

STORMY DEBATE ON JEWISH QUESTION IN THE ROUMANIAN PARLIAMENT

Goga, Denying Anti-Semitism, Lashes
Main for Compact with Zionists
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Bucharest, Jan. 19.—An extensive debate on the Jewish question in Roumania developed in parliament Friday when the government party and the defeated liberal party engaged in a verbal fight over their respective relations to the Jewish question in Roumania.

Octavian Goga, poet and former Minister of the Interior, leader of the anti-Semitic forces, attacked the Marica government for its election pact with the Zionists. "I am no anti-Semite, although my opponents accuse me of that in the press," he stated. "What we cannot understand is how the government could conclude an agreement with the ex-territorial Zionist party," he stated.

The present Minister of the Interior, Vajda, replying to Goga, stated: "You as well as Doca were in the habit of telling the Jews flattering words when you were in need of Jewish votes. Soon, however, you provoked agitation and excesses. We concluded a pact with the Zionists and spared ourselves the need of sending apologetic telegrams to London and New York. Similarly, we do not come with apologies to repulse Jewish visitors from England and the United States, a thing which you always had to do. Our policy of amity is obviously the better one. Besides, it is useless to argue in a parliamentary manner with Faldemier's vote grabbers who are responsible for the Oradea massacre, who missed the students as a pawn in a manoeuvre to excite the masses and to play one nationality against another," Vajda stated.

Goga, continuing the argument, termed the Zionist movement a "parasitic manifestation" which he compared to Magyarism. He attacked popular franchise as being useful only to the enemies of the country in which he included the Jews. At this point a storm arose in the House. The Jewish deputies protested vigorously. Theodor Fischer, Jewish deputy, exclaimed: "In 1927 you concluded an agreement with the Jews of Bukovina. Only you, Goga, are responsible for the fact that the Jewish youth of Transylvania speaks Hungarian because of your closing the Jewish schools where Roumanian was also taught. The government's pact with the Zionists is merely an official sanction of Jewish equality."

Numerous Roumanian deputies in exclamation made testified to the Roumanian patriotism of the Transylvanian Zionists.

Vajda, who again took the floor, (Continued on Page 4)

EINSTEIN, RELUCTANT TO DISCUSS NEW THEORY, EAGER OVER PALESTINE REBUILDING

Gives Interesting Parable on Jews' Relation to Ancestral Home
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, Jan. 19.—Unwilling as he was to speak about his new "field theory," Prof. Albert Einstein spoke eagerly about his relation to the Zionist movement and what he considers to be the duty of the Jewish people toward the rebuilding of Palestine under the terms of the League of Nations mandate as granted to Great Britain.

Deploping the world wide publicity given his new five-page manuscript and irritated over the clamor of newspapermen of all languages to obtain from him elucidation of his theory in advance of his paper's publication, Dr. Einstein smilingly gave to the correspondent of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency the following statement on his attitude toward Zionism. He insisted, however, that the statement be published in full. The English translation of the text follows:

"Jewry is like an animal which was beheaded two thousand years ago. Jerusalem, with its Temple, was its head. It was God's miracle that it remained alive for so long a period without a head. The second miracle occurred when the body, grown enormous, several scores of years ago decided that it must have a head, and has already formed a little head in Palestine. However, this head is still too small, too thin and too weak for such a huge body. See to it that it grows into a full sized head, as befits the body."

REVIEW PROGRESS OF PALESTINE ECONOMIC CORP. AT STOCKHOLDERS MEETING

Application of Sound Business Methods
Lays Foundation for Further Expansion

The progress of the Palestine Economic Corporation was described by Bernard Flexner, president of the Corporation at a meeting of stockholders held in New York preliminary to the annual meeting of the corporation in Portland, Maine.

Mr. Flexner pointed out that the contribution of the work of the Corporation had been primarily in method of operation and that it was only from this standard that its work was to be evaluated. First of all, the facts relating to the various industries and progress in Palestine were investigated before any loans were granted. Contact was established with the Government departments and with public and private agencies in Palestine who have been doing similar work. To a considerable degree duplication of activities had been prevented.

One outcome of the Corporation's (Continued on Page 4)

BARSHAY TRIAL TURNED INTO ANTI-SEMITIC DEMONSTRATION BY SOVIET OFFICIALS

Examination of Defendants Concluded;
Sustains Prosecution's Charge
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Minsk, Jan. 19.—As the proceedings in the Barsbay trial against four workers charged with indulging in anti-Semitic persecutions against their Jewish fellow worker is going forward, it becomes evident that the White Russian Soviet authorities are determined to convert the proceedings into a demonstration against anti-Semitism as an enemy of the Soviet state. It was for this reason that the trial is being held in Minsk instead of Svitochok.

The cross-examination of the defendants was concluded on Friday. It brought out facts substantiating the charge of the prosecution that Miss Barsbay was the victim of deliberate mistreatment for anti-Semitic reasons.

Drizze Barsbay testified in Yiddish, her testimony being translated in court. She related that the outstanding incident in her persecution at the hands of the defendants occurred on July 25. She described the tortures inflicted on her by Tochilin, Gruzdyev and Nizayevskaya, while the factory policeman, Krasnyansky, looked on but took no action to stop them. On October 31, when Tochilin kicked her aside with a wooden shoe, she was forced to remain away from work for several days because of the wound inflicted.

Miss Barsbay's testimony shattered the attempt of the defense to prove that she had had intimate relations with Tochilin. A photograph in Tochilin's possession proved to be not hers but her sister's taken without permission.

Isotova, Drizze Barsbay's room mate who disclosed the persecutions leading to the trial, testified that Drizze is not mentally defective as the defense claims, but is merely timid and cowed due to fear and suffering and to her lack of education.

The efforts of the defense and the denials of Krasnyansky, Pchelkin, Gladkov and Kozmin, to prove that anti-Semitic motives did not enter into the incidents, were frustrated by Nizayevskaya's admission that Miss Barsbay was abused as a Jewess. Nizayevskaya disclaimed that she was guilty of anti-Semitism. Her late husband was a Jew and she now lives with her sister-in-law.

When asked if she dashed water on Miss Barsbay while Tochilin and Gruzdyev held her, she said: "I don't remember her, but I don't think I did." She testified, however, that Tochilin and Gruzdyev, while torturing Miss Barsbay, threw the girl to the floor and snuffed her. Also, that the term "Zhid" was employed commonly by the master workers in referring to Miss Barsbay.

JEWISH DAILY BULLETIN

Published every day in the week except
Saturday and Jewish high holidays

JEWISH DAILY BULLETIN CO.

Address All Mail to
Executive and Editorial Office:
611 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Publication Office:
110 Bridge Plaza South, L. I. City, N. Y.
Jacob Landau President
Samuel Binstock Treasurer
John Simons Secretary
William Z. Spiegelman Editor

Vol. VI. Monday, Jan. 21, 1929. No. 1272.

Member of Jewish Telegraphic Agency
New York 611 Broadway
London 244 High Street
Paris 5, Rue Cardinal Mercier
Berlin Eisenbahnstrasse 6
Warsaw Ulica Aleje Jerozolimskie 18
Jerusalem Hasdod Bldg.

Subscription Rates

	U.S. and Canada	Foreign
One Year	\$10.00	\$15.00
Six Months	6.00	8.00
One Month	1.00	1.50

Entered as second-class matter July 19, 1927,
at the Post Office at L. I. City, N. Y., under
the Act of March 3, 1879.

Copyrighted

**"TIMES" PAYS TRIBUTE
TO DR. GOLDBERGER**

The "New York Times" in its issue of Saturday morning paid tribute to the late Dr. Joseph Goldberger, Jewish martyr to science, who died in Washington, stricken during his research work.

"While death must come to all, it seems particularly tragic that Dr. Goldberger, who found the cause and cure of a disease from which about 100,000 suffered every year in America alone, should have himself died of a related disease for which no cure has yet been discovered. After fifteen years of study he ascertained that pellagra is definitely avoidable and practically curable. It was assumed for some time that it was a germ disease, but it appeared that it could not be communicated from one person to another—that it was neither contagious nor infectious. It was finally traced to diet and has yielded to a treatment which was arrived at through long experimentation, first with rats and then with human beings. The preventive vitamin PP was Dr. Goldberger's discovery.

"His last work of rescue on a large scale was at the time of the Mississippi flood, when several tons of his preventive yeast cakes were sent to the region, thus averting a threatened outbreak of the disease. But his vitamin PP will go on saving the lives of thousands, who will never know, as those refugees did, that they have been saved from it by him.

"It is of interest that Dr. Goldberger, who brought this great gift to America and to the world, was born in Austria and came to this country as a child, that he was educated in the College of the City of New York, and had his medical training in Bellevue Medical College. He had been for nearly thirty years in the United State Public Health Service. He made original investigations of the causes of several diseases, but his name will always be associated with the one whose banishment from the earth he made possible."

**NEW YORK FEDERATION OF
JEWISH PHILANTHROPIES
HOLDS ANNUAL MEETING****President Stroock Lauds Founders;
Trustees Reelected**

An income of \$4,849,911 and expenditures of \$4,843,985 for the year 1928 were reported by Walter E. Baer, treasurer of the New York Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies at the twelfth annual meeting yesterday afternoon, held at the Community House of Congregation Emanu-El, New York City.

In his report as president of the Federation, Sol M. Stroock cited the growth of the organization from 12,000 supporters when it was founded in 1917 to 33,000 during the year just ended, but added that only those who themselves must receive relief are exempt from helping to provide it and pleaded for a "more thoroughly democratic support of the Federation."

George McNaney, former president of the Borough of Manhattan, speaking as a member of the Regional Plan of New York and its Environs, delivered the principal address. Mr. McNaney declared that the key to improvement of social conditions, as planned by philanthropic groups of agencies, such as the Jewish Federation, is in part in the improvement of physical conditions, which includes better working and living habits, better zoning and other attempts at the reduction of the complexities of city life. The following eight trustees-at-large, whose terms expired yesterday, were re-elected for terms of three years: Zion de Frece Bernstein, Joseph L. Buttenwieser, Benjamin F. Feiner, Dr. Lee K. Frankel, Jonah J. Goldstein, I. Edwin Goldwasser, Henry F. Samstag and Felix M. Warburg. Henry Littleton was elected to fill the unexpired term as a trustee made vacant by the death of Col. H. A. Guinzburg.

Miss Renee Schieber, soprano of the Temple Emanu-El Choir, sang several numbers and was accompanied by Gottfried H. Federlein. Gerald F. Warburg played the cello, accompanied by Miss Marie Rosanoff.

Special words of thanks were given to Dudley D. Sicher, Samuel D. Leidesdorf and Frederick M. Warburg, for direction of the 1928 campaign.

Mr. Stroock stated that the Federation "is not only an impersonal money-raising and money-distributing machine" and described it as "a state of mind shot through with human sympathy and human understanding." He lauded the late Jacob H. Schiff and his associates in the founding of the Federation, as having set an example of intelligent philanthropic endeavor which has served "as a standard in all of our communal activities." "Mr. Schiff's vast benefactions of money," said Mr. Stroock, "were surpassed by the enduring benefactions of his personal labors and services. It seems to me that we should undertake each year in some great hall suitably to commemorate the anniversary of his birth, not for the glorification of his imperishable memory, but in order that those who were not privileged to know

him personally may be inspired to carry on as we who knew him and loved him were in our time inspired so to do."

The president pointed out that the 1928 budget prepared by the Distribution Committee agreed on a \$9,063,706 gross expenditure and \$4,624,144 net to be supplied by the Federation to the affiliated societies and that the voting of these sums created at the beginning of 1928 a cash deficit of \$1,425,000, a shortage which was wiped out by the fall campaign. Before the campaign was successfully concluded, however, it was necessary, Mr. Stroock reported, to borrow from the banks, the loans amounting to \$800,000 on December 1 last and involving the Federation in an expenditure of \$13,000 in interest. This expenditure he termed "an unnecessary drain upon the resources of Federation" and declared that if the community came to a full realization that the money for the institutions must be raised and paid each year, it would not be necessary to wait for a campaign or for the end of the year to make donations to meet these deficits and the institutions "even for a moment would not be placed in jeopardy."

The report went on to explain that while the Federation was "essentially Jewish," no sectarian distinction is made in many of the institutional activities and that the Federation "cooperates with the great social service organizations and societies maintained by our fellow-citizens of other faiths and that our relations with all of them continue most happy and cordial." As instances of ratification of the approval of the organization, Mr. Stroock cited gifts during the year of \$50,000 from John D. Rockefeller, Jr.; \$50,000 from the Altman Foundation; \$75,000 from the Charity Chest of the Fur Industry; \$10,000 from the Hofheimer Foundation and \$10,000 from the New York Foundation.

**MRS. STRAUS SAILS FOR
AFRICAN EXPEDITION**

Departing on an expedition to Nyassaland and British East Africa, Mrs. Oscar Straus, widow of the former Ambassador to Turkey, sailed on the Majestic Friday night. Mrs. Straus, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Rudyard Boulton of Pittsburgh, said that they will go to Cairo, then up the Nile to Wadi Halfa and across the desert by rail to Khartoum. They will go by boat to Jumbo and by motor to Lake Victoria. They will go on a big game hunt before reaching Nairobi.

Mrs. Straus and her companion, who is accompanying her, will leave from Mombasa, on the east coast of Africa, for home, while Mr. and Mrs. Boulton will stay until August collecting birds for the American Museum of Natural History, for which the expedition is being made.

If you are pleased with the "Jewish Daily Bulletin" tell your friends to subscribe.

LITTAUER ELECTED HEAD OF HIS MILLION DOLLAR FOUNDATION FOR HUMAN WELFARE

Harry Starr, Secretary, Describes Aims of Body

Lucius N. Littauer, philanthropist and former Congressman, was elected president and treasurer of the Lucius Littauer Foundation, which he established with a gift of \$1,000,000 for better understanding among all mankind. The directors of the Foundation, selected by Mr. Littauer, at their first meeting held on Sunday at Mr. Littauer's home, 64 West Eighty-ninth Street, New York, on the occasion of his seventieth birthday. A family dinner was held last evening in honor of the septuagenarian.

Harry Starr, counsel to Mr. Littauer, was elected secretary of the Foundation, which was incorporated last week under the laws of New York.

In describing the Foundation and Mr. Littauer's aims in establishing it, Mr. Starr declared,

"Mr. Littauer in his philanthropic activities approximates the benevolent spirit of the historic Jewish Nagidim, in his appreciation and encouragement of intellectual and spiritual activities as well as the purely charitable activities. His mind is as ready to conceive the utility of an abstraction like a chair at a university to develop Jewish learning, as a wing for a hospital or an institution erected in brick and stone, as the Nathan Littauer Professorship of Jewish education which he created at Harvard several years ago, the first of its kind in any American University and probably in the world. His purpose therein was to link up all aspects of Jewish Civilization and culture with the world's civilization in general and to create a precedent by which learning might become a duly recognized aspect of University work.

"The creation by Mr. Littauer of a corporation through which to distribute his benefactions in the future is the first instance in which he has attempted to carry out his philanthropic impulses in a formal fashion. Perhaps it has been noteworthy and indicative of his character that all of his charitable work heretofore has been carried out in an intensely personal and intimate fashion, and one of his most earnest injunction to the directors of this foundation is that they should continue to carry on the foundation's benevolent activities in the same personal and unostentatious fashion. He has never required formal application for assistance of any kind; his doors are always open to any one in search of aid, for private or public calls, and in his simple office, he has with deep concern and sincere interest listened eagerly to young boys and girls asking for assistance in obtaining an education as to representatives of a large charitable institution. It has never been his custom to sign checks merely to be rid of importunities; every request for his assistance has been thoughtfully considered by him personally and the decision made by him only after a thorough consideration of its merits.

(Continued on Page 4)

SOPHIE IRENE LOEB; NOTED WRITER AND SOCIAL WELFARE WORKER, DIES

40 States Followed Her Lead in Child Welfare Legislation; Honored By League

The funeral of the late Sophie Irene Loeb, noted author and leader in child welfare work who died on Friday, took place Sunday afternoon from the Free Synagogue House, New York. Dr. Stephen S. Wise officiated at the services. Interment was in Westchester Hills Cemetery of the Free Synagogue, Mount Hope, New York.

Forty states in the Union have followed her leadership in the enactment of child welfare legislation for which she worked in New York State and elsewhere for many years. In 1927 she was invited to Geneva to sit with the social service section of the League of Nations to frame an international code for the care of dependent and afflicted children.

Death came to Miss Loeb in Memorial Hospital, following an illness of two months. She was 53 years old.

Miss Loeb had been a factor in the social reform program of New York State since she first entered the political field in 1913 as champion of widowed mothers and fatherless children. Since then she espoused many other reform projects. She carried her project for mother's pensions from New York State to the nation as a whole and to the League of Nations. In 1910 she became a member of the staff of "The Evening World" and there began the series of articles describing the problems of the poor on the lower East Side which gave the impetus to many reform measures in Albany. For years she gave publicity to the causes for which she was campaigning and they were almost invariably successful. It was said of her that she was directly responsible for more reform measures than any other one woman in the country.

Miss Loeb advocated that the state abolish the system of orphan asylums for normal children, that pensions be paid to widowed mothers which would enable them to rear their children at home. The first commission for the study of child welfare was appointed in 1913 with Miss Loeb and Mrs. William Einstein as the only women members. Miss Loeb made a study of conditions in European countries in connection with the commission's work. New York State created the Boards of Child Welfare with Miss Loeb appointed first member of the New York County Board. She held the post of president of the board until 1924.

During the war she was vice-chairman of the Mayor's Committee of Women for National Defense. She settled a taxi driver's strike in seven hours in 1917.

As president of the Child Welfare Committee of America, Miss Loeb launched her campaign to abolish orphan asylums throughout the country. In 1926 a law similar to that of New York State was passed by Congress for the District of Columbia, establishing widow's pensions.

HUNGARIAN PROPAGANDISTS: EMPLOY MARSHALL'S NAME WITHOUT AUTHORIZATION

American Jewish Leader Astonished at Method Used

If the name of Louis Marshall, American Jewish leader, is to be found in any of the literature issued by Hungarian organizations which advocate the revision of the Treaty of Trianon in favor of restoring to Hungary the provinces it lost after the war, it is there without Mr. Marshall's knowledge, consent or authorization.

This statement by Mr. Marshall was made public by the New York "Day," Yiddish daily, which published an article several days ago by Nata Schoenfeld, Hungarian Jewish journalist, relating that with the assistance of Lord Rothmere, there were organized in England and the United States and other countries, committees and organizations advocating the revision of the Treaty of Trianon, a movement directed principally against Czechoslovakia. In the United States the work is being conducted by a certain "federation" in which Yosizka Herzog, a baptized Hungarian Jew, takes a leading part. Mr. Yosizka-Herzog is said to have married the adopted daughter of Samuel Untermyer. Louis Marshall's name is being quoted in the literature of the movement as favoring the revision.

"Tell the Jews of America and of the world," Mr. Marshall stated to the representative of "The Day," "that I have never given any authorization to use my name for any undertaking which supports the imperialistic ambitions of Hungary. I have during my entire life fought against such ambitions and against the anti-Semitism of Hungary. What I hear now from you concerning the way in which my name is misused is more than a surprise to me. I will take all necessary measures to see that Hungarian propagandists do not employ my name any more." Mr. Marshall is quoted as having said.

Miss Loeb was known in Europe as well as this country for her indefatigable endeavors in behalf of dependent widows and children and for the betterment of working conditions. She was born in Russia and brought to the United States at the age of 6. She turned early to writing and to the work of uplifting humanity. She never received pay for her welfare work and she declined to run for public office, although often urged to do so. She was the daughter of Samuel and Mary Carey Simon. On March 10, 1896, she was married to Anselm Loeb of Pittsburgh, from whom she was later divorced.

Several years ago Miss Loeb made a trip to Palestine. Among her works are "The New Jerusalem," "Palestine Awake," "Epigrams of Eve," "Everyman's Child," "Century Fables of Everyday Folks" and many sociological works and surveys. She was a member of the National Institute of Social Sciences, the League of American Pen Women, the Women's City Club, the Civic and the Twilight Club.

REVIEW PROGRESS OF PALESTINE ECONOMIC CORP. AT STOCKHOLDERS MEETING

(Continued from Page 1)

work has been a series of valuable reports on various industries. Harry Vitell's reports on the orange and grape industries have recently been published. The Palestine Endowment Funds, Inc., and Samuel Zemurray assumed the expense of a field inquiry and report on banana cultivation in Palestine, by George M. Odum, one of Mr. Zemurray's experts. This banana report has just been re-published for wide distribution in pamphlet form by the Department of Agriculture of Palestine, he stated.

At the time of the merger the Corporation took over assets valued at \$27,669. As of December 31, 1928, the assets had increased to a total of \$198,599. When the program of work recently approved by the Executive Committee will be carried out, the total of investments and commitments in Palestine would amount to \$2,300,000.

Mr. Flexner referred to the small losses suffered so far in the work of the Central Bank, in its grant of short term credits and the relatively low rate of delinquencies in the mortgages of the Palestine Building Loan and Saving Association, now known as the Palestine Mortgage and Credit Bank, Ltd.

With reference to the loss on the "Consortium" loan to the Solot Boneh, Mr. Flexner pointed out that \$25,000 advanced to the Workers' Bank for this purpose had been repaid when due, and that another \$25,000 it was expected, would be recovered from the sale of machinery and other assets which had been pledged to the "Consortium." The balance of about \$25,000 had been written off the reserve for contingencies.

He referred to the Corporation's purchase of land in the Haifa Bay area to prevent the land from falling back into the hands of the Arab land owners.

Felix M. Warburg in addressing the meeting said: "As chairman of the Joint Distribution Committee, I want to say that this is one of the activities that we have been connected with that we point to with the greatest of pride because we have shown, I think, that business methods and sensible investigations will bring the same results in Palestine as anywhere else. We have had hardly any losses in Palestine and we have worked on practically every branch of industry that the country needs."

Mr. Warburg presented data in support of the statement and said that the foundation had been laid for future work. After referring to Lord Melchett's plans and the necessity of cooperation with him to bring about elimination of duplication in personnel and in work, Mr. Warburg spoke of the loan to the Solot Boneh, saying that, "We went into that with our eyes open. It was an enterprise upon which many people relied. We knew that we should risk this amount for the sake of salvaging this venture. We took our chances. We lost part of it. There is a scheme

STORMY DEBATE ON JEWISH QUESTION IN THE ROUMANIAN PARLIAMENT

(Continued from Page 1)

added that the viewpoint of the National Peasant Party is that the Jewish question in Roumania must be solved in a spirit of humanity, while the Averescu party and the Liberal party negotiated with the Jews hesitatingly and without sincerity.

The debate was interesting in more than one way, compelling the Maniu government to take a stand on the Jewish question in the House. The only unpleasant feature was the remark of Vajda, who interrupted Goga by saying, "If you hate my Jewish partners, I hate your Jewish partners."

YEHUDI MENUHIN GETS STRADIVARIUS AS GIFT

On the occasion of his twelfth birthday on Tuesday, January 22, Yehudi Menuhin, famous boy violinist of San Francisco, will be presented with a Stradivarius and Tourte body, the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Goldman. Mr. Goldman is a member of the firm of Goldman, Sachs Company, New York bankers.

Mr. and Mrs. Goldman were present when Yehudi recently played with the New York Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra, and decided to make the gift as a tribute to his genius. He is now trying out a famous Stradivarius valued at \$60,000, which will be purchased if he likes the instrument. The Goldmans stated that they will purchase for him the instrument of his selection.

of getting more of it back. If we lost it, it was not because of lack of judgment."

After the reading of the Treasurer's report, Mr. Julius Simon, a member of the Executive Committee of the Corporation, described its work with reference to the Haifa Bay transaction, and also discussed the work of the Corporation in its building loans.

Mr. Simon said, that for the first time in Palestine, the Haifa Bay matter, a land policy can be developed which has as its prime object the benefit of the Jewish population as a whole, and it is the first time that the Jewish National Fund has cooperated with an institution like the Palestine Economic Corporation. He further stressed the fact that the Corporation, in obtaining this land had gone about the matter as a sensible business man goes about similar matters elsewhere. That is to say, the books of the Corporation are examined to find out the costs, expenditures made and obligations. The condition of the soil was examined to ascertain what it was fit for.

Judge Julian W. Mack, Dr. Lee K. Frankel, Mr. Louis Marshall, and Mr. Samuel C. Lamport, expressed their approval of the work the Corporation had been doing in Palestine.

If you are pleased with the "Jewish Daily Bulletin" tell your friends to subscribe.

LITTAUER ELECTED HEAD OF HIS MILLION DOLLAR FOUNDATION FOR HUMAN WELFARE

(Continued from Page 3)

He has refused many invitations to join boards of directors of institutions only because he has felt that it could not accept honorary positions merely because he had given money, and did not feel it proper to give his name to any organization unless with it he could give his time and his attention. For this reason he is with all his many benefactions, a member of comparatively few controlling bodies of institutions. Among these, are the visiting committees of Semitic Language and the Semitic Museum at Harvard University and the Board of Governors of the Inter-Collegiate Menorah Association.

"It is interesting to know that in conformity with the spirit expressed in his letter of gift, 'The promotion of better understanding among all mankind,' the Board of Directors of the Lucius N. Littauer Foundation contains in addition to Mr. Littauer himself, two Jewish members and two non-Jewish members. The Jewish members are Dr. Jesse G. M. Bullowa who has been Mr. Littauer's personal physician for many years and has been actively in charge of the pneumonia research which Mr. Littauer has subsidized under the general auspices of New York University; and Mr. Harry Starr, who is Mr. Littauer's personal counsel, and organized the foundation. Mr. Starr who will be Secretary of the foundation is also president of the Inter-Collegiate Menorah Association, and a member of its Board of Governors. The non-Jewish members are Mr. Alfred Samuels of Gloversville, New York, one of Mr. Littauer's oldest friends and President of the Nathan Littauer Hospital at Gloversville, established and maintained by Mr. Littauer in memory of his father; and Harry MacNeil, Mayor of Fonda, New York, an intimate business associate of Mr. Littauer," Mr. Starr stated.

A gift of \$1,000 by Lessing J. Rosenwald, a director of the Federation of Jewish Charities, to the Jewish Educational Centers of South Philadelphia will entitle them to run a forum every Sunday evening. The programs will consist of a series of recitals and lectures on Jewish music, drama, plastic art, dance, poetry, humor, moving pictures, literary criticism, as well as education, communal life, journalism, religion and Zionism.

The forum will be under the direction of the Lucius N. Littauer Foundation. Louis E. Levinthal is president of the Associated Talmud Torahs, and Ben Rosen is executive director.

CORRECTION

The "Jewish Daily Bulletin" regrets the omission from the report of the establishment of the Lucius N. Littauer Foundation of the fact that the announcement of the foundation was made by Mr. Littauer through the "American Hebrew."

Able man wanted as field secretary to carry on organizing and fund-raising activities for one of the most popular Jewish institutions. Good background of a Jewish education and knowledge of Jewish communal life essential. Good salary for right man. Please apply stating qualifications and previous experience. P. O. Box 48, Madison Sq. Station, New York, N. Y.