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The National Conference of Jewish Charities

Date _____ 191__

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JEWISH CHARITIES

Vol. IX

October, 1918

No. 6

Federation Number

The Charity Machine

Advertising Social Service

List of Federations

PUBLISHED BY THE
National Conference of Jewish Charities
114 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

In This Issue

- Advertising Social Service—Page 103.
The Charity Machine discussed on Page 107.
A Review of a report on the New York Federation—Page 108.
A list of Federations in the U. S. on Pages 115-116.
Report of the Field Bureau for September—Page 119.

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.

Professional workers, Board Members, volunteers, students and socially minded lay citizens are urged to avail themselves of the services offered by the Field Bureau.

WORKERS WANTED

WANTED—Experienced young woman as Associate Director of a Settlement. Write stating age, experience, training, education, other qualifications, and references. Salary includes complete maintenance. Jess Perlman, 1216 East Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md.

VISITOR—Young woman visitor for Relief Organization. Good opportunity. Address R. J., Jewish Charities.

POSITIONS WANTED

YOUNG WOMAN of experience desires executive position with Jewish Social Service organization in New York. P. M.

ORGANIZATIONS: When requiring workers, use the Exchange. You will be provided, Free of Charge, with a list of available candidates and a full description of their qualifications.

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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

2—Records for Big Brothers' Association—for recording status and development of the Little Brother, including a follow-up entry with reference to the work of the Big Brother. Price: 50 records, \$2.50; 100 records, \$4.00; 1,000 records, \$30.00.

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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5—Community Study Card—To determine the field of religious and educational agencies. Form A, for Young Men; Form B, for Young Women. Price: 50 cards, \$.50; 100 cards, \$.75; 1,000 cards, \$4.00.

JEWISH CHARITIES

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VOL. IX

OCTOBER, 1918

No. 6

THE soundness of the Federation idea is so firmly established in the minds of most Jewish social workers that it might seem unnecessary to devote an issue of a Jewish social service magazine to this question. But there are three directions in which further development must be expected, in the unification and standardization of organization and methods of Federation, in the development of its scope to include more than mere securing of funds, and in the extension of the Federation idea to communities where it has not as yet been accepted and applied. In these tasks the social worker and the lay citizen who is interested in social work must feel themselves a necessary force, and it is for this purpose that this number of Jewish Charities is given over largely to a presentation and discussion of various phases of the subject.

JEWISH Social Workers have long realized the need for an institution to which Jewish feeble-minded children might be committed, but it is only now that active steps are being taken to secure one. Elsewhere in this issue are noted the efforts of the Jewish community of Cincinnati in this direction; the cooperation, interest and support of other communities is absolutely necessary if these efforts are to bear fruit.

State care for the insane has relieved the Jews of the necessity for activities for this purpose, but the lack of public facilities for the care of the feeble-minded makes private initiative essential, to blaze the way and provide this care until it is undertaken by the State. A real opportunity for the establishment of a home for Jewish feeble-minded children is found in the removal of the Baron De Hirsch Agricultural School to Peekskill, N. Y., which leaves the buildings and plant in Woodbine unoccupied and in the offer of the Baron De Hirsch Fund to turn them over for this purpose; these could be without much difficulty transformed into a modern institution, to which Jewish social service agencies from all over the country could send those hapless little ones, who, for their own sake as well as the sake of their families and the community, can not be left to face life in the normal home. It is to be hoped that Jewish social workers the country over will bring this problem to the attention of their communities and share in the task of creating this institution so essential to the welfare of American Jewry.

THE United War Work Campaign which is to be carried on during the week beginning November the eleventh comes to American Jewry in general and to the Jewish social worker in particular as a great opportunity as well as a great responsibility. If the Jewish social worker is to be the force in the community that he or she should be, a force that focuses, invigorates and adjusts the social energies of the people, he cannot but throw himself into the campaign with enthusiasm and inspiration, to bring it to a successful conclusion.

In Jewish relief work, the Jews are demonstrating to the American community, their willingness and ability to shoulder the burden of their own dependency. In Jewish war relief the Jews are proving their eagerness and capacity to care for their own people the world over, in times of cataclysm. Now, a new and important mission lies before them. Through doing not only their share in this united campaign, but also oversubscribing their quota, they will help to free America once for all from interreligious prejudice, interracial suspicion, intergroup distrust.

But it is not only this conclusion of the campaign, and the mighty necessity for the funds themselves that impels the Jewish social worker to take a definite part in the work. The means themselves offer a new and tremendous opportunity. The campaigns for Jewish War Relief have brought about a renaissance of unselfish emotion, of national sympathy, of impulse to sacrifice, on the part of the Jewish people. Is it too much to hope that the sweep of a national, cooperative, patriotic movement based on a need for social service might instill a new vision of social values, a new willingness to blend endeavors for community up-building, a new resource of social inspiration in every Jew who shares in it? In the task of securing the cooperation and interest and service of the Jewish Community in this campaign, the Jewish social worker is, at the same time, making a sound investment in social psychology, which cannot but be returned a hundredfold, in the release of a vast treasure of communal cooperation and spirit for service, after the war.

AN indication of the extent to which the War Chest method is serving to invigorate and modernize social service is found in a middle-western community where the question arose as to whether the local Jewish Charities should join in the community joint campaign for funds for social service. There appears much to be said on both sides; on the one hand, it is argued that so long as the relief is *administered* along Jewish lines and by a Jewish organization, there can be nothing but good in a movement for joint collection of funds, which results inevitably in economy, efficiency, and a finer spirit of community cooperation. On the other hand, however, it is argued that in most communities the standard of relief in the Jewish organization is so much higher than in the other agencies, that the appropriation from a common fund asked for by the Jews would be considered exorbitant and unfair, that the Jews have undertaken to care for their own poor, and that the direct appeal to Jews to help Jews has a value in

itself, resulting in larger contributions and stronger support. In this quandary, it has been suggested that the decision be left to a referendum of all of the subscribers of the organization, who might be notified by mail as to the impending problem and be asked to express an opinion.

Whether or not this suggestion is put into effect, and whatever the outcome of the referendum might be, the plan presents a novel viewpoint and an indication of the new trend in Jewish social service. It marks the beginning of the democratization of the charity organization, which has up to this time, in most cases, been the property of the Board of Directors, with the great mass of contributors standing in the background, watching its activities, unconsulted as to policies and principles by which the organization, which they support, should operate. It is an open question whether this method of referendum, or some similar method of obtaining the opinion of the subscribers, can be successfully applied to other problems of administration and organization, but it is a question surely worth considering, involving as it does, the promise of increased understanding and support on the part of the subscribing public and a step toward the democratization of philanthropic effort.

THE National Conference of Social Work announces a membership campaign to be carried on throughout the country, with a definite quota set for each state to be attained by the end of October. With the energetic and systematic manner in which the campaign is being conducted there is no doubt but that the desired goal will be reached. Jewish social workers will of course do their share in securing members and renewing their own memberships, and the advantages and benefits accruing from membership in the Conference are too well known to them to need repeating here. This suggests the possibility of the National Conference of Jewish Charities conducting a similar campaign; following the plan of having each member secure one new membership, a really effective and strong organization could quickly be perfected. With its organization memberships, its regional secretaries, and the interest and support of all of its members, there is every indication that such a campaign if entered upon in true cooperative spirit, would meet with unqualified success.

INTER-COMMUNITY cooperation in the development of Federation is a field of activity generally overlooked by Federated Jewish communities. The list of Federations given in this issue indicates that the majority of Federated cities are surrounded by wide stretches of unfederated territory, by communities where Jewish activities and agencies exist, but Federation does not. The disadvantages of lack of Federation in adjacent cities and the advantages of Federation as demonstrated by their own experience should serve as a sufficient spur to influence neighboring communities in this direction, even where the Jewish community is a relatively small one.

SOCIAL WORK ON A BLOCK UNIT BASIS

A new democratic method of reaching one hundred per cent of the families requiring help is being tried out in New York City by the Jewish Welfare Board, which is organizing the city block by block to care for the dependents of its men in uniform.

When the drafted man marches away, the folks that are left behind require some looking after. At the same time the men not yet called are a potential service force that might be utilized both for the good of the community and for their own development.

Using the local draft board as the unit of organization, the Jewish Welfare Board plans to form committees on each block. The committees will be composed

chiefly of men in deferred classification upon whom will fall the burden of caring for the families of those who are inducted into service. The block committee will ascertain from the draft board the names and addresses of all men subject to call. As far as possible an effort will be made to determine the home conditions and the need for future assistance. Even though there is no pressing need for immediate relief, the neighborhood committee will see that the families of the men who are serving their country are not in want.

This is a new method in Jewish social service and may prove the basis for a new system of charity organization after the war.

GUARDING WAR CHARITIES

A recent issue of "The Survey" announces the formation of a new organization for the special purpose of aiding prospective givers in finding out the real standing and needs of foreign war charities. This organization is the National Investigation Bureau which was founded by the War Chest Associations of eight cities, has headquarters in the Metropolitan Tower in New York City and will issue to its members detailed reports on war organizations other than those officially approved by the United States Government.

War charity organizations are expected to meet the following requirements in order to secure the approval of the War International Investigation Bureau.

1. *Active board of directors (both American and foreign for foreign organizations) of at least five unpaid responsible people holding meetings at least quarterly.*

2. *A necessary purpose with no unnecessary duplication of the work of another efficiently managed organization. To be determined after investigation by the bureau.*

3. *Reasonable efficiency in conduct of work, management of institutions, etc., and*

reasonable adequacy of equipment for such work, both material and personal. To be determined after investigation by the bureau.

4. *No solicitors on commission or other commission methods of raising money. No street soliciting or selling of buttons, tags, etc., except during "drives."*

5. *Non use of the "remit or return" method of raising money.*

6. *No entertainments the expenses of which exceed 30 per cent of the gross proceeds.*

7. *Complete audited accounts (American and foreign) prepared by a certified accountant (or the foreign equivalent) showing receipts and disbursements classified and itemized in detail for a six- or twelve-month period. New organizations which cannot furnish such statement must submit a certified public accountant's statement that such a financial system has been established as will make the required financial accounting possible at close of prescribed period.*

8. *Itemized and classified budget estimate for succeeding or current six- or twelve-month period.*

ADVERTISING SOCIAL SERVICE

What should the annual campaign of the Federation mean to the Jewish community? Should it mean merely a hectic period of insistent appeal, a few days of annoyance and final yielding on the part of the contributor, and a sigh of relief on the part of the workers when at last the requisite funds are secured for the coming year; or should it mean an opportunity for the public to secure an accounting of the social service being rendered in the community, to learn what is needed and what are their social problems, an opportunity for the Federation to place its problems and achievements before the eyes of the Jewish public and, in the light of these problems and achievements, secure the necessary funds for further development? There is no doubt but that the latter type of campaign is the more desirable from every point of view; the Federation campaign should mean not an attempt to minimize an inevitably disagreeable experience, but the transformation of that experience into a force for community education and cooperation.

It was with this purpose in view that the Federated Jewish Charities of Boston planned to precede its appeal for funds by a campaign of publicity, so placed that he who ran could read and so worded that the lay mind could readily grasp its significance. The means selected for this were a new departure in social service, perhaps a bit startling at first glance, but assuredly worth while. In this task of popularizing the work of the Jewish social service agencies of Boston the close relationship existing between effective education and good advertising became evident; in the cause of social service, advertising became a forceful, emphatic method of education. For this reason, the principles and methods of good advertising were an important element.

Since continuous hammering on the subject, presenting it in this light and that, repeating it over and over again, is one of the basic principles of sound advertising, the Federation planned to present a series of ten advertisements, immediately preceding the issuance of bills for contributions for the fiscal year beginning October the first. But in this continuous hammering variety, the sustaining of interest and the arousing of expectation for the next stroke are desirable. The advertisements were therefore to be in the form of a serial story, each complete in itself and the complete series giving a unified picture of the activities, problems and achievements of the Federation, each installment leading up to the next and all leading up to the climax, which was to be the appeal for funds.

The problem of where the series should be placed was a vital one. Since the largest possible reading public and the assurance that the advertisements would be seen were essential, the logical conclusion pointed to the newspapers as the most desirable medium. The Federation therefore contracted for space in the daily papers for a series of ten letters, to appear every second day; the cost of the advertisements were paid for by private subscriptions for that particular purpose. Each letter was addressed "To the Jews of

Boston," and the series was preceded by a preliminary letter that set forth its plan and purpose.

The first letter of the series described the development of the Federation, reporting that it has increased its membership from 1,300 to nearly 5,000,

ation spent at Northport, Me. for special orders

To the Jews of Boston:

A year ago you subscribed over \$200,000 annually to the FEDERATED JEWISH CHARITIES for adequate care of the poor and constructive social service.

You are entitled to a report of the results accomplished with these funds. We now propose to make an accounting to you in the form of a series of ten short letters in the daily press, to appear every second day.

Watch for them.

FEDERATED JEWISH CHARITIES

MORRIS D. WALDMAN, Executive Director A. C. RATSHESKY, President

(These notices are being paid for by private subscriptions.)

that the number of beneficiary societies increased from 8 to 43 during the past year, that few agencies now remain outside of the Federation and that, by contributing to national Jewish social service organizations, the Federation relieves its members from doing so. A direct attempt to enlist the social energies of the community is implied in a statement that every person interested is now afforded an opportunity to take active part in some phase of the Federation's activities.

The new plan of district service centers is described in the second letter, with careful avoidance of technical terms and professional idiom. Three features are emphasized in this presentation, the fact that the plan is a democratic movement to encourage self-help and self-expression on the part of each neighborhood, the fact that the expenditures for relief have nearly doubled since Federation (an increase due not only to the increased cost of living but also to increased standards of relief) and the element of personal service that is made so effective through the District Center.

The third letter describes the development of the placing-out work, pointing out that whereas a year ago there were over 200 Jewish children

living in non-Jewish homes, today there are about 90 children in such homes and most of these are under three years of age. "This remarkable change," states the letter, "is due to the work of the Children's Bureau, established but seven months ago. With increased cooperation on the part of the community we may soon be able to report—'A Jewish home for every Jewish child.'"

In the fourth letter, which takes up the work of the Jewish Maternity Clinic Association, the relationship of the war to the problem of the conservation of baby and mother lives is pointed out. Checking infant mortality on the one hand, and helping to conserve the health of mothers on the other, we also are engaged in "war work." The announcement is made also that when the district welfare centers are established, this organization will conduct a clinic in each of the district houses.

Delinquency among the Jews is the subject matter of the fifth letter and in this connection the work of the Council of Jewish Women and the Prison Aid Society in cooperation with the police, courts, reformatories and prisons

NEW YORK, SEPT. 23—1st page

No. 9

To the Jews of Boston:

We have organized several new departments in order to afford specialized and intensive service. Among them are, notably,

A HEALTH DEPARTMENT—in charge of a well trained nurse supported by a committee of physicians now engaged in a study of the conditions obtaining among our tuberculous, with plans in mind for their physical improvement and their restoration to industrial pursuits.

A BUREAU OF DIETETICS—to teach our people food values, food preparation, household sanitation and personal cleanliness and hygiene.

A PSYCHOLOGICAL BUREAU—in charge of a worker who during the past year assisted and received training in the Bureau of the Judge Baker Foundation under the distinguished Drs. William Healy and Augusta F. Bronner—to help us determine our treatment more intelligently

A CENTRAL PURCHASING BUREAU—to co-ordinate the buying of all supplies by the constituent and beneficiary organizations of the Federation and thereby effect economies.

Limitation of space prevents reference to a number of other important activities.

FEDERATED JEWISH CHARITIES

MORRIS D. WALDMAN, Executive Director A. C. RATSHESKY, President

(These notices are being paid for by private subscriptions.)

is emphasized. In this field also the District Service will be effective as a preventive, and the Psychological Bureau will be helpful.

The work of the Country Week Home and the Hebrew Women's Sewing Society is described in the sixth letter and the fact is emphasized that

the country vacations provided by these organizations to mothers and children prevents physical breakdowns and chronic ailments, saves life, relieves the sordidness of the lives of these people and gives them new courage.

The hard struggle for existence experienced by the Home for Jewish Children and the new opportunities afforded by the Federation are described in the seventh letter. During the year the Federation has increased the appropriation of this institution from \$30,000 to \$50,000.

The eighth letter deals with the work of the Sabbath Schools and the 25 existing Hebrew Schools, which have been organized by the Federation into a well coordinated group.

Four newly organized departments, the Health Department, the Bureau of Dietetics, the Psychological Bureau and the Central Purchasing Bureau are described in the ninth letter.

The final installment is a direct appeal for funds to carry on the work of the Federation and the reasons for the necessity for increased funds are frankly set forth.

When, at the end of the advertising campaign, the bills went out to the subscribers, each was accompanied by a neat circular entitled, "All In a Nut Shell," which contained reprints of the entire series.

At this date the actual results of this method of publicity cannot fully be determined; it is significant that, despite war conditions, fifty increased subscriptions have already been received. These newspaper communications cost in dollars and cents much less than mailed letters would have cost and they reached a larger reading public than individual appeals ever could. The Jews of Boston were thus given a fuller and clearer understanding of their social service problems than ever before and the community as a whole was given a new insight into the social spirit and achievements of its Jewish population.

Whether or not this is a method that might successfully be carried out in other communities remains to be seen. More definite information along these lines might be secured if various other communities would try out this system of publicity as an experiment and the results of these experiments watched and weighed. If this new departure brings increased returns, more widespread understanding and interest in the work of the Federation, and a feeling on the part of the community that it is really cooperating in the task of social reclamation, it is surely worth the test.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Chairmen of committees of the National Conference of Jewish Charities report that their work is being delayed by failure of their committee members to reply to their communications without delay. As the Program Committee, to which the plans of the various committees must be submitted is to meet in November, committee members are urged to do their share towards making the next conference a success by answering communications from their chairmen promptly.

THE CHARITY MACHINE

By E. M. D.

In our up-to-date community the problem of relief of the poor is handled by an efficient organization known as the Charity Federation in which all social service agencies are combined and which takes charge of the collection of funds for all charitable purposes. The methods by which this is done need not be described here; they are common to almost all charitable federations and perhaps differ only in the high degree of efficiency which they have attained. The progress has become almost automatic, machine-like in its regularity and effectiveness. Once a year the community is called upon for funds; every individual able to do so pays in a tax of a given sum. The money is then put into the big mechanism and becomes converted into medical aid, material relief, education, shelter, or whatever form of social service might be needed. The Charity Machine in our city is not only an efficient public facility—it is a regular public utility, performing its own peculiar function as methodically as does the street cleaning department, the transportation company or the lighting company. And the community pays its taxes for the public charity machine as regularly (and as reluctantly) as it pays for the other necessary and less expensive public services. If effective service is not rendered it grumbles and perhaps threatens to decrease its tax, but the average citizen would no more think of pitching in and helping to develop the work of the Charity Federation than he would consider entering the Street Cleaning Department for the purpose of borrowing a broom and lending a hand.

Now this efficient specialization may be most desirable. There is no doubt but that by means of it public services such as street lighting, transportation and the removal of the street waste is effectively conducted. But is the task of eliminating social waste to be carried on on the same basis?

Mrs. N. is socially minded. She winces every time she passes a street beggar; but she passes him by, nevertheless, since he is the job of the charity machine. And once, when she asked an old fellow selling pencils which were a mere cover for begging why he didn't apply to the charity machine, he replied forcibly, if not elegantly, that no one could put him into a machine. This if course is no one's fault but his own.

Mrs. N. would rather like to help people out. She is full of energy—twenty years ago she would be promoting charity balls, canvassing to send a sick child to the seashore, carrying Christmas baskets to some impoverished family. Now she feels a bit lost; the charity machine is caring for all that sort of thing. There is no longer any human wreckage that she might salvage; the waste of society is being deftly converted by the Charity machine into social assets. Therefore Mrs. N. gradually finds something else to do, innocent but perhaps unutilitarian diversions; after the war she will probably become altogether an idler. She becomes herself a bit of social waste. The charity machine has eliminated one form of social waste and in doing so has created another.

Charity is not considered a social problem in our community; it is simply a problem of municipal house-keeping, efficiently handled. Its existence does not hurt the consciences of the citizens any more than does the existence of machinery to handle street lighting, transportation or recreational systems. The ordinary citizen is not troubled by its existence, one way or the other.

Now if mere efficiency is the end of community endeavor, our charity machine is ideal for its purpose. But if the American community is to be socialized, if it is to be ever conscious of its responsibility towards its social problems, if it is to utilize its po-

tential social assets, instead of converting them into so much waste material, if every individual is to be part of the task of social reclamation, surely, the charity machine is not the answer to the problem of charity organization.

One of the darkest chapters in English history is the story of the uprising of the weavers, when they were displaced by efficient modern machinery.

Productive members of society suddenly became jobless and valueless. Such is the effect of the introduction of machine methods. Bitterness, suffering and moral disintegration followed in inevitable succession. Something must be wrong, perhaps not with

THE JEWISH WELFARE WORKER

A recent study of the personnel of the field staff of the Jewish Welfare Board gives an interesting insight into representation therein of the various groups and types in American Jewry. Twenty-nine per cent of the Jewish Welfare Board field workers were earning \$2,100 a year and over before entering Jewish Welfare Work. The highest allowance given to a Jewish Welfare Board worker is \$2,000 a year. Sixty-three per cent of the men in service, however, receive between \$1,100 and \$1,500 and twenty-five per cent between \$1,600 and \$2,000.

More than twenty-five different professional and business activities are represented by the workers of the Jewish Welfare Board. The school teaching profession gave 13.2 per cent of the men in the service. Twelve per cent of the men were managers of different trades. Next on the list comes the legal profession, which gave 10.7 per cent. Contrary to supposition, only 6.3 per cent of the men were professional social workers, and only 1.9 per cent rabbis. Five per cent were journalists and 3.3 per cent accountants.

Of the entire group sixty-one per cent are native-born Americans and 35.9 na-

the machine, but at any rate, with the method by which the machine is run.

Our effective charity machines bid fair to produce similar by-products of bitterness and moral disintegration, unless they can be converted from machines into living organisms, of which every member of the community is a vital part and in which every part has a vital function to perform. Our charity administration must be conducted through the medium of an organism, not a mechanism. One of the biggest and most important tasks of the Federation is the creation of a community enterprise out of the charity machine.

turalized with 3.1 per cent declarants. Of the naturalized American citizens twenty-seven per cent are Russian born and twelve per cent of other foreign countries.

Thirty per cent are married and seventy per cent single.

The ages of the men range from fifty-seven down,—with 63.5 per cent between twenty-one and thirty-one and thirty per cent above thirty-one. Less than six per cent are under twenty-one.

The roster of welfare workers includes representatives of twenty-two states. New York leads with nearly fifty-seven per cent of the men. Thirty-seven per cent of the Jewish Welfare Board men have had college or professional training.

Listed according to religious home training it was found that 32.2 per cent of the men are affiliated with reformed Judaism and 33.9 per cent each with Orthodox and conservative.

Sixty-six per cent read Hebrew and fifty-four read Yiddish. Nearly eighty per cent of the men speak Yiddish, and twenty-four per cent have been leaders of religious schools.

THE FEDERATION FOR THE SUPPORT OF JEWISH PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETIES OF NEW YORK CITY—A REVIEW

Jewish Charities, Vol. 18, No. 6, Oct. 1918, pp. 99-111

In the American Jewish Year Book for the year 5679 Mr. I. Edwin Goldwasser, Executive Director of the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies of New York City presents a vitally interesting report on the development, activities and possibilities of that organization.

The New York Federation is essentially and solely a financial federation, limited to the support of philanthropic societies ministering to the needs of Jews of Manhattan and the Bronx.

MEMBERSHIP.

In order to secure membership in the Federation one must subscribe at least ten dollars annually; any group of persons, unable to qualify as regular members, may secure group membership by subscribing fifteen dollars jointly. This gives the group the right to designate one of its members to exercise the privileges of a regular member. A novel element in the membership provisions is the junior membership, composed of persons under twenty-one years of age, who pay at least \$5 annually. Contributions to Federation may take one or all of three forms. One may contribute directly to Federation, which distributes the General Fund to the societies in such amounts as will enable each society to maintain its membership at no less than the amount received in 1915, one may contribute to the Federation, designating the Federated societies to which the money should be given, or one may contribute through the Federation to unaffiliated societies. This last, however, cannot be done until the minimum subscription of \$10 to the General Fund or to a Federated society is included.

THE GOVERNING BODY

In the organization of the governing body of the Federation the question of the relative representation of the constituent societies and of the individual

members was a serious one, since the societies themselves differed in the extent of the support which they received from the public, the number of their members and their incomes, while the general individual membership of the Federation was a new organization, hitherto unrepresented. The constitution provides that the Board of Trustees, in whom the management of the society is vested, should consist of representatives designated by the beneficiary societies and ten Trustees-at-Large, elected by the members of the Federation. Each society receiving from membership dues and subscriptions in 1915 an income of between \$10,000 and \$50,000 is entitled to one Trustee; societies receiving in 1915 an income from subscriptions and contributions of over \$50,000 are entitled to two Trustees. However, the number of votes that each Trustee is permitted to cast is determined by the income of the society from membership dues and subscriptions in 1915, as follows:

\$10,000 and over but not exceeding \$25,000, one vote.

Over \$25,000, but not exceeding \$50,000, two votes.

Over \$50,000, but not exceeding \$75,000, three votes.

Over \$75,000, but not exceeding \$100,000, four votes.

Over \$100,000, five votes.

A Trustee designated by a society entitled to designate two Trustees may in the absence of his colleague cast the total number of votes of both such Trustees.

Societies receiving incomes from subscriptions and dues in 1915 of between \$3,000 and \$10,000 may combine for the purpose of designating Trustees and shall be entitled to designate one Trustee for each \$15,000 on income received from dues and subscriptions in 1915 by the societies so combining. For societies joining Federation after July 1, 1917, the basis for determining representation should be taken as the average annual

amount received during a period of not less than two years immediately before admission to Federation. In December, 1919, and after third year after that, the Board of Trustees shall reapportion the number of Trustees and votes assigned to beneficiary societies. The basis for apportionment will be the average of the annual amounts received for the preceding three years.

Each member of the Federation is entitled to vote for ten Trustees-at-Large, who serve a three-year term, except that those elected at the first annual election shall serve as follows: three for one year, four for two years, and three for three years. No member is eligible for the position of Trustee unless he has been on the Board of Delegates for one year.

THE BOARD OF DELEGATES.

The task of solicitation of membership and contributions is left to a Board of Delegates, to which each constituent society is entitled to two members, and of which there are one hundred delegates-at-large; at the first election, thirty-three are elected for three years, thirty-three for one year; thereafter all members-at-large serve for three-year terms. The President of the Federation is President of the Board of Delegates.

This plan aims to lend dignity and importance to membership in the soliciting body, by making the position dependent on election and therefore representative, and by the fact that one year's membership on the Board of Delegates is a condition for eligibility for election as Trustee-at-Large. Of course, in selecting delegates from the societies, the organizations are sure to select those whom they know to be most successful in collecting funds.

APPORTIONMENT OF FUNDS.

Besides the task of apportioning out the funds designated for given societies and unaffiliated organizations, the Federation has the task of disbursing the moneys in the General Fund. After the expenses of the Federation have been paid, from the surplus shall be allotted to each beneficiary society an amount

which, together with the designated sums, shall make the total appropriated by the Federation to each society equal the sum collected by it (a) membership dues in the year 1915 and (b) the average amount received in the years 1911-1915 in donations for purposes other than endowments, building and special funds, and (c) the average annual amount of net proceeds from entertainments received in the years 1911-1915 and (d) the amount paid by an auxiliary society to it or expended in its behalf in 1915.

Increased appropriation may be made at the discretion of the Board of Trustees.

To meet extraordinary conditions and emergencies, an emergency fund of not more than \$300,000 may be maintained.

EARLY PROGRESS.

It was planned that Federation should become operative when its financial success had been established. Accordingly, in the fall of 1916, a systematic campaign was planned, the condition being that subscriptions to the amount of two million dollars must be secured in order to make Federation operative. On January 1, 1917, Federation was declared operative. When the federation was incorporated, the number of societies affiliated was fifty-five; within six months they had increased to eighty-four.

In the fall of 1917 a campaign for members was conducted and 51,000 new members enrolled, making a total of upwards of 71,000 members to the Federation.

The experience in New York has demonstrated several things. It has proven that Federation, in New York is possible. It has proven that it can exist without interfering with the autonomy of the constituent societies. It has demonstrated that it is successful in securing additional funds and increasing the number of subscribers.

Outside of the increased funds and the general efficiency resulting from centralized collections, other important benefits have arisen from Federation. The entire community has been welded into a solid unit and problems of the community are

considered in the broadest possible way. The various campaigns have developed new groups and workers; men and women never before connected with Jewish work have rallied to the cause of the Federation. The committees of the Federation are considering the general problems of community welfare and the possibilities for coordination and cooperation are practically unlimited.

WIDER IMPLICATIONS OF FEDERATION.

These conferences carry within themselves potentialities that are immeasurable, although up to the present very little has been accomplished in a positive way as a result. But the problems considered are interesting as indications of the trend of thought. Among them are the following:

What institutions must be developed or created to care for foundlings who may be offered for adoption?

What plan can be formulated to coordinate all types of placement and vocational guidance work now carried on in the institutions affiliated with the Federation, with the view of making the present work more effective and preparing for the demands that will be made upon employment agencies in the period of adjustment after the war?

Is it possible to develop a committee for the social care of the Jewish sick, which shall consider all constructive plans of rehabilitating those who are temporarily or permanently incapacitated from carrying on their regular employment?

Other questions along similar lines indicate the field of coordination and correlated planning that might lie before the Federation. Already one definite, coordinate plan has been achieved in the creation of a central committee, representing four agencies, affiliated with the Federation doing work with Jewish delinquents.

An Advisory Purchasing Committee has been formed which has already effected joint purchases of goods in bulk.

A committee has been organized to consider the problem of standardization of salaries paid to social workers and of developing a plan for providing pensions for all those in the service of the societies affiliated with the Federation.

The greatest benefit perhaps of Federation is the broadened viewpoint and tolerance and appreciation of the individual Constituent Societies, which, through direct contact in committees and meetings of the Board, are led to a better understanding of each other's work and purposes.

FEDERATION IN SYRACUSE

A preliminary report of the Federation for the support of the Jewish Philanthropic Societies of Syracuse gives, in addition to a complete list of Federation members, a vivid picture of the history and formation of a Federation in a relatively small Jewish community. The first campaign of the newly organized Federation was inaugurated with a goal of 1,500 members and subscriptions of \$25,000.00, from a community of 12,000 Jews. When the campaign closed at the end of one week of intensified effort, the new Federation had 1,731 members with subscription totaling \$32,771.20.

In a statement to the members of the

Federation, Benjamin Stolz, president, writes as follows:

"The result of the formation of this Federation will be that the charitable organizations of the city will be free from the worry of financial trouble, the public free from the annoyance of continual solicitation for support of different and numerous organizations worthy of their help and suffering from the lack of it, the officers of the organizations free to devote their time to the management of their institutions and to undertake new improvements instead of devoting their energies to discover new methods of getting just enough money to exist.

OUR CONTEMPORARIES

The Bureau of Education of the Department of the Interior issued on September 15th the first issue of an AMERICANIZATION BULLETIN, which is to be sent upon request to societies and organizations engaged in or interested in this work. It is hoped that this publication may become "not only a means of letting the public know of the work which the Bureau is doing in this field, but also and more important, a medium of exchange for the many organizations engaged in various forms of Americanization work and of publicity for accepted standards of the various aspects of this work. The Bureau asks that information, reports and other matter pertaining to the work of Americanization be submitted for consideration and use. The first issue of the Bulletin contains an illuminating article by P. P. Claxton, Commissioner of Education, a report on two measures prepared for submission to Congress to further Americanization work, an interesting study of "Liberty Loans and the Foreign Born," and numerous other articles on various phases of Americanization work. Jewish social workers and social agencies are urged to send for the Bulletin.

The SURVEY, in its issue of August 17th, contains an article entitled "Other People's Shoes," which is of particular interest to Jewish Social Workers for two reasons: the writer is Mr. Jess Perlman, Director of the Baltimore Jewish Educational Alliance and it deals with the question of the efficacy of the Big Brother Movement, with which Jewish social workers especially are experimenting with numerous variations. The discussion is based upon the fact that in order to efficiently serve an individual one must be able to put himself in the

other's shoes, to be able to look at things from the other's viewpoint. "Vicariousness is another name for brotherhood. Wear the other man's boot and you will be ready to clasp his hand. Look through the glasses your neighbor wears, and you will acclaim him next of kin." With this idea in mind, the problem of the Big Brother is taken up. "Little Willie Brown comes to me. He is in trouble. . . . I must try to extricate him, as best I may, from his trouble. I must put on his shoes. I must be vicarious. I must be his big brother." But here the problem arises. How can an adult, with altogether different background and circumstances, put his feet into the shoes of a small child? "We lack vicariousness. Do we for a moment honestly imagine that the little boy who has already proved himself to a greater or lesser degree anti-social is going to respond without question to the influence of a man altogether outside his own social pale? The only one who can successfully redeem a 'fallen boy' is another boy." The writer does not suggest that boys be made Big Brothers of other boys, but he does contend that they might be made companions, under the supervision and with the advice of the Big Brothers. Big Brothers should attempt to secure boy companionship for their Little Brothers, groups of picked boys from the schools, settlements, Boy Scouts and from other existing groups might be organized "and consistently taught what friendship means, what opening one's arms to a stranger means." The idea of delinquency should not be brought into their consciousness, but merely the desire to befriend, to "brother" any boy who might be referred to them as in need of comradeship. "We must find feet to fit the shoes of our little Willie Brown. And we can find them only in the possession of other boys like Willie Brown, who could be taught a measure of vicariousness and who had that rare gift given them by God, anyhow."

CURRENT TOPICS

The problem of relief for disabled Jewish soldiers and the widows and orphans of Jewish soldiers was the subject of a conference recently held at the home of Rabbi Phillip Klein of New York City, where, four years ago, plans were formulated that resulted in the development of Jewish War Relief. Definite plans for this new problem were drawn up; these include the erection of a series of memorial buildings, which will serve as permanent homes for Jewish soldiers unable to earn a living and for the soldiers' widows and orphans who require temporary or permanent assistance. The buildings will contain synagogues, hospitals, dispensaries, educational facilities and other necessary adjuncts to welfare work, and opportunities for vocational training for crippled and invalided soldiers will also be afforded. The plan is intended to supplement the aid afforded by the Government in these directions.

The plans as formulated will be referred to the Joint Distribution Committee, which is expected to determine upon their development and to bring them to fruition.

The Sunday "Herald" of Boston, Mass., published as its leading editorial of September the 29th, a glowing eulogy of the work of the Federated Jewish Charities of Boston, under the title of "Jewry's Helping Hand." "Here is an organization which at once feeds and stimulates no fewer than forty-three constituent and beneficiary societies, maintains five welfare centers in Greater Boston, distributes more than \$35,000 a year to needy families, finances a Jewish maternity clinic association, supports the philanthropic activities of a Council of Jewish Women, carries on the work of a prison aid society, conducts a country week charity and has recently appropriated \$50,000 to meet the expenses of a home for Jewish children."

The week beginning November 11, 1918, has been set aside by the Government for a United War Work Campaign, which is to secure funds for the war activities of the Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., National Catholic War Council-K. of C., Jewish Welfare Board, War Camp Community Service, American Library Association and the Salvation Army. The Jewish Welfare Board is represented on the General Committee for the campaign by Mortimer L. Schiff, Jacob Billikopf, Walter E. Sachs, I. E. Goldwasser and H. L. Glucksman. To bear its share of the burden throughout the United States the Board has named special chairmen in every state in the country, to work with committees representing the other organizations in their states. The total to be raised is \$170,000, of which \$3,500,000 is to go to the Jewish Welfare Board.

The Federation in Cincinnati, Ohio, is taking steps to initiate a movement for the establishment of a Home for Jewish Feeble-minded Children, and is calling upon other communities to co-operate in the task of securing sufficient financial backing for this venture. The necessity for an institution to which feeble-minded Jewish children may be sent is felt by most Jewish communities, since there is no public home for children of this type and they cannot be left in the normal community. The Baron De Hirsch Fund has offered to turn over without cost its entire plant at Woodbine, N. J., if sufficient financial backing is secured.

The New York Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society rendered valuable aid to the Jewish families left homeless by the munition explosion at Morgan, near Perth Amboy, N. J.; the agents of the Society secured shelter for these people among their neighbors. The United Hebrew Charities of New York co-operated with the public and non-sectarian agencies in dealing with the problem of relief among the people of the hapless community.

June 1-8, 1919, has been set for the next meeting of the National Conference of Social Work at Atlantic City, and it is expected that this will be the largest meeting in the history of the Conference. To the novelty of visiting this city-on-the-ocean will be added an experiment in holding a Sunday-to-Sunday Conference. The American Medical Association is expected to meet in Atlantic City the week following. Peculiar opportunity will be afforded to emphasize problems and physical reconstruction. The date of the meeting of the National Conference of Jewish Charities has not as yet been announced, but precedent indicates that it will probably take place during the week preceding the First of June.

The National Child Labor Committee has issued a warning against the breakdown of the safeguards which are serving to prevent the employment of small children in mills, canneries, factories, as a result of war conditions. The recent decision of the U. S. Supreme Court, declaring the Federal Child Labor Law unconstitutional is considered a great blow to child labor reforms, and social workers particularly are urged to watch closely the development of this situation and to exert their influence in their own communities against the drifting into industry of children of school age.

For the past three weeks the seriousness of the Spanish influenza epidemic has vitally affected the work of Jewish social service organizations. Reports from many communities are not yet available, but information already at hand indicates that the work of prevention of further spread of the contagion, and the care of those attacked made up the greater part of the work of Jewish social agencies. In Baltimore, the Hebrew Hospital was filled to overflowing with

victims of the epidemic and hundreds had to be turned away because of lack of room. Because of the illness of the director and several workers at the Jewish Education Alliance, as well as to prevent the danger of contagion from gatherings of people, the Alliance shut its doors for the duration of the epidemic.

In Boston the situation early became serious. The large number of fatalities made it necessary for the Hebrew Free Burial Society, which has hitherto employed regular undertakers, to perform this task for itself. In this crisis the efficacy of the new district center plan being tried out in Boston early proved itself. The Federation placed the five houses at the disposal of the Health Commissioner to use in any way he saw fit, even as hospitals. This, because of the dearth of doctors and nurses, could not be done. The centers are therefore being used as stations for the medical workers and as canteens and diet kitchens where food is prepared for the patients and their families. The district workers are doing little else but act as emergency workers and volunteers have been secured to serve as nurses' assistants. These measures are being taken in closest co-operation with the health authorities and the District Nursing Association.

The Committee on the Jewish War Relief Campaign in New York, of which Mr. Felix Warburg is chairman, has begun the preliminary work for the next campaign which is to take place in the early part of December. Jacob Billikopf and I. Edwin Goldwasser are jointly directing the campaign.

The Winfield Tuberculosis Sanitarium has joined the Central Registration Bureau for Tuberculous Patients conducted by the Field Bureau.

The Field Bureau is anxious to secure copies of the proceedings of the National Conference of Jewish Charities for the years 1900, 1904, and 1910. Will anyone having any of these please communicate with the Field Bureau at once?

Editor's Note: The following list of Federations of Jewish Charities is presented to the readers of Jewish Charities for reference purposes. Because of the frequent and numerous changes in representatives, especially due to the war, the list must be amended from time to time. Readers will render a real service by reporting errors, omissions, changes, etc., to the Field Bureau. The list will be of definite value to social workers and social service agencies, and the reader is urged to preserve this copy.

LIST OF FEDERATED JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE U. S. A.

CITY.	ORGANIZATION.	OFFICER.
Akron, Ohio.....	Federation of Jewish Charities	Miss Malvyn Wachner, Sec., 235 Akron Savings and Loan Bldg.
Atlanta, Ga.....	Federation of Jewish Charities	Alex Dittler, Sec., P. O. 349
Baltimore, M. D....	Federated Jewish Charities..	Louis H. Levin, Sec., 411 W. Fayette.
Birmingham, Ala....	Federation of Jewish Charities	David T. Fiedelson, 114 N. 18th.
Boston, Mass.....	Federated Jewish Charities..	Morris D. Waldman, Supt., 262 Washington St.
Brooklyn, N. Y.....	Federation of Jewish Charities	Max Abelman, Sec., 12 Graham Ave.
Buffalo, N. Y.....	Federated Jewish Charities..	Cecil B. Wiener, 29 Mortimer St.
Chicago, Ill.	Associated Jewish Charities (Reformed)	Marcy I. Berger, 1800 Selden St.
Chicago, Ill.	Federated Orthodox Jewish Charities	Max Shulman, 1800 Selden St.
Cincinnati, Ohio....	United Jewish Charities.....	Maurice B. Hexter, 731 W. 6th St.
Cleveland, Ohio....	Federation of Jewish Charities	E. M. Baker, 1013 New England Bldg.
Columbus, Ohio....	Federated Jewish Charities..	H. Joseph Hyman, Supt., 458 S. Washington Ave.
Dallas, Texas.....	Federated Jewish Charities..	Louis Kleinman, Sec., 310 Andrews Bldg.
Dayton, Ohio.....	Federation of Jewish Charities	Rebecca R. Yassenoff, Sec., 104 S. Brown St.
Denver, Col.....	Central Jewish Aid Society..	Mrs. Ray S. David, Supt., 1206 Fifteenth St.
Des Moines, Iowa..	Federated Jewish Charities..	Mrs. S. Weinstock, Supt., 339 Century Bldg.
Detroit, Mich.....	United Jewish Charities.....	Blanche J. Hart, Supt., 239 E. High.
Ft. Wayne, Ind.....	Federation of Jewish Charities	A. L. Weinstein, Sec., Hamilton House.
Hartford, Conn....	United Jewish Charities.....	Chas. W. Margold, Supt., 91 Pleasant.
Hot Springs, Ark...	Federation of Jewish Charities	Arthur H. Katz, Sec., 428 Central Ave.

CITY	ORGANIZATION	OFFICER
Houston, Texas....	United Jewish Charities.....	Sam Lewis, Pres., 233 City Hall.
Indianapolis, Ind. ...	Jewish Federation	S. B. Kaufman, Supt., 17 W. Morris.
Jacksonville, Fla. ...	United Jewish Charities.....	Rabbi I. L. Kaplan, Sec., Laura and Ashley Sts.
Kansas City, Mo.	United Jewish Charities.....	Mrs. Henry Cohen, Act. Supt., 1000 Admiral Blvd.
Lexington, Ky.....	Federation of Jewish Charities	Gus. Loeb, Sec., 264 W. Main St.
Little Rock, Ark....	Federation of Jewish Charities	Rabbi Louis Witt.
Los Angeles, Cal....	Federation of Jewish Charities	Dora Berres, Supt., 425 N. Beaudry, Ave.
Louisville, Ky.....	Federated Jewish Charities..	Mrs. Meyer Krakauer, Supt., 531 So. First St.
Memphis, Tenn.....	Federated Jewish Charities..	Geo. Ellman, Supt., Court House.
Milwaukee, Wis....	Federated Jewish Charities..	—, 828 Walnut St.
Minneapolis, Minn..	Associated Jewish Charities.	Julia Felsenthal, Supt., 417 Tribune Annex.
Mobile, Ala.....	Federation of Jewish Charities	Nell R. Hess, Sec.
Montgomery, Ala...	United Hebrew Charities....	Rev. B. C. Ehrenreich, Sec.
Newark, N. J.....	United Hebrew Charities....	Augusta Glickstein, Head Worker, 159 West Kinsey St.
New Orleans, La....	Jewish Charitable & Educational Federation.....	Julius Goldman, Supt., 1205 St. Charles Ave.
New York, N. Y....	Federation for the support of Jewish Philanthropies.....	I. E. Goldwasser, 114 Fifth Ave.
Omaha, Neb.....	Associated Jewish Charities..	Jessie Rosenstock, Sec., 794 Brandeis Bldg.
Philadelphia, Pa....	Federation of Jewish Charities	M. E. Stern, Actuary, 704 Empire Bldg.
Pittsburg, Pa.....	Federation of Jewish Philanthropies	Miss Minnie Affelder, Sec., 602 Washington Trust Co. Bldg.
Rochester, N. Y....	United Jewish Charities.....	Dr. Max Landsberg, Sec., 316 Mercantile Bldg.
Rochester, N. Y....	Associated Jewish Charities.	Joseph E. Silverstein, Sec., 144 Baden St.
St. Joseph, Mo.....	Federated Jewish Charities..	Simon L. Simkin, 610 S. 10th.
St. Louis, Mo.....	Jewish Charitable & Educational Union.....	Oscar Leonard, Supt., 9th and Carr Sts.
St. Paul, Minn.	Jewish Charities.....	Helen Grodensky, Supt., 207 Wilder Bldg.
San Francisco, Cal.	Federation of Jewish Charities	I. Irving Lipsitch, Supt., 436 O'Farrell St.
Scranton, Pa.....	Federated Jewish Charities..	Miss H. I. Tucker, Supt., 440 Wyoming Ave.
Syracuse, N. Y....	United Jewish Charities.....	Jacques Rieur, Supt., 222 Cedar.
Toledo, O.....	Federation of Jewish Charities	Mrs. Anna Dallett, Supt., 520 State St.
Toronto, Canada....	Federation of the Jewish Philanthropies of Toronto....	Mabel Carson McCarg, Sec., 206 Beverley St.
Youngstown, Ohio..	Federation of Jewish Charities	Mrs. M. Y. Guggenheim, 210 Federal Bldg.

PERSONALS

Louis Bloch is the new general secretary of the Young Men's Hebrew Association in Scranton, Pa.

A course of lectures on "Americanization" is to be given at the New York University this term by Charles Bernheimer, of the Hebrew Educational Society of Brownsville, N. Y.

Mr. Jacob N. Sokohl has resigned his position at the Young Men's Hebrew Association, of New Orleans, to engage in government work. He has been with the Y. M. H. A. but one year and in that time rendered excellent service to that institution.

Anna B. Mahler has taken up the work of Directress of the girls' work at the Hebrew Educational Society, of Brownsville.

Ethel Rosenstock has been engaged as teacher of Physical Culture at the Hebrew Educational Society of Brownsville.

Mrs. Laura A. Guttmacher, vice-president of the Jewish Educational Alliance of Baltimore, Md., has succeeded Miss Mabel Hutzler as executive secretary of the Jewish Children's Bureau of that city.

Miss Ray Perlman, superintendent of the Hebrew Benevolent Society, Baltimore, has just returned from a brief vacation in assisting the rescue work at Perth Amboy, N. J., where so many men lost their lives in the T. N. T. explosions, at the munitions plant.

Mr. Frederic Cone has been elected to succeed the late William Hirsch as president of the Jewish Educational Alliance of Baltimore, and Mr. Meyer S. Halle has been elected to succeed Mr. Cone as treasurer.

Dr. Bogen spent the first week of October in Chicago, working on the sur-

vey of Jewish social work, which the Field Bureau is conducting there. En route he spent a day in Cincinnati where he discussed with Board Members of the United Hebrew Charities the question of the establishment of a home for feeble-minded children at Woodbine, N. J., and the question as to whether the United Jewish Charities should join in the united community War Chest Campaign for funds for social service agencies.



MISS HETTY GOLDMAN

To organize the War Relief Work among the Jews in Salonica and nearby localities, the Joint Distribution Committee has sent Miss Hetty Goldman (New York) on this special mission. Miss Goldman is the daughter of the well-known lawyer and philanthropist, Julius Goldman. She is a graduate of Bryn Mawr College and Ph.D. of Radcliffe.

She was sent to Greece in 1910-1911 on a fellowship from Harvard University and there engaged in excavation work on the ancient site of northern Greece. In 1913 she returned to complete some work there. During the Balkan War in the summer of 1913 the Greek Government accepted her services as a volunteer in one of the military hospitals in Salonica. Since the outbreak of the Great War she has devoted practically all of her time to war work, working with soldiers' families for the Red Cross, especially on the lower East Side.

The entire city of Baltimore and the State of Maryland are in deep mourning over the sudden death of Mrs. Hortense Guggenheimer Moses, wife of Jacob M. Moses, former Justice of the Juvenile Court, who died on Monday, October 7th, after a brief siege of pneumonia. Mrs. Moses was a member of the Executive Committee of the Maryland Council of Defense, Women's Section, president of the Federation of Jewish Women's Organizations, an active member of the

Council of Jewish Women and of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Baltimore Talmud Torah, and secretary of the Baltimore Chapter of Hadassah. She was the chairman of the Women's Committee that did such successful work in the recent Jewish War Relief drive.

Julius Rosenwald has just arrived in the United States from the battlefields of France, which he visited on a special mission from Secretary of War Baker.

THE SOUTHWESTERN TUBERCULOSIS CONFERENCE

The discussion of Tuberculosis problems as related to the war made up the major part of the program of the third annual meeting of the Southwestern Tuberculosis Conference. Among the topics discussed were the need of adequate tuberculosis programs in war-time, the adequate care of the tuberculous soldier and the diagnosis of tuberculosis in war-time.

An entire session was devoted to the problem of the indigent migratory consumptive, especially with a view to federal subsidy and control. As a result of this session a resolution was adopted calling upon government aid in the control of this problem. This resolution read as follows:

"Whereas, the migratory and careless consumptive constitutes a distinct public health menace, and in the cases of indigent persons such migration is productive of unequal social, financial and civic burdens, and

"Whereas, this problem is one of intimate concern and peculiar significance to the states of the Southwestern Tuberculosis Conference, and

"Whereas, we believe that Federal assistance and co-operation is essential to the control of this migration between all states and not of any particular section."

"Therefore, be it resolved by the representatives of the various cities and states assembled at this Southwest Conference:

"First: We urge the establishment of a Division of Tuberculosis within the United States Public Health Service, provided with adequate funds and personnel.

"Second: Since the paramount principles of the treatment of tuberculosis are proper and adequate care, food, rest and home association, we pledge our efforts to discourage the migration of patients who sacrifice these for the single consideration of climate.

"Third: To instill into the public mind these facts by a nation-wide educational campaign we solicit the aid of the National, State and Local Tuberculosis Association, the American Red Cross, and all state and governmental agencies.

"Fourth: We further urge the appointment of a special committee of the National Tuberculosis Association for the energetic prosecution of the program, which committee shall be instructed to report the result of its activities and future plans at the next annual meeting of the National Association.

"To all this program we pledge our assistance."

FIELD BUREAU MAKES REPORT.

The report of the Field Bureau of the National Conference of Jewish Charities for the month of September, 1918, has just been submitted to the Committee on Field Bureau and gives a definite picture of the work of the Bureau during the month and the achievements of the Conference.

COMMUNITY CO-OPERATION.

Under the head of Community Co-operation is reported the fact that San Francisco has organized a social workers' club of which the entire membership has become individual members of the National Conference. The Associated Hebrew Charities has joined as a constituent organization of the Conference.

Denver, Col., referred to the Conference a few cases where organizations in New York sent tuberculous patients to Denver without guarantee of support. In one such instance the Bureau succeeded in securing a refund of expenses and in two other cases the organizations were in a receptive mood and desired to learn of the attitude of the Conference in the matter, claiming they did not know that they were doing anything but their duty. A claim of Denver, Col., against another Eastern city has been referred to the Transportation Committee.

The Jewish community of Cincinnati intending to found an institution of their own for feeble-minded children, it was suggested that an attempt be made to get the vacated plant of the Baron De Hirsch Agricultural School in Woodbine, N. J., for the care of this special class of children and in this way accommodate the needs of all communities. Negotiations have been conducted with the Baron De Hirsch Fund and the Fund agrees to turn over the institution without any cost, provided that an organization can be established to maintain the institution and provide the running expenses. The matter has been referred to various committees and it is hoped that this will soon be accomplished.

CONFERENCE PROGRAM.

The committees appointed at the last Conference are being organized. The Health Committee, under the chairmanship of Dr. Moss, is already at work. Mr. David M. Bressler, chairman of the Committee on Community Organization, has sent out letters to the members of his committee and will soon be ready to report their plans. Dr. Ludwid Bernstein has accepted his appointment as chairman of the Committee on Registration. Various tasks have been assigned to the assistant secretaries appointed at the last meeting of the Conference and good service is recorded especially of Mr. J. Irving Lipsitch of San Francisco. It is proposed that the Executive Committee of the Conference meet some time in November.

PUBLICITY.

During the month a pamphlet entitled "Two Year," describing the work of the Field Bureau, was issued. Due to the removal of headquarters to New York City, the August number of "Jewish Charities" was somewhat late, appearing in September.

NATIONAL JEWISH COMMITTEE ON TUBERCULOSIS.

An attempt is being made to get other agencies dealing with tuberculosis to register their patients. Three communities have been approached on this matter and are willing to comply with the request, but it is difficult to make them see the necessity for sharing the expenses of the registration.

SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

The greater part of the survey of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society is finished and will be soon ready for presentation. Mr. Louis H. Levin has been assisting with the survey in Philadelphia and it is expected that by November 1st the field will be covered and probably a month later the final report will be ready. The survey in Chicago is now well under way.

During this month arrangements have been made with the Committee on Delinquency of New York City to take up a study of Jewish delinquency as affected by the war. A beginning has already been made in this direction.

Do you know that the support and cooperation of your Board Members will materially increase if they are kept in touch with modern trends in Jewish Social Service?

Is your community awakened to the principles and problems of modern Jewish Social Service?

Do you know a student in Social Service who needs contact with the actual experiences of others in the field?

Haven't you a friend or fellow worker to whom you would like to give the opportunity to secure the broader outlook and invigorating contacts made possible through "Jewish Charities" and conference membership?

If so, cut out the coupon printed below, write in the name and address of the person to whom you wish the membership be given, and mail with a dollar bill to the Field Bureau of the National Conference of Jewish Charities, Room 1810, 114 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

The National Conference of Jewish Charities

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Room 1810, 114 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.**

NOTE—"Individuals may become subscribing members upon the payment of One Dollar (\$1.00) dues annually, for which they shall be entitled to all the publications of the Conference, but they shall have no vote."

"ALWAYS INTERESTING"—Mrs. Nathan C. Cohen, New Haven, Conn.

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Growing Into the Community

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