

The Joint Distribution Committee reports that requests for assistance from relatives in America have been received from the following list of individuals in Warsaw, and have been unanswered because the addresses of the American relatives were incorrect.

Inquirers in Warsaw.	Incorrect American Address.
Chudes Agzenstark	Mr. Eisenstark, 11 Pitt St., New York City.
Gedalia Blufstein	Max Bluestein, 632 Wales St., Bronx, N. Y.
Chaim Berstemann	M. Brodacz, 266 Prime St., New York City.
Rosa Baumel	Emanuel Moitelka, 192½ Greene St., New York City.
Berek Brajtman	S. Brajtman, 46-48 Avenue B, New York City.
Chaim Berger	Max Berger, 119 Broome St., New York City.
Sch. Borenstein	M. Borenstein, 115 East 104th St., New York City.
Balbina and Hela Brams	Sam Brams, 55 East 95th St., New York City.
Fagga Cygle	Sam Sigler, 27 East 3rd Street, New York City.
Hilel Cuker	Miss Chasse Flaix, 102-106 Wooster St., New York City.
Dawid Mendel Egerwald	Miss Sarah Rosenberg, c/o Fridman, 59 East 3rd St., New York City.
Rezzil Elbing	Hilet Elbling, 23 East 105th St., New York City.
Simacha Festmann	Jechiel Neinrog, 1059 6th Ave., New York City.
Szajndla Feldman	A. Feldman, 411-415 East 118th St., New York City.
Aron and Rywka Flancreich	Isidor, Josef, Jacob, Ber, Mala and Ryfka Flanreich, 210 Stanton St., New York City.
Chuna Fels	M. Blum, 23 West 119th St., New York City.
Schabsai Feldmann	J. Feldman, 56 East 99th St., New York City.
Jacob, Szyn, Feferling	S. Rosen, 52 East 132nd St., New York City.
Zlata Golde Fojner	B. Fojner, 10 Willet St., New York City.
Jacob Fuchs	Abram Fuchs, 53 Jefferson St., New York City.
Rochel Futerman	Mr. Pomerantz, 567 Springfield Ave., New York City.
Mindel Frischer	M. Sheratzki, 211 Smith St., New York City.
Ella Finkelsztein	Leon Lefkowitz, c/o T. E. L. Mtg. Co., 329 East 29th St., New York City.
Malka Sime Frejman	M. Frejman, Bronx, N. Y.
Chana Fridman	Mr. Geldman, 208 East 10th St., New York City.
Ch. Frost	Mr. Browksi, 181 2nd St., New York City.
Abram Frymer	Sigmund Friedmann, 58 St. Marks Pl., New York City.
Dawid Fuchs	Sam Foox, 81 East 165th St., New York City.
Mateusch Geisler	Antoni Geisler, 1856 Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Chaskel Gold	Samuel Gold, 238 Stockton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Abe Goldfeder, for mother,	K. Goldfeder, 465 41st St. or 465-41 Vermont St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
B. G. Zelazna	M. Goldfeld, Gates Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
S. Goldfeld	Berek Lichtenszein, 229 East 5th St., New York City.
Chaim Goldman	B. Kirschbaum, 3338 Douglas Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
Anna Goldstein	Sigmond Grinberg, 62 East 103rd St., New York City.
Benjamin Goldsztein	Mr. Jette, c/o Paul Gotter, 914-16 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Sura Goldwasser	
Leib Goldendsyner	A. B. Grades, 178 Rivington St., New York City.
Bline Grinfeld	L. Greenfeld, 1084 Parson Ave., New York City.
S. R. Democh, c/o Grunberg, N. Y.	Abram Gleicher, 267 Water St., New York City.
Cipa Grzyb	D. Kaplan, 341 Welans St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Bascha Gurewicz	G. Kapusta, c/o Gradus, N., 305 East 3rd St., New York City.
Jacob Gutmacher	L. Gootman, c/o Schreiber, 412 South 5th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Perel Haberg	D. Horberg, 1110 Foster Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Didie Handfuss	M. Hoffman, 231 Clinton St., New York City.
Ruchla Hersch	Abraham Kersch, 76 Suffolk St., New York City.
Dawid Herschkowitz	Jac. E. Gerstein, 438 East 20th St., New York City.
Bajle Himranej	A. Kannay, 398 Essex St., New York City.
Monie Hochbaum	Morris Hochbaum, 69 Debevoise St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Henoch Hole	J. Klingsland, 155 Second St., New York City.
Szlama Honigsztein	S. Honigstein, 886 Sonbard Ave., New York City.
Schlogma Dawid Horowitz	S. R. Goldberg, 144 Attorney St., New York City.
Feiga Nicha Ichselbst	S. Kaner, 21 Morrell St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Feiga Nicha Ichselbst	S. Kaner for Moritz Rupracht, 21 Morrell St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

JEWISH CHARITIES

Vol IX

December, 1918

No. 8

Health Number

Co-ordinating Health Effort

Preventive Programs

Medicine and Social Service

PUBLISHED BY THE
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Card and Record Forms

The Field Bureau is prepared to supply the following social service cards and record forms, especially adapted for use in small communities.

- 1—Census Cards—for use securing a basis for community planning. Price: 50 cards, \$.35; 100 cards, \$.50; 1,000 cards, \$3.50.
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- 3—Case Record Card (Simplified)—a substitute for the old-fashioned day book or ledger. Recommended for use in Relief Agencies not ready to adopt the modern complete system of record keeping. Price: 50 cards, \$.70; 100 cards, \$1.00; 1,000 cards, \$6.50.
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WANTED—A boys' supervisor, a Hebrew teacher and boys' supervisor, and a girls' supervisor for an orphanage in an Eastern city. Address S. L., Jewish Charities.

The Field Bureau of the National Conference of Jewish Charities

Jewish Social Workers Exchange—provides positions for Jewish Social Workers and assists organizations in procuring qualified candidates for existing vacancies.

Central Registration Bureau for Transient Applicants for Relief.

Contributors' Exchange—notifies organizations of new potential contributors moving in from other communities.

Information Bureau—answers questions on all phases and problems of Jewish social service.

Central Registration Bureau for Tuberculosis Patients.

Reference Library on Jewish Social Service, Social Workers' Directory and Bibliography.

Uniform Standard Record forms furnished for all types of Jewish social work.

Communities visited for organization and propaganda services, as well as for consultation and advice.

Surveys promoted and conducted for Jewish communities and organizations. "Jewish Charities," a national Jewish Social Service monthly, published.

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TO those who come into direct contact with the problems of Jewish social service it is certainly not necessary to explain or excuse the appearance of a special "Health Number" of Jewish Charities. The extent to which poor health lies at the bottom of poverty, low morale and family disintegration, and the extent to which low living standards and lack of life's necessities bring on disease and bereavement are too well known to require emphasis. But with the development of community life and with the added impetus that the war needs have given to communal endeavor, the field of health work, the prevention of disease, the task of after-care and rehabilitation, has been marvelously widened and intensified. Throughout every phase of Jewish social service one finds efforts to cope, to some measure, with the health problem, and the tendency towards coordination and organization of these varied manifestations of endeavor is a hopeful sign of realization of the problem.

It is with no intention of offering any solution to the many questions of health work that this number of "Jewish Charities" is presented. Its mission is rather the emphasis of the entire subject, opening the way to a universal and wholehearted participation on the part of all Jewish social workers. In the task of standardizing and correlating the prevailing ideas and programs underlying the work in the different fields. The Committee on Health of the National Conference of Jewish Charities is developing a practical and valuable program for the Health Sessions of the next Conference meeting. It is to be hoped that now, more than ever before, the problems of health work, especially in their specifically Jewish aspects, will call forth the most earnest and eager response from Jewish social workers the country over.

THE fact that in a special "Health Number," the major portion of the material is contributed by social workers is in itself an indication of the close relationship existing between the two fields of work. Time and again the social worker realizes with a start that he is entering into fields formerly sacred to the technician; here he delves into the mysteries of social legislation, here he ventures into the court room and essays to stem

the tide of delinquency, here he visits the school house and interests himself in the task of preventing retardation, here he undertakes to develop industrial standards, here the problems of disease prevention call to him for service. In practically every field of human endeavor he finds the need for social adjustment and claims it for his own. And the skilled professional worker in that field cannot help but mildly complain that, socially skilled and trained as the social worker might be, he is not always a lawyer, a teacher, or a physician.

On the other hand, the social worker is at times astounded to discover the extent to which the specialists in other fields are entering into his own, sometimes renouncing their former professions, sometimes engaging in social service as an absorbing avocation. The number of physicians, lawyers, teachers and business men who have taken up social work, either as the whole or part of their life work is well known. And the number who look in on the work with more than casual interest is rapidly increasing. The physician finds that social service is really an integral division of his work; the teacher makes a similar discovery. It is to be expected that the professional social worker will look upon this invasion with something akin to alarm; the vision of myriads of untrained workers dealing with the problems of social abnormality and maladjustment is at best a disquieting one. It is almost inevitable that conflicts of opinion and authorities should arise.

That these conflicts are of an absolutely unselfish nature, inspired by the whole hearted desire on both sides to have the dependent treated in the best possible way, does not make them any the less deplorable. The times are bringing the social worker and the physician closer and closer together, and the hope of perfect cooperation and coordination in their efforts is getting nearer and nearer fulfillment. The responsibility for its realization rests with both groups, with the physician that he must recognize the professional standing and special skill of the social worker, and respect the technical nature of his services, and with the social worker himself, that he must realize the need of calling upon the expert to work with him in the task of social reclamation.

R EPORTS from cities throughout the country are beginning to indicate the after-results of the epidemic, the dependency, bereavement, and suffering that it has left in its wake. The problems of the care of orphaned children, of the family left without breadwinner, of those left weak and helpless present the necessity for careful thought and planning if they are adequately to be met.

People never before compelled to turn to the charity agency for relief now have no other alternative. The social worker, the Board Member, the socially minded lay citizen face the task of educating their communities to

the desired attitude towards these victims, whose feelings should certainly be respected as are those of the families of the wounded soldiers, and the widows and orphans of those brave men that have fallen in battle. Here is no room for impatience, condescension or scorn. In many communities the unforeseen need will make unplanned for inroads upon the resources of the social service agencies, and special funds will have to be secured from the contributing public, to allow for adequate relief for those unfortunate families where, due to tragedy which descended upon rich and poor alike, community assistance is needed.

The problem of the children, orphaned through the epidemic, will bring to many communities a question as to the advisability of establishing institutions to house them; it may be that in some instances this will appeal to the contributing public as the most logical and the most practical course, one that would be most likely to secure ready support. All the influence that Board Member, volunteer, citizen or social worker can exert should, without question, be directed towards preventing the establishment of such institutions. The fact that this was an extraordinary disaster, and that the community will probably not be kept supplied with orphans as freely in the future as during the past few months should be sufficient reason against the establishment of permanent child-caring institutions for this purpose.

In large communities, where the number of children orphaned through the epidemic may be very great, there are already established institutions to care for them. In small communities, where no such institutions exist, the relatively small number of children thus orphaned makes placement in private families the only allowable course. It is to be hoped that enlightened public opinion will assist the social worker in holding to the course of reason in such instances, sparing the community the burden of supporting an unnecessary institution, and giving the children the opportunity of growing into manhood and womanhood under a mother's care and amid the atmosphere of normal family life.

T HE extent to which fatigue, inefficiency, lack of initiative and "pep," may be attributed to physical maladjustment is a well known axiom among Jewish social workers. If the applicant lacks ambition, if he easily tires at the task to which he is put, if his mental energies seem on the wane, the accepted move on the part of the social worker is to arrange for a physical examination of the "case." Sometimes one wonders whether the applicant does not survey his interviewer with critical eye, seeking to discover whether any negative physical condition lies back of his lack of sympathy, this abruptness, his absence of inspiration in devising means to get him out of his hole. When affairs drag, when originality has become a

thing of the past, when each succeeding contact with the every-day social irritants becomes an unbearable experience, the social worker begins to feel played out—his day is over. The extent to which social workers leave the profession to enter other fields is also an indication that the physical reactions from social service are anything but desirable. Perhaps it is too sweeping a statement to say that the greater part of the inefficiency of the social worker is due to the fact that he is not at the highest point of physical vigor, but there is little doubt but that a great deal of suffering, disappointment and discouragement on the part of both worker and the people with whom he works could be avoided were there no such thing as physical exhaustion, nerves, indigestion and the thousand and one other ills to which flesh is heir. In the old days the social worker, like the minister and the genius, was expected to sacrifice health and life for his work; now it is realized that in sacrificing health, even to the slightest extent, he is sacrificing his work also, failing to give his best to it, and working a real injustice to himself, his employers and his constituency.

It is seldom that Directors realize the extent to which the extraordinary demands made upon the time and energy of their worker react unfavorably upon his work, and the degree to which the sins of omission and of commission for which they censure him may arise out of that same physical depression for which they are in part responsible. And, on the other hand, the social worker is apt to feel that his Board Members have been unduly unsympathetic and critical when, in reality, the reaction was a merely subjective one, due to hyper-sensitiveness and a bad case of "nerves," arising out of ill health. If he were employed in a business concern, where inefficiency might mean financial loss, both employer and employee would be expected, as a matter of course, to see that the highest possible point of efficiency were sustained. Here, where a let-down in inspiration, energy and optimism might mean the loss of happiness, comfort, and even, sometimes, of life, to dependent men, women and children, neglect of this important problem is inexcusable, both on the part of the social worker and of the community, to and for which he is responsible.

The social worker and his community know what this problem involves, and having realized it, they must make every effort to meet it; but the community cannot be expected to urge health measures upon the enthusiast who "doesn't know enough to come in out of the rain." In times gone by, one felt toward the sick social worker a sort of awed respect, as toward the ancient martyrs. Now, in these matter-of-fact and unsentimental days, one feels simply commiseration—and impatience that efficiency and constructive energy should be allowed to go to seed.

To the Members of the Conference:

When this message reaches you, your Field Secretary will be on the high seas, again a relief commissioner of the Joint Distribution Committee. Since my return from Holland last winter the Joint Distribution Committee, by arrangement with the Executive Committee of the Conference, has had an option on my services, in case it should be necessary to send me abroad once more. The happy cessation of the War and the consequent opening up to relief of hitherto inaccessible territory has made this advisable, and the Executive Committee of the Conference has granted me leave of absence for the period of my service in this capacity.

Eager as I am to take part in this task, and willingly as I am undertaking these new activities, it is with especial regret that I leave the Field Bureau at this time, because of the tremendous opportunities for service lying before it, the wonderful cooperation that is being given by the members of the Conference, and the recent amalgamation of the three research bureaus into a national Bureau of Research and Statistics.

The recent launching of a new national organization of Jewish communal workers in New York City offers an opportunity for the clarification of the principles underlying Jewish communal endeavor, but the necessity for emphasis on the professional aspects of social work should not be overlooked. I still hope for the early establishment of the much-needed school for Jewish social service, and for this purpose the organization of a society for communal workers is not sufficient; the professional social service experts must be mobilized into a faculty group. In passing, let me remark that the distinction between the paid and unpaid worker is fast becoming obsolete and, if we wish to strengthen the more valid distinction between the trained and the untrained, our best means is the establishment of a national training school. On the other hand, it is to be hoped that nothing will interfere with the development of the great strides that the Conference is making in the direction of bringing together, in common interest and sympathies, the paid worker, the volunteer, the Board Member and the interested lay citizen, for common counsel and unified understanding. The value of this coming together cannot be overstated; it is, and will increasingly continue to be, a source of inspiration and idealism that will do much towards keeping social service, as a profession, on a permanent plane of whole-hearted altruism.

I am looking forward to the time when I can again take up the work with the Field Bureau. During my absence its activities will be conducted by the efficient staff, under the direct and close supervision of the Field Bureau Committee. The registration and exchange bureaus, the information department, "Jewish Charities," and the other services will continue as usual, with the constant consultation and advice of the Field Bureau Committee. I am infinitely sorry that I am compelled to leave the surveys which we have undertaken, but the Bureau is arranging for their completion, and I am certain that they will shortly be brought to a satisfactory conclusion.

I am very anxious that the registration of Jewish social workers, as outlined by the Committee on Registration, should proceed as quickly as possible; it is not necessary for me to point out the importance of cooperation in this department.

In leaving I bespeak for the Field Bureau your continued cooperation and support; its growth and development depends, of course, upon your

interest in it, and surely the need for just such an agency, justifies your increasing interest. I sincerely thank all the members of the Conference and its friends, for the fine cooperation that they have given; I wish to express my appreciation of the opportunities I have had in visiting the various communities, and to extend my gratitude to my fellow-workers who have worked shoulder to shoulder with me, in developing the Bureau work.

During my sojourn across the water I shall have the privilege, from time to time, of chatting with you through the medium of these pages. And when Spring comes, we shall all meet at the Conference—and we certainly shall have a lot to talk about. Till then, good-bye and good luck.

Boris D. Bayen

AMALGAMATION

The plan for amalgamating into a central research bureau the Bureau of Statistics of the American Jewish Committee, the New York Bureau of Philanthropic Research and the Research Department of the Field Bureau of the National Conference of Jewish Charities has been formally approved by the three organizations on condition that the necessary funds be guaranteed. The requisite funds have been pledged by the New York Foundation, the American Jewish Committee, various other organizations and a number of individuals, and the Central Bureau of Research, as described in the last issue of "Jewish Charities" is now in process of actual formation.

The further development of the amalgamation plan, into a National School for Jewish Social Service has been sidetracked because of objection, on the part of a number of Jewish social workers in New York, to the method in which the matter has been taken up. At a meeting of these workers held on December 3rd and presided over by Mr. Chester Jacob Teller, the launching of a new national organization of Jewish communal workers was discussed. Mr. Teller suggested "an

organization among those interested for the purpose of exchange of ideas on the functions, problems and organization of the Jewish Community of America, having in mind the unique contribution that that community might make to the rich diversity of developing American life."

It was the sense of this meeting "that the times were peculiarly opportune for the organization of a body of communal workers for the purpose of study of the problems of Jewish communal life; particularly the study of problems of adjustment of that communal life; also for the study of the problems of Jewish communal organization."

Dr. S. Benderly, of the Bureau of Education of the Kehillah, explained the origin of the meeting, and moved that the chairman appoint a committee of five to be known as a Special Committee on Invitation, to draw up a list of persons to be invited to the next meeting of the communal workers. This motion was carried, and it was further moved and carried that a Committee of Five on Scope and Plan be appointed. The next meeting of the workers is to take place during December.

THE VALUE OF SOCIAL WORK IN MEDICINE

MAX BIESENTHAL, M.D.

Our individual lives daily reflect the trend of national affairs, and with the new epoch of social and economic advance into which the world has entered, the principles underlying it are making themselves felt in the relationships of human beings to one another. Just as the League of Nations is to operate so that the strong might protect the weak, so are those agencies through which the weak and helpless individual is protected and succored by his stronger brother becoming daily more numerous and more effective. Especially is this true in the realm of medicine. And with this development of the social concept in medicine came the realization that medical treatment and drugs are often insufficient and that practical social service must be utilized also.

A large percentage of the applicants asking assistance of our charitable organizations come on account of illness, either of themselves or of their families. The breadwinner, perhaps, is ill and no longer able to support them; or the mother, expecting a new arrival, is without the means to secure proper attention. Both social worker and physician, in their daily routine encounter instances such as these, time and again. All present the problem—who shall handle the case, the physician alone, or the social worker through her society? And if they are to work together, where should the authority of the one end, and the supervision of the other begin.

Just as there are many social problems that might be solved by the aid of the physician, so are there many medical problems in the solving of which the physician should

be aided by the social worker. Often this aid should precede the work of the doctor and continue in operation long after the physician has completed his professional duties. Such a course would in many cases lead to prevention of the disease, or a cessation of the condition that is being treated. Two hypothetical cases will illustrate the necessity for the social worker and the physician to work hand in hand.

Problem One: Mrs. A. is about to give birth to another child. Now confinement is surely a medical subject. But here we have a woman, poorly educated, unworldly and financially dependent upon some charity society. She and her child need the aid not only of the physician, but also of the trained sociological worker. The physician should ask the social worker to visit the woman with him—together they should lay out a proper regime for the woman to follow. The preparation of the baby clothes, the matter of personal cleanliness, advice and aid in the selection of a maternity hospital—all this should be arranged through the joint efforts of the physician and social worker. Only those of experience can estimate the infinite value of social service after the birth of the child. The doctor can advise, but to her belongs the task to see that the instructions are followed. Infant morbidity and infant mortality can be marvelously lessened through the joint supervision of the doctor and the "lady from the society." Cooperation between physician and social worker is thus often a matter of saving human lives; it is therefore a national duty. The importance of efficiency and effectiveness

in this cooperation can therefore not be overestimated.

Problem Two: Mr. C. has developed a cough and night sweats, and expectorates blood. Not many years ago he would have gone to his physician, who might have diagnosed his ailment, and written a prescription or advised a change of climate. He would have been a medical problem only. But the teachings of Sachs, Frankel and others have shown us the error of such procedure. Today the true and thoughtful physician goes beyond merely the lungs and their pathology. He elicits from the patient the family and social history. His advice and his methods of treatment must be that not only of medical science, but permeated with the ideals of social service. He calls in the society representative, who obtains for him complete data on home conditions, the available means of self aid or aid from other members of the family, the possibilities of the spread of contagion, especially to the children. If possible, together they attempt to place the patient in a sanitarium. While the sick man is in the sanitarium the worker is the connecting link between him and his family. The knowledge that some one is watching his loved ones in a sincerely protective spirit raises the morale of the consumptive and aid in his recovery. The patient, having been restored to health is ready to return home. The social worker attempts to place him in better living quarters, obtains for him a position such as is recommended by the physician, visits him as often as necessity may require, and supervises his activities in order to prevent a relapse. The physician, on his part, makes a monthly examination of his lungs and suggests such changes as the case may demand. The sanitarium treatment has been of value, but if we stop our guidance with the discharge of the consumptive from the institution, the work has been in

vain. Cooperation between the social service organization and the physician can often be the means of transforming a stricken and unfortunate individual into an asset to his family and the state. The doctor cannot do it alone. The social worker is likewise handicapped. But working together as a unit they can achieve a successful solution to the problem. Yet this field has been woefully neglected.

For many years social service workers have been looked upon as interlopers in the field of medicine. There was a feeling that at best they only created a feeling of dissatisfaction in the family and in the end were one of the principle agencies in the production of pauperism. But the work of social service organizations in raising the morale of our troops during the Great War should dispel that belief once and for all. Morale aided in bringing victory, and this is true in civil, as well as in military endeavor. The physician is coming more and more to call upon the social worker to work with him in his task of reclaiming the lives and the morale of the sick and dependent.

It is presumed by the public that the physician has been trained in the class room and laboratory of the medical college, and has also had the clinical experience of the hospital. It is only with the guarantee of such training and experience that the physician feels justified in pursuing his profession. It should be the rule that social workers should have been similarly trained, both in the class room and in the field, before setting themselves up as members of the social service profession, and in a position to meet the medical man on an equal basis. As this state of affairs comes nearer and nearer universal fulfillment, there will be ever greater and more efficient cooperation between the two groups, and, as a result, better results will be secured.

A JEWISH HEALTH BUREAU

LOUIS H. LEVIN

Ill-health is so potent a factor in dependency and enters in so many cases and in so many ways into all charitable and social work that some consideration of this subject in a cooperative and comprehensive way by the local Jewish organizations dealing especially with health questions, is not only desirable, but imperative.

To a meeting recently called for this purpose in Baltimore, the following organizations sent representatives: The Hebrew Hospital, the Hebrew Benevolent Society, the Council Milk and Ice Fund, the Jewish Home for Consumptives of the Federated Jewish Charities, the Young Ladies Benevolent Society and the Jewish Home for Incurables of the United Hebrew Charities. Every one of these organizations have direct dealings with the sick and are seeking cooperative measures for the improvement of health conditions. In the discussion that developed at this meeting, the lack of coordinated effort in handling health problems and the general lack of knowledge of the health situation stood out, and it was felt that through an organization such as was subsequently advised, these objects could be attained. It was particularly pointed out that there has been no attempt whatsoever, in this city, to educate the Jewish group in matters of health. There was a general feeling that if a Jewish Health Bureau had been in operation at the time of the Influenza epidemic, it could have brought the necessities of the situation to the people for whom the Jewish agencies are responsible, more effectively than any other organization. As it was, such a campaign was not within the power of any of existing organizations.

The purpose and scope of the con-

templated Bureau may be described, in as few words as possible, as follows:

1. To coordinate the work of the several Jewish agencies doing health work, to inquire into conditions that may affect the health of the Jewish community of the city, and to promote such work as may not be covered by any of the agencies.

2. To consider and endeavor to solve questions appertaining to the health of the Jewish community.

3. To obtain the services of investigators when necessary for the purpose aforesaid.

4. To cooperate with all local health societies and with municipal, state and national health organizations.

Subjects for Discussion.

A slight and cursory view of the situation has brought forth the following suggestions that might be considered in cooperation, of course, between the Jewish Health Bureau, and National, State, City, or private organizations.

1. The General Field.

- a. A survey and study of the question of those diseases which are particularly prevalent among our people.

- b. The determination of mortality rates and statistics of the various diseases, and, after such determination, the taking of such steps as may be necessary to bring about a reduction or, if possible, the entire elimination of the causes by instituting proper methods of prevention.

2. Tuberculosis.

- a. The study of the prevalence of Tuberculosis in the country and in our community.

- b. The ascertaining of the num-

boys engage in basketball and indoor baseball games, and the younger girls go into basketball, folk dancing and aesthetic dancing, with all the enthusiasm and energy they possess. Our business men and professional men, who come up to the gymnasium classes twice a week are particularly fond of the setting up exercises, and spend their leisure time playing handball in the indoor handball court. Several of them assure us that just as soon as they neglect the gymnasium for a short time they feel the results of that neglect. The married women also have a twice-a-week class, and their interest and regular attendance is indeed encouraging. Some come to gain weight, others to reduce, some come just for the fun of it, and some come because they realize the benefits of building up strong bodily resistance. But when one observes the success of these men's and women's classes he can not question the fact that the busy men and women of our community are conserving their health and energies, in the midst of their activities.

In the Junior and Intermediate classes the group work is supplemented by work with individuals. All the boys and girls are given periodic examinations and the comparative health conditions of the different children, shown in these examinations is a mighty incentive for each child to put forth more effort in his class work. Corrective exercises are also given in individual cases, wherever necessary.

It is our good fortune to possess a spacious natatorium, which is utilized by great numbers, many of whom do not attend gymnasium classes. During the summer months the swimming pool is the big attraction of the community, and all year round it is in continual use.

The married women come out strong for it, and the younger folks, of course, claim it for their very own.

I would include our bowling alleys as part of our health facilities, for the development of the muscles and the strengthening of the arms, as well as the general tone which it gives to the entire system, is surely a great factor in building up physical resistance to disease. Our bowling alleys are popularized by young women and young men alike, are one of the popular features of the building.

Thus far it has been somewhat hard to gather together a large group of people in order to hear a health talk by a physician or athletic expert, but we are making an energetic effort to arrange for such gatherings. In the meantime, the instructors and staff physicians conduct a series of health talks, for the purpose of stimulating and sustaining the interest of the members in their health activities.

As an influence for the molding of public opinion along the lines of healthful surroundings, the Y. M. H. A. seeks to impress upon the community the importance with which it regards proper sanitation and ventilation; it is a rule that there should be perfect ventilation in all rooms, whether occupied by a small group of ten or twelve who are holding a club meeting, or by three to five hundred people on the dance floor or attending a lecture in the auditorium.

On the whole, the work of the Y. M. H. A., as it is developing in our community, emphasizes the possibilities for preventive health work inherent in this type of organization and suggests broader and still broader fields for constructive education along these lines.

Decision as to the change of name of "Jewish Charities" is awaiting full returns on the referendum by the constituent societies of the Conference, who are urged to send in their votes as quickly as possible.

MEETING THE PROBLEM OF THE INDIGENT TUBERCULOUS AMONG THE JEWS.

Dr. C. D. SPIVAK

The Problem Stated.

According to the United States Census report, the death rate from tuberculosis during the year 1915 was 141.6 per 100,000 population.

According to the Jewish Year Book for the year 5679 (1917-1918) there are 3,300,000 Jews in the United States.

Assuming that the same rate holds good for the Jews, the number of Jews who died from tuberculosis in 1915 was 4,672.

It is calculated by various boards of health that there are ten living tuberculous to one death. It is therefore evident that there must be at least 46,720 living tuberculous Jews at all times in the United States.

The majority of the tuberculous are recruited from the poor who become dependent soon after the disease is discovered. A great number of those who were independent become dependent after the first year of the disease. Only a small minority are able to maintain themselves during the process of undergoing the cure.

The cure of tuberculosis is a long, slow and expensive process and therefore the majority of the Jewish consumptives necessarily become sooner or later dependent.

It is the duty of the National Jewish Community of the United States to take care of its tuberculous poor.

The Solution of the Problem.

The solution of the problem of the indigent tuberculous among the Jews can be effected.

(a) Through the acquirement of a thorough knowledge of the scope of the problem and

(b) By raising of adequate means to support the agencies for the cure and prevention of tuberculosis.

A. The Scope of the Problem.

The Jews of the country must first of all find out the exact number of the indigent consumptives. For this purpose it is necessary to make every possible effort to locate and register every Jewish man, woman and child who is tuberculous. To attain this end it is imperative to employ the following means:

1. Local Registration. Every Jewish community should endeavor through its various organized agencies to locate and register the name, address, age, occupation, and where and when the disease was contracted of every tuberculous case in its midst.

2. National Registration. All the above data gathered by the various Jewish communities should be furnished to the Central Registration Bureau of the National Jewish Committee on Tuberculosis, conducted since 1917 under the auspices of the National Conference of Jewish Charities.

3. Jewish Sanatoria and Hospitals. All Jewish Sanitariums and Hospitals should register their inmates with the Central Registration Bureau. An effort should be made to register all tuberculous Jews who are inmates of state, municipal and non-Jewish Sanitariums.

B. The Cure.

Having ascertained the scope of the problem from a numerical standpoint, it will be a matter of simple arithmetic to calculate the amount of funds necessary to provide accommodation and maintenance for all the indigent Jewish tuberculous including the relief of their families.

To attain this end it is necessary that Special Tuberculosis meetings should be held simultaneously throughout the country on a certain designated day at which delegates be elected to a National Jewish Tuberculosis Convention at which the required amount for taking care of all the tuberculous Jews should be raised.

C. Prevention.

Twice a year on the fifteenth day of Shvat (New Years for Trees) and on the eighteenth day of Iyar (Lag B'Omar) all the Jewish children from 3 to 13 years of age should undergo a thorough physical examination by the local Jewish physicians free of charge.

In the evening of the respective days all organized societies in the community should hold Health meetings at which the subject of how to maintain good health and prevent disease should be discussed by health officers and physicians.

A custom should also be inaugurated that all adults should visit their family physicians during the months of Tishre and Nisson for the purpose of undergoing a physical examination.

The Jews of San Francisco played a mighty part in rendering help to sufferers during the recent epidemic of Spanish Influenza. The Department of Health numbers among its members Lawrence Arnstein, who undertook to organize the twelve districts in which the city had been divided by the San Francisco Chapter of the American Red Cross. Among the district captains were Mrs. Matilda Esberg, for many years president of the Emanu-El Sisterhood, Mrs. Max C. Sloss, the vice-president of the Sisterhood, and Mrs. Milton Rosenblatt. Among the Jewish social workers foremost in helping the Red Cross were Mrs. Marvin Lowenthal, Superintendent of the Federated Employment Bureaus, Miss Ethel R. Feineman and Dorothy Zeman of the Emanu-El Sisterhood, Miss Elsie Hess, President of the Fruit and Flower Mission, Miss Jeanette Newman, Secretary of the Society of Jewish Social Workers, Mrs. Reuben Rinder, Secretary of the Hadasah Chapter, Mrs. Marcus Koshland, Mrs. J. J. Gootlob, and Miss Grace Wiener, head worker of the San Bruno Neighborhood Center.

Universal nursing training for women is proposed by Louis J. Frank, Superintendent of the Beth Israel Hospital of New York City, who has written to various influential Americans, urging the

consideration of measures for this purpose in Congress. "With equal rights and equal privileges," says Mr. Frank, "women will have to render equal service. It is right and proper that the State should so train them that in the years to come they will be able to render the greatest service to themselves, their families and their community. . . . In our present system of education we make all arrangements to give our pupils a smattering of various subjects, from culinary art to music and drawing, with the result that our children that do graduate from our public school system know neither practical housewifery nor do they possess an artistic temperament. The question of Health is almost entirely overlooked. The little that they do get along lines of Hygiene and Sanitation does not at all fit them for the duties of wifehood and motherhood." He proposes that at the age of sixteen every girl should be required by law, unless physically or temperamentally unsuited, to spend two years in the study of nursing, learning how to take care of the sick, how to prevent disease, and how to take care of her family during periods of illness. Thus, while acquiring a training necessary in every walk of life they will also have secured knowledge for a profession that could secure them a good and highly respected livelihood in case of need.

A FEDERATION HEALTH PROGRAM

MAURICE B. HEXTER

It is only in recent years that the terms "relief" and "health" have been combined. Up to about ten years ago, Relief Offices thought they had performed their duty sufficiently, when they had provided financial means to the families under their care, and such medical attention as they did give to their families was primarily for the purpose of preventing imposition and malingering. Lately, however, we have come to recognize in health service a most effective rehabilitative and preventive agent, and so the better equipped relief departments throughout the country have developed well defined health services. Moreover, those agencies that have definite health programs attempt to provide such services for families not actually dependent, realizing that proper facilities, offered in time, might prevent actual dependency from developing. To accomplish this purpose relief offices usually maintain a double standard of relief, one standard applying to families requesting financial assistance and another applying to families requiring medical assistance. The United Jewish Charities of Cincinnati has had a well defined medical program for quite a number of years.

Taking its inception in a campaign against Tuberculosis, the program has gradually been expanded to cover a wide field. The work against tuberculosis, by way of parenthesis, has been so effective that we can say definitely that the death rate from this dread disease can very easily be reduced materially, by a properly coordinated relief and medical program. The following figures, showing the cases of death from tuberculosis among the Jews of Cincinnati, are interesting in this connection:

1911	34 cases
1912	23 cases
1913	21 cases
1914	19 cases
1915	16 cases
1916	13 cases
1917	9 cases

The health program of the United Jewish Charities comprises an Infant Welfare Station, a School Hygiene Division, a psychological division, dispensary work of a general nature, hospitalization, and a Convalescent Home.

The record of births in all Jewish families are secured from the Registrar of Vital Statistics at City Hall, and a congratulatory letter, inviting the mother to bring the baby to the Infant Welfare Station, is sent to each mother. Naturally, in actually dependent families, there is very little difficulty experienced in securing 100 per cent. attendance. By careful follow-up work by nurses, a large proportion (about 80 per cent.) of babies in non-dependent families are secured. Two nurses are in constant attendance at the Welfare Station and during the last year there was only one death from preventable causes, among all the babies under the care of the Station.

The School Hygiene Division annually succeeds in examining about 750 children during the month of June. About two-thirds of these are from dependent families, and the balance come from families just above the dependency line. After a thorough examination, various defects are noted, such as anemia, enlarged glands, cardiac trouble, etc. A large proportion of the anemic children are sent to the Convalescent Home, where they remain for periods varying from six weeks to four months. During this time they attend the public school in the vicinity of the Home, and their other physical defects are gradually cleared up through constant visits by the nurses. It was interesting to notice that in the examination held in June, 1918, no child of a dependent family showed the necessity for removal of tonsils or adenoids; most of this work had been done for them during the past four years. At the present time special emphasis is being placed upon proper care for the teeth. In order adequately to carry out this program,

the dispensary engaged the half-time services of a dentist. The closest coordination exists between the work of the dentist and the physician. Routine dental examination is made of all cases coming to the dispensary. The thoroughness of the work is demonstrated by one feature: quite a large number of children are rendered unattractive by reason of crooked teeth, which frequently change the contour of the face, and here in the dispensary these teeth are being straightened by the most modern methods. The result is that when these children become of working age they will not be handicapped on these grounds. The cost of such work, when done commercially, usually runs to about \$400 to \$500, but the actual cost to the dispensary averages about \$1.85.

For quite a number of years we have been directing special attention towards the mental health of the children who are under the care of the organization. The psychological laboratory of the Board of Education examines all the children under our care and makes reports to us. We then base our educational program for the children of dependent families upon this rational ground. Through such intimate examinations we have also learned of the necessity of providing for feeble-minded children, for whom the State has not sufficient quarters. We are therefore contemplating the opening of an Institution for Feeble-minded Children, either under separate auspices, or by some cooperative arrangement.

The general dispensary work comprises all departments usually found in well ordered dispensaries. All of the

families and individuals receiving assistance from the United Jewish Charities report there regularly. Special nourishment, such as milk and eggs, is given on the doctor's orders for fixed periods of time. During this period each patient reports regularly to the dispensary, so that proper attention might be given to the development of the case. This is particularly true in home treatment for tuberculosis cases. All the routine examinations are made in the dispensary and, in cases requiring specialized services, they are referred to the various specialists in the city. Those cases which are sent to the Jewish Hospital are followed up by the physician of the dispensary, who has Staff prerogatives at the Hospital. All cases discharged from the Jewish Hospital are referred to the Dispensary for after-care.

The Convalescent Home is the apex of our medical work. Here are sent patients discharged from the Hospital, as well as patients needing such care who have not been at the Hospital. These latter are usually women who are in run-down condition and men whose work in industry has sapped their strength. During the time of their stay at the Convalescent Home their families are of course cared for by the United Jewish Charities.

In short, there is constant and definite integration of the relief and medical work of the Organization, an integration which has been developed by reason of the character of the Federation of the Jewish Charities in Cincinnati, which centralizes the disbursement of funds, as well as their collection.

The Registration of Jewish social workers, authorized by resolution of the 1918 Conference, begins on January the first. Social workers desiring to register are urged to file their names and addresses with the Field Bureau.

THE HEART OF BETH ISRAEL

There are no well-kept lawns sweeping up to the hospital building, no imposing doorways, nor gleaming pillars. The East Side crowds in upon it from all sides, presses against its weatherbeaten walls and pushes into its doorways. And if you approach on a sunny afternoon you see shawled women and never-still children and rickety perambulators, swarming about the Dispensary door like myriads of bees. The bewigged old lady who sells hot sweet potatoes from her stand at the nearby corner will tell you in sing-song Yiddish, that the Beth Israel Hospital has a kind heart, and you learn that it is this big, Jewish heart one would call, in scientific parlance, its social service department. There's a neat little office across the street from the hospital, with "Beth Israel Hospital Social Service Department" printed on a little sign by the door, and five desks in a row; that is the office of the five social service nurses of the department.

The East Side apparently accepts it as the natural agency for advice, consolation, information, assistance and congratulation. Perhaps last year Minnie was at the hospital with a bad eye, so of course, when Minnie's father loses his job, her mother comes to the Hospital Social Service Department. And the nurse will stick to her, she knows, until job and husband are well in hand. When Mrs. Cohen left the hospital, she found the rent long overdue and the landlord a trifle irritable. So the department settles the rent question. Perhaps Mr. Levy deserts his family. Mrs. Levy places her troubles in the hands of the social service department, for doesn't she come to the Dispensary whenever there's anything wrong with the children? And so on, through piles of case records. The nurses use every agency available, to handle their cases, but of course nurses are notoriously prodigal in their standards of relief. So the actual relief, in money, food and other necessities, furnished by the department itself, reaches a tidy figure.

There's another pile of records that are a great deal more cheering—and those are the invitations that the department workers, the doctors, and the nurses get, for Benny's Bar Mitzvah, and Hannah's wedding, and the big party up the street, where the Levine family celebrated the arrival of another son and heir, just as though he were not the sixth.

Then there's a special department of the hospital run by a man who has invented and patented a new method of hospital social service.

They tell you that he got tired of just making money and about eight years ago he discovered this new method of service and has since given every day, from nine to five, to his self-appointed job. He is cheerful and of reassuring rotundity and his task is this—every day he sees each patient at least three times, morning, noon and night. Somehow, before he leaves the ward, there's a smile on every face. There's technique to it, no doubt. At first, he tells you, the smile is forced and means nothing, but as the days

go by and the patient thus smiles three times a day, it becomes spontaneous and then begins to work.

Here he excitedly asks the nurse if this lady doesn't get a change of dressing on her wound. Here he comes into the ward and, apparently shocked at its gloominess, calls for the lights to be turned on (and they are, which shows that it pays to be the director of a hospital). Here he arranges to have the ambulatory phonograph, which makes the rounds of the wards, sent down to the men's surgical for a special concert. Here he exchanges airy persiflage with a silvery-haired grandmother, who giggles sympathetically at his foolishness. And here he stops silently to pat the hand of a miserable child, who huddles under her blankets and tries to hide her pain-drawn face. It must be worth a great deal to be hailed as he is hailed, when he enters the wards. It's a purely medical service, he assures you, and sure enough they tell you that the official cheerer-up has reduced the average duration of the patients' sickness by an average of between two and three days in each case.

There a spirit of old-fashioned Jewish informality among the staff, apparently. You meet the doctors and nurses and social service nurses stopping in the hallway to talk about this trouble or that, and whether the boy with the strange limp will be able to get a shoe that will hide his lameness altogether—and the social service nurse says that she has just such a shoe all ready for him, which makes them all look very happy—and the cheerer-up looks cheerier than ever.

It's a free hospital, but of course, they tell you, people who can afford it are supposed to pay. "And do you ask them if they can pay?" the scientific but uninitiated social worker might ask. "Why," with a royally Yiddish gesture, "why should one ask? If they do not offer to pay, we know they cannot afford it." Which probably, better than any rank outsider could do, sums up the spirit of the social service department at Beth Israel.

The annual report of the Federated Jewish Charities of St. Joseph, Mo., announces that the Jews of that city, which has a Jewish population of but 3,300, have raised for various charities and philanthropies (including War Relief, Jewish Welfare Board and the local philanthropic endeavor) more than \$47,000 during the past year, or an average per capita contribution of about ten and a

half dollars. Of this sum, \$15,000 was raised by the Federation, which expended \$7,547.45 for charity purposes. A movement has been set on foot for the establishment of a Jewish community center and much has been accomplished in the way of community organization and in educating persons to greater generosity and central control.

THE INSTITUTE AS A CENTER OF COMMUNAL HEALTH

PHILIP L. SEMAN

The Playground as a Factor in Community Health-Building.

The end of last summer's season marked the tenth annual experience of conducting under the auspices of the Chicago Hebrew Institute one of the largest open air play grounds in the city. In the heart of the congested part of Chicago over six acres of open space is devoted to open air recreation. An aggregate attendance of over 275,000 was recorded between May 28th and September 3rd. From the early morning hours when the fence gates swung open, until the time when the last light was turned off, this play ground was the center of joyous excitement to the large number of people who came from the immediate neighborhood — and from some distance as well—to enjoy the fresh air and facilities for recreation that was offered.

A day on the play grounds is crowded with many features. There is no standstill—no dull hour for anybody—from the tiny infant who spends the first months of its life in the hammock to the old grandmother who may watch over it.

The grounds are divided into the Infant Section—the section which is used for the children between the ages of two and five, separate sections for men and women, the baseball field (which is flushed in the winter for skating), the Milk Station, the Wading Pond, tennis courts, the hand ball courts, running track, outdoor gymnastic apparatus section for boys and girls and the band stand pavilion. About three acres of lawn are open for the benefit of the neighborhood. These lawns are especially used on very hot nights until the wee hours of the morning.

The children's time is occupied during the day and evening by carefully con-

ducted supervised contests in charge^b, trained workers. Besides the daily contests, a number of special features are planned for, such as Baby Contests, Boy Hand Ball Tournament, Boys' Tennis Tournament, Boat Contests, Doll Contests. Guessing how many beans in a jar, Large Kite Contests, Sewing, Book-reading and Cooking Contests. The baby section occupied by the wee hammocks for the new born babes up to the two-year-old child has been used throughout the entire season to the extent of an aggregate of 3,000 infants. These babes were under the best of care, in charge of a trained nurse. To what extent this session has been patronized may be best seen on a hot day, when every hammock is filled with a sleeping infant and many others are held in the arms of their mother waiting for their turn. They sleep for many hours at a time, and get the rest that is impossible in their homes, lacking in fresh air and sunshine. While these little ones are having their much needed sleep and rest and air, their mothers enjoy a two-fold benefit—the rest from their labors and home, and ease of mind that comes from the knowledge that their precious little ones are breathing the only kind of air intended for them.

The activities in the Baby Section during this year have been considerably improved. Our nurse was not only of service to the infants and their mothers, but was responsible for the organization of a "Sanitary Squad" consisting of boys and girls who felt the responsibility for keeping the grounds around the infant section in an immaculate condition.

The Camp.

No one can appreciate what it means to the average boy living in a congested neighborhood, under physical conditions and general environment, the monotony

of which has a tendency to depress and discourage, very often causing that blank "I don't care" and "What's the difference" attitude—unless they witnessed the four different groups of 40 boys each that left for Camp every two weeks from the doors of the Institute. A charge of \$3.50 was made for boys of school age from twelve years old up, and \$7.00 for two weeks for working boys. This camp was conducted in co-operation with the local B'Nai B'Rith. Needless to say that just as soon as announcement was hung out to the effect that boys can go to Camp, and that those that cannot afford Camp may apply for scholarship, we had more applications on file than the Camp was able to accommodate by the time the first batch left the city. When the first group returned from Camp there were again as many applications on file than the Camp was in a position to accommodate for the rest of the season—so that we were forced to "shut down" on taking applications before the Camp season was over, and returned money to a considerable number for whom there was no room.

The most astonishing feature of the situation was that in spite of the fact that the neighborhood knew that Camp could be secured free on application, only eight applied for such a privilege.

Children's Year.

Last Spring, the U. S. Government through its children bureau—in conjunction with the various social agencies in this country—started a campaign to help save 100,000 babies of the 300,000 that die every year, and whose deaths are avoidable. Illinois had a quota assigned to it of 5,625. This quota was subdivided again throughout the entire state, and naturally Chicago had the largest share.

The various agencies in Chicago volunteered their facilities and cooperation, and in the same spirit, the Institute offered its cooperation. The Bureau was open from 1:00 p. m. to 5:00 p. m. daily, beginning with the first of June.

During this time the infants and babies under six were weighed and measured and otherwise examined as to their general physical well being. The station was in charge of a trained nurse. A volunteer registrar was assigned each afternoon to assist the nurse in making out duplicate records. Any child that was underweight or under measure or did not pass the general inspection was reported for medical and other attention to the general child welfare bureau and the Volunteer Nurses' Association.

In connection with the Bureau, an Infant Welfare Exhibit was in constant progress. Some sixty charts in Yiddish and in English graphically illustrating the step by step development of child welfare from prenatal times until it passes its youthful period were described to the mothers who visited the Bureau. Those who were unable to read and appreciate the English charts had the opportunity of reading and studying and observing the charts in Yiddish placed next to the English ones. It is the Institute's intention to continue this educational work throughout the entire year and to send the exhibit, which is probably the only one in the city—especially the Yiddish charts—to the different settlements and schools in our immediate vicinity.

It is rather difficult in the limited space permitted by the Editor to do justice to the many activities which carry a tendency, prophylactically, along health lines. This article will therefore have to carry a disjointed, somewhat very informal appearance. There are so many things conducted by the Institute in this connection—each of them on so large a scale—that merely to mention the fact of its existence, does not give any idea of its scope and accomplishment.

The Milk Station.

From April 21st to November 1st, which covers a period of approximately 19 weeks, we have sold 36,779 quarts of milk at 9c. a quart and 21,230 quarts at 10c. a quart, making a total of 58,009

quarts, were sold through the only milk station of its kind in the city of Chicago, and probably outside of New York City. Outside of these quarts, 95,840 glasses of milk at a penny a glass and 65,321 packages of crackers at a penny a package, were sold, making a total receipts of \$7,607.00. This is an enormous business to conduct in pennies for so short a period. The station is open daily from 7:00 in the morning until 10:00 at night. We do our own sterilizing, filling and capping of bottles.

The Garden.

Within the spirit of the time, and the emergency of the occasion, we this year for the fifth season conducted our garden activities along the lines most effective in the interest of our community. One hundred and four children have been under daily instruction, both in class room and in the field under expert scientific instruction. The theoretical as well as the practical work accomplished has been demonstrated most effectively in the Food Exhibition conducted under the auspices of the Department. At the end of the season the children had their annual public examination followed by a banquet. Approximately 100 students and some of their parents were seated at tables and partook of the feast almost entirely made up of the products of their gardens. It was voted a very enthusiastic and most inspiring evening.

Each student's garden after the crop began to yield was responsible for furnishing the daily vegetables required in each of the student's homes. It was a pleasant sight to watch the boys and girls leaving their garden plots daily with an armful of their "labor's love." The young people surely had a profitable, healthy, and I might even say entertaining summer, in spite of their daily contact with the school for a period of three hours each day. This Agriculture Department is not a "joke." It is a serious undertaking. Not the average "make shift" of "once in a while get together," not the "start the garden idea and never mind what happens to

it,"—but until the very last day each garden was cared for with added interest as the days of their course went on.

The young folks continue their interest during the winter months through the medium of a Nature Study Club, which originated as the result of garden study activities and was organized a few years ago.

Food Conservation.

The Food Conservation Exhibition under the auspices of the Agriculture Department invited the neighborhood through the medium of the schools and other institutions to attend the exhibition. Food Conservation bulletins are issued periodically and carry a standard which has been very favorably commented on by the Food Administration Department of the various states and the Government Department. Thousands of these bulletins have been printed and requisitioned by libraries and food conservation bureaus.

Physical Culture.

The Institute Gymnasium and Tanks which celebrated its tenth anniversary this month is considered by experts one of the finest if not the finest example of physical education in this part of the country. Physically its building and equipment rank among the few largest in the United States. It is the only gymnasium which offers facilities for men, women, boys and girls simultaneously. It contains one huge gymnasium for men, a small gymnasium for women, two swimming tanks, dressing rooms, corrective exercise rooms, wrestling rooms, running track, hair dressing parlor for women, barber shop for men and lobby. Its staff is manned by experts of national reputation in physical education.

The Department has been responsible for developing men and women who in the past few years have passed with a very high average competitive civil service examinations for positions as physical, play ground, and park directors of our city.

RECONSTRUCTION IN PALESTINE

The drive for \$3,000,000, which began on December 15th to continue for a month, for reconstruction work in Palestine should and must have a united American Jewry behind it.

Whatever may be one's opinion of Zionism and one's attitude towards the movement, there can be but one opinion about the reconstruction work in Palestine.

This is not merely a question of bringing succor to the long suffering Jews in Palestine, urgent and important as that task is; it is not only the problem of restoring the ruined orchards, the war-shattered homes, the torn fields upon which the lives of thousands of our people depend, irresistibly as that need pulls at the heart-strings of every Jew, no matter what his political, social or economic setting might be. There is a bigger and still more important reason for 100 per cent. of the Jews of America to stand behind this drive and push it over the top. And that reason is this: if ever the Jews of the world faced a test of the sincerity of their protestations of constructive vision, if ever there was a task that challenged the best that Jewry has to give of intelligence, idealism and practical organization genius, that task and that test lies before us in Palestine today!

The eyes of the world are upon Palestine, and the judgment of the world is about to be passed on what the Jews accomplish in Palestine, in

the way of constructive social service endeavor. This endeavor involves every phase of social service development, from the collection of funds, to the organization of forces, the planning of work programs and the actual reconstruction activity itself. But it begins with the collection of adequate financial resources, and the success of the later steps depends to an enormous extent, if not entirely, upon the success of this initial effort.

With this necessity in view, and with the realization of its urgency and significance in our hearts, there is but one thing for us to do, and that is to give to the fund ourselves, help to organize others into giving, and do all in our power to make this effort a success. In the big United War Work Drive, in the Red Cross Drives, the Liberty Bond Campaigns and our own drives for funds for the relief of Jewish war sufferers, religious, political and racial differences that, in days gone by, were, perhaps, the causes of hatred and even of bloodshed, were laid aside for the purpose of uniting human energy for big humanitarian endeavor. Let it not be said that the Jews, with the eternal tie of Golus to bind them, were unable to lay aside their own differences, and join hands to serve this cause, which, rearing itself high above the contending forces in Jewish life, calls them to the task of social and economic reconstruction in far off Palestine.

BORIS D. BOGEN.

PERSONALS

Mr. Joseph Bonaparte, Assistant Superintendent of the Pacific Hebrew Orphan Asylum recently returned to San Francisco, after an extended vacation spent in the East.

The officers and Executive Committee of the Jewish Welfare Board recently passed a resolution expressing their appreciation for the services rendered by Mr. Jacob Billikopf in the United War Work Campaign.

I. Irving Lipsitch has been elected treasurer of the newly created San Francisco Social Service Exchange.

Mr. Oscar Leonard is chairman of the Organization Committee of the Missouri Committee on Social Legislation, which is organizing the state for a number of important bills to be placed before the coming legislature.

Julius Drachsler, Secretary of the Faculty of the Jewish School for Communal Work, recently delivered the first of a series of nine lectures on "Americanization and Race Fusion" in the lecture room of the Training School for Community Workers. The subject of this first lecture was "The Great War and Nationalism in America." The course of lectures is open to the public at a fee of \$2.00 for the course, and the subjects discussed covers the various problems of Americanization, including the question of "Reconstruction Programs of Assimilation," "Studies of Inter-marriage among Ethnic Elements in America-Interpretations" and "Immigrant Community Life and Organization."

Mrs. Oscar Leonard is heading the Committee on Americanization of the St. Louis Council of Women's Clubs. A survey is now being conducted to find out what is being done in this field, preparatory to mapping out a program for future activities.

Dr. Solomon Lowenstein, who recently returned from a Red Cross mission to Palestine, has been again appointed by the Red Cross, as special commissioner to Palestine, and will leave in the near future, an extension of leave having been granted by the Board of Directors of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum.

Dr. Ludwig Bernstein, for many years superintendent of the Hebrew Sheltering and Guardian Society of New York City and pioneer in modern child caring work, has announced his resignation, to take effect January the first, in order to enter the field of extensive research work. The Hebrew Sheltering and Guardian Society announces the appointment of Dr. Leon W. Goldrich to the position of superintendent.

The Americanization Division of the Bureau of Education (Department of the Interior), has appointed Mr. Isaac Spectorsky, New York representative of the Jewish Consumptive Relief Society, as Special Collaborator and Racial Advisor on Americans of Jewish origin. It will be his task to interpret the ideals and contributions of the Jews to the land of their adoption, as well as to interpret to the Jewish communities the ideals, traditions and standards of this country.

Miss Rose Kallet was recently appointed by the United Jewish Charities of Syracuse, N. Y., to do social service work for that organization. Miss Kallet has been identified with communal work as a volunteer for some time, and her organization feels confident of her success in the professional field.

Miss Gussie Wexler, a recent acquisition to Jewish social service, has just accepted a position as visitor with the United Jewish Charities of Brooklyn.

The Chamber of Commerce of Toledo, Ohio, has appointed Mr. Isidor Kadis superintendent of the Jewish Educational League of that city, to work out a definite plan of Americanization for the City.

NEWSLETS

The Council of Young Men's Hebrew and Kindred Associations has removed to offices at 114 Fifth Avenue, New York City. This brings the Council in close proximity to the offices of the National Conference of Jewish Charities, the New York Kehillah and the New York Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropies.

The Jewish Loan Association of St. Louis, which is sponsored by the Jewish Educational Alliance and managed by Oscar Leonard, has arranged to lend money on Liberty Bonds, in order to prevent holders of bonds from selling them. No endorsers are necessary, if the applicant for a loan brings his Liberty Bond with him. "A \$50.00 loan, if paid back in 40 weekly installments, costs you only \$1.25 interest," says the announcement issued by the Association.

"A Temple survey" to ascertain what the Temple members can do for themselves, as well as for one another, is being planned by the Temple Judea in Chicago, as announced in the December number of the Temple Judea News. For this purpose the members of the Temple, about 400 in number, are urged to communicate with the officers of the Temple and explain in what particular fields they are interested and wish to cooperate.

The Junior Council of Jewish Women in St. Louis is actively cooperating with the junior work of the Educational Alliance, and Mr. Leonard is conducting a special training class for those who have undertaken this work.

A meeting of the recently organized Society of Jewish Social Workers of San Francisco was held at the Mt. Zion dispensary on October 9th. The society

already has 85 members, with prospects for a great increase. The subject presented at the meeting was, "The Role of the Social Worker in the Prevention and Reduction of Infant Mortality," with Dr. E. C. Fleischner, Chief of the Children's Department of the Hospital, as the speaker of the evening.

It is hoped that, in addition to subjects of general interest to social workers, questions of particular Jewish bearing will be taken up during the year.

The November number of the Alliance News, published by the Jewish Educational Alliance of St. Louis, announces the resumption of its activities, which had been suspended during the epidemic. An interesting feature is the community singing, led by a well known community chorus leader.

The Baltimore Sun, for December the 8th contained a fascinating "human interest" story about the work of the Home of the Hebrew Children's Sheltering and Protective Association, emphasizing particularly the monitor system, the individual work with each child, and the recent development of an alumni association. "Applied psychology" is the term applied to the methods used in dealing with the complex and varied personalities of the children of the home, and high tribute is paid to Saul Drucker, the Superintendent of the Home. Another article describes the Monitor, the monthly publication published by the children of the Home, and printed by them.

The friends of Dr. Kaplan, physician and friend of the East Side, who died last year, recently met to devise plans for a fitting memorial to him. A clubhouse, a mass meeting in his memory, and various other means of expressing the universal esteem in which he was held, were suggested, and a committee to develop these plans was appointed.

THE EPIDEMIC AND ITS SOCIAL AFTERMATH

CHARLES W. MARGOLD

The recent epidemic struck the Jews of this city very heavily. Almost every family was touched. The deaths were many. The facilities for emergency relief were few. The enormous amount of duplication in medical attention for some of the sick deprived hundreds of others of any care whatsoever. The fact that the sickness was highly contagious paralyzed in many instances, the desire of kind-hearted neighbors and relatives to do the ordinary domestic work in the homes of the sick. In scores of families both father and mother and some of the children were sick, and there was no one to help. The situation was similar to that in other cities and need not be described in detail here. Hospitals were filled beyond capacity; for days and days it was impossible to secure hospitalization for the most urgent cases, for any amount of money. Something had to be done, and the United Jewish Charities, in cooperation with other local organizations, did what it could.

In the first place, the proposition to turn the Hartford Golf Club into an Emergency Hospital was pushed and made a reality. A Kosher Community Kitchen was opened. Nourishing, specially-prepared food was taken daily to the homes of all the Jewish sick, rich and poor alike. Two graduate nurses motored all day long, from family to family, reporting regularly at the office. We were in constant touch with all the physicians, nurses and hospitals treating Jewish patients, the Board of Health, the Visiting Nurses' Association and the Red Cross. Physicians and nurses were called only through the office. Prescription bills were assumed. Help was brought to all the sick quickly, regularly and at standardized prices. About one hundred men and women, mostly volunteers, under nurses' and doctors' supervision, did all the domestic work in the homes of sick families, watching over them at night, preparing

their medicine, giving them the food sent from the Kitchen, and assisting in every way to make them as comfortable as possible. Especially reliable workers were always on hand to investigate, report and deliver financial relief without delay wherever necessary. Many families took temporary loans, which they are now beginning to refund.

The social aftermath of this emergency work is surprising even the most far-visioned of its advocates. The sick were given opportunity to become well; mothers were saved for their children, children for their parents. The people obtained a clear realization of the aims, purposes and advantages of organized social service agencies. A common need, met successfully in a constructive, organized way, has inspired a common spirit of cooperation and understanding of organization methods, as years of public education might not have done.

The emergency volunteer service had an emotional appeal, affording romantic excitement, and on a scale large enough for many lay citizens, men and women, to participate in it. The happiness of taking part in a big, publicly-approved work gave them a common zeal and a united purpose, smoothing out rough edges and over-shadowing individual differences. As they went into the homes of the sick and encountered actual misery, distress and suffering among the poor, they became conscious of the maladjustments and the needs existing in their community. Consciences were awakened and hearts touched. The emotional reaction to the signing of the Armistice and the achievement of a victorious peace served to intensify the sentimental after-effects of these experiences.

Long pent up social energies are loosed. Shape and direction is being given to energy hitherto unorganized and undirected. The pulse of existing agencies has been strengthened and quickened. A constructive spirit of

philanthropic endeavor pervades the community, and more adequate relief to dependent families, loans on a large scale, large expenditures for rehabilitation in individual families are being planned.

This new spirit, together with the fact that the epidemic left dozens of new orphans, has given focus to the movement for a Temporary Home for Jewish Children. For years a group of Orthodox women have been giving annual picnics, collecting small weekly memberships, and soliciting small donations for the purpose of establishing an Orphan Asylum, but the movement did not have the sympathy of the wealthier Jews of the community. The main-spring of the movement was the idea of putting up as large a building as their funds would allow, and it mattered little whether the boarding-out plan was

not preferable to the institution system in the majority of cases. That the children of Hartford can easily be boarded out or placed in thriving homes of the Jewish farmers in Colchester, Rockville and Ellington was not considered relevant to the question. But now an amalgamation is being effected between the United Jewish Charities and the Hebrew Ladies Orphan Asylum Association, a Temporary Shelter is to be built, and the children whose mothers cannot possibly take care of them will be boarded out.

The desire for a Jewish social welfare federation in Hartford is strong and our Board of Directors is searching for a new, inclusive name for the organization. The aftermath of the epidemic in our community has brought a new spirit and a new vision to Jewish social endeavor.

With the change in the age limit since the armistice was declared and recent agreements with the British and French embassies, greatly modifying the previous stringency for the obtainment of visas, the Jewish Welfare Board is planning greatly to strengthen the overseas work, in order to preserve the morale of the Jewish soldiers, released from the actual work at the front. Men and women especially fitted for this type of service are urged to communicate at once with the Personnel Division of the Jewish Welfare Board.

To train the largest number of workers in the shortest possible time, the Jewish Welfare Board has instituted a one week emergency course at National Headquarters, 149 Fifth Avenue, New York City, for welfare workers for demobilization and debarkation camps. Twenty students comprise the first class. The men will be sent to the thirty demobilization camps throughout the country, and will be assigned to other phases of demobilization work now being planned.

The new course features vocational guidance, employment, and post-war

problems. The first day's sessions are devoted to a review of the organization and activities of the Jewish Welfare Board; the second to a revised program of camp work, and to personal service problems. Vocational guidance, industrial, agricultural, and commercial opportunities cover the third day of the course. A study of the War Risk Insurance Act, and reeducation of wounded, and phases of the Red Cross Post-War Program, will feature the fourth day, and the closing sessions will be devoted to a revised community service program.

The lecturers include Dr. Leon W. Goldrich, Supervisor of the Jewish Welfare Board Training School, Chester J. Teller, Executive Director, Dr. Frank Rosenblatt, Joseph Pincus, Dr. L. B. Bernstein, Chas. B. Barnes, and members of the Jewish Welfare Board National Office Staff.

The Jewish Welfare Board is now conducting a nationwide campaign for workers for home and overseas service during the demobilization period. Its regular four-week training course, which had graduated its twelfth class, has been condensed into the shorter emergency course.

JEWISH WAR RELIEF CAMPAIGN IN NEW YORK CITY.

As this issue goes to press the drive for \$5,000,000 from New York City is swinging into its last lap. It has been marked by many novel and spectacular features, among them large benefit performances with Harry Lauder, Louis Mann and the headliners of practically all the New York theatres participating. Another interesting feature was the competition between the various trade and business teams, each of which was assigned a definite quota. Coming at the end of a series of campaigns for funds, after an intensive United War Work Drive, and a great Liberty Loan success, and in the face of two campaigns announced for the very near future, the Red Cross Drive and the Drive by the Zionist Organization for Palestinian reconstruction, the response of the New York community to the effort in this drive has been little short of miraculous. An outstanding feature of the contributions was the large number of small contributions from the poor and middle class population, donations of a day's wages by various unions, and the numerous pledges from the non-Jewish workers.

The Executive Committee of the National Tuberculosis Association has announced the plan under which the \$2,500,000 appropriated by the American Red Cross for the support of the anti-tuberculosis movement in the United States, is to be distributed. Under this plan, 10 per cent. of the fund is to be set aside for the support of the National Tuberculosis Association and for a "missionary" fund. An amount equal to the proceeds from the sale of Red Cross Christmas seals in 1917 (discontinued this year) will be allowed to each state and general agent who was under direct contract with the National Tuberculosis Association during that year. The remaining amount, approximately \$450,000 will be allotted to the state and local organizations in proportion to the Red Cross members enrolled in their respective territories during the Christmas roll call.

Who's Who in This Issue

Louis H. Levin needs no introduction to members of the Conference. As secretary of the Federated Jewish Charities of Baltimore he is a veteran in the field of Jewish social work and can always be depended upon to be in the lead in the development of new methods and principles of work.

Dr. Max Biesenthal, who has recently become head of the Winfield Tuberculosis Sanitarium in Chicago, made his first appearance at a Conference meeting last Spring, at Kansas City, where he captured the affections of the social workers and has since been "one of us."

Dr. Spivak is another veteran for whom an introduction is unnecessary. As secretary of the Jewish Consumptive Relief Society he has come to stand for the cause of the dependent Jewish consumptive, and his annual battle at the Conference in this cause has come to be a regular and eagerly looked-for feature. In this issue Dr. Spivak suggests some lines along which a national program in his field might be developed.

Philip L. Seman is known as the director of the most successful Hebrew Institute in the country. The Chicago Hebrew Institute, as indicated in his article, is a constantly developing and tremendous factor in the Jewish community activities of Chicago.

Louis Bloch recently left Pittsburgh to take up the work of General Secretary of the Y. M. H. A. in Scranton. He is a graduate of the first Jewish Chautauqua course in social service, conducted in 1915.

Boris D. Bogen is Field Secretary of the Conference and is at present also actively engaged in work with the Joint Distribution Committee.

Maurice B. Hexter is the superintendent of the United Jewish Charities of Cincinnati, whose activities he describes.

Charles W. Margold is the director of the United Jewish Charities in Hartford, Conn., where the Jewish community, although small, is blessed with vast energy and organization power.

PLANNING FOR READJUSTMENT.

With a view to simplifying the readjustment of the returning men to industrial life and to obviating, as far as possible, any great amount of unemployment, the War Labor Policies Board of the United States government has mailed the following letter to the mayors and chief executives of the principal cities of this country:

"The amount of public works postponed on account of the war is very large. If a considerable portion of these delayed public works are well under way during the transition period from war to peace, they will greatly help in stabilizing employment and industry. The return of war workers into the essential industries of peace and the demobilization of our military forces can both be made more easily if the necessary public work of the municipalities of the United States are in full swing at that time.

Therefore the War Labor Policies Board suggests that your city immediately determine how much of its delayed public works it can and will undertake and when the different portions of it will be begun.

As soon as your preliminary plans are agreed upon, the nearest office of the United States Employment Service will be anxious to receive the approximate information concerning the number and kinds of workers needed for carrying out your plans."

TRACING SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.

The Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society of America has undertaken the task of securing a complete family record of every Jew serving with the American forces and having wife, children or other dependents abroad.

At the last meeting of the Board of Directors it was pointed out that thousands of Jewish soldiers have families in Europe and that war conditions having broken off all means of communication,

the Jewish soldiers do not know the whereabouts of these relatives. Their families may later never know what has become of them.

Under such conditions vast numbers of women may become "agunohs" (the wives of men of whom all traces have been lost are not allowed to remarry, in Jewish Law); the wives parents or other dependents of such soldiers could receive no support from them and all possibility of establishing communications between them would be lost. If, however, full records giving the necessary data concerning every Jewish draftee were kept it would be possible to establish communication between families and to trace across the sea those who have not been heard from for some time. Tracing the families of soldiers abroad has been made easier by reason of the opening in Yokohama, Vladivostok and Harbin of offices of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society and by the fact that Mr. Samuel Mason has left for the far East to take up this problem. Through the offices and through the new connections which he is to establish with Russia, Mr. Mason will be in a position to trace the families of these soldiers and, if such families are on their way to this country, to extend protection to them.

Every Jewish soldier having relatives abroad is therefore urged to get into touch with the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society as soon as possible.

Michael Freund, of the Field Bureau Survey Staff, attended the sessions of the Jewish Congress, as special representative of "Jewish Charities."

Judge Harry Fisher, recently re-elected to the bench in the Municipal Court of Chicago, has been named as one of the members of the commission that is shortly to be sent to Europe by the Joint Distribution Committee.

Lee K. Frankel has just been elected president of the American Public Health Association.

OUR CONTEMPORARIES

The SURVEY, taking up its task of interpreting and presenting the social issues and problems of reconstruction definitely ties up to the field of actual social service, the manifold problems in the realm of political industrial and social advance. The opening move in this task is the presentation, in the November 16th issue, of the problems with which peace challenges us; Edward T. Devine, in a carefully prepared discussion with the cooperation of the Survey staff, takes up these problems in the leading article.

"The shifting of a certain black line on the map of Europe is no longer the supreme interest of civilization. We are at liberty to think about other things; to face toward the future which is to be whatever the nations choose to make it."

The wide range of "things to think about" extends from "The Pursuit of Happiness" to the "Gains to be Consolidated," from "Russia" to "Women Workers." The problems of Taxation, of Employment, of Price Control, Collective Bargaining, the new republics, responsibilities in the near East, food for friends and enemies, demobilization, the Society of Nations, and the Standards of Democracy, are presented for the earnest thought of the socially minded.

Among the gains to be consolidated are those along the lines of community service in hospitality, recreation and entertainment, the elimination of vice, and of strong drink, the disappearance of loafing, the establishment of a public health service, and the development of industrial standards. The marvelous development of volunteer service is pointed out as one of the big gains that must not be lost.

The joint campaign by the three Jewish War Relief Committees for funds for the relief of Jews in the war zones is

discussed in the SURVEY for November 30th, with the following introduction:

"The stress of war, as the most recent happenings in Russia and Poland have again confirmed, falls with special severity upon oppressed racial minorities; if there is a shortage of food it is they who are compelled to starve—or to migrate; if there is disorder, they are denounced as culpable and maltreated. Their civil affairs are not looked after, while the best of their manhood are sent forth to fight, maybe their own cousins. Thus it came about that in spite of a stupendous total volume of relief the Jews in the free countries have been utterly incapable, so far, to mitigate the distress and the suffering of their co-religionists in the war zone. Now that the war is at an end, the first effort made by them will be to survey the whole field and to map out the rehabilitative activities of the combined Jewish agencies of philanthropy in accordance with the relative urgency of the different wants."

The November number of "THE JEWISH DEAF," published monthly in the interest of the Jewish Deaf of New York City, announces the organization of the Society for the Welfare of the Jewish Deaf Association, which is made up solely of the deaf members of the Society for the Welfare of the Jewish Deaf. It is expected that this newly formed association, by, of and for the Jewish Deaf of New York, will play a prominent part in the activities of the Communal Center of the S. W. J. D.

The manifold educational, social, and recreational activities of the Society, as well as its actual personal services to the deaf, are presented and Jewish deaf are urged to join; the membership dues are \$5 annually for men and \$3.50 for women. The program for December includes a "Kaffe Klatch" with dancing and games, boxing contests, four socials, two basketball games and dances, and a "Watch Night Party" for New Year's Eve.

Where, why, and how, is the specific Jewish aspect of recreation activities being developed?

What are the newest developments in Jewish recreational work?

How can the various types of Jewish organizations function in the community recreational program?

The next issue of Jewish Charities is to be the special "Recreation Number!"

Has your community a contribution to make towards this issue?

What is being done? What is being planned? What is being attempted?

Material for this issue should be in by January 10th—do your bit. _____

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Recreation for Mothers

The Small Community

The Big Sisters

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ATLANTIC CITY, MAY 27th TO JUNE 1st