelled to treat his Jewish teachings as an effort that is secondary in importance to his life profession. And this will not do. The inability of the Jewish school to hold its own is sufficient challenge to the American Jewish community to wake up and to create bases for permanent improvement.

The above are some of the reasons that prompted the organization of a number of training schools for teachers, such as the Teachers' Institute of New York, organized in 1911, the Mirachi Training School, organized five years ago, the Teachers' Training School of Boston, organized in April, 1918, and the Tarbut, organized last year in New York, and lastly the Hebrew Teachers' College of Boston.

Since April, 1918, the Associated Boston Hebrew Schools, and its successor, the present Bureau of Jewish Education, maintained a Teachers' Training School, which still meets twice a week and which rendered very valuable service. Graduates of local Jewish schools were admitted. They attend high school or college, some of them also teach in the local Talmud Torahs, and then come twice a week to the Training School. The efforts of this school, however, are not sufficient to solve the entire problem. The students do not come often enough to enable the school to give them all the needed instruction in Hebrew and in pedagogical subjects, so as to make them feel that they are given high-type preparations for a life profession. As a consequence, the drawback of having teachers to whom Jewish teaching is only a stepping-stone to other professions, would be permitted to continue.

About two years ago the idea was conceived by the writer to organize a school for teachers that shall be as fully professional in character as is

a good normal school. The difficulties in the way of realization of this plan were numerous. The finding of a proper principal and a staff of instructors; the very large funds required; the supply of qualified students, were among the chief difficulties. The idea, however, met with warm sympathy on the part of the exponents of the Federated Jewish Charities, notably of the executive director, Mr. Maurice B. Hexter; of the leading Boston rabbis; of a number of community laymen-leaders; and last, but not least, of the management of the Bureau of Jewish Education, without whose very warm support the present stage of realization would not have been reached.

The first practical step was made in December, 1920, when the building located at 14 Crawford street, Roxbury, was purchased as the future home of the Teachers' College. This building stands on a lot of 16,000 square feet, and is most centrally located.

For a couple of months prior to this purchase, private negotiations were carried on with Dr. Nissim Touroff of Palestine, who had been in this country for over a year, and who is regarded as one of the foremost Jewish educators in the entire Jewish world.

At the same time, efforts were made to assure the financing of the institution, which will cost about \$30,000 a year. The business crisis of 1921 forced a temporary halt in the carrying out of the plans.

Last spring, an organization was formed under the name of "Hebrew Teachers' College Organization," with the following provisional officers: Mr. Morris D. Waldman, formerly executive director of the Federated Jewish Charities, president; Nathan Pianski, treasurer; Louis Hurwich, secretary.

Dr. Touroff was invited for an interview. The entire board was so impressed with the man that the office of principal of the college was offered to him. Upon their visit to Boston, Drs. Chaim Weizmann and Shmarya Levin congratulated Boston Jewry on their choice of Dr. Touroff, whom they declared to be one of the very few Jewish scholars and educators who could create a successful Hebrew college.

After some deliberation, Dr. Touroff sent in his acceptance, his term of office to begin September 1st, 1921. He is expected to arrive here on this date and start preparations for the opening of the college in October.

In the meantime the College Organization proceeded to repair the college home on 14 Crawford street. The repairs are extensive and complete, and the building will afford a suitable home for this institution of higher Jewish learning.

In my next article, which will appear in the next issue, I will give a short biography of Dr. Touroff, and a general description of the courses to be offered and the conditions for admission of students.

In brief: The course of study will extend over four years, ten months a year. Required attendance—five times a week, beginning at 4 p. m. on week days, and at 9 a. m. on Sundays. Association will be open to boys and girls who graduated a recognized Hebrew School, or who have equivalent knowledge.

Tuition fee will be \$200.00 a year. Students unable to pay, but who are proficient in their studies, will be granted a free tuition scholarship. A number of cash scholarships, ranging from \$150.00 to \$250.00 a year, will be granted to students who will excel in their studies, and who will prepare themselves to make Jewish teaching their life work.

Applicants for admission may write to Louis Hurwich, Secretary Hebrew Teachers' College, 25 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

GEST DESCRIBES DIFFICULTIES IN REACHING KIN

Theatrical Producer, Back from Trip Abroad, Could Not See His Parents Who Are in Distress

\$100 TO GET A LETTER THROUGH

New York, Aug. 18—Speaking to some press representatives, Morris Gest, the noted Jewish theatrical producer of this city, who has just returned from a trip abroad, related some of the troubles which beset the man who has his dearest in parts of Eastern Europe.

"For months," Mr. Gest said, "I have been trying to get word from my people. My old father and mother are there in Russia, and my brother. I have written and telegraphed and tried through couriers and in every other way to reach them. But without success. I hear they are alive, and that they are now in Odessa. To get a letter through to them it cost one hundred dollars. Now, I should like to send them money, but how? It is safe to say that there are 500,000 Russians in New York city with relatives in or near Odessa who would send money if there was a reliable representative to receive it."

Mr. Gest suggested that a member of Mr. Hoover's relief committee would be the most suitable person to transmit moneys from Americans to their friends in Russia. Speaking of Europe generally, Mr. Gest declared: "Everywhere in Europe the people look to America as the saviour of the world. Hoover is their idol. In Roumania, Hungary, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, there is but one question about any big movement: What will America do? The attitude of the world toward the Russian cancer which is now spreading so rapidly, will be largely determined by the measure of America's response." Asked what Russian refugees had to say about the political situation, Mr. Gest replied: "Politics! They never mention politics. There is just one word they know, and that is bread. Nothing matters now to those people except bread. They must get it some way. Whether they become a hind of devastating locusts on surrounding countries is a question to be determined by the dispensers of relief and others interested in the human side of the problem. It now takes eight weeks for a letter from America to reach parts of Russia and eight weeks for a reply. Relatives who wish to help their families despair of ever reaching them. With a system of wireless communications and representatives in four or five of the largest cities authorized to give relief to individuals on cable instructions, who will otherwise perish can be saved."

Only 50 P. C. of Jewish Immigrants Settle in New York

New York, Aug. 15—It is estimated that of the 4,740 Jewish immigrants who arrived in the New York harbor during the month of July, only about one half remained in New York city, while the remainder travelled to various parts of the country. Some of the immigrants have relatives in different cities throughout the United States while a number have the means to settle on farms. 199 were sent by the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Societies to destinations outside of New York.

WILL DEDICATE TEMPLE ISRAEL OF NANTASKET

First Jewish House of Worship in Summer Place Rapidly Approaching Completion

EXERCISES AT TEMPLE SUNDAY, AUGUST 28TH

The spiritual need of the Nantasket Jewish public will be fulfilled with the completion of Temple Israel which will be formally and appropriately dedicated Sunday, August 28, beginning at 2:30 p. m. The general public is cordially invited to participate in the exercises which promise to be very impressive. The temple is located at Samoset Avenue, corner of Wilson street, Kenberma.

RESULT OF MUCH EFFORT

For years the need of a Jewish house of worship in Nantasket had become apparent with the growth of the Jewish population. In August of 1920 the first definite step was made to fulfill that need. A permanent organization was formed with the following officers:

Joseph Rudnick, president; Morris Gordon, first vice-president; Reuben Broomfield, second vice-president; Max Rubin, treasurer; Henry I. Morrison, recording secretary; Henry G. Cohen, financial secretary; directors, Joseph Rudnick, Max Rubin, Jacob Falkson, Henry G. Cohen, Morris Gordon, Reuben Broomfield, Morris Finberg, John Duker, Coleman Lovin, Henry I. Morrison, Simon Solomon, David M. Kasnof, James J. Axolrod, Benj. Snyder, Louis A. Ginsberg, Tobias Berman, Max Rubinowitz, Harry Cooper and Isaac Endler.

These men willing to devote their time and energies to the successful completion of the Temple and with a vision to erect a building that would meet the needs of a growing community for many years, have caused the erection of an edifice of which every member of the community may be proud. It is only a matter of a few weeks before the temple will be fully completed. When completed, the temple which will also serve as a community center, will cost \$50,000.

The dedication committee headed by Jacob Lebowich, announce that the exercises will start at 2:30 p. m. and continue until 5:00 p. m. The custom of selling the keys to open the synagogue and selling the privilege of carrying the scrolls and lighting the perpetual light will be followed.

The Governor of Massachusetts, Mayor of Boston, town officials of Nantasket and prominent members of the Jewish community have been invited to participate in these exercises. The public is cordially invited to attend.

At 6:30 o'clock in the evening a banquet will be held in the Temple for which tickets may be obtained by application to Jacob Lebowich. The charge for the banquet is \$5.00, admitting two. Reservations must be made before Monday, August 22nd.

Mrs. Fels Returns from Palestine

New York, Aug. 18—Mrs. Mary Fels returned yesterday on board the "Lapland," after having been away from the country for several months on a visit to Palestine and England.

THE Beth Israel Hospital Training School for Nurses will admit Nurses for Training in August: new classes to commence in September, 1921

FOR ANY INFORMATION ADDRESS

Miss Edith McCabe
SUPT. OF NURSES

45 Townsend St. Roxbury

THE Dedication Exercises OF TEMPLE ISRAEL OF NANTASKET will take place Sunday, August 28, 1921 beginning at 2:30 p. m.

THE GENERAL PUBLIC IS CORDIALLY INVITED

For Latest Foreign News See Page Seven