

DAILY NEWS BULLETIN

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ANTI-JEWISH DISCRIMINATION IN AMERICA DISCUSSED AT CONFERENCE OF JEWISH SOCIAL WORKERS.

New York, May 16th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Discrimination against Jews in American commerce, industry and the professions, particularly in educational institutions, is the question under discussion at the convention of the National Conference of Jewish Social Workers, which has been opened at Philadelphia to-day.

Jewish educational problems are also being discussed at a Conference of Jewish educational leaders throughout the country which has also been opened to-day at Philadelphia.

Anti-Jewish discrimination was noticed in employment and in colleges in the United States, it was stated in the report presented by the Administrative Committee to the Conference of the American Jewish Congress held in Philadelphia last October. During the past year, numerous communications were received by the Congress regarding the humiliating experiences to which Jewish students were subjected because of the prevalence of anti-Jewish discrimination in the manifold phases of academic life in the United States, it proceeded. Unusually difficult has been the position of Jewish candidates for admission to medical schools. Jewish young men who achieved high records in their collegiate work found themselves shut out when they applied for admission to medical schools. Very often students could not gain entrance into the medical college of the universities in which they had pursued their undergraduate work. As a result, these young men, disillusioned and highly offended, have had to turn to institutions at a great distance from their homes. In recent years many have had to cross the ocean to find an opportunity to prepare themselves for their chosen vocation, despite the fact that they had attained excellent pre-medical records.

Figures on the growth of discrimination against Jews in employment were made public about the same time by Rabbi J. K. Cohen, Chairman of the Committee on Economic Discrimination of the American Jewish Congress. The investigation conducted by this Committee, he said, has shown that 91 of 100 Employment Agencies visited by Jewish investigators posing as applicants for positions as book-keepers, clerks, stenographers, and the like, informed them that they were unacceptable because they were Jews.

Eighty-nine per cent. of 400 prominent corporations and business establishments in New York prefer Christians only as their employees, Rabbi Cohen declared. Conditions will become even more serious, he said, unless definite remedial measures are evolved.

The subject of discrimination in employment was discussed at conferences held in New York in December 1930, and January 1931, of representatives of national Jewish organisations, called by the B'nai B'rith, which resulted in the formation of a National Conference on Jewish Employment, of which Mr. Alfred L. Cohen, President of the B'nai B'rith, and Dr. I. L. Rubinow, executive director of that body, and Miss Estelle L. Sternberger, executive Secretary of the National Council of Jewish Women, were elected co-secretaries. The participating organisations, besides the B'nai B'rith, are the American Jewish Congress, the Jewish Welfare Board, the National Council of Jewish Women, the Independent Order B'rith Abraham, and the United Hebrew Trades.

MEMBERS OF UNITED STATES CONGRESS FORM ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR O.R.T.: SENATOR WAGNER ACTS AS CHAIRMAN: 12,000 DOLLARS PLEDGED AT NEW YORK DINNER TO DR. SINGALOWSKY.

New York, May 16th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

A group of members of the United States Congress under the chairmanship of Senator Wagner, have formed a Congressional Advisory Committee of the O.R.T. (Organisation for promoting agriculture and handicraft among the Jews of Eastern Europe), on similar lines presumably to the Congressional Pro-Palestine Committee headed by Mr. Charles Curtis, the Vice-President of the United States, and including Senator Borah, Senator Robert L. Follette, Senator King and Senator Wagner himself, which was formed in January as a result of the efforts made by Mr. Emanuel Neuman, member of the Zionist Executive.

The announcement of the formation of the Committee was made this evening by Dr. Henry Moskowitz, the Chairman of the Executive of the American O.R.T., at a dinner given at the Commodore Hotel here in honour of Dr. A. Singalowsky, one of the leaders of the O.R.T. World Federation, who arrived in America on March 15th. to head a campaign for funds for the work of the O.R.T. A sum of 12,000 dollars was pledged at the dinner as a result of an appeal made by Mr. B. C. Vladeck, the Manager of the "Jewish Daily Forward", and Chairman of the American Folk-O.R.T. Federation which was formed in March by the amalgamation of the American Tools Campaign Organisation with the American O.R.T.

BACK TO SYNAGOGUE MOVEMENT IN AMERICA: JUDGE HORACE STERN'S PLAN ENDORSED BY DR. CYRUS ADLER AT ANNUAL CONVENTION OF UNITED SYNAGOGUE OF AMERICA.

New York, May 16th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Dr. Cyrus Adler, President of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, and the American Jewish Committee, and Chairman of the Jewish Agency Council, endorsed and developed the "back to the synagogue" movement plans recently put forward by Judge Horace Stern, of Philadelphia, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the American Jewish Committee and Vice-President of the Jewish Publication Society of America, when he addressed to-day the 20th. annual convention of the United Synagogue of America, which has been opened at Atlantic City.

Judge Stern put forward his plan at the end of January, at the semi-annual meeting of the Executive Board of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, which adopted it in principle and referred it to the Central Conference of American Rabbis for consideration, with the request that it should make recommendations as to the advisability of carrying out the plan and enlisting for it the support of the Reform Congregations which are affiliated with the Union.

The United Synagogue of America, which was founded by Solomon Schechter, who was Dr. Cyrus Adler's predecessor as President of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, stands for traditional Judaism, so that its support would rally both orthodox and reform Judaism in America on behalf of Judge Stern's plan.

Judge Stern in putting forward his plan urged the synagogue to become the rallying force in Jewish life in America, and claimed that the plan can apply equally to reform and conservative synagogues.

Under the plan the membership of each congregation would be divided into two groups, one of men and the other of women.

Each men's and women's organisation would be divided into eight groups, parallel to eight different communal undertakings, which Judge Stern has grouped as follows: 1. local charitable work; 2. national charitable organisations; 3. national educational institutions; 4. national institutions engaged in religious training; 5. foreign relief work; 6. Palestine endeavour; 7. the protection of Jewish rights at home and abroad; 8. the problem of local education.

"The special groups", Judge Stern said, "would be required to specialise in their respective subjects. They would have meetings and discussions, invite to address and inform them those most qualified in such subjects: they would also do such clinical work as the nature of the subject made possible. In turn they would instruct the public generally on behalf of the causes in which they would thus be interested; they would labour for such causes by arousing public interest therein".

These proposals, he claimed, would effect the three major desiderata for communal organisation: 1. to have a permanent form of organised Jewish life in each community, not so much for the purpose of being ready upon occasion to spring into action on behalf of Jewish causes, as rather of having it continuously working for them; 2. to have every member of the Jewish community interested in Jewish work by being actively engaged in some form most congenial to him, and incidentally thereby to have that work distributed as fairly in the community as possible; 3. to interest especially young people in the solving of Jewish problems and the performance of communal work.

The fact that many Jews are not members of synagogues does not invalidate the plan, Judge Stern declared. The fact that the proposed plan would not be all-embracing in the community would not militate against the benefits that would accrue to the synagogues themselves, and certainly the communal work would be improved at least to the extent to which the proposed synagogue groups or organisations were formed. As to the fear that the synagogue membership and more particularly that the young people would not remain long interested in such work, I believe that it is an unjustified apprehension.

These radical changes, he went on, are needed in order to restore the synagogue to its former position as the centre from which all communal work is carried on, Judge Stern said, and would give collective responsibility for the work at present carried on by only a few individuals in each community.

18/5/32.

RUSSIA WANTS TO ATTRACT BACK JEWS WHO LEFT COUNTRY BEFORE WAR
DUE TO Czarist PERSECUTION: NO DIFFICULTIES WILL BE
MET IF THEY RETURN OFFICIAL STATEMENT SAYS: SPECIAL
CERTIFICATES WILL BE ISSUED TO THEM.

Moscow, May 16th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Jews and Armenians who used to live in Russia and left the country before the war, because of the religious and national persecutions to which they were subjected under the Czarist regime may now return, without any difficulties, to visit their native towns or to stay in the country permanently, it is officially announced here.

Instructions have been issued to the Intourist offices abroad, which arrange the tours for Soviet Russia, to issue special certificates to Jews and Armenians who wish to proceed to Soviet Russia, in order to ensure that they should encounter no difficulties on reaching the Soviet frontier, or when they arrive in their former home towns.

ATTEMPT TO RECRUIT UNEMPLOYED YOUNG JEWS IN GERMANY FOR BUREYA.
TROUBLE AT FRANKFURT RECRUITING MEETING WHEN ZIONISTS AND
COMMUNISTS CLASH: POLICE CALLED IN TO RESTORE ORDER.

Berlin, May 16th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Zionists and Jewish Communists came to blows at a meeting held this week at Frankfurt-on-the-Main, called by the Frankfurt branch of the Jewish Colonisation Society of Russia (Ozet), to conduct recruiting among the unemployed Jewish youth in Germany, to induce them to go out to Bureya, the Jewish colonisation region in Siberia. A large number of Zionists came to the meeting and took part in the discussion, throwing cold water on the scheme, and the Communists refused to let them continue to speak. There was an uproar, and the police had to be called in to restore order.

The German section of the Ozet has recently been intensifying its activities in Germany, hoping to secure a large contingent of Bureya settlers among the young Jewish unemployed. The first group of migrants from Germany for Bureya, mostly building workers, will leave this week, it is stated. They have been recruited in Berlin, Hamburg, Essen, and Cologne.

FEAR OF RE-EMIGRATION FROM BUREYA EXPRESSED BY MOSCOW JEWISH
COMMUNIST DAILY: LACK OF PROPER ACCOMMODATION DROVE AWAY
RE-EMIGRANTS IT SAYS AND THEREFORE SUFFICIENT BUILDING
WORKERS TO PREPARE ACCOMMODATION ARE NOW KEY TO ENTIRE
BUREYA ACTIVITY.

Moscow, May 16th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The new campaign for immigrants to Bureya has been open for a week, since May 10th, the Yiddish Communist daily "Emess" here says, claiming that the difficulties which had made it necessary to suspend the work for a time, mostly climatic difficulties, are now over, and it is the duty of all the Comzet, Ozet and Party and Soviet organisations to throw themselves into the recruiting campaign, so that it should be possible for the Soviet Government to realise its plans in regard to Bureya.

The first thing, the paper says, is to fill the quota of building workers required. The building workers are the key to the whole of the Bureya work. The plans mapped out by the authorities provide for 14,000 fresh settlers in Bureya this year. If we can get these 14,000 new settlers, the first thing they will need is housing accommodation. Everything, therefore, depends on the building workers.

Unfortunately, the "Emess" says, we have no reports from Bureya to indicate what preparations are being made there to receive the new arrivals, and we find it necessary to repeat the warning that lack of preparation for receiving the settlers is the principal cause of the re-emigration from Bureya. All Party, Soviet and trade union organisations in Bureya must concentrate on seeing that proper preparations are made to receive the new wave of immigrants in a proper way.

During the month of April, the "Emess" reports, 1,200 transmigrants passed through Moscow on their way to Bureya, 781 adults and 414 children. 1,136 came from 23 different places in the Ukraine, 47 from White Russia, 13 from the Western parts, three from Moscow, and one from Rostov-on-the-Don.

BACKWARD CULTURAL CONDITIONS AMONG JEWISH COLONISTS AND WORKERS IN CRIMEA COMPLAINED OF BY CRIMEAN MINISTRY OF EDUCATION: ALL JEWISH CHILDREN ATTEND SCHOOLS BUT STANDARD OF EDUCATION POOR BECAUSE 80 PER CENT. OF JEWISH TEACHERS NOT QUALIFIED FOR TEACHING.

Moscow, May 16th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The backward cultural conditions among the Jewish colonists and workers in the Crimea were complained of by a representative of the Crimean Commissariat of Education in addressing the Second Conference of Jewish Cultural workers in Crimea, opened yesterday at Simferopol, called for the purpose of considering how to improve the educational work in the Jewish colonies and in the factories and other industrial enterprises in which compact masses of Jewish workers have been placed in the last few years.

All Jewish children in the colonies are attending the Jewish schools, under the compulsory education scheme, the representative of the Ministry of Education, said, but the Ministry of Education finds that in spite of that the standard of education among the children is very poor, because 80 per cent. of the Jewish teachers in the colonies are not qualified for the teaching profession.

The cultural work in Yiddish in the Crimea is one of the most backward branches of our work, it was complained by other speakers, who saw the reason in the lack of qualified Yiddish teachers. The more cultured type of settlers are repulsed, it was said, and those who have come to the Crimea are not inclined to stay for that reason.

Reports will be presented to the Conference by the Comzet and the Ozet on the cultural work among the settlers in the Jewish colonies in the Crimea and among the Yiddish-speaking workers in the towns of Simferopol, Sebastopol, Kertch, etc.

ANOTHER HUNDRED IMMIGRATION CERTIFICATES GRANTED BY PALESTINE HIGH COMMISSIONER.

Jerusalem, May 16th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Another 100 immigration certificates for women relatives of Palestine residents have been granted to-day by the High Commissioner, in addition to the 2,000 certificates granted at the end of April for the half-year April to October.

The Immigration Department withheld 300 of the 2,000 visas for tourists, and of the remaining 1,700 certificates 1,300 have been allocated for men and 400 for women.

JEWISH COMMUNITY OFFICIALS IN WARSAW HOLD ONE-DAY PROTEST
STRIKE AGAINST SALARY CUTS: COMPLAIN 35 NEW RABBIS BEING
ENGAGED AT SAME TIME.

Warsaw, May 16th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The employees of the Warsaw Jewish Community, the largest Jewish Community in Europe, went out to-day on a one-day strike as a protest against the decision of the Community to reduce their salaries by a total of 400,000 zlotys annually. While the Community is reducing our pay in this drastic manner, the strikers complained, besieging the Jewish Community offices in their hundreds to-day, demanding the withdrawal of the decision, the Community is engaging 25 new Rabbis at an annual salary of 270,000 zlotys.

JEWISH UNEMPLOYMENT BUREAU REOPENED IN SOUTH AFRICA: DECISION
DICTATED BY GROWING UNEMPLOYMENT AND DISTRESS.

Johannesburg, May 16th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The South African Jewish Board of Deputies has reopened the Jewish Unemployment Bureau in Johannesburg, which was closed down some time ago because the Board did not have sufficient funds for its maintenance. The growing unemployment and distress among the Jewish population, and the need of an organisation to act as a Jewish employment exchange has compelled the Board, however, to reopen the Bureau and to find the funds for its maintenance by economies in other directions.

SIR DANIEL LEVY APPOINTED MINISTER OF JUSTICE IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

Melbourne, May 16th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Sir Daniel Levy, the Speaker of the New South Wales Legislative Assembly, has been appointed Attorney-General and Minister of Justice in the new Government of New South Wales formed by Mr. Stevens, after the dismissal of the Labour Premier, Mr. Lang.

Sir Daniel Levy, who was knighted in 1929, is a barrister, and a Jewish communal worker. He was at one time editor of the "Australian Hebrew".

OLD VENETIAN ARK OF LAW FOUND IN ENGLAND.

London, May 17th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

A Jewish antiquarian discovery of unusual interest has just been made in England, the "Times" states to-day. A London bookseller who was attending a sale at Chillingham Castle took it into his head to inspect the servants' quarters. His attention was here attracted by a somewhat ornate cupboard, of unusual design, which was being used as a wardrobe in the steward's room. Inspecting it more closely, he noticed that it was surmounted by an inscription in Hebrew characters. For the sake of sentiment he purchased it, had it dismantled, and brought it back to London. Here, in his warehouse, it was cleaned of some of the superficial strata of accumulated dust, pieced together again, and submitted to an expert examination. The object turned out to be an Ark of the Law of unique magnificence, dating back for over 300 years, and obviously once used in some synagogue in the South of Europe.

The workmanship is of the high baroque period, of the second half of the sixteenth century, and may be dated about 1575. The style is North Italian, probably Venetian, and the general style is that characteristic of the Venetian synagogues.

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