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JEWISH CHARITIES

Vol. IX

April, 1919

No. 12

The Bureau of Jewish Social
Research

A Business Men's Council

Jewish Employment
Problems

PUBLISHED BY THE

National Conference of Jewish Charities

114 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF JEWISH CHARITIES, 1919
ATLANTIC CITY, MAY 27th TO JUNE 1st

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WORKER WANTED

(Advertisements \$1.50 per insertion. Address "Jewish Charities.")

WANTED—Experienced young man as Director of Boys' and Men's Work in a large Settlement. Not in New York. Address, giving details. K. S., Jewish Charities.

WANTED—Capable woman to live as resident in Settlement, be employed as stenographer and office secretary to Head Resident. Address T. S., Jewish Charities.

WANTED—Superintendent Relief Department Jewish Aid Society, Chicago. Applicant must have had experience in all branches of Relief Work and must possess capacity to manage department. In replying please state experience, age and present salary. All communications will be considered confidential. Address Alfred C. Meyer, 831 W. Adams Street, Chicago.

WANTED—A qualified teacher of hand crafts for work with the chronic sick. Also student teachers to enter training for instructors in occupations for the sick and disabled. Small salary while learning. Address, Director of Occupations, Montefiore Hospital, Gun Hill Road, New York City.

WANTED—An experienced director for a newly organized Jewish Social Center in a large mid-western city; man or woman. Salary about two thousand dollars per year. Address T. T., Jewish Charities.

WANTED—Young man or young woman as Club and Social Director. Applicants state fully age, education, training, and minimum salary. Apply to Philip L. Seman, Supt. Chicago Hebrew Institute, 1258 W. Taylor St., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A Superintendent for the Federated Jewish Charities of Memphis, Tennessee. Applicants will state their experience and training in social work. Liberal salary to competent individual. A. Dreyfus, Chairman.

WANTED—Traveling Solicitor, lady preferred, for the Hebrew Orphans Home, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Housekeeper and Matron for Summer Home for Jewish Children, at Long Branch. Address S. E., Jewish Charities.

POSITIONS WANTED

WANTED—Young man, 35, Ph.D., 5 years settlement work in New York, now in charge of Jewish Federation in large eastern city, desires change. Address S. M., Jewish Charities.

EXPERIENCED in case work, organizing, administration, campaigning, research; available for general social agency or for specialized work in charities, recreation, Americanization, social center, boys' work, employees welfare, etc. Address C. L., Jewish Charities.

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Card and Record Forms

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

1—Census Cards—for use securing a basis for community planning. Price: 50 cards, \$.35; 100 cards, \$.50; 1,000 cards, \$3.50

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.

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

JEWISH CHARITIES

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VOL. IX

APRIL, 1919

No 12

To those with whom attendance at the meetings of the National Conference of Jewish Charities has become a habit, no urging is needed to make the Atlantic City Conference an epoch-making success. Professional workers have come to look upon these gatherings as the climax of the year's work, where, with their fellow-workers, they might recount their experiences, their difficulties and their triumphs, and meet again their comrades of the guild, brought together from every corner of the country.

The Board Member has become as faithful a follower of the Conference as the paid worker. In increasing number the directors of organizations have been coming to the Conference sessions, participating in the programs, discussing with each other their common problems, meeting with the professional workers, and keeping in touch with the conditions and activities in other communities. The volunteer worker has become a definite feature of the Conference, coming more and more into his own as the years go by. The preliminary registrations for this Spring's Conference indicate an attendance probably unequalled at any previous Conference in size and heterogeneity. Social workers, business men, volunteer workers, Rabbis and teachers are turning Atlantic City-ward, impelled by a common purpose and a common interest.

This year marks the twentieth anniversary of the founding of the Conference. The fruits of twenty years of unceasing effort are to be presented at the Atlantic City Conference before representatives of Jewish communities that twenty years ago did not dream that organized effort in social service could so soon become a reality. This year a large number of communities never before represented are sending delegates. The success of the Conference must begin with a large and representative attendance, and it is upon the Conference members that the responsibility lies.

The well-informed Board member realizes that sending his workers to the Conference is an investment in good-will, inspiration and professional development that no efficient organization can afford to miss. The wide-awake social worker will make every effort to induce his Board Members to attend.

The program for the sessions, the pleasure of a Spring visit to the "play-

ground of America" and the annual reunion of the national army of Jewish social workers gives assurance that every effort expended in order to be there, will be very much worth while.

The program of the newly established Bureau of Jewish Social Research opens up fields of tremendous opportunity for Jewish communities throughout the country. It is now possible for the smallest and most remote city to secure the same expert services and the same scientific methods of survey as have been the portion of the great centers of population up to this time. There is no doubt but that this opportunity will be seized upon quickly by many a wide-awake community, which desires to establish a definite plan for communal organization. The resources are now at hand; the problem is now merely one of further developing them, and of bringing the realization of their value to those communities where they may be of most service. This task of making known the field and scope of the Bureau and of bringing its possibilities before the Jews of the country will depend to a large extent upon the communal worker. It is hoped that, before long, the Bureau of Jewish Social Research will face the necessity of further expansion and development to meet the demands upon it.

The close proximity of the Conference city to various centers of interest to Jewish social workers should make it possible for the visitors from far places to visit them in passing.

The Field Bureau cordially invites Conference-goers to drop into its headquarters in passing through New York, and to make it their headquarters while visiting the various organizations in the Metropolis. Philadelphia, which is planning to send a record-breaking delegation to the Conference, contains a goodly number of agencies and centers that are well worth a stop-over on the way to Atlantic City. The Jewish colonies in New Jersey hold a unique place in the development of Jewish social life in America and merit the interest and attention of the social worker. The Woodbine colony, which has been proposed as the site for a national institution for Jewish feebleminded children, is easily reached from Atlantic City. The five-day period allotted to the Conference this year should make it possible to include these little journeys in the course of the Conference routine.

This will probably be the last meeting of the "National Conference of Jewish Charities." By an overwhelming vote the Conference members have decided that the name should be changed so as to emphasize the social aspect more and the purely philanthropic aspect less. This change will no doubt mean a definite increase in the scope of the Conference; organizations hitherto wary of affiliating themselves with a presumably philanthropic body will then be justified in establishing connection with it.

PROGRAM

1919 Meeting—National Conference of Jewish Charities

Atlantic City, May 27th to June 1st Headquarters—Hotel Breakers

Tuesday, May 27.

General Session, 8 P. M.
Opening Prayer—Rabbi Henry Fisher.
Address of Welcome—Hon. Harry Bachrach, Atlantic City.
Jewish Labor Movement in America—Hon. Meyer London, ex-Congressman from New York.
Relation of the Jewish Social Worker to the Industrial Problems of His Community—Sidney Nyburg, Baltimore.
Discussion—Morris D. Waldman, New York and Maurice B. Hexter, Cincinnati.

Wednesday, May 28.

Morning Session, 9.30 A. M.
Family Care—Miss Frances Taussig, Chairman. Unit Treatment in Family Welfare—Anna Bergowitz, Boston.
Discussion—I. Irving Lipsitch, San Francisco.
Relation Between Jewish and Public Case Work—Symposium—Public Out-door Relief—Dora Berres, Los Angeles.
Mother's Pensions—Irene Kawin, Chicago.
Home Service of the Red Cross—Florina Lasker, New York.
Child-placing and Institutional Care—Dr. Ludwig Bernstein, New York.
Luncheon—Industrial Problems.
Re-employment of the Jewish Service Man—Joseph Loew, New York.
Employment Problems of the Jewish Girl—Mrs. Rebekah Kohut, New York.
Technique of Adjusting Industrial Disputes. Round-table discussion.

Wednesday, May 28.

Afternoon Session, 2.30 P. M.
Community Organization—David M. Bressler, Chairman. Surveying a Community—Scope and Methods of Study. Abraham Oseroff and Dr. Ludwig Bernstein.

Wednesday, May 28.

General Session, 8 P. M.
Musical Selection—Miss Sophie Braslau.
Presidential Address—Mr. Fred M. Butzel. The Public Health.
Dr. Lee K. Frankel, Third Vice-president, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and President, American Public Health Association.
Musical Selection—Miss Sophie Braslau.

Thursday, May 29.

Morning Session, 9.30 A. M.
Social Morals—Hon. Harry M. Fisher, Chairman. Importance of Mental Diagnosis in the Treatment of Delinquents—Dr. J. R. Oliver, Baltimore.
Discussion—Dr. Clinton Preston McChord, Albany.
The Family in the Court—Mrs. Anna Moskowitz Kross, New York.
Discussion—Walter Liebman, New York.

Thursday, May 29.

Afternoon Session, 2.30 P. M.
Reconstruction—Max Senior, Chairman. Report of Work of the Joint Distribution Committee—Felix M. Warburg. The Jewish Welfare Board—Mortimer Schiff, New York.
Discussion—Max Hirsch, Cincinnati.
Reconstruction in Palestine—Solomon Lowenstein, New York.

Thursday, May 29.

Evening Session, 8 P. M.
Jewish Education—Mr. Morris Waldman, Chairman. Survey of Jewish Education in America—Dr. Alexander M. Dushkin, New York.
Discussion—Community Support for Jewish Education—Louis Hurwich, Boston.
Discussion—The New Talmud Torah—Mr. Isaac B. Berkson, New York.
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—A. Ray Katz, Baltimore. The Settlement and Health—Philip Seman, Chicago.
Discussion—Sidney A. Teller, Pittsburgh. Health Insurance—John B. Andrews, New York.
Discussion—John A. Lapp, Columbus, O. Hospital Social Service—Mrs. A. A. Cook, New York.
Discussion—Lillian Kanen, New York.

Friday, May 30.

Afternoon Session, 2.30 P. M.
Social Service for the Chronic—Dr. S. Wachsman, New York.
Discussion—Antoinette Heitman, Philadelphia.
Convalescent Care—Maurice B. Hexter, Cincinnati.
Discussion—Dr. Valentine Levi, Philadelphia.
Prenatal Care—Etelka Weiss, Baltimore.
Discussion—Mrs. Max Behrend, Philadelphia.
Present Tendencies in Tuberculosis—Dr. S. Wolman, Baltimore.
Discussion—Dr. Max Biesenthal, Chicago.
Diabetes Among Jews—Its Causes and Prevention—Dr. A. A. Epstein, New York.
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.

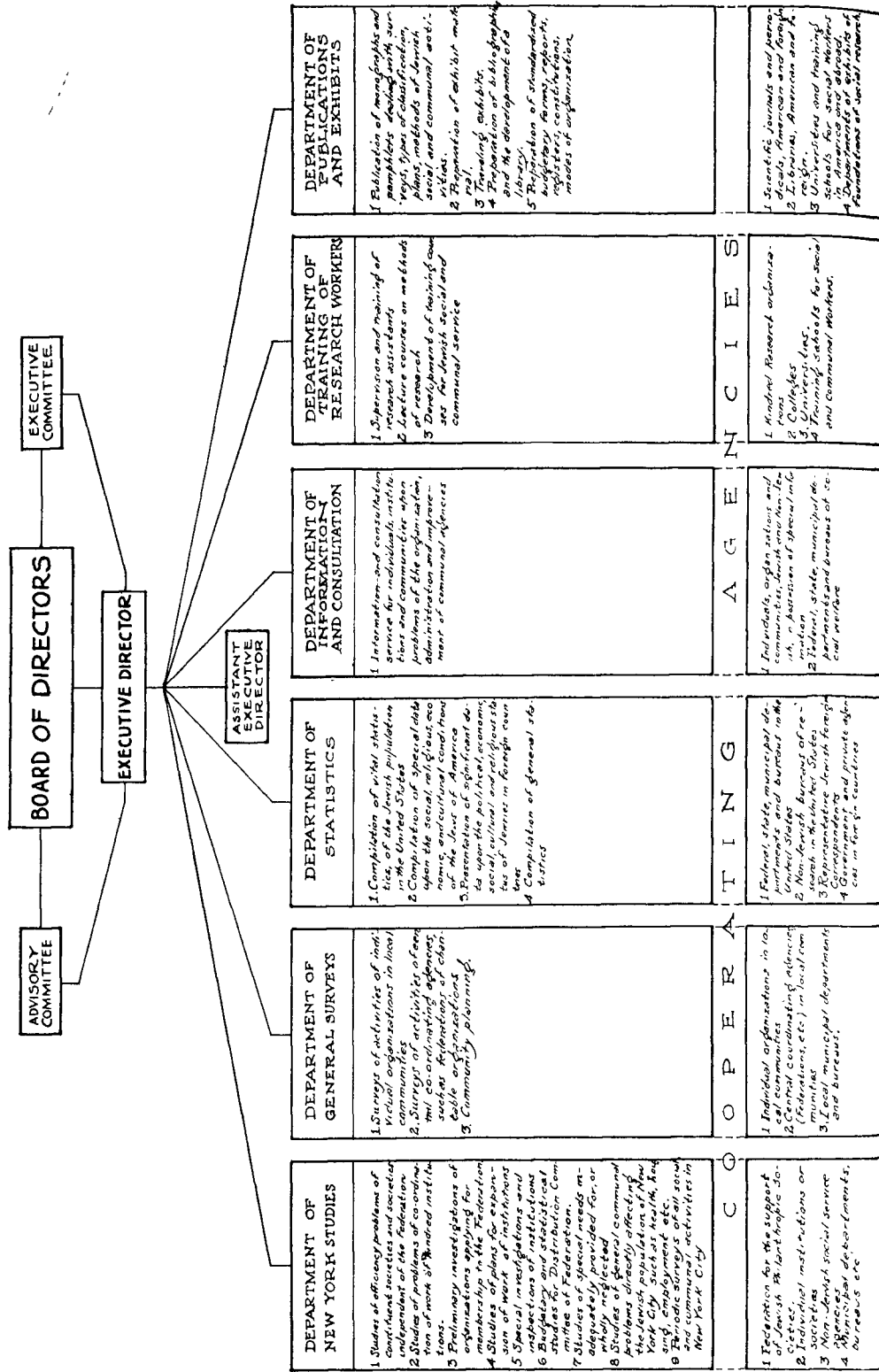
Religious Services—Beth Israel Synagogue.

Sunday, June 1.

Afternoon.
Business Meeting—

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

PLAN OF ORGANIZATION AND ACTIVITIES
of the
Bureau of Jewish Social Research



PLAN OF ORGANIZATION AND ACTIVITIES FOR THE BUREAU OF JEWISH SOCIAL RESEARCH

Purpose.

The purpose of the Bureau of Jewish Social Research is to serve American Jewry in the study and promotion of Jewish social and communal activities.

General Plan of Organization.

To achieve this aim, the Bureau of Jewish Social Research is to be organized into the following departments:

- I. Department of Jewish Social and Communal Activities in New York City.
- II. Department of Surveys in communities outside of New York City.
- III. Department of Jewish Statistics.
- IV. Department of Information and Consultation.
- V. Department of Training of Jewish Research Workers.
- VI. Department of Publications and Exhibits.

Proposed Activities in Departments.

- I. The work in the Department of social and communal activities in New York City will consist of:
 - 1. Studies of Efficiency problems in individual institutions, affiliated or not affiliated with Federation.
 - 2. Studies of problems of co-ordination of work of kindred institutions.
 - 3. Preliminary investigations of organizations applying for membership to Federation.
 - 4. Studies of plans for expansion of work of institutions.
 - 5. Special investigations and inspections of institutions.
 - 6. Studies of special needs inade-

quately provided for or wholly neglected.

7. Studies of general communal problems directly affecting the Jewish population of New York City, such as health, housing, employment, etc.

8. Periodic surveys of all Jewish communal institutions in New York City.

To carry on the activities in this Department, the Bureau proposes to keep in touch with the following agencies:

- 1. Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies.
- 2. Individual affiliated institutions.
- 3. Organizations unaffiliated with Federation.
- 4. Non-Jewish social service agencies.

II. The work in the Department of Surveys in Communities outside of New York City will comprise:

- 1. Surveys of activities of individual organizations in local communities.
- 2. Surveys of activities of central co-ordinating agencies, such as Federations of charitable organizations.
- 3. Community planning.

To carry on the activities in this Department, the Bureau proposes to keep in touch with the following agencies:

- 1. Central co-ordinating agencies (Federations of Charities, etc.) in smaller communities.
- 2. Individual organizations in smaller communities.

III. The work in the Department of Jewish Statistics will include:

- 1. Compilation of vital statistics of Jewish population in the United States.

2. Compilation of special data upon social, religious, economic and cultural conditions of the Jews of America.

3. Presentation of significant data upon political, economic, social, cultural and religious status of Jewries in foreign countries.

4. Organization of permanent foreign correspondence relative to Jewish problems throughout the world.

To carry on the activities in this Department the Bureau proposes to keep in touch with the following agencies:

1. Federal, State and Municipal Departments and Bureaus.

2. Non-Jewish Bureaus of Research.

3. Governmental and Private Agencies in Foreign Countries.

IV. The work in the Department of Information and Consultation will comprise:

1. Information and consultation service for individuals, institutions and communities upon problems of organization, administration and improvement of social and communal agencies.

2. Exchange with public authorities of information and recommendations upon questions affecting Jewish social and communal organizations.

To carry on the activities in this Department, the Bureau proposes to keep in touch with the following agencies:

1. Individuals and organizations, Jewish and non-Jewish, in possession of special information.

2. Federal, State and Municipal Departments and Bureaus, dealing with various phases of public welfare.

V. The work in the Department of Training of Jewish Research Workers will cover:

1. Supervision and Training of Research Assistants.

2. Lecture Courses on methods of research, under auspices of Bureau, with and without the co-operation of kindred research organizations.

3. Development of training courses for Jewish social and communal service.

To carry on the activities in this Department, the Bureau proposes to keep in touch with the following agencies:

1. Kindred research organizations.

2. Colleges and Universities.

3. Training Schools for Social Workers.

VI. The work in the Department of Publications and Exhibits will consist of:

1. Publication of Surveys, Monographs and Pamphlets, dealing with important phases of Jewish social and communal activities.

2. Preparation of exhibit materials illustrative of significant Jewish social and communal efforts.

3. Traveling exhibits to smaller Jewish communities.

4. Development of a Central Library in Jewish social and communal service in America and abroad, in English and in foreign languages.

To carry on the activities in this Department, the Bureau proposes to keep in touch with the following agencies:

1. Scientific Journals and Periodicals.

2. Libraries.

3. Universities and Training Schools for Social Workers.

4. Department of Exhibits of Foundations for Social Research.

A BUSINESS MEN'S COUNCIL

By I. Edwin Goldwasser.

(From an address at the Felix M. Warburg Testimonial Dinner, New York.)

We have talked of the trade organization as if it were only a money-getting device. Thus far it has been used only as an organization for securing funds.

Every one of you feels that if the only thing that the community will come to you for, as members of the trade organization, is to ask you to help raise money, the time must come when you must call a halt.

I believe that the whole trade organization must be made permanent, and can be made permanent not merely by saying, "Let us continue to come together," but definitely by suggesting how we can be kept together. Let us form the "Business Men's Council of the Federation. You are practical hard-headed business men. Every one of you has met a concrete problem in a concrete way. Some day we may like to suggest to you larger problems of the entire community, and it may be that the Business Men's Council of the Federation may develop into the "Business Men's Council of the City of New York." But to-day, specifically and definitely, we suggest to you a Business Men's Council of the Federation," which shall concern itself immediately with the problems of the Federation.

This Council is to have its independent organization; its president; its vice-president; its committee or board to be organized at once. Nor is it necessary that the leadership shall be restricted to the division heads in this campaign. Among the workers may be representative members, men who have shown real qualities of leadership, qualities of direction and guidance and open-mindedness,—the only essential qualification for true leadership in any community.

Let the branches of the Business Men's Council of the Federation be kept absolutely in terms of the industries them-

selves. In the community to-day, we are confronted, you as business men are confronted, with problems that might well make you pause. They are not only problems of what you are going to do with the raw material that you bought at prices 100% above what it is worth to-day; they are not only problems of how you are going to establish cost prices when you do not know what the prevailing rate of compensation will be for labor three months from now. They are the human problems of what you are going to do with the thousands of people you have added to your employ and whom you can no longer use. What are you, as a Council of Business Men, to do with the hundreds of thousands of men who are coming back to your employ?

To a certain extent these are problems of dollars and cents; but to a greater degree they are problems of human welfare. They are problems of the future of men and women and children. They are the problems of the future of our community. The hardest-headed business man among you is thinking of these problems as human problems, and yet there is not in this community to-day a single agency that gives business men the opportunity to come together to talk about these problems as they affect their own industries; to give voice to their suggestions, so that by mutual conference in the highest sense of the term they can arrive at a clarification of their ideas.

Mr. Warburg has emphasized the fact that extensive communal work must not be sectarian. The mere fact that the trades are units, does not mean that they will discuss Jewish aspects of the industry alone. What really will be accomplished will be that the leaders in the trades will become more alive to the problems that affect those they employ and thus very definitely and very directly

come to some realization of the ideal that Mr. Sulzberger has pleaded for. Let this organization, then, be something greater, more potent than the associations that are formed within the industries to-day, which meet only when strikes are threatened, except when once a year they have a dinner for the purpose of electing officers. I have heard how troubled you have been with the lack of progressiveness in your own trade associations. It is difficult to handle in general terms the problems that affect you in a specific way. The organization of a Business Men's Council will mean the adoption of methods whereby employers can study problems affecting the trade, and work out methods of solution, thus becoming more open-minded, broader of vision and greater in their grasp of the problems that confront them.

But this Business Men's Council will have another very definite purpose. Its problem will be to devise a system of more or less voluntary organization of the firms listed within each industry so that there shall be an equitable, a fair and a reasonable distribution of the burden of supplying the funds to meet the communal needs.

Let there be within each industry a committee which will use as its basis for study a list of the firms in the industry, a statement of their actual worth, what has been done by them in the year for good or for bad, how much they are giving, what they ought to give. Let this committee bend every effort so that those who have not been giving their proportionate share shall be in a certain sense taxed so that the burden may properly be shared. Then those who are now giving will see that the burden is being distributed and the limit for the most liberal givers will become in its turn a little higher. Then, and then only, will you make this the Federation that it should be; a Federation which I said almost a year ago, and as I still say, will some day be at the point where it will have at its disposal more funds than will be actually needed for the conduct of existing communal work, so that its

Trustees may, looking over the entire city, say, "With the surplus now at hand, we will take up this new work or that new problem." And may I say to you, ladies and gentlemen, with all solemnity and with the greatest earnestness, that until that day comes you have no Federation; you have merely a device for collecting and distributing funds.

The committee within each industry should meet not less than once a month. The committees of the various industries should meet together no less than twice a year, so that all industries may come to understand the problems that they must face in common. And at least once a year, there must be a meeting, not merely of the Board of the Business Men's Council, not merely of the committees, but of the members of the Council, with an attendance so large by reason of the constant contact with real problems that the largest hall in the city will not be big enough to house the people who will want to hear the representatives of the Council as a whole, of the divisions as secondary units, and of the industries as primary units, give a report of the activities during the year.

Let this Business Men's Council go to the institutions that are dispensing relief; go to the employment agencies, and give definite statements about seasonable employment. Let them ask that some method may be worked out whereby, for example, in the cloak and suit industry, an organization shall not be completely disrupted twice in every year because the busy season is succeeded by a slack season. Let these things be done. We shall not only work out an industrial problem, but we shall also find that because of the interest that is awakened in the problems of the community there will be money enough given by the people to enable these agencies to work out their problems.

The Business Men's Council, is, in my opinion, not merely an agency for securing equitable distribution of giving, but it is the agency for educating the people themselves, so that they shall realize the beauty and the justice of giving.

JEWISH EMPLOYMENT PROBLEMS

New York City has just completed a series of important conferences on problems affecting the entire community, arranged through the efforts of the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies, and under the Chairmanship of Mrs. Sidney C. Borg, head of the Jewish Big Sisters of New York and a Vice-President of Federation.

Mrs. Irving Lehman, in the conference on Employment, emphasized the prevailing thought of the conference, namely, that the trades and industrial occupations, rather than office work, provided the best field of opportunity for young Jewish men and women and that greater attention should be paid to vocational training. She said in this connection:

"The purpose of employment work is to place the largest possible number of applicants in the best positions which they are equipped to fill. We can best accomplish this purpose by guiding our girls into those occupations in which, in normal times, there are more positions than there are girls to fill them; those occupations for which our girls, many of whom come from non-English speaking homes, are as well equipped as others; those occupations in which our girls will meet the fewest obstacles in the way of discriminations; those occupations which offer the best conditions as to wages, hours, surroundings and chance for promotion. The trades meet every one of these requirements, while office work meets none.

"In office work the field is always overcrowded. In the various trades there are usually openings. In office work the daughter of the immigrant is handicapped by her lack of an American background; in the trades the knowledge of English acquired in the school is sufficient. In office work, because of the close personal relationship between employer and employee the question of prejudice is frequently raised. In the trades there is little discrimination. In office work the hours and conditions of

labor are not regulated; the wages are on a low scale; there is little chance for advancement. In the trades most girls work in sanitary surroundings; their hours are limited by law; the chance of advancement for the capable is good, and wages comparatively high.

"Let us then guide our girls away from office work and into the trades. If we are to succeed in overcoming the strong prejudice that our girls and their parents have against manual work, we must all help. Schools, settlements, employment bureaus, agencies that visit the homes, must each do their share. The most valuable help, however, will come from organizations that offer attractive courses in trade training. Their influence is not confined to the limited number of girls whom they graduate, but is powerful throughout the community because of the constant testimony they bear to the fact that trade is so suitable and dignified a career that it warrants long and expensive study as preparation."

The prejudices which still exist in the community against Jewish employees were also discussed by Mrs. Lehman, by Mrs. Bernard Steuer and Arthur Reis, of Robert Reis & Company, who dealt with the matter from different viewpoints. Old prejudices of caste, as affecting the industrial occupations and the desire, as well, of the older generation, themselves identified with industrial labor, to give their children better and different occupations, mitigate strongly against the effort to induce the young folk to take up the trades in preference to clerical work, Mrs. Steuer pointed out. Education of the parents was Mrs. Steuer's solution of the need for making known the advantages of industrial occupations over employment in the office.

Miss Gertrude R. Stein, Employment Secretary of the Red Cross Institute for Crippled and Disabled Men, discussed the subject of Poor Training and Lack of Training, and the inability of many boys and girls, applying for clerical positions,

to do the simple things, such as to properly fill out an application form, or to correctly look up a number in the telephone book or to write a letter. Most of the applicants to an employment bureau have no knowledge of business opportunities and have seldom heard of the opportunity for manual work, declared Miss Stein. Thus, hundreds of boys and girls wait months for a clerical position, for which they are not in any way fitted, and entirely miss the industrial opportunities for which they are much better fitted. More manual training and vocational work must be provided and the public must interest itself in seeing that the school courses are changed to this end and that no existing agencies for vocational training are curtailed or abridged. The need, she concluded, is for amplification of the existing vocational and trade schools and for more training along these lines rather than less.

Under the general subject of "Workrooms and Training," papers were read by Fred Stein on "Existing Workrooms and Training for the Handicapped;" by Dr. Louis I. Harris, Director of Preventable

Diseases of the New York City Board of Health, and by Miss Sadie American on "The Present Opportunity."

Mr. Stein proposed as a means of obtaining employment for those handicapped through physical disability or disease, that conferences be held with the business men of the community by trades, to ascertain from them what positions in the respective trades might be filled by various classes of the handicapped, if they can be schooled as trained workers.

That cooperation of this kind by the business men is not impractical but would render a service to the community and provide a number of trained workers glad of steady employment at reasonable wages, thus curtailing the labor turnover, was Mr. Stein's contention. He also suggested for those fitted to work part time, the provision of a building divided into workshops and providing work of the various kinds suggested through the conference with employers. When sufficiently expert, the workers must be enabled to earn a good wage, and for the learner and beginner there must be a minimum wage.

On behalf of the Social workers of Greater New York and vicinity, the Monday Club of New York and the Monday Club of Brooklyn wish to extend a most cordial invitation to the members of the National Conference of Social Work and their friends to visit the social agencies of this city and vicinity.

A joint committee representing the two clubs plans to maintain an information desk at headquarters in Atlantic City to provide information as to social agencies and how to reach them. During the week following the Conference information headquarters will be open in both Manhattan and Brooklyn and arrangements will be made to facilitate visits by groups and individuals.

**Edwin J. Cooley, Chairman
City Magistrates' Courts
Muriel Deane, Secretary
Social Service Exchange**

THE STAFF OF THE BUREAU OF JEWISH SOCIAL RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

The Bureau of Jewish Social Research has secured the services of Dr. Ludwig B. Bernstein as its director. Dr. Bernstein needs no introduction to members of the Conference. As Superintendent of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society for sixteen years, during which he developed the cottage plan which has become a model for child-caring institutions, he has been the leader in the establishment of standards in this field. He was for several years the president of the Society of Jewish Social Workers in New York, and has also served a term as president of the National Association of Jewish Social Workers. He is now serving as Advisory Director of the Hebrew Orphan House in New York. He is the author of a number of educational studies and joint author of "Standards of Modern Child Care."

Mr. Julius Drachsler has been engaged to serve as Assistant Executive Director. From March, 1915, to March, 1919, Mr. Drachsler has been Secretary of the faculty of the School for Jewish Communal Work and during the war period he was assistant director and special expert for the New York office of Bureau of War Risk Insurance.

Miss Dorothy Aidman, formerly special investigator in the Department of Public Charities, has been engaged as special investigator in charge of the study of the Clearing Bureau and Methods of Commitment of dependent and defective children.

Mrs. Marie Ornstein who has had special experience in employment, factory, and similar fields, has been retained to act as investigator in charge of standardization of salaries. As assistant in the study on standardization of salaries, the Bureau has engaged Mr. J. Saposnikov, who has assisted Dr. Bogen in special studies, and assisted Dr. Bernstein in anthropometric studies in connection with the Chicago Survey.

Miss Minnie Baum has been engaged as Chief Stenographer and Trainee;

Miss Baum has assisted in the Bureau of Jewish Statistics and has been Office Secretary of the Bureau of Philanthropic Research. She is to serve also as assistant in the study of Clearing Bureau and Methods of Commitment.

Miss Jeanette Armstrong is to serve as Trainee Assistant in the study of Clearing Bureau and Methods of Commitment, and Miss Ada Annochstein is to serve as Trainee Assistant in the study of Standardization of Salaries.

Miss Clara Lowenherz, who has done secretarial work with Kuhn, Loeb & Co., is to act as office manager and stenographer. **Additional Staff.**

1. As the various studies undertaken by the Bureau develop, it will undoubtedly become necessary to engage additional special workers to supplement the permanent staff. The number of these additional workers, **part time** or **full time**, will be determined largely by the scope of the particular study and the period of time allowed for its completion.

2. If a sufficient number of Jewish Research Workers cannot be obtained, some arrangement may be entered into with the kindred research organizations, like the Bureau of Municipal Research, or the Russell Sage Foundation, or both, to assign some of their workers to the National Bureau for a specified period.

3. The Bureau will also call in specialists in various fields as consultants upon particular pieces of research.

Staff Conferences.

1. It is proposed to conduct regular staff conferences, and to invite to these conferences executives of kindred research organizations, foundations for social research, and specialists in various fields for a nominal compensation.

2. The lectures are gradually to be developed into systematic training courses on research work.

3. In these courses specially qualified university students majoring in social science may be admitted, and compensated as part time workers.

OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

That the Yiddish press is an active factor in the task of Americanizing the Jewish immigrant is the claim of Elbert Aidline, who, in the April 4th number of the "American Hebrew," presents a brief study of the Yiddish press in New York City, with reference to its influence as an Americanizer. As a whole the Yiddish press renders valuable service in interpreting American life and activities to the non-English speaking immigrant. The five newspapers taken up by the writer are the Forward, the Day, the Warheit, the Jewish Daily News, and the Morning Journal. It is to the Morning Journal that he gives credit for having done more towards Americanization than any other publication in Yiddish, since "it is the only morning paper in Yiddish and is read by all classes from the most radical to the most conservative."

From this brief survey it is obvious that the Yiddish press as a whole has done its duty towards the country in times of peace and still more during the war. We need only recollect the patriotism aroused on the East Side when the aims of the war became clear to the Jewish masses to realize that it is the Yiddish press we have to thank for it, for how else could those masses have been reached and taught?

No doubt, it is highly desirable that every American citizen and inhabitant know the language of the country. Yet it is absolutely absurd to assume that if forbidden the use of his own language the immigrant will turn at once to the English. This dramatic measure would bring nothing but hatred for the country and its institutions. The best way is the old, traditional, tried American way—to let all the incrustations brought over by the aliens fall off little by little, *without any compulsion*, in the regular course of events, not through fear, but *through love* for his new home.

THE ORGANIZATION AND CONSTRUCTION OF A CHILD-CARING INSTITUTION.

After an extensive study of existing child-caring institutions, Dr. Samuel Langer, superintendent of the Pacific Hebrew Orphan Asylum has submitted a report to the Board of the Trustees of that institution, which is contemplating rebuilding along the most modern and most approved lines. The conclusions reached in this report differ radically in various instances from the generally accepted standards and offer an interesting field for experimentation in this newest venture.

The institution should be located in the city, so that the children might attend the public schools, live among the normal social surroundings of the community and keep in touch with the life outside of the institution. The cottage type of institution is strongly recommended.

The cottage group should be made to approximate the normal family group as far as possible; children of varying ages and of both sexes should be grouped together. A cottage unit of twenty children is recommended, with a special cottage in which seven or eight girls might study the problems of housekeeping, budget making and other phases of home activity in a normal family. The staff members should be distributed among the cottages and take part in the family life.

In building the new institution three communal needs are to be met, the need for a temporary shelter for destitute children, a home for infants that cannot be boarded with foster mothers, and the need for a boarding home for working boys, to be used both by alumni of the institution and by working boys of small earning power. In view of these additional activities to be housed by the institution and in view of the wider scope that the Orphan Asylum has assumed as a child-helping organization, it is suggested that "some more appropriate name be substituted for 'Pacific Hebrew Orphan Asylum,' a name which shall connote charity less but home and culture more."

RELATED TOPICS.

During the thirty-one years of its existence the Jewish Publication Society of America has published nearly 110 books and has distributed more than one and one-half million copies of its publications.

"Who can tell," declared Mr. Simon Miller, its president, at the annual meeting of the Society recently, "who can tell how many of the sixty authors whose works have been published by the Society might have remained unknown but for the opportunity and incentive provided by the Society? Who can tell whether the works of distinguished foreign authors would have become known to the English speaking public except through the translations of the Society?" Israel Zangwill, speaking of his own indebtedness to the Society, said, "Without its stimulation I might never have written my 'Children of the Ghetto.' What was needed to draw this book from my subconsciousness was the wise and understanding policy of the Society in giving the artist a free hand."

"If it had realized nothing but the publication of the New Translation of the Bible it would have earned the eternal gratitude of our people and justified its existence. When one considers, however, the program it has mapped out for the future, the importance of the Society as an intellectual and spiritual force in the life of English speaking Jews becomes very apparent. That we have grown numerically and in point of service, the figures presented to you today testify. Though this has been a trying year we have, nevertheless, received from our members over \$46,000 in dues, which is almost twice as much as we realized about six or seven years ago, and the receipts from the sales of our books, other than the Bible, amount to \$36,000, which is about \$8,000 more than was received last year. The sales of our publications amounted to \$61,000, which is \$25,000 more than last year.

We have distributed this year 50,000 copies of our new publications and 45,000 of our older publications. In addition we have published 370,000 Bibles and Prayer Books for Jewish soldiers and sailors, and have supplied the various cantonments and camps in America and abroad with thousands of our books for Welfare Work. We have also entered about 4,000 new members, making a total membership of nearly 16,000, the largest in the history of the Society."

The recently organized Jewish Health Bureau of Baltimore (described in a former issue of "Jewish Charities") had determined that the recent influenza epidemic should not be permitted to have happened in vain. Under this Bureau and under the direction of a campaign committee headed by Dr. H. J. Moss of the Hebrew Hospital, "a Jewish Health Week" has been observed in Baltimore.

The object of the campaign, according to Dr. Moss, was to "capitalize the recent influenza epidemic." "We feel," he explained, "that as a result of the epidemic the public is in a receptive frame of mind in regard to health matters. That being the case, we are not willing that the opportunity to drive home the lessons taught by the epidemic shall be lost."

Noted speakers, who are experts on health subjects, addressed the various gatherings and mass-meetings during "Jewish Health Week." The campaign was conducted in a most thorough-going fashion, and all addresses therefore were made in Yiddish as well as in English.

"Health Week," however, was merely the launching of an ambitious program of the Jewish Health Bureau.

"Health Week" is to be merely the forerunner of what is intended to be a widely organized, consistent and persistent battle against disease by acquainting and educating the Jewish people of Baltimore with preventive measures and

the principles of general and personal hygiene.

On the opening day, April 5, the rabbis in all the synagogues were asked to speak on health topics. On the following Sunday night there was a mass-meeting at the Victoria at which well-known physicians and other health experts spoke.

There was a fine musical program and moving pictures on health subjects. This was followed every evening during the week by meetings at the Jewish Educational Alliance at each of which some particular subject dealing with health was discussed. Authoritative speakers addressed all these meetings and illustrated their speeches with stereopticon slides and movies, and health literature in both English and Yiddish were distributed.

On the campaign committee were Dr. Moss, chairman; Dr. Samuel Wolman, and Louis H. Levin.

A conference of Presidents of State and Interstate Federations of Young Men's Hebrew Associations was held in New York City, April 6th.

The members of the conference discussed in some detail further organization of State advisory boards of influential citizens and, particularly, discussed the experiment in New Jersey along this line. In New Jersey, Mr. Felix Fuld of Newark is the Chairman of the State Advisory Board. In some of the Federations it would prove practical and useful to organize such boards at once.

The Presidents discussed also the re-employment scheme for returned service men, discussing in this connection the agreement made between the Y. M. H. A., J. W. B. and I. O. B. B., with reference to placing men in service and putting at their command the educational facilities of the Young Men's Hebrew and Kindred Associations.

The matter of the triennial convention of all the Young Men's Hebrew Associations in the country was discussed and the Federations pledged their assistance toward making the convention, which oc-

curs in November, an outstanding success.

In so far as the position of the Young Women's Hebrew Associations in the smaller communities is concerned, it was the consensus of opinion that in the small communities there should not be separate buildings for the Young Women's Hebrew Associations, but that the Young Women's Hebrew Association should use the Young Men's Building.

It was further the opinion of the conference that the Council of Young Men's Hebrew and Kindred Associations should re-establish its lecture bureau, not only for the purpose of Y. M. H. A. propaganda, but also for the purpose of reaching out into the smaller communities in particular, through an educational program.

The thirtieth annual convention of the Central Conference of American Rabbis, dedicated in honor of the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Rabbi Isaac M. Wise, founder and first leader of the Conference, recently ended in Cincinnati after one of the most important and historic sessions in the annals of that organization. Rabbi Leo M. Franklin of Detroit was unanimously elected president of the Conference and Dr. Kaufman Kohler of Cincinnati was elected Honorary President. The other officers elected are as follows:

Vice-President, Dr. Edward N. Calisch, Richmond, Va.; Treasurer, Dr. Abram Simon, Washington, D. C.; Recording Secretary, Dr. Isaac E. Marcuson, Macon, Ga.; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. Felix A. Levy, Chicago, Ill.

Executive Board—Dr. Louis Grossman, Cincinnati, Ohio; Dr. Louis Wolsey, Cleveland, Ohio; Dr. Henry Berkowitz, Philadelphia; Dr. Martin A. Meyer, San Francisco; Dr. Samuel Hirshberg, Milwaukee, Wis.; Dr. Henry Englander, Cincinnati; Dr. Clifton H. Levy, New York City; Dr. Max C. Currick, Erie, Pa.; Dr. George Solomon, Savannah, Ga.; Dr. David L. Lefkowitz, Dayton, Ohio; Dr. Marcus Salzman, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

CONFERENCE DELEGATES

The following persons have registered their intention of attending the 1919 meeting of the National Conference of Jewish Charities at Atlantic City. Additional registrations are coming in daily and members are urged to arrange for accommodations as early as possible.

Dr. Clinton Preston McChord, Albany.
Miss Ida Goldstein, Atlanta, Ga.
Mr. A. Ray Katz, Baltimore, Md.
Dr. J. R. Oliver, Baltimore, Md.
Dr. H. J. Moss, Baltimore, Md.
Mr. Israel Efros, Baltimore, Md.
Mr. Jess Perlman, Baltimore, Md.
Mr. Louis H. Levin, Baltimore, Md.
Miss Etelka Weiss, Baltimore, Md.
Dr. S. Wolman, Baltimore, Md.
Miss Anna Berowitz, Boston, Mass.
Mr. Louis Hurwich, Boston, Mass.
Mr. Max Abelman, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Isadore Schwabe, Charleston, W. Va.
Mr. M. I. Berger, Chicago, Ill.
Mr. Louis Bomash, Chicago, Ill.
Dr. Max Biesenthal, Chicago, Ill.
Mr. A. Copeland, Chicago, Ill.
Mr. O. G. Finkelstein, Chicago, Ill.
Mr. Charles I. Herron, Chicago, Ill.
Mr. Gustav Hochstadter, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Anna F. Jacobs, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Irene Kavin, Chicago, Ill.
Mr. Max Klee, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Minnie F. Low, Chicago, Ill.
Mr. S. D. Schwartz, Chicago, Ill.
Mr. A. S. Roe, Chicago, Ill.
Mr. Philip L. Seaman, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Bessie Simon, Chicago, Ill.
Mr. E. Trotzkey, Chicago, Ill.
Mr. Ph. D. Bookstaber, Cincinnati, O.
Mr. Maurice B. Hexter, Cincinnati, O.
Mr. Max Hirsch, Cincinnati, O.
Mr. Sidney E. Pritz, Cincinnati, O.
Mr. Max Senior, Cincinnati, O.
Miss C. Friedman, Cleveland, O.
Mr. Alfred A. Benesch, Cleveland, O.
Mr. John A. Lapp, Columbus, O.
Mr. H. Jos. Hyman, Columbus, O.
Mr. Joseph Schonthal, Columbus, O.
Miss Rebecca R. Yassenoff, Dayton, O.
Mrs. Ray David, Denver, Colo.
Mrs. S. Pisko, Denver, Colo.
Dr. C. D. Spivak, Denver, Colo.
Mr. Fred M. Butzel, Detroit, Mich.
Mr. Bernard Ginsburg, Detroit, Mich.
Miss Ginsburg, Detroit, Mich.
Miss Blanche Hart, Detroit, Mich.
Rabbi A. M. Hershman, Detroit, Mich.
Mr. and Mrs. Julian Krolik, Detroit, Mich.
Mr. Charles W. Margold, Hartford, Conn.
Mr. Samuel B. Kaufman, Indianapolis, Ind.
Miss Rosa Stern, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Rabbi Philip F. Waterman, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Mrs. Henry Cohen, Kansas City, Mo.
Mr. A. Rothenberg, Kansas City, Mo.
Mr. George Ellman, Los Angeles, Cal.
Mr. Julius Davidson, Kansas City, Mo.
Mr. Hyman Levi, Kansas City, Mo.
Mr. Lee Lvon, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. Lula D. Krakaur, Louisville, Ky.
Mrs. Belle Cantrovitz, Milwaukee, Wis.
Mr. Isador Kadis, Milwaukee, Wis.
Miss Helena Stern, Milwaukee, Wis.
Mr. David Benjamin, Kansas City, Mo.
Miss Julia I. Felsenthal, Minneapolis, Minn.
Mr. Hyman Jacobs, New Haven, Conn.
Mr. Julius Goldman, New Orleans, La.
Mr. John B. Andrews, New York, N. Y.
Mr. and Mrs. David M. Bressler, New York, N. Y.
Miss Elsa Alsborg, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. A. A. Cook, New York, N. Y.
Mr. A. A. Epstein, New York, N. Y.
Mr. Maldwin M. Fertig, New York, N. Y.
Dr. Ludwig B. Bernstein, New York, N. Y.
Mr. Julius Drachster, New York, N. Y.
Mr. Isadore Frank, New York, N. Y.
Dr. Lee K. Frankel, New York, N. Y.
Dr. A. M. Dushkin, New York, N. Y.
Miss Jennie F. Fisher, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. May V. Fisher, New York, N. Y.
Miss Rose Gibian, New York, N. Y.
Mr. Samuel A. Goldsmith, New York, N. Y.
Mr. I. Edwin Goldwasser, New York, N. Y.
Mr. Levi Hershfield, New York, N. Y.
Miss Lillian Kanes, New York, N. Y.
Mr. A. W. King, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Anna Moskowitz Kross, New York, N. Y.
Mr. Edward Lauterbach, New York, N. Y.
Hon. Irving Lehman, New York, N. Y.
Mr. Solomon Lowenstein, New York, N. Y.
Mr. Wm. Mitchell, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Henry Moskowitz, New York, N. Y.
Mr. I. Mosesson, New York, N. Y.
Mr. Abraham Oseroff, N. Y.
Mr. Jacob Rabinowitz, New York, N. Y.
Dr. A. I. Ringer, New York, N. Y.
Rabbi A. G. Robinson, New York, N. Y.
Mr. Henry H. Rosenfelt, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Anthony Siesinger, New York, N. Y.
Mr. Mortimer Schiff, N. Y.
Mr. Herbert N. Strauss, New York, N. Y.
Miss Frances Taussig, New York, N. Y.
Dr. S. Wachsmann, New York, N. Y.
Mr. Morris D. Waldman, New York, N. Y.
Mr. Felix M. Warburg, New York, N. Y.
Miss Helen Winkler, New York, N. Y.
Mr. David Schwab, Paterson, N. J.
Mrs. Max Behrend, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mr. Louis Bloch, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. Gertrude Dubinsky, Philadelphia, Pa.
Miss B. Fels, Philadelphia, Pa.
Miss Rosena Fels, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mr. Arthur A. Fleisher, Philadelphia, Pa.
Miss Helen Fleisher, Philadelphia, Pa.
Miss Jeannette Miriam Goldberg, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mr. Jos. Herbach, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. Morris Kaufman, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mr. S. George Levi, Philadelphia, Pa.
Dr. I. Valentine Levy, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. I. Albert Liveright, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. Isaac Plaut, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mr. Bernard Selig, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. S. Selig, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mr. and Mrs. Sol Selig, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. Milton Sloss, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mr. and Mrs. J. Ludwig Stern, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mr. David Strauss, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mr. Jacob Weil, Philadelphia, Pa.
Miss Marie Winokur, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mr. Albert Wolf, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mr. Charles I. Cooper, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mr. Morris Jackson, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mr. Sidney A. Teller, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mrs. Moses Einstein, Providence, R. I.
Mr. Harry Viteles, Providence, R. I.
Mr. I. Irving Lipsitch, San Francisco, Cal.
Mr. Henry L. Mayer, San Francisco, Cal.
Rabbi Emanuel Sternheim, Sioux City, Ia.
Mr. and Mrs. Jacques Rieur, Syracuse, N. Y.
Mr. and Mrs. Lee Baumgarten, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Alexander Wolf, Washington, D. C.

NEWS NOTES.

A movement for the establishment of a Y. M. H. A. has been launched at McKeesport, Pa. A general conference of representatives from all of the Jewish lodges and clubs is shortly to be called to initiate an intensive financial campaign for this purpose.

A community house is soon to be opened at New Bedford, Mass., under the auspices of twelve local organizations.

The new building of the Bronx (N. Y.) Y. M. H. A. was formally dedicated on April 5th.

The Hebrew Ladies Orphan Home Association of Hartford, Conn., have established a Jewish Orphan Asylum in that city.

The Society of Jewish Social Workers of San Francisco held its first annual meeting on March 24th. About 200 members and their friends attended. I. Irving Lipsitch, superintendent of the Federation of Jewish Charities, was elected president, and three vice-presidents were elected: Dr. Samuel Langer, Superintendent of the Pacific Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Mrs. Max C. Sloss and Miss Ethel Feineman, Resident Headworker of the Emanuel Sisterhood.

The program included a talk by Dr. Jessica Peixotto, Chairman of the Children's Division of the National Council of Defence on "The Community and the Social Worker." She laid emphasis on the necessity of democratizing social work, and urged the workers, both professional and volunteers, to mingle with the community. "I must follow these people, for I am their leader" is the slogan which she recommended to the workers. The subject was also discussed by Dr. Samuel Langer and Henry Brandenstein.

A social half hour followed the meeting.

The Society extends membership to professional and volunteer workers in order to promote social and intellectual intercourse. Dues are \$2.00 per year including membership in the National Conference of Jewish Charities and an annual subscription to its organ, "Jewish Charities."

A campaign to secure new members is now being launched.

The Fifteenth Annual Convention of the Jewish Consumptives' Relief Society of Denver, Colorado, will be held in the city of St. Louis, Saturday and Sunday, May 17-18, 1919, at the Statler Hotel. The Convention Committee, with Mr. H. Siegfried as Chairman and Mr. Oscar Leonard as Chairman of Publicity, are perfecting arrangements for the Convention and will shortly send out a detailed program.

The Chairman of the Department of Immigrant Aid of the Council of Jewish Women, Miss Helen Winkler, has just left New York on an extended trip in the interests of the Immigrant Aid and Americanization work of the National organization. Miss Elsa Alsberg, Secretary of the Department, will accompany her to California to assist in the development of the Council's work at the port of San Francisco in cooperation with the Hebrew Sheltering & Immigrant Aid Society. Miss Winkler's trip is planned primarily to meet the special needs for personal service, protection and follow-up inland of the many unprotected Jewish refugee girls, women and children arriving at Angel Island and at the port of Seattle, from Siberia. Miss Winkler and Miss Alsberg have undertaken, in addition, to make an investigation of Home Teaching in California for Mr. Smith, Supervisor of Immigrant Education in the State of New York.

KUGEL AND ZIMES

(Jewish Dietary Problems, by Mary L. Schapiro, Director of the Bureau of Home Economics and Dietetics, United Hebrew Charities, New York City.)

The Jewish dietary rules are so bound up in the very fibre of the Jewish home life that every institution, agency or organization working among the Jews finds itself, time and time again, up against the problem of the permitted and the forbidden, the accustomed and the unaccustomed. A trained dietitian here presents in simple and condensed form the list of prohibitions, the methods of preparing food by koshering, the partial prohibitions, the regulations during holidays and the numerous other ritual observances that must be recognized in dealing with various Jewish groups. Important as this portion of the booklet may be to the social worker who desires this information for ready reference, the second division of the theme presents fascinating possibilities.

Here the writer takes up the problem of custom, rather than of law. "The wanderings of the Children of Israel since Bible times have made Jewish cookery international.

"For example, from Spain and Portugal comes the fondness of the modern Jew for olives and the use of oil as a frying medium. The sour and sweet stewing of meats and vegetables comes from Germany. The love of pickles, cucumbers, and herrings comes from Holland, so also does the fondness for butter cakes and bolas (grain rolls). From Poland the Jewish immigrant has brought the knowledge of the use of Lokschen or Fremsel soup (cooked with goose drippings), also stuffed and stewed fish of various kinds. From Russia comes Kasha, made of barley or grits or cereal of some sort which is eaten instead of a vegetable with meat gravy. Blintzes are turnovers made of a poured batter and filled with preserves, or cheese, and used as a dessert. Sholent, sometimes called Kugel, are puddings of many kinds, such as Magan, Lokschen, Farfil. Zimes, or compotes of plums, prunes, carrots, and

sweet potatoes, turnips and prunes, parsnips and prunes, and prunes and onions, are all puddings, and come from Russia. Zimes of apples, pears, figs, and prunes are southern Roumanian, Galician and Lithuanian as well."

So the writer proceeds through an engrossing list of dainties of all kinds, their origin, composition and methods of preparation. The important problem that faces one responsible for the health of a family or other group is to reconcile these age-old affinities with the latest knowledge of dietetics, food values, and nutritional elements. The vegetables must be increased, the spicy dishes used less, cereals and milk used oftener. In short, through a gradual and tactful process of development, the Jewish food customs and tastes must be modified to meet physical needs.

But there is no doubt that the Jewish woman is a good cook, repeats the expert, and we must retain her values while eliminating the doubtful elements. The war has emphasized another element in Jewish cookery:

"Teaching the conservation of wheat, meat, sugar, and fat has not been difficult, for it is interesting to note that the Jewish people are naturally more fond of rye than of wheat bread, and barley, oats, and buckwheat have always been used. They have also always known how to serve a little meat attractively, and meat is eaten only once a day. Pork, of course, is never touched. Jewish housewives have long since known how to use honey, molasses, and syrup in place of sugar. Sugar is a luxury in the countries from which they come."

The pamphlet concludes with a brief outline of some model cooking lessons adapted for Jewish groups, a set of menus for ten days which offer foods adequately balanced as well as adapted to Jewish food tastes, and a helpful bibliography of Jewish cook-books and sources.

PERSONALS.

Sidney Pritz, treasurer of the Conference, has been elected president of the Juvenile Protective Association of Cincinnati.

Mr. George Ellman, heretofore superintendent of the Federated Jewish Charities of Memphis, Tenn., has accepted the general secretaryship of the Jewish Consumptives Relief Association at Los Angeles, Cal.

Samuel B. Kaufman, superintendent of the Jewish Federation of Indianapolis, Ind., has been elected president of the Indianapolis Social Workers Club. The club has a membership of over one hundred, only two of whom are Jews.

Mr. Joseph Fine, founder and president of the Hebrew Day Nursery of New York, died on March 28th of heart disease.

Joseph L. Kun, Deputy Attorney-General of the State of Pennsylvania, has been unanimously elected to the presidency of the Jewish Community of Philadelphia, to succeed the late Louis E. Levy.

From Scranton, Pa., comes the sad news of the death of Mrs. J. R. Cohen, known to the social workers of that city for her many years of service in the various organizations there. She was a member of the Board of Directors of the Jewish Federation, of the National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives at Denver, and for many years a city probation officer. She had attended a number of meetings of the National Conference of Jewish Charities and thus became known by social workers from other cities.

David Bressler, of New York City, served as director of the Isaac M. Wise Centenary Fund Campaign in New York City, which went "over the top" with colors flying.

With the resignation of Mr. Joseph W. Pincus as Editor of the Jewish Farmer and Director of the Educational Department, Mr. Stone was appointed to take his post.

OVERSEAS.

Fifteen centres in France are now being operated by the Jewish Welfare Board.

A cablegram was recently received from the American Red Cross in Siberia, praising the efforts of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society there, and of Mr. Samuel Mason, its representative.

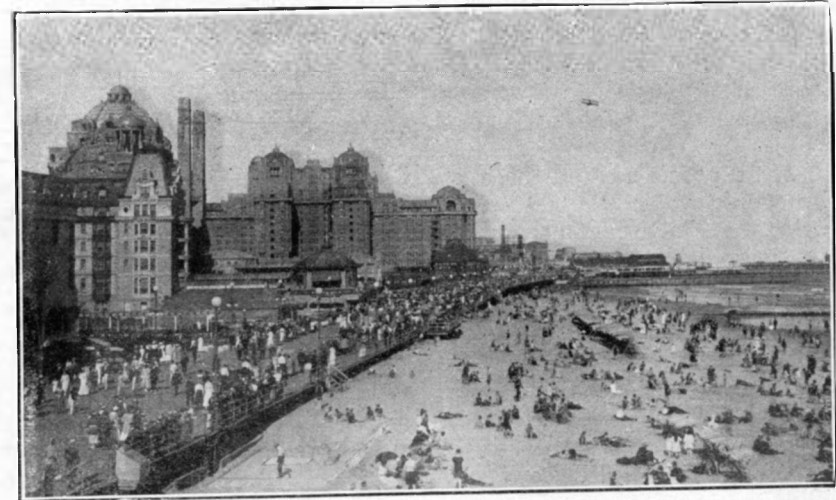
Miss Harriet Lowenstein, representing the Joint Distribution Committee, is now in Paris where she is to establish headquarters for the work of the committee abroad.

Miss Ray Perlman is now stationed at Savenay, France, with the Jewish Welfare Board.

Dr. David S. Blondheim of Baltimore is representing the Jewish Welfare Board on the Army Educational Commission for American Soldiers Abroad.

NOTICE.

In a recent review of the Hebrew Institute News of Detroit, "Jewish Charities" inadvertently repeated a statement editorially presented in that publication, to the effect that social workers are entitled to the one cent a mile rate allowed by the Railroad Administration. In response to delighted queries from all parts of the country, and a query by the Field Bureau, in turn, it has been found that this statement was due to error. The reduced rate privilege is meant for charity cases only. Detroit's plea for a large attendance at the Conference still stands, however, in spite of the fact that the regular transportation rates will be in force.



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Conference City

for

1919 MEETING—NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF JEWISH CHARITIES

MAY 27-JUNE 1

HEADQUARTERS—HOTEL BREAKERS

National Conference of Social Work
June 1-8

National Probation Association
May 30-June 7

Children's Home and Welfare Association
May 29-31

American Medical Association
June 9-13

American Academy of Medicine
June 9-10

American Association for Organizing Charity
May 30-June 1

National Tuberculosis Association
June 14-17

5,000

IS IT POSSIBLE?

Is it possible that there are 5,000 Jews in the United States who would value contact with Jewish social service activities and workers, as such contact can be secured through "Jewish Charities"? Are there 5,000 socially minded people who could use the clearing house for information offered in these pages?

"JEWISH CHARITIES" HAS SET OUT TO SECURE 5,000 NEW SUBSCRIBERS

This number has been divided among the Jewish communities throughout the country in proportion to their population. All subscriptions received since January 1st, 1919, are counted towards the quotas.

WHERE DOES YOUR COMMUNITY STAND?

(Subscription blanks and sample copies can be secured from the Field Bureau, Room 1810, 114 Fifth Avenue, New York.)

City	Quota	Number Obtained	Number Yet To Be Secured	City	Quota	Number Obtained	Number Yet To Be Secured
Akron, Ohio	3	3	0	Dayton, Ohio	7	0	7
Albany, N. Y.	12	12	0	Denver, Colo.	19	11	8
Allentown, Pa.	2	0	2	Des Moines, Ia.	5	5	0
Altoona, Pa.	2	0	2	Detroit, Mich.	83	0	83
Atlanta, Ga.	16	0	16	Duluth, Minn.	4	0	4
Atlantic City, N. J.	7	0	7	East St. Louis, Ill.	2	0	2
Augusta, Ga.	4	0	4	Elizabeth, N. J.	8	0	8
Baltimore, Md.	100	15	85	Elmira, N. Y.	2	0	2
Bangor, Me.	2	0	2	El Paso, Texas	3	0	3
Bay City, Mich.	2	0	2	Erie, Pa.	3	0	3
Bayonne, N. J.	17	0	17	Evansville, Ind.	3	0	3
Binghamton, N. Y.	3	0	3	Fall River, Mass.	12	0	12
Birmingham, Ala.	6	0	6	Fort Wayne, Ind.	3	0	3
Bloomfield, N. J.	2	0	2	Fort Worth, Texas	4	0	4
Boston, Mass.	129	30	99	Galveston, Tex.	2	0	2
Bridgeport, Conn.	20	0	20	Gary, Ind.	2	0	2
Brockton, Mass.	2	0	2	Grand Rapids, Mich.	2	0	2
Braddock, Pa.	3	0	3	Harrisburg, Pa.	7	0	7
Buffalo, N. Y.	33	5	28	Harrison, N. J.	2	0	2
Butte, Mont.	2	0	2	Hartford, Conn.	26	20	6
Cambridge, Mass.	16	0	16	Haverhill, Mass.	6	0	6
Camden, N. J.	3	0	3	Hoboken, N. J.	8	0	8
Canton, Ohio	2	0	2	Houston, Texas	9	0	9
Charleston, S. C.	4	0	4	Holyoke, Mass.	2	0	2
Charlestown, W. Va.	2	0	2	Indianapolis, Ind.	16	0	16
Chattanooga, Tenn.	3	0	3	Jacksonville, Fla.	4	0	4
Chelsea, Mass.	20	0	20	Jersey City, N. J.	21	0	21
Chester, Pa.	2	0	2	Joliet, Ill.	2	0	2
Chicago, Ill.	376	1	375	Kansas City, Kan.	6	0	6
Cincinnati, Ohio	42	0	42	Kansas City, Mo.	20	0	20
Cleveland, Ohio	166	13	153	Lancaster, Pa.	3	0	3
Columbus, Ohio	15	2	13	Lawrence, Mass.	3	0	3
Council Bluffs, Ia.	2	0	2	Lincoln, Neb.	2	0	2
Dallas, Texas	13	9	4	Little Rock, Ark.	3	0	3

City	Quota	Number Obtained	Number Yet To Be Secured	City	Quota	Number Obtained	Number Yet To Be Secured
Los Angeles, Cal.	30	0	30	Reading, Pa.	3	0	3
Louisville, Ky.	15	0	15	Revere, Mass.	10	0	10
Lowell, Mass.	10	0	10	Richmond, Va.	7	0	7
Lynn, Mass.	13	0	13	Rochester, N. Y.	33	2	31
Malden, Mass.	15	0	15	Rutland, Vt.	3	1	2
McKeesport, Pa.	5	0	5	Sacramento, Cal.	5	1	4
Memphis, Tenn.	12	0	12	Saginaw, Mich.	2	0	2
Meriden, Conn.	2	0	2	St. Joseph, Mo.	6	0	6
Milwaukee, Wis.	30	0	30	St. Louis, Mo.	100	0	100
Minneapolis, Minn.	25	8	17	St. Paul, Minn.	17	0	17
Mobile, Ala.	4	0	4	Salem, Mass.	3	0	3
Montgomery, Ala.	3	0	3	Salt Lake City, Utah	4	0	4
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	5	0	5	San Antonio, Texas	5	0	5
Nashville, Tenn.	5	0	5	San Francisco, Cal.	50	38	12
Newark, N. J.	91	1	90	Savannah, Ga.	10	0	10
New Bedford, Mass.	6	0	6	Schenectady, N. Y.	6	0	6
New Britain, Conn.	5	0	5	Scranton, Pa.	13	0	13
New Brunswick, N. J.	5	0	5	Seattle, Wash.	9	1	8
New Haven, Conn.	30	14	16	Shreveport, La.	3	0	3
New London, Conn.	2	0	2	Sioux City, Ia.	5	0	5
New Orleans, La.	16	12	4	Somerville, Mass.	4	0	4
Newport News, Va.	4	0	4	South Bend, Ind.	4	0	4
New Rochelle, N. Y.	5	0	5	South Bethlehem, Pa.	3	0	3
New York, N. Y.	2475	18	2457	South Norwalk, Conn.	2	0	2
Norfolk, Va.	10	0	10	Spokane, Wash.	2	0	2
Norwich, Conn.	2	0	2	Springfield, Mass.	10	0	10
Oakland, Cal.	8	0	8	Stamford, Conn.	3	0	3
Oklahoma, Okla.	2	0	2	Stockton, Cal.	2	0	2
Omaha, Neb.	17	0	17	Syracuse, N. Y.	20	1	19
Ontario, Canada	2	1	1	Tampa, Fla.	2	0	2
Passaic, N. J.	10	0	10	Toledo, Ohio	14	1	13
Pateron, N. J.	25	0	25	Trenton, N. J.	12	1	11
Pensacola, Fla.	2	0	2	Troy, N. Y.	5	0	5
Peoria, Ill.	3	0	3	Utica, N. Y.	3	0	3
Perth Amboy, N. J.	8	0	8	Waco, Texas	3	0	3
Philadelphia, Pa.	333	15	318	Washington, D. C.	16	3	13
Pittsburgh, Pa.	100	0	100	Waterbury, Conn.	10	0	10
Pittsfield, Mass.	3	0	3	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	5	0	5
Plainfield, N. J.	3	0	3	Wilmington, Del.	6	0	6
Port Chester, N. Y.	2	0	2	Winnipeg, Canada	3	1	2
Portland, Me.	3	0	3	Winthrop, Mass.	3	0	3
Portland, Ore.	13	0	13	Woodbine, N. J.	4	0	4
Portsmouth, Va.	15	0	15	Worcester, Mass.	16	0	16
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	3	0	3	Youngstown, Ohio	9	0	9
Providence, R. I.	25	1	24	Tacoma, Wash.	12	0	12
Quincy, Mass.	3	0	3				

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Are we grateful to those who died?

Are we grateful to those who were maimed for life in our fight?

Are we grateful to have so many boys back with us safe and sound?

Is there enough gratitude in the world to express the thanksgiving in our hearts because Victory came so soon?

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