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# JEWISH CHARITIES

Vol. IX

March, 1919

No. 11

## The Day Nursery Problems in Child Placing Settlement Smiles

PUBLISHED BY THE  
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Published by Macmillan Co., New York  
Order through

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114 Fifth Avenue, New York City

# JEWISH CHARITIES

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VOL. IX

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THAT practically every contribution to this issue of *Jewish Charities* dealing with child care concerns itself with the child outside of the institution gives evidence of the growing realization of the importance of the problem of the child in the family. The old discussion as to the relative merits of institutional care and placing-out has given way to carefully thought out programs in each field, to the discussion of problems of technique. The child in the institution is a small minority after all; the child in the day nursery group is part of a larger child-community. From two communities, many miles separated, comes the reiterated statement that the day nursery has no legitimate place in the Jewish community, that it is a symptom of incomplete social consciousness, a manifestation of neglect on the part of those whose responsibility it is to look after the dependent element. This trend is evident in the non-sectarian field as well; if the Jewish community is discarding the Day Nursery for good and all, it is surely only anticipating the development of a general movement in this direction. But even the day nursery group, after all, is but a small proportion of the Jewish child-population that presents definite problems in social service. If in the institution and the day nursery the problem is not of specific Jewish bearing, the child in the American Jewish home presents problems and difficulties that constitute a Jewish problem worthy of our best thought. To the thoughtful Jewish social workers a tremendous field of research lies in this direction, in the study of the social reactions, the development, and the moral growth of the Jewish child in the American community, the type of child who, in social-service parlance, might be termed normal.

THE success of the anniversary drive for funds by the Union of American Hebrew Congregations for the support of the Hebrew Union College and the extension work of the Union emphasizes the growing recognition of the importance and necessity for extension work along the lines of religious organization and education. With the primary place that the Jew has always

given to religious concerns, it is natural and to be expected that this response would be forthcoming. But, as an interest second only to the religious one in the history of Jewry, it is to be hoped that this same recognition might come to be accorded to the field of social service, and that the extension work, projected by the Conference as an experiment just a few years ago, may take a vital place in the life of the American Jewish community. At the present time the Field Bureau of the Conference holds meaning only to the limited group of workers and interested citizens that are actively participating in its activities.

Would it not be possible to awaken in the Jewish communities throughout the country an interest and a feeling of possession in the extension services of the Conference? The methods used in Detroit, as presented elsewhere in this issue, of securing local publicity for Conference and Field Bureau activities, points out a practical first step in this direction.

**T**HE Atlantic City Conference promises to bring to a head several interesting and important matters that have been occupying the attention of those attending the Conferences for several years. The plans for Social workers' endowments are to be once again brought forward. The change of name, both of the Conference and of its official publication, **Jewish Charities**, which has already been voted upon in referendum by the members, is to be definitely determined upon. The project for the national school for Jewish social workers will be taken up for further development. The standardization of the qualifications for Jewish social workers, and the development of the national registration system will be reported upon. The plans and programs of the National Bureau of Jewish Social Research, which has resulted from the amalgamation of the three research bureaus, that of the Conference, of the American Jewish Committee and of the New York Bureau of Philanthropic Research, will be discussed and developed at the Atlantic City Sessions.

The Field Bureau itself is to plan for its future activities through the proceedings at the Conference, and programs for further extension work will be taken up.

With these projects in view there is every reason to expect the coming Conference to establish itself as an epoch-making event in the history of Jewish social work in this country, and from the response already evident from all parts of the country, the attendance bids fair to be a record breaking one.

## THE DAY NURSERY AS A CENTER OF REHABILITATION EFFORT

C. Marion Kohn, Philadelphia.

There was until recent years a disposition on the part of communities to regard day nurseries as places of shelter where the ministrations to the physical needs of infants and the relaxation of older children after school were the sole requisites. But there has gradually developed in our larger cities the realization of the potentiality of day nurseries as child-caring agencies and we are forced to measure their relative failure and success as factors in child life. Insofar as the nursery keeps mother and children together it promotes family life, and so long as we have an inadequate system of mother's pensions, the day nursery must be used as an expedient.

Perhaps no social organization needs greater knowledge of community resources than does a day nursery. Touching life on every side, it is among the first to feel any change in a social order. Industries, with seasonal trades, low wages, and non-employment, have their adverse influence upon the family. The investigator should see in a case not merely the adjustment that temporary care in a nursery will provide, but should see also the causes underlying maladjustment, such as desertion, unskilled labor, poor law enforcement, lack of social adaptation, poor sanitation, inadequate prison parole, insufficient care for the feeble-minded, and a score of other evils remedied only by a fully awakened social consciousness.

The day nursery with which the writer is most familiar, the Day Nursery of the Neighborhood Center, concerns itself first with the child, and from the child it reaches out until it has considered the whole family life, aiming to give those elements which will make strength of manhood and womanhood, and yet give to the child a joyous youth. The well equipped home has lent itself to scientific management, and it has provided for children, from the tiny infant to the boy and girl of sixteen years of age. For

the little ones there is the daily bath, the change to fresh clothes, wholesome food and an abundance of fresh air. Mothers are instructed in infant feeding, and milk prepared at the nursery is taken home by mothers at night. All of this has made the health standard remarkably high, and at the same time, has served as an object lesson both to day nursery mothers and to neighborhood friends.

For the older children, cooking, sewing, and Bible study, woodwork, weaving, and dancing make all days hum with busy activity. Vocational direction of older boys and girls is also a part of the work.

Frequent visits to the homes bring the visitor in touch with forces that influence the family, socially, industrially and recreationally. Yet these efforts serve but to increase the knowledge of certain points of failure in day nurseries as child-caring agencies, and to intensify the desire for an enlarged opportunity for mothers' pensions.

I can imagine no life more abnormal than that of the day nursery mother and child. The mother, weary before the day begins, rises to dress the children and take them to the day nursery. Then there is the scant breakfast, the walk in the early morning in sunshine and storm alike, and then her long day's work. She returns in the night to call for the children, take them home to rooms unheated all day, and by the time she has built the fire and made the supper she is often too tired to eat. On her only "day of rest," there is the washing to do, the cleaning of the rooms and the countless things that are done each day in our own homes when each day's work is found sufficient. Too high a tribute cannot be given to the nursery mother, whose every-day living means sacrifice and loving devotion to her children, and sometimes almost superhuman effort to keep her family together. And what of

the child? Should the psychologist analyze the countless influences which help to make up day nursery life, he would not wonder when the child is more nervous and more highly temperamental than the child of the private home. The problem of the educator engaged in the study of day nursery life is serious, and the group is markedly distinctive.

If the home is the highest and finest product of civilization, let not philanthropy take from the child or the mother their rightful heritage; let us look upon the day nursery not as a permanent factor in the community, but as a temporary resource and let our slogan for 1919 be the conservation of the family home.

### THE PRINTED WORD IN THE CHILDREN'S HOME

A neat little four-page bulletin comes off the children's press at the Jewish Orphan Home in Rochester eight times a year. Essays and reports from the pen of the children themselves, clever "hits," announcements of new rules, systems of programs, and, now and then, an ambitious little poem, make the "Home News" obviously the children's own. Concerning it Armand Wyle, Superintendent of the Home, writes as follows:

"This is now in its third year and was started prior to that time by arduously making copies on a typewriter that a sympathetic friend donated. The present small equipment was purchased from the profits of the small community's co-operative store which is conducted on strict business principles. This paper is likewise conducted on the same basis. We accept no advertising, because we have no value to return in space in the publication. We accept no more than 25 cents from any one subscriber and will not accept subscriptions from any person whom we believe is not interested in the contents of the paper. Nevertheless our balance sheet shows no loss, for the cost is reduced by paying the children what it would cost us to buy such printed forms as are needed in the institution. We have 76 subscribers in addition to single copies which the children purchase. We have no instructor, and the paper is written, edited, set up, printed and circulated entirely by the children.

There is no reason why such publications cannot serve their purpose without the blackmail that attends solicitation from subscribers and prospective advertisers to whom no return can be ethically promised for their investment, and from the standpoint of contribution to charity, often loses a large sum to the general purposes of the organization. We use our sheet for educational advantages apart from the production of the paper itself. All of our 28 children obviously cannot contribute either service or articles to the paper, for many are too young; but to those who do contribute articles there is a distinct advantage to them in learning how to apply such English instruction as our grammar schools provide. Articles are not corrected by the superintendent, but are sent back with the request that they be written over with special reference to grammar, punctuation, spelling or rhetoric (in the case of a High School contributor). Nor does this mean that the superintendent is the editor; he merely visés those articles accepted by the editor, who is elected by the children, to whom he reports with our other Commissioners at the monthly Community meeting.

I cannot make too emphatic my objection to club and school papers that have advertising matter to pay for a vanity or impulse that in the world must be paid for by either hard work or its equivalent. It too readily inculcates an idea of "easy money" and an improper scorn of those who do not feel inclined to buy something for which they have no use. These papers should always be conducted on a sound business basis or else unequivocally come out as a subsidized publication with money legitimately appropriated by an individual or from a fund specifically provided for the purpose. It should be constructively educational from every aspect or not started at all."

### SOME DIFFICULT PROBLEMS OF A CHILD-PLACING AGENCY

Lina H. Frankenstein, Boston, Mass.

If you call in the right doctor at the right time, get the right diagnosis, follow the right treatment, you will get the right results. After a year's work in child placing, we find we must adhere to the same principles.

In the twelve months that we have been organized, we have had in our care 223 children. One of our greatest problems has been the securing of suitable Jewish homes. We have come in close touch with all the constituent societies of all denominations, and have tried to establish co-operative feeling. The type home we accept must be of high standards.

The placing of Jewish children in Jewish homes is pioneer work. Our work is two-fold. Not only is the Bureau called upon to supervise the child but to educate the Jewish foster-mother.

While our slogan is "A Jewish home for every Jewish child, and a Jewish child in every Jewish home," we have not been fortunate enough to carry this out to the letter, and so we have deviated and divided our children into two classes: (1) infants and invalids, (2) the normal child. We have found it necessary to place infants and invalids in non-Jewish homes because of the care required by them, the Jewish foster-mother as a rule being unwilling to take into the family group a child who is not absolutely healthy, or an infant who must of needs be bottle-fed, and so our only resource was to develop good non-Jewish homes where they would attend to this phase of the work. For the normal child of 4 years and upwards, we have had very little difficulty in procuring Jewish homes and giving the children the moral and spiritual training. Most of the homes we have secured are out of the city limits—not too far—but far enough from the old environment to bring new interests to the child, and assure adequate supervision by the worker.

We try the smaller communities because the conditions under which the Jewish people live there are much superior to those found in the congested centers of the large city.

It might be interesting to know that we started our search for homes first by talks in the synagogues, then by follow-up work in both English and Yiddish newspapers, pamphlets and circulars. Our worker has had the same difficulty that comes with any pioneer movement. After the development of the first homes in communities, not only could we develop others, but others would apply—some out of the goodness of their hearts, some for companionship, and others for financial reasons. Our investigations of all these homes have had to be very complete, particularly the home for the adolescent girl, as it has been a very common occurrence that a girl of that age placed in a family where there were other children would be asked to fill the position of general housework girl, not that we object to a girl being useful to a household, because that is the natural bringing up of a child in her own home, but that the foster-mother should be the type woman not to take advantage of the opportunity that is there.

It has been our policy to give the foster mother an idea of just the type child she is taking into her home. We tell her as far as possible what the child's weaknesses are, the bad as well as the good qualities, for in making the selection of the home, we are careful to place the child in a home where its training will be such as will overcome its undesirable traits. By establishing this honest relationship, the results are far more satisfactory, because the foster-mother is prepared to meet any difficulties that might arise. Particularly in placing the delinquent girl or boy, of whom we have had a goodly number, we have used these methods.

The health of the child is given a good deal of consideration, and each one is given a thorough physical examination before placement. In this way the worker knows what conditions need attention and can see that the necessary treatment is given, either by the Bureau's physician or at the different hospital clinics.

Not only are the physical defects corrected, but each child goes through a series of psychological tests thus determining any special aptitude or defect in the child. In many cases the future of the child depends upon the result of

these tests, i.e., educational and industrial. The worker, to a great extent, is guided by the findings and recommendations of our psychologist in making a plan for the child.

In conclusion, I would say that our greatest problem has been in finding workers for this branch of social service, as very few have specialized along these lines. In a large community with the material support and a co-operative working force, a Child Placing Agency should be a credit to a community and a large factor in making for good citizenship.

### THE NEWSBOY MYTH

That the "newsboy breadwinner is largely a myth" and that the socialized community should eliminate the young boy from the newspaper selling business are the conclusions reached by Maurice B. Hexter, in an intensive study of the Cincinnati newsboys, presented by the Helen S. Trounstone Foundation.

The crippled veterans of our army should be given the monopoly of the newspaper selling business, work that affords the light, out-of-doors work that will be the need of many of our disabled veterans. "But," says Mr. Hexter, "the change is urgently needed even more for the sake of the boys than for the veterans themselves."

Economic necessity is a very small factor in impelling boys to sell papers, a fact proven in previous studies on the same problem, as well as in this survey. On the other hand, newspaper selling produces a shocking amount of delinquency. One-third of the delinquent boys brought into the Court of Domestic Relations, and one-third of the Boys at the correctional Farm, are newsboys, although such boys form only about one-

tenth of the total number of boys at these ages. Newsboys are twice as much truant as other boys are; nearly fifty-four per cent of them are retarded in schools, as compared to forty per cent of the general school membership, and the physical condition of the newsboy has been found to have been low in equal disproportion.

That economic necessity drives the boys to sell papers is obviously a weak supposition, when one considers that although the Jews form but 6 per cent of the city's population, about 29.5 per cent of the newsboys are Jews, whereas the relief standards of the Jews of Cincinnati are known to be exceptionally high.

Extensive statistical tables and careful discussion and explanation of these, a well developed bibliography and a careful utilization of existing studies along similar lines make the study one well worth possessing, not only for the subject matter itself, but for the simple and yet complete form in which it is drawn up. The writer adds to his material his own newsboy experiences of his youth, which gives to the survey a quality of sureness that could not be secured otherwise.

*THE NEWSBOYS OF CINCINNATI*, by Maurice B. Hexter. (Price, 50 cents.) Address 731 West Sixth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

### ARE JEWISH DAY-NURSERIES NEEDED?

By Oscar Leonard.

*A Jewish community in the Middle West recently asked Mr. Leonard to make a survey of its Day Nursery. His findings are of interest generally, and are therefore here presented to the Jewish social workers and others interested in this problem. "Jewish Charities" will welcome further discussion and comment on this subject.*

The President of the Jewish Day Nursery and a special committee of the Board of Directors of the Jewish social service organization in the community made the request for this survey.

The seventeen children in the Day Nursery represented eleven families. In one case the family was non-Jewish, in one case the father was non-Jewish, in two, the parents were divorced, in three, the father had deserted the family, in one, the mother was tubercular; in this last case and in one other the father was living with the family. In two families, the mother was widowed.

At the time this study was made, the families whose children were brought to the nursery had incomes as follows: one family \$140 monthly; one family \$135.00; one \$120.00 a month; one \$36.00 a month besides earnings of mother as employee in Day Nursery; one about \$50.00 monthly, besides mother's earnings from peddling; the others undetermined. The two widows on the list receive allowances from the Board of Children's Guardians.

The statement of the cases given below is the result of a re-investigation specially made for this study; with the exception of the S case, home visits and personal interviews were secured in each case. The plan suggested at the conclusion of each case was taken up with the head of the family. With this brief introduction, we will now look into the cases.

#### 1. Family B. Children, Joseph 11, and Yetta, 6.

Father earning \$20-\$25 a week; mother a patient in the Tuberculosis Sanitarium. Father looks after these children at night and on Sundays and holidays. Neither father nor mother have relatives in city. When consulted, father admitted he finds it difficult to look after children; had been thinking of giving up house, storing furniture, placing the children in a home, and finding a suitable boarding place for himself. Was happy at suggestion that arrangements might be made for placing his children in the foster home; declared himself willing to pay four or five dollars weekly for them.

Plan suggested: Placing children.

#### 2. Family F. Widow. Children, Annie, 16; Hyman, 10, and baby, 8.

Mrs. F. receives \$20 a month allowance from the Board of Children's Guardians. Anna, who, in spite of her age, has not yet graduated from grammar school, is now working temporarily. She is being advised to work and go to evening school, if she desires education. She now earns between \$6 and \$7 a week. Mother peddles, and claims she thus earns between \$2 and \$3 weekly. She agrees that if Annie remains at work they will be able to get along without aid, except perhaps for coal.

Plan: Mrs. F. should remain at home and look after family; Annie should work. If her earnings and allowance of Board of Children's Guardians do not suffice, the Relief Society should supplement their income.

#### 3. Family G. Widow. Children, Israel, 14; Fannie, 10, and Dora, 6.

Mrs. G. receives an allowance of \$24 monthly from the Board of Children's Guardians. Israel works after school,

earning \$3.00 weekly. Mrs. G. now employed in Day Nursery.

Plan suggested: Mrs. G. should stay at home and look after children. Her income should be supplemented by the Relief Society.

4. *Family L. Children, Abe, Sarah, a child in the Cleveland Jewish Orphan Asylum, and Ruby, age 7, who is the Day Nursery child.*

Mrs. L. (a widow) remarried and was deserted by her second husband. Abe earned \$22 weekly and Sarah, a stenographer, earns \$45 a month. The L. family live in a nice apartment, well furnished and well kept. Mrs. L. states that she has to rise at five in the morning to look after house before she goes to work. When asked why she works with so good an income from the children, she says she wishes to be independent; she admits she has some savings, since she earns as much as \$15 weekly; they have \$300 worth of Liberty Bonds, on which they owe only about \$50.

Plan: Mrs. L. should devote her time to her household and children; she states that the children turn over to her an income of \$140.00 with just four persons to live upon it.

5. *Family S.*

Mrs. S. brought her child to the Nursery, saying that the child's father was not Jewish and had divorced her; he is now, she said, serving in the United States Army. No investigation was made by the Day Nursery. When Mrs. S. was asked to show her marriage certificate or give the date of her marriage, in order that the allotment and Government allowance might be secured for the child, she stopped bringing the child to the Nursery. Efforts to get into touch with her have so far proved futile; it is understood that she has relatives capable of looking after the child.

6. *Family T. Children, aged 16, 14, 11, 9, 5, and 2.*

Father is a presser, earning between \$12 and \$13 in addition to overtime.

Girl 16, a stenographer, earns \$10 weekly and the boy, 14, earns \$7 weekly as office boy.

Mother became accustomed to leaving children in the Nursery because, while she was ill, they were taken there. She is inclined to restlessness and can be seen in the street most of the day. She suddenly took a notion that she wanted to work and, as her husband puts it, in three months worked some twenty days, at a dollar a day. He feels that it cost more in carfares, lunches and nursery charges than she earned; she went to work against his wishes and those of the children and contrary to the advice of the Relief Society. He admits quarreling with her because she left the children in the nursery instead of caring for them at home. He says they have moved to better quarters than they have ever had and could easily get along on their combined earnings; there is no reason for his wife to work or take the children to the nursery.

7. *Family V. Mother deserted. Children, Sol, 6, and Sarah, 2.*

Mrs. V. has well-to-do parents in this city, also two brothers who are engaged in retail and wholesale grocery and smoked meat business owning trucks and autos. Husband has well-to-do relatives in New York who have written to her, asking her to come to New York and offering to send her money; she has ignored these letters. Relatives willing to take care of her, but she refuses to have them do so.

Plan: Efforts are being made to locate the husband; meanwhile, she should be looked after by relatives.

8. *Family Sx. Mother deserted. One child about 2 years old.*

Mrs. Sx. earns \$15 weekly; when study was made, she and her child were ill in the City Hospital. They are to go to the Convalescent Home, and, on leaving there, arrangements can be made for Mrs. Sx. to keep her child in the place where she boards; she is willing to do this.

9. *Family W. Non-Jewish.*

Family living outside of city, in county. Mother brought children to Day Nursery occasionally, only because she was employed there. If there is a problem in this family, the non-Jewish agency in the county can look after the case.

10. *Family M. Mother divorced. One child about 6 years old.*

Mrs. M. works during the day; she is living with nice people who declare themselves willing to take care of the child during the day. Mrs. M., upon being asked whether she was willing to leave the child with the family with which she is boarding, declared her willingness to do so, feeling he would be well cared for.

11. *Family H.*

Mother and father divorced. Both low type, leading irregular lives. Mother in New York with one child, father stays here with his mother, who works irregularly. Children congenitally diseased.

Plan: Efforts being made to place child in Children's Hospital; it is then to be given such care as may be advisable.

**The Experience of Other Cities.**

Inquiries as to their experience were sent to 21 cities, 13 of which, up to this time, have replied. Practically all replied indicate that the day nursery in Jewish philanthropy is regarded as obsolete. In one instance where the day nursery is advocated it is done with certain restrictions, concluding, "we do not lean too heavily upon it in our child-caring work." Cincinnati closed its Jewish Day Nursery eighteen years ago, Detroit three years ago, New Orleans never had one, Boston has none. Few agencies allow Jewish mothers to take children to non-sectarian day nurseries. Chicago has two day nurseries, which, according to indications, are not thriving; the Jewish Aid Society does not

advise mothers in need to send children to nurseries, that they may work, except in extreme cases. Cleveland has no Jewish Day Nursery. Several years ago an attempt was made for the establishment of one, but it was discouraged by the Jewish Charities on the ground that children having mothers should be cared for in their own homes. Milwaukee has no Jewish Day Nursery; one was started against the wishes of the Federation, by some of the Orthodox element; it had to be closed within a short time. Brooklyn advocates sending children to nursery in order that mothers may work in "a few exceptional cases," but as a matter of principle regards the nursery as non-essential. Kansas City has no Jewish Day Nursery; "discouraged the organization of same, preferring to increase budget of family, if necessary." St. Louis has closed its Jewish Day Nursery on the principle that mothers and children should be kept together. Dr. Bogen, secretary of the National Conference of Jewish Charities, writes that he is unqualifiedly opposed to the Day Nursery in the present development of Jewish social service. The inquiries contained a question as to whether the Jewish Day Nursery is regarded as a necessary adjunct to Jewish social service. Of the 13 replies, 11 regard it as unnecessary, one as necessary under certain restrictions, and one is in doubt.

**Contributors to this Issue**

*Oscar Leonard, St. Louis, Mo., superintendent of the Federation of Jewish Charities.*

*C. Marion Kohn, Philadelphia, director of the Neighborhood Centre, Day Nursery and Temporary Home.*

*Jess Perlman, Baltimore, resident director of the Educational Alliance.*

*Lina H. Frankenstein, Boston, Mass., volunteer director of the child-placing work of the Federated Jewish Charities.*



## A CORRECTION.

Editor, Jewish Charities.

Dear Sir:

In your issue of February just received, I notice an article on page 219 regarding the erection of an "orphan asylum for Jewish children made homeless (?) through the influenza epidemic, etc.," that representatives of Jewish organizations had met and that Rabbis were urged to interest themselves in the work.

As president of the United Hebrew Charities, permit me to state that so far as this organization is concerned, we know nothing about the meeting in question. **There are no homeless Jewish children in Washington.** Rabbi Simon of the Washington Hebrew Congregation (Reformed) and Rabbi Grossman of the Adas Israel Congregation (Orthodox), advise me that they know nothing of any movement regarding the matter.

We have here a Jewish Foster Home and as chairman of the Committee on Admission, I am in a position to state authoritatively that no application has recently been made for admission, moreover, no application has been denied during the past twelve months. In addition, the Atlanta Orphan Asylum has at all times been willing and has always accepted cases from Washington whenever we have requested. There has been but one admission during the year. It would appear that if this question has been agitated, it is without the knowledge of the recognized Jewish Philanthropies of the city, and without real cause. The publication of the article would appear therefore to be, and is, an injustice to them and I would request that this letter be given the same publicity as the article in question. Were it necessary to erect an orphan asylum in Washington, this organization would not only be the first to advocate, but would use its every influence to that end.

Yours truly,

LEE BAUMGARTEN,  
President, United Hebrew Charities.

## PLAY CENTER OR DAY NURSERY.

How to meet the old problem that in former times would have been unhesitatingly answered by the establishment of a Day Nursery, was the question that recently confronted the Jewish Big Sisters of New York, who, realizing that the Day Nursery is not the desirable system of child care, yet felt that something must be done to meet the problem not only of the mother who must perforce be away from home for the greater part of the day, but also of the mother who is so occupied during the day as to be unable to give a great deal of time to the providing of care and recreation for the children. The Big Sisters are attempting to answer this problem by the establishment of "play-nurseries," conducted on a co-operative basis by the mothers of each block, centers that will embody the elements of a junior kindergarten, a Montessori School and a social center.

"This," reports Mrs. Borg, president of the Big Sisters, "is not to be a day nursery in the accepted sense of the term, but a homey, cosy place, preferably an apartment with a capable matron in charge, and a play expert in attendance to plan good times for the youngsters and supervise their play."

Classes in instruction in the requirements of naturalization conducted by the Association for the Protection of Jewish Immigrants, of Philadelphia, have been gradually diminishing through the almost complete cutting off of Jewish immigration even before the entry of the United States into the war. Nevertheless, this feature of the association's work is being carried on as fully as possible, states a recent report, and within the year clerical assistance in the filling out of the requirements of naturalization papers was given to 726 applicants.

## SETTLEMENT SMILES

Jess Perlman, Baltimore, Md.

I had just come down for the evening's activities. The Settlement was full. The reading room, as you entered through the big doors, was crowded with men and boys, some poring over magazines, some playing checkers, some talking quietly on the leather-covered lounges in the corner. A bevy of young ladies, very young ladies, dangling "sneakers," were marching through the corridor on their way to the gymnasium. From upstairs came the sound of the orchestra tuning up. The club rooms were lighted, and, against the rail of the office desk, leaned men and women, boys and girls, waiting to be interviewed. I followed my usual zig-zag course down the hall—zig-zag because here a boy stopped to ask me when the art class would meet, and there a girl stopped me to say her good-evening, here a man wanted to ask me in what bank he should deposit his money, there an old woman begged me to find out what had happened to her son in the service, from whom she had not heard for three months.

At the end of the hall an old man leaned against the door of my office. He was a beautiful old man, with the frankest and bluest of eyes and the silveriest of beards. He did look patriarchal.

"Are you the chief?" he asked me quietly. His voice was low-pitched, musical, refined.

"I am the director of the Settlement," I answered, "Is there anything I can do for you?"

"No," was his reply, "But I wish I could do something for you. I've been watching the people a little. They look so happy. You're doing fine work here; I never was in a place like this before. I wish I had money to give you; it must cost a lot to run a house like this."

"It does," I told him, "But we need the appreciation and the sympathy of folks as much as we need money. You don't know how good it makes us feel when people say nice things to us. I'm

really very grateful to you for your kind comment."

"Ah, that is nothing. It's money that counts. Here," drawing from his pocket a dollar bill, "It's all I have, but I want to give it to you." I tried my best to decline his offer, but he was so insistent that there was no way out but to accept the bill. My face was wreathed in delighted smiles. And when I thanked him, he put up his hand deprecatingly, and, with a cheery "Good-night," he left the building.

I was a happy person. I slipped my arm into the arm of one of the older boys who had just come in and, telling him briefly what had happened, I drew him through the door onto the porch. I wanted to show him the old man.

I saw him near the end of the street, following a course more zig-zag than mine. He was as drunk as he could be.

I had never heard of anything like it, before or since.

\* \* \* \* \*

We had had the same unhappy experience every time. This same "gang" whom the entire neighborhood dreaded, were in the habit of coming in every Sunday evening and devoting themselves to the task of disturbing the lecturer, or the concertist, as the case might be. We had engaged orators of note, men with silver tongues and voices to sway the very walls. And they had not listened. They had made noises with their feet and mouths; they had prolonged their applause after a sentence so that the speaker could not continue. They always disturbed. The strain on us was nerve-racking.

No wonder then that I was worried almost to death when Professor T. came to speak in the place of a popular lawyer who had suddenly been confined to his bed. The Professor was notoriously dull. And he had chosen for his subject—all subjects—"Irrigation."

Six of the "gang" were in the lecture hall. I waited "on pins" for them to break out. Professor T. droned out his stammering, colorless phrases that were so dry they needed irrigation themselves. It was the dulllest lecture that ever mortal man delivered.

And it was the best behaved audience we had ever had. There was no out-

break. The "gang" did not stir. To think that they could be interested by the dry-as-dust Professor!

Only at the end of the lecture, when a weak hand-clapping came by way of applause, did I learn the truth. At the sound, the "gang," the six of them in a row, started and awoke. The Professor had put them to sleep.

### CONFERENCE NUMBER

AS one looks back over the road that has been traveled by the Conference in past years, he finds, here and there, along the way, interesting projects, plans and suggestions that, in the passing of the years, have been allowed to lie neglected. Suggestions for districting the country and securing district representatives for the Conference, for having sectional Conferences between national meetings, for establishing a national year book of Jewish social work, for developing **Jewish Charities** into a well-established co-operative journal of Jewish social endeavor, all these and similar projects too numerous to mention come down as "unfinished business" to this day.

It is planned to present at the Conference a brief symposium of these and various other suggestions that have been developed, or might yet be developed, for the purpose of increasing the effectiveness and value of the Conference. For this purpose, the May number of **Jewish Charities** is to be a special "Conference Number," to be used, not only as the basis for discussion at the Atlantic City round-table, but which might serve as propaganda material thereafter. The success and completeness of this number will depend upon the extent of the co-operation given by the Conference members, suggestions for future work, programs for new activities or extension of old activities, suggestions as to the content and make-up of **Jewish Charities** itself, and discussions of the work actually effected by the Conference, will be welcomed. It is to be hoped that this "Conference Issue" will represent the opinions and suggestions of the far towns and remote cities, as well as of the well-known centers already actively participating in Conference programs.

### TRANSPORTATION DECISIONS

D. vs. N. H.

#### Health Resorts Strict Accountability of the Initial City for the Care of Dependent Families.

B., tubercular, resided in N. H. with his family and was dependent. N. H. applied to the Jewish Consumptive Relief Society at D. for his admission to their hospital. Although there was no immediate vacancy, N. H. sent him to D. and agreed to and did pay his board in D. until he entered the hospital.

But B's family accompanied him to D. N. H.'s own statement reads: "by means of a collection taken up by their friends, funds were raised to pay the transportation of B.'s wife, child and her sister, who all accompanied him to D." But N. H. did not notify D. of this fact.

B. remained at the hospital only a short time. The entire family became dependent in D. and refused to return to N. H. D. claims reimbursements for all expenses.

#### Decision.

In this case the decision must be rendered in view of the real spirit and purpose of the Transportation Laws, namely—to prevent the "unloading" of dependent families.

When N. H. decided to send B. to D., it should at the same time have provided for the maintenance of his family at home. It should have seen to it that the family did not accompany B. to D., where it was sure to become dependent. N. H. was in a position to refuse the transportation to B. unless he went to D. alone. It was guilty of gross negligence in not so insisting. Inasmuch as it was instrumental in the removing of this family to D. by paying in part for its transportation, viz.: the expense of its head, it must reimburse D. for all expenses.

I beg to repeat what I said in the decision of February 7, 1910. "It is not a spirit of true Jewish benevolence to unload a sick and helpless family upon any other city and especially upon a city already so overburdened as D."

MAX SENIOR.

I fully concur N. H. should clearly have made the giving of transportation to B. conditioned upon proper provision for the family. As N. H. knew that the family was accompanying him and must be supported in D., N. H. was in duty bound to refuse transportation to B. Any other conclusion would admit of all kinds of evasions and subterfuges.

I agree, however, with Mr. Herzberg's criticism of D.'s institutions' liberal invitation to the country at large. It causes even though it does not justify, such action as that in question.

JULIAN W. MACK.

B. affected with tuberculosis was a resident with his family of N. H. Upon receipt of advice from the Consumptive Relief Society of D. that there would be a vacancy shortly in its Institution, B. was furnished transportation to D. and upon arrival and pending admission to the Sanatorium applied to the Aid Society of D. for assistance. A boarding place was found for him and N. H. agreed to pay his board until he was admitted, which promise was kept. His wife and child accompanied him to D., their transportation having been paid through funds collected by their friends. N. H. advised the woman not to go and rendered no assistance for that purpose, but was aware that she was going with him.

B. having been admitted to the Institution remained about a month, leaving of his own volition and applied to the Aid Society for relief for himself and family, which was granted.

D. claims to recover from N. H. the moneys expended for the relief of B.



and his family. N. H. paid the amount due for board pending admission and admits its liability to the extent of the cost of return transportation of B. (not his family).

With the knowledge that his family was to accompany him, N. H. had no right to furnish B. with transportation. It must or should have known, that the wife and child would in all probability become a charge upon D., which eventually did happen. N. H. should be responsible for D.'s outlays and the experience gained in this case will no doubt convince them that it would have been very much better if the man had never been sent.

Experience has demonstrated the folly of sending consumptives to the Western health resorts from Eastern states where local treatment can be obtained. The moneys expended for transportation, etc., could be better utilized to pay board, in local sanatoria, if the same be not free, and the results obtained will at least equal the advantages of the Western hospital.

The arguments in favor of D. and similar resorts advanced years ago have no force in these days when tuberculosis sanatoria are found in nearly every state and the many disadvantages have been so repeatedly set forth that it is not necessary for me to reiterate them.

It is unfortunate for the community of D., that the continued propaganda of its tuberculosis institutions impliedly invites the unfortunates through the whole country to go there and it would be far better if their activities were limited to such sections where no local provision is made for the treatment of the disease. This is, of course, a digression and merely represents my own thoughts on the subject but I believe that the organizations in the large cities in the country hold to this view, and it would be well if the smaller cities would adopt a similar policy.

I am therefore of the opinion that the claim of D. should be sustained.

MAX HERZBERG.

February 25, 1919.

### L. A. vs. L. R.

#### Membership in the Conference Carries With It Acceptance of the Transportation Rules.

M. H. and father had legal residence in N. Y., where they have lived for five and a half years. The girl became sick, was treated at a hospital in N. Y. and pronounced hopeless. Her father then took her to Hot Springs, Arkansas, in the hope that she might become well there. At the end of five months their funds were exhausted and the father came to L. R., in search of work. The organization of L. R. took up the case.

Although L. R. offered the girl the best of hospital care, and expended a good deal in helping the family, she insisted that she felt she could be cured in L. A. and wished to be sent there. The organization of L. R. thereupon provided the father and the girl with transportation to L. A., armed with a letter to Rabbi H. of the latter city, asking his aid in helping the family. The case thus came to the attention of the organization at L. A. to which it was referred.

L. A. immediately admitted the girl to the local hospital, but, on June 19th, because of her insistence that she could be cured at the Murrieta Hot Springs, L. A. sent her there. She remained there for three weeks, and then returned to L. A., stating that the treatment had done her no good and that she was willing to be sent back to N. Y. L. A. returned the family to N. Y., the city of residence.

In view of the fact that L. R. had been responsible for the passing on to L. A. of this dependent family, L. A. made claim upon that organization for reimbursement. The representative of L. R. has refused to honor this claim on the grounds that this organization has never signed or been party to the Transportation Agreement and that, moreover, the dictates of humanity make it only right that L. A. should share the expense of this case with L. R., which has already expended as much as the L. A. organization did on the case; the return of the family to N. Y. was, the

L. R. organization claims, unwarranted and inhumane.

In response to a communication from the Field Bureau, the secretary of the L. R. organization states that his organization is outside of the jurisdiction of the Transportation Rules, and that, while there has been a technical violation of them, it was justified on moral grounds. He states: "I never signed it—(the Transportation Agreement) in behalf of our society, and I know of no one else who has."

#### Decision.

This is a flagrant violation of the Transportation Agreement and L. R. must reimburse L. A. for all expenses. Membership in the Conference carries with it an acceptance of the Transportation Agreement.

MAX SENIOR.

I concur.

MAX HERZBERG.

I concur. The violation of the rules is justified on grounds of humanity. The difficulty about the justification is that L. R. preferred practising it at the joint expense of L. R. and L. A. without L. A.'s knowledge or consent. If contrary to the rules, L. R. as a matter of humanity, thought it best to send a dying girl to L. A., it should be willing to pay the entire expense incurred. If L. R. desired to avoid having L. A. send the girl back to her residence in N. Y., it should have offered to continue to pay the expense of her maintenance in L. A. and should itself have endeavored to secure N. Y.'s consent to the acceptance of this financial burden. No community has a right to impose its conceptions of humane treatment involving violations of the rules, upon another community and especially at the latter's expense, without its express consent thereto.

JULIAN W. MACK.

### TWO DEPENDENT TRANSIENTS

Two transient applicants for relief recently registered at the Field Bureau offer a significant reflection on a more or less general let down in the observance of the Transportation Rules. In view of the fact that the number of transient registrations have more than doubled since the signing of the armistice, and that present industrial conditions presage a still greater increase in this problem, the moral of these three stories need no further emphasis.

A., an elderly man with several boys in the army and with relatives in an Indiana town, stopped in a city in Ohio, en route to join his relatives, and applied for shelter and food for the night. This was granted and arrangements were made to have transportation money sent by his relatives. Two weeks later Mr. A. turned up in L., a Kentucky city, and applied to the Federation there for sufficient money to go to J., a nearby city. A sufficient sum was granted to pay for his ticket and the next day the Federation in J. was visited by A., who again

applied for shelter and cash to help him still further on his way. Here, however, his perambulations came to a temporary halt because, although shelter, home and clothing were put at his disposal, money for his further journeying was not.

The second case is that of Mr. G., who claimed that he was tubercular and on being examined by the staff physicians of the Relief Society at M., was sent on to L., in the same state, and along the route of his journey to Texas, where he desired to travel. In L. he applied at the Federation for relief, was examined by the physician and declared a fake. "Why," queries L., plaintively. "Why does M. send him to us without permission?" A week later Mr. G. appeared in N., another city in the same state, and here, when he applied at the Federation, it was discovered that he was a resident of New York. The Federation thereupon made arrangements with the United Hebrew Charities of that city, to return him to his place of residence.

## RELATED TOPICS

The Remittance Bureau of the Joint Distribution Committee at 20 Exchange Place has achieved the remarkable record of not having lost or miscarried a single remittance. Many, of course, have been returned, when the persons for whom the money was intended had died, or in the course of the war, had gone to other districts. The money is sent through the courtesy of the Department of State to the United States Ambassador at The Hague, Holland, who turns it over to the Dutch Minister for Foreign Affairs, by whom it is forwarded, through Dutch diplomatic channels, to the persons for whom it is intended in the various countries. Remittances are limited to \$50 a month to an adult and \$20 a month for a child, while not more than a total of \$125 is permitted to one family.

The countries to which remittances may be sent are: Palestine, Roumania, Galicia, Courland, the provinces of Kowno, Grodno, Wilna and Minsk in Lithuania, and the following provinces of Russian Poland: Plotzk, Warsaw, Lomza, Kielce, Suwalki, Kalisch, Petrkow, Radom, Cholm, Siedlice and Lublin.

That the Jews of America have contributed more than their proportionate quota to the armed forces of the United States in the war is shown in the official "War Record of American Jews" which has just been issued by the American Jewish Committee, through its Office of War Records, at 31 Union Square, New York City.

While the report does not pretend to be a complete record of the activities of all Jews who responded to the call of their country, it is sufficiently comprehensive to indicate the important part that they played. The total number of Jews in the military and naval service of the United States is estimated at from 165,000 to 200,000, or from four to five per cent of the total personnel of the American forces at the time the armis-

tice was signed. The Jewish element in the general population of the United States is about three per cent. The Jews of America have, therefore, according to these figures, contributed at least one-third more than their proportionate share.

This excess is explained by the presence of about 40,000 Jewish volunteers in the service.

As a first step toward realizing that team-play strenuously advocated at the Chicago convention of the American Public Health Association, Dr. Lee K. Frankel, the president, has invited the National Tuberculosis Association and other national health organizations to hold their annual meetings in co-operation with the American Public Health Association at New Orleans October 6-9.

The "Shield Within the Circle," the organization of the alumni of the Jewish Welfare Board training classes announces that the constitution of the organization has been formulated. Among the objects of the organization, as announced in the constitution, are the following: to create, foster and disseminate a spirit of loyalty and devotion to the ideals of Judaism in general and to Jewish Welfare work in particular, and to sustain the interest of the members in social service work among Jewish soldiers and sailors, and in general Jewish problems in America.

The thirtieth convention of the Central Conference of American Rabbis will be held at Cincinnati April 2 to 8.

In order to meet the present industrial crisis as it affects the Jewish deaf of New York City, the Society for the Welfare of the Jewish Deaf has opened its doors and offers its services to all the Jewish deaf of the city without cost or membership dues.

The Intercollegiate Menorah Association, through its Bulletin and the Menorah Journal, presents a syllabus for a study course on "Jewish Reconstruction." The first installment gives the study outline as a whole, dealing in separate sections with the general field, with Europe, with Palestine, and with America. Papers dealing with various aspects of the course will be presented in the Menorah Journal.

Prominent British Jews have recently organized a Central Council for the Welfare of Jewish Members of the Forces to perform the same functions in the United Kingdom as the Jewish Welfare Board, United States Army and Navy have been doing in this country and in France during the period of the war.

Health insurance laws to provide medical and cash benefits for sick wage earners and their families, and to stimulate measures of prevention, are urged as a foremost social and industrial need in the United States in the first number of a special bulletin on "Labor Laws in Reconstruction," issued by the American Association for Labor Legislation.

"Health insurance laws," it is declared, "will remove the great fear of sickness just as workmen's compensation has gone far to banish the fear of industrial accident."

Early enactment of health insurance is urged in the bulletin by representative public officials and prominent labor, and the medical profession. These include Governors Smith of New York, Edge of New Jersey, Milliken of Maine, Senator Hiram Johnson of California. Chairman John Mitchell of the New York State Industrial Commission, Henry Alexander, a New York manufacturer, Alexander Lambert, president-elect of the American Medical Association, and the New York State Federation of Labor, which is actively working for the passage of the Davenport-Donohue health insurance bill now pending in the legislature.

The University Settlement of New York is giving a series of Sunday evening lecture-recitals on "The Appreciation of Music."

The Federation of Jewish Charities of San Francisco is engaged in an intensive effort to bring about a revision of the laws of the State of California, so that a proper adjustment of the relations between the State and its indigent wards may be reached. I. Irving Lipsitch, Superintendent of the Federation and Dr. Samuel Langer, superintendent of the Public Hebrew Orphan Asylum are very active in the matter.

Mr. Lipsitch is the vice-chairman of the Legislative Committee of the California Organization of Child-Caring Institutions and Agencies, and among the other members are Thomas F. Boyle, Auditor of the City and County of San Francisco, Joseph C. Astredo, Chief Probation Officer of the Juvenile Court, and Katherine C. Felton, the General Secretary of the Associated Charities.

"Jewish Health Week" will be observed in Baltimore beginning April 5. It is an effort to capitalize the recent "flu" epidemic by driving home its lessons. Dr. H. J. Moss, Superintendent of the Hebrew Hospital, is chairman of the committee in charge.

The National Federation of Temple Sisterhoods is conducting a nation-wide campaign to increase the number of its organizations. For this purpose it is enlisting the co-operation of the chairmen of local Sisterhood Propaganda committees in all cities.

A settlement Home is to be opened by the Council of Jewish Women of Youngstown, Ohio, to carry on its Americanization, educational and philanthropic projects. Council Cottage, which was instituted several years ago, is the nucleus.

## NEWS NOTES.

A Big Brothers' Club has been organized in Pittsburgh by Jewish young men of the city.

A total of \$79,453 was contributed by eighteen hundred members to the Jewish Federation of New Orleans during the past year.

The recently incorporated Brooklyn Jewish Center has purchased a large plot of ground, on which is to be erected a building to house all Jewish social activities of the section.

The Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society is conducting a series of lectures on Americanization throughout the cities of New England.

From the beginning of the war up to March 1st, 1919, the Joint Distribution Committee appropriated altogether \$15,707,787.08 for Jewish War Relief. This was distributed as follows: Russia, \$2,612,300.00; Siberia, \$27,530.24; Poland, Lithuania and Kurland, \$7,599,158.04; Austro-Hungary (Galicia), \$1,683,700.00; Palestine, \$2,021,174.94; Refugees from Palestine, \$11,528.12; Greece, \$93,521.88; Serbia, \$25,000.00; Serbian Jews in Switzerland, \$5,000.00; Turkey (including Syria), \$863,581.80; Bagdad, \$7,785.50; Alexandria, \$56,394.84; Switzerland and Denmark, \$11,200.00; Tunis, Algiers and Morocco, \$9,000.00; Spain, \$13,000.00; Bulgaria, \$18,500.00; Roumania, \$155,000.00; Provisions for Jews in Internment Camps, \$15,500.00; Persia, \$25,700.00; Japan-Russian Refugees in Yokohama, \$70,000.00; France, for families of Russian Soldiers, \$5,000.00; American Committee for Relief in the Near East, \$300,000.00.

A modern Day Nursery, accommodating 150 children and known as the Nursery of the Daughters of Israel, was recently opened in New York City.

The New York Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropies, according to its annual report, spent \$5,044,633.70 during the year just past. One of the largest increases in expenditure was in the field of juvenile delinquency, where the amount appropriated was \$268,732, as against \$129,697 in 1915.

The Educational and Publicity Committee of the United Jewish Charities of Detroit have a novel method of bringing the work and message of the Federation to the average Jewish citizen. The Jewish Institute News appears once a month, occupying a full page of the Jewish Chronicle, a weekly Jewish publication read throughout the State of Michigan. Lively editorials, catchy paragraphs, human interest stories, and regular reports, together with attractive illustrations, help to make this monthly feature one that cannot but help attract the eye and the interest of even the casual reader. Recent editorials urged the importance of Detroit's securing its full quota of "Jewish Charities" subscriptions, of a large Detroit delegation at the Conference at Atlantic City, and of the general value of the Conference. A special editorial pointed out the fact that social workers, by action of the United States Railroad Administration, are entitled to special rates of fare (1 cent per mile instead of three) and that this should make it all the more urgent that as many Detroit people attend as possible.

During the year 1919 the Industrial Removal Office sent 387 persons away from New York to 55 different cities.

The Federation of Jewish Charities of Los Angeles has instituted a Home for Jewish Girls, which offers living accommodations to working girls at nominal cost.

## PERSONALS.

Professor Ostrolenk, of the National Farm School of Doylestown, Pennsylvania, gave a series of lectures on agriculture at Camp Dix, under the auspices of the Jewish Welfare Board.

Colonel Harry Cutler has sailed for France to supervise the overseas work of the organization which is expanding daily. He will tour the Rhine Valley, Switzerland, England, Italy and France, and all places now occupied by American troops to extend the educational recreational work of the Jewish Welfare Board.

Miss Ray Barnett, formerly confidential secretary to Raymond B. Fosdick, Chairman on Training Camp Activities, sailed for France as overseas executive secretary of the Jewish Welfare Board.

Other welfare workers sailing in the same contingent are: Misses Cyrilla Perlman, Rose Wolfson, Etta Aaronson, Sadie M. Burg and Lillian Goodman of New York City; Miss Jennie Eisenberg of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Miss Esther Levy of Minneapolis, Minn.; and Mrs. Marion B. Benson of Philadelphia.

Miss Blanche Hart, Superintendent of the Detroit United Jewish Charities and Assistant Secretary of the Conference, recently visited Flint and Bay City, where she addressed large audiences in the interest of the Conference.

Mr. Louis E. Kirstein of Boston, a member of the Executive Committee of the Conference, has returned to the United States after a two months' stay in France for the United States Government. He was head of a Commission from the Quartermaster's Department to investigate the whole question of supplies and salvage in the United States Army.

Miss Henrietta Moscovitz, after completing her work as office executive with the Signal Corps at Washington, sailed for France as Overseas Worker for the Jewish Welfare Board.

Maurice L. Stern of Evansville, Ind., headworker for the Jewish Welfare Board at Camp Hancock, Georgia, recently died at the Base Hospital there. Mr. Stern at one time was physical director of the Boston Y. M. H. A.

Before sailing for Holland with the Relief Commission of the Joint Distribution Committee, Jacob Billikopf was presented with a purse of \$50,000 which had been made up by his co-workers and directors on the American Jewish Relief Committee.

Albert Lucas, secretary of the Joint Distribution Committee, was the guest of honor at the banquet and ball given recently to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the establishment of the Albert Lucas Religious Classes. Mr. Lucas founded these schools on the East Side in order to combat the efforts of proselyting agencies active at the time.

Mr. William Pinsker, General Secretary of the Y. M. H. A. at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., stepped into the headquarters of the Conference the other day to talk "Federation."

A Neighborhood Celebration of Victory and Peace, recently given at the Irene Kaufmann Settlement in Pittsburgh, featured a pageant, "The Victory of the Allies," written by Sidney Teller, the Resident Director of the Settlement.

Before sailing for Europe with the Commission of the Joint Distribution Committee, Jacob Billikopf resigned as executive director of the American Jewish Relief Committee. Henry H. Rosenfelt has been appointed to succeed him.

## PRELIMINARY PROGRAM

## 1919 Meeting—National Conference of Jewish Charities

Atlantic City, May 27th to June 1st *Headquarters—Hotel Breakers***Tuesday Evening, May 27.**

Opening Session, 8 P. M.

Opening Prayer—Rabbi Henry Fisher.  
 Address of Welcome—Hon. Harry Bachrach,  
 Atlantic City.  
 Musical Selection—Miss Sophie Braslau.  
 Presidential Address—Mr. Fred M. Butzel.  
 Address—(Subject to be announced).  
 Musical Selection—Miss Sophie Braslau.  
 Benediction—

**Wednesday, May 28.**

Morning Session, 9.30 A. M.

Family Care—  
 Miss Frances Taussig, Chairman.  
 Unit Treatment in Family Welfare—Mr.  
 Morris D. Waldman.  
 Discussion—  
 Relation Between Jewish and Public Case  
 Work—  
 Discussion—

**Wednesday, May 28.**

Afternoon Session, 2.30 P. M.

Community Organization—  
 Mr. David M. Bressler, Chairman.  
 A Community Plan as a Result of Surveys—  
 (Complete program to be announced in  
 next issue.)

**Wednesday, May 28.**

Evening Session, 8 P. M.

Industry—  
 Mrs. Henry Moskowitz, Chairman.  
 Employment Problems from the Jewish  
 Angle—  
 Discussion—  
 Jewish Labor Movement in America—  
 Discussion—  
 Industrial Relations as Affecting Jewish  
 Philanthropy—  
 Discussion—  
 Relation of the Jewish Social Worker to the  
 Industrial Problems of His City—  
 Discussion—

**Thursday, May 29.**

Morning Session, 9.30 A. M.

Social Morals—  
 Judge Harry M. Fisher, Chairman  
 Importance of Mental Diagnosis in the  
 Treatment of Delinquents—Dr. J. R.  
 Oliver, Baltimore, Md.  
 Discussion—Dr. Clinton Preston Mc-  
 Chord, Albany, N. Y.  
 The Family in the Court—Mrs. Anna Mos-  
 kowitz Kross, New York City.  
 Discussion—

**Thursday, May 29.**

Afternoon Session, 2.30 P. M.

Reconstruction—Mr. Max Senior, Chairman.  
 Report of Work of the Joint Distribution  
 Committee—Mr. Felix M. Warburg.  
 Symposium—  
 Poland—  
 Palestine—  
 Greece—  
 Reconstruction and the Jewish Welfare  
 Board—Mr. Mortimer Schiff.

*There will be numerous informal round-table meetings on problems of  
 interest to delegates and visitors.*

**Thursday, May 29.**

Evening Session, 8 P. M.

Jewish Education—  
 Dr. Alexander Dushkin, Chairman.  
 Survey of Jewish Education in America—  
 Discussion—  
 Community Support for Jewish Education—  
 Mr. Louis Hurwich, Boston.  
 Discussion—  
 The New Talmud Torah—  
 Discussion—

**Friday, May 30.**

Morning Session, 9.30 A. M.

Health—Dr. H. J. Moss, Chairman.  
 Report of Jewish Health Work—Dr. H. J.  
 Moss.  
 Discussion—Mr. A. Ray Katz, Baltimore.  
 The Settlement and Health—  
 Discussion—  
 Health Insurance—Mr. John B. Andrews.  
 Discussion—Mr. John A. Lapp, Co-  
 lumbus, O.  
 Reaction of Jewish Communities to the Re-  
 cent Influenza Epidemic—Miss Anna Ber-  
 cowitz.  
 Discussion—Mr. Jess Perlman, Balti-  
 more.  
 Hospital Social Service—Mrs. A. A. Cook,  
 New York City.  
 Discussion—Miss Lillian Kanen, New  
 York City

**Friday, May 30.**

Afternoon Session.

Social Service for the Chronic—Dr. S.  
 Wachsman, New York City.  
 Discussion—Miss Antoinette Heitman,  
 Philadelphia.  
 Convalescent Care—Mr. Maurice B. Hexter,  
 Cincinnati.  
 Discussion—Dr. Valentine Levi, Phila-  
 delphia.  
 Prenatal Care—Miss Etelka Weiss, Baltimore.  
 Discussion—Mrs. Max Behrend, Phila-  
 delphia.  
 Present Tendencies in Tuberculosis—Dr. S.  
 Wolman, Baltimore.  
 Discussion—Dr. Max Biesenthal, Chicago.  
 Diabetes Among Jews—Its Causes and Pre-  
 vention—Dr. A. A. Epstein, New York City.  
 Discussion—Dr. A. I. Ringer, New York.

**Friday, May 30.**

Evening.

Religious Services—Beth Israel Synagogue.  
 Lecture and Motion Pictures—Care of  
 Wounded Soldiers—Lieut. Maxwell Heller.

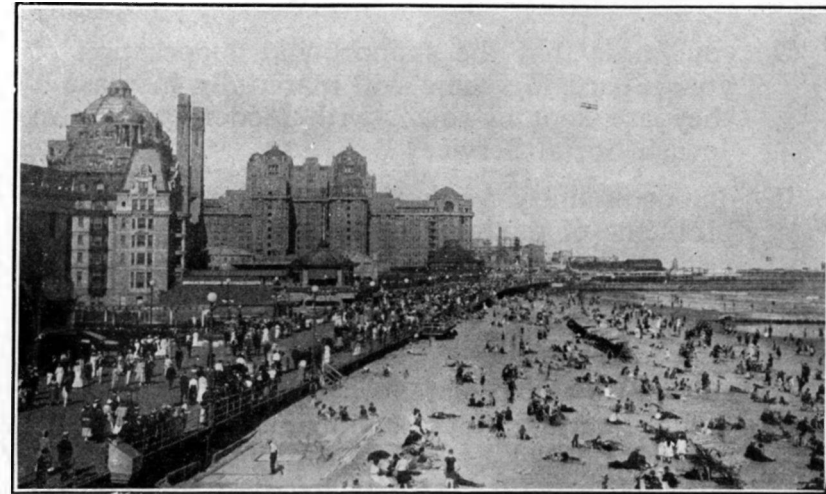
**Saturday, May 31.**

Religious Services—Beth Israel Synagogue.

**Sunday, June 1.**

Afternoon.

Business Meeting—



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CHARITIES**MAY 27-JUNE 1****HEADQUARTERS—HOTEL BREAKERS**National Conference of Social Work  
June 1-8National Probation Association  
May 30-June 7Children's Home and Welfare Association  
May 29-31American Medical Association  
June 9-13American Academy of Medicine  
June 9-10American Association for Organizing Charity  
May 30-June 1

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A Business Men's Council

Jewish Employment  
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