

Conference—National Association of Jewish Social
Workers, Pittsburgh, Pa., June 3rd to 6th.



· JEWISH ·
CHARITIES

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No. 1

Public and Private Philanthropic
Agencies

Conference Program

Registration of Tuberculous
Dependents



*Bulletin of
National Conference
of Jewish Charities.*

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO 808 NEAVE BLDG., CINCINNATI, OHIO

JEWISH CHARITIES

BULLETIN OF THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF JEWISH CHARITIES

Subscription \$1.00 Per Year

808 Neave Building, Cincinnati, O.

Issued Monthly

THE MONTH IN SHORT

THE EXTENT to which Jewish Organizations are entitled to avail themselves of the funds from public agencies discussed pro and con. Page 7.

DEFINITE STEPS in the study and regulation of the Tuberculous dependents made by the Jewish National Committee on Tuberculosis by the establishment of a Registration Bureau. Page 10.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF JEWISH SOCIAL WORKERS announces an interesting and instructive program. A large attendance is expected. Page 5.

JEWISH SOCIAL WORKERS' EXCHANGE

Conducted by the Field Bureau of the National Conference of Jewish Charities

Field Bureau, 808 Neave Building, Cincinnati, O.

Provides positions for Jewish Social Workers and assists organizations in procuring qualified candidates for existing vacancies.

POSITIONS WANTED

DO YOU WANT A POSITION? If so, register at once with the Exchange. Send for particulars and application form.

WANTED—By young woman, position as Assistant in Social Settlement. Physical Training Teacher, Aesthetic and Folk Dancing. Speaks Yiddish. Address L. L., Jewish Charities.

YOUNG MAN—Settlement worker, college graduate, experience as head worker of an Educational Alliance, desires position. Address B. A., Jewish Charities.

SETTLEMENT WORKER—Young woman, desires position. Experienced teacher of public speaking, oratory and locution. Best of references. Address M. A., Jewish Charities.

MATRON—Experience in Orphan Asylum and Child Caring Agencies. Address R. M. B., Jewish Charities.

WORKERS WANTED

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

THE POSITION of Girl's Worker in a large, well-equipped social settlement will be open June 15th. Must be mature and have had some experience in social work; Jewess preferred. Give full information in your application as to experience, salary expected, reference, etc. Address T. A. S., Jewish Charities.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT—The Marks Nathan Jewish Orphan Home, a leading institution in the Middle West, has a vacancy for the position of Assistant Superintendent. Young men, single, with love for children and practical institution experience, and not afraid of work, will please communicate (giving qualifications, experience, reference and minimum salary required) with Supt. E. Trotzkey, 1550 South Albany Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

SMALL COMMUNITY in the Middle West wants a Social Worker with experience and knowledge of Yiddish; salary seventy-five dollars a month, with prospect of increase. Address Y., Jewish Charities.

MATRON WANTED—To take complete charge of a Jewish Children's Orphanage and Home in Toronto, Canada; from twenty-five to forty children; salary, \$600 a year and maintenance. Address B. L. M., Jewish Charities.

NURSES WANTED at once for institutional work—Child Caring Institution and Convalescent Home. Address L. O., Jewish Charities.

GRADUATE NURSE—We are seeking the services of a graduate nurse, who must speak Yiddish or German, to live in a Settlement and to do visiting nurse work among Jewish people. State age, education, experience, references, and salary expected. Address "Graduate Nurse," Jewish Charities.

DIRECTOR OF BOYS' AND YOUNG MEN'S WORK—Applications are being considered now for the position, vacant, September 1st, of Director of Boys' and Young Men's Work in a large Settlement in a Jewish neighborhood. State age, experience, references and salary expected. Must be mature and have had some experience in the work. Address "Boys' Worker," Jewish Charities.

COUPLE WANTED—With intelligent and modern ideas, to serve as Superintendent and Matron of a Home for Jewish orphan children in Jersey City. Capacity of Home forty to sixty children. Address B. E. J., Jewish Charities.

JEWISH CHARITIES

THE JEWS of America mourn for a leader departed and an ardent soul whose labor has ceased. It is hard to realize how we can get along without Dr. J. Leonard Levy, who has been our inspiration, devoting his entire service to the cause of his people's welfare, untiring in his effort to promote higher Jewish ideals and ever ready to join in every movement for the betterment of his co-religionists.

His loss is especially hard to bear in a critical time such as this, when service of men of his type is needed and counted upon as never before. The social workers expected to have the privilege of Leonard Levy's inspiring participation in the coming Conference. His absence will strike a mournful note in the entire proceedings and cast a gloom over those who gather in Pittsburgh for the discussion of important problems of communal interest where the advice and encouragement of the departed friend will be sadly wanting. His memory should, however, serve as a call—a call for service, devotion and sacrifice.

THE PERPLEXING problem of binding the younger generation to the positive forces of Jewish life has received considerable attention, but so far the attempts to solve the situation have been rather inadequate. The organization of the League of Jewish Youth of America is undoubtedly a step in the right direction. The method of translating Jewish traditions and ideals through a ritual and ceremonies that embody the entire history of our people is based upon a sound pedagogical principle.

Symbols and ceremonials are important factors working upon the imagination, reducing the abstract ideas to concrete form and increasing the attachment of the individual to the social group for which the organization stands. The success of the movement in New York is in a large measure due to the able leadership, but an attempt should be made to extend the organization of the League of Jewish Youth throughout the country, and thus make its influence national.

THE GENEROUS constructive gift of Julius Rosenwald, the hearty support of President Wilson, and the notable gathering of the guests at the dinner given by Jacob H. Schiff mark the high spots in the beginning of the campaign for raising ten million dollars for the Jewish War Sufferers. Encouraging reports from all over the country indicate that the efforts will be

successful. This is especially significant in view of the fact that the country is caught in the grip of domestic events requiring the entire attention of the citizens, and that the press cannot afford to give the publicity that a campaign of this kind requires. The results are achieved through efficient organization and whole-hearted devoted leadership of the best that American Jewry can offer and the readiness with which the generous contributors are answering the appeal. The able and energetic management of Jacob Billikopf as Executive Director reflects credit upon the entire Jewish Social Workers' Fraternity.

ATENTION is called to the fact that membership to the National Conference of Jewish Charities is open to any regularly organized Jewish society in the United States having charitable or philanthropic purposes, and that the objects of the Conference are to discuss the problems of charity and to promote reforms in the administration, to provide uniformity of action and co-operation in all matters pertaining to the relief and betterment of the Jewish poor of the United States without interfering in any manner with the local work of any constituent society. The participation of an organization in the Conference does not necessarily carry the endorsement of the Conference of the work or policies of the constituent society.

CONSIDERABLE attention has been recently manifested toward the deplorable condition of the poor in localities attracting large numbers of health seekers on account of favorable climate. The establishment of the national institutions caring for the sick seems to have magnified the problem, creating additional attraction for the victims of the White Plague. There is no doubt that the problem is of national significance, for the institutions in question are supported by the contributions of communities all over the country, and the patients, who are becoming a burden to the city where the institution is established, are in reality legitimate charges of the various cities from which they have come originally. The Jewish National Committee on Tuberculosis, with proper co-operation, ought to be able to adopt a policy which will protect the given locality from an undue burden of dependency, make the institutions more useful, eliminate unnecessary waste, and what is more important, will consider the problem of tuberculosis in its entirety and do away with the frequently conflicting activities of the various agencies. The establishment of a Central Registration Bureau is especially encouraging, for, after all, it is time that definite knowledge should be obtained as to who are the patients of the various sanatoria and what becomes of them after they leave the hospitals.

PROGRAM OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF JEWISH SOCIAL WORKERS

PITTSBURGH, JUNE 3-6, 1917

Sunday, June 3rd, Evening Session.

Chairman—Mr. Jacob Billikopf, Kansas City, Mo.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF JEWISH CHARITIES—Mr. Aaron Cohen, Pittsburgh, Pa. Other speakers to be announced later.

Monday, June 4th, Morning Session.

Chairman—Mr. I. Edwin Goldwasser, New York City.

FEDERATION AS A SOCIAL AGENCY—Dr. Charles S. Bernheimer, New York City.

Reports from—
Indianapolis, Ind.—Mr. Samuel B. Kaufman.

Scranton, Pa.—Miss Hattie R. Kaminsky.

RELIEF PROBLEMS—Mr. Samuel Rabinovitch, New York City.

Reports from—

Los Angeles, Cal.—Miss Dora Berres.

New Orleans, La.—Mr. Julius Goldman.

Atlanta, Ga.—Mr. Philip W. Russ.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Mr. I. Rubinstein.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Mr. Charles I. Cooper.

UNEMPLOYMENT—Mr. J. Gedalecia, New York City. Mr. Otto Finkelstein, Chicago, Ill.

BUREAU OF PHILANTHROPIC RESEARCH—Mr. Abraham Oseroff, New York City.

Monday, June 4th, Afternoon Session.

Chairman—Mr. Morris D. Waldman, Boston, Mass.

DESERTION—Mr. Monroe Goldstein, New York City.

Discussion—Miss Julia I. Felsenthal, Minneapolis, Minn.

MENTAL HYGIENE—Dr. Sidney Goldstein, New York City.

TUBERCULOSIS—Dr. Charles D. Spivak, Denver, Colo.

CLINICS—Dr. H. B. Weiss, Cincinnati, O.

Monday, June 4th, Evening Session.

Chairman—Mr. Solomon Lowenstein, New York City.

CHILD-CARING—Dr. Ludwig Bernstein, Pleasantville, N. Y.

Reports from—

Chicago—Mr. Leopold Deutelbaum.

Cleveland—Mr. Simon Peiser.

Atlanta—Mr. Ralph Sonn.

New Orleans—Mr. Leon Volmer.

ART IN SETTLEMENTS—Mr. Samuel Fleisher, Philadelphia, Pa.

Tuesday, June 5th, Morning Session.

Chairman—Dr. Lee K. Frankel, New York City.

ADMINISTRATION AND ORGANIZATION—Louis H. Levin, Baltimore, Md.

Discussion—

Miss Anna Bercowitz, Baltimore, Md.

Mr. Alex S. Newman, Cleveland, O.

Miss Anna Fox, New York City.

TRANSIENTS—Mr. Maurice B. Hexter, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Discussion—

Mr. H. Joseph Hyman, Columbus, O.

Miss Blanche Hart, Detroit, Mich.

Mr. Charles Strull, Louisville, Ky.

AGRICULTURE IN RELATION TO SOCIAL SERVICE—Mr. Joseph W. Pincus, New York City. Mr. Bernhard Ostrolenk, National Farm School.

Tuesday, June 5th, Afternoon Session.

INFORMAL

Tuesday, June 5th, Evening Session.

Chairman—David M. Bressler, New York City.

INFORMAL COMMUNITY DINNER.

COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN—Mrs. Ernestine B. Dreyfus, Kansas City.

THE COURT AS A SOCIAL AGENCY—Judge Harry M. Fisher, Chicago, Ill.

Wednesday, June 6th, Morning Session.

Chairman—Mr. Max Senior, Cincinnati, Ohio.

AMERICANIZATION AND NATIONAL TENDENCIES IN EDUCATIONAL WORK—Dr. Chas. S. Bernheimer, New York City.

Discussion—

Mr. Isaac Aaronson, Baltimore, Md.

Mr. Philip L. Seman, Chicago, Ill.

Mr. Samuel M. Schmidt, Cincinnati, O.

Mr. Isidor Kadis, Toledo, O.

Mr. Philip Bookstaber, Louisville, Ky.

Wednesday, June 6th, Afternoon Session.

Chairman—Miss Minnie F. Low, Chicago, Ill.

PROBLEMS OF DELINQUENCY.

Miss Sara Blumenthal, Chicago, Ill.

Mr. Oscar Leonard, St. Louis, Mo.

Miss Nannie Oppenheimer, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Miss Hattie Rosenstock, Chicago, Ill.

OUR CONTEMPORARIES

The *Jewish Exponent*, of May 4th, says in an editorial:

"Many sacrifices have been made by the Jews of America to keep their charitable organizations up to the mark. There has been a large number of willing workers and cheerful and generous contributors. There have also been introduced to some extent methods of so-called scientific charity, in which the science consists mainly in the disregard of sentiment and the enthronement of system and organization. It has, fortunately, however, been found impossible to convince Jewish people of philanthropic inclinations that the heart can be eliminated in the bestowal of charity. The public believes in the provision of adequate safeguards against imposture, of systems that aim to preserve the self-respect of the recipients of charity and make them self-reliant and, if possible, self-supporting. The process of federating the Jewish charities in the large cities has provided opportunities for the study of ways and means to bring about these results. And then the National Conference of Jewish Charities has led the way in suggesting and encouraging the introduction of progressive methods.

"There is assuredly need for progress in all charity work, Jewish or otherwise. The greatest of all charity is that which works for the abolition of conditions that make charity necessary. Fair wages, proper and reasonable working conditions, adequate and decent housing for the masses—all these are needed to reduce the number of the poor and the afflicted who are obliged to depend on charity to see them through. Our charity organizations may not be able to secure these improved conditions, but they can do much to influence the public mind on the subject. The men who 'grind the faces of the poor' and then establish reputations for charity by prudently bestowed gifts will not help in the campaign against poverty. But the reform can be achieved in spite of them, as many other progressive improvements have been in the past. At all events each individual can do

something to help the coming of the day when it will no longer be possible to say that

"Man's inhumanity to man
Makes countless thousands mourn."

"God speed the day of regeneration, a day for which our prophets and sages longed and prayed with inspired fervor."

Herbert H. Lehman, Treasurer of the Jewish Distribution Committee, in an article on American Jewish Relief Work in the *American Hebrew* says:

"The Committee has been asked frequently what the effect of war with Germany will be on its ability to continue the work of general relief in the war zone. I can state with authority, that we have received every assurance that, even in the event of war, our relief work will not be interfered with or hindered in any degree. Naturally, there will be no increased difficulty in sending funds to the allied nations, while relief for the territories occupied by the Teutonic Powers will be distributed through local committees, under the supervision of the Government of a great neutral nation. This arrangement insures the continuation of our work at a period when it will be more vitally needed than ever."

HOTELS IN PITTSBURGH—MAKE YOUR RESERVATIONS NOW.

William Penn, headquarters, \$2.50-\$15.00.

Hotel Henry, one block from headquarters, \$1.50-\$7.00.

Seventh Avenue Hotel, three blocks from headquarters, \$1.25-\$6.00.

Fort Pitt Hotel, four blocks from headquarters, \$1.50-\$10.00.

Colonial Annex, six blocks from headquarters, \$1.50-\$5.00.

Hotel Anderson, six blocks from headquarters, \$1.50-\$6.00.

Monongahela House, seven blocks from headquarters, \$1.50-\$5.00.

Hotel Schenley, twelve minute car ride from headquarters, \$2.00 and up.

All of these hotels operate on the European plan. Rates given are by the day.

Only a very limited number of rooms are available at the minimum rates. An extra cot in a room adds \$1.00 a day to the price of the room.

All rooms in William Penn Hotel have baths.

RELATION BETWEEN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE AGENCIES.

Frances Taussig, Chicago, Ill.

To a Jewish group, the necessity for the existence of special groups of organizations to care for the needs of Jewish dependents need not be explained. Wherever a little group of Jewish people have settled, there has developed with the growth of the community, a society, or a set of activities to provide especially for the sick of the poor and dependent among the Jews. In spite of the existence of a charity organization society, or the activity of the overseer of the poor, or the other officials to whom are intrusted the dependents of the town or county, the "Hebrew Ladies' Benevolent Association," or whatever the society may be called, springs into existence, and is generally the one common point at which the Jews of the community come together. The influential Jews serve on the boards of the non-Jewish societies, and help their work with money and service, but their own group is always separately organized.

We have always boasted, and our non-Jewish neighbors have boasted for us, that "we Jews take wonderful care of our own poor." However, we cannot any longer maintain that there are no Jews in our public almshouses, hospitals and infirmaries, and on the books of our public relief organizations. In spite of the remarkable development of our own work, notwithstanding the dispensaries, hospitals, infirmaries, old people's homes, children's homes, Jews are receiving aid from public funds and are housed in public institutions.

We are forced to acknowledge this, and the fact that our charities are on the whole generously supported does not alter the fact that for certain types of cases the care by the public institution is needed. No community, I imagine, in which a State law grants Mothers' Pensions would decide that Jewish mothers are not to be provided for from these public funds. We do not influence Jewish patients not to enter public tuberculosis hospitals when the ones especially provided for Jewish patients are not adequate. No special provision has been made for Jewish patients suffering from venereal and other communicable diseases.

The tendency in Jewish work seems to be

whenever possible, to consider the community's provision for Jewish dependents of various types, find it lacking, and excepting a few "bad cases" to withdraw from participating in it. This withdrawal might have a healthy effect, were it accompanied by an effort to improve the community service and make it suitable for Gentile as well as for Jew. I have in mind a Jewish medical organization which found that its patients, who for years had been visited in their homes by physicians provided by the county, were being inefficiently treated. Instead of using the tremendous weight of Jewish influence in the county administration to improve this service, for all of the patients improperly treated, the Jewish agency organized and paid its own staff of visiting physicians, left the non-Jewish patients to the mercies of the county physicians, and was satisfied.

The tendency, then, seems to be to make special provision for Jewish problems, up to a certain point, at which specially Jewish care becomes impossible and community resources are drawn upon. As in the case of the visiting physician's service, quoted above, few definite attempts are made to improve the public service and make it possible and valuable to the Jewish poor, whom we are ready to protect from public incompetency at any cost.

Why should not we Jews insist that the institutions maintained partly through our taxes, be available to those of us who need them? Our influence with our public administration is surely great enough to convince them that public institutions must be fit to care for Jewish patients in such a way as to make them content to remain there. In Chicago the County Tuberculosis Hospital, situated on the grounds of the County Infirmery or Poorhouse, about 30 miles from the city, was formerly shunned by all Jewish patients. The physical equipment of the institution is splendid, its modern open air shacks, its hospitals with private rooms for advanced patients and its beautiful grounds, are far better than those of most elaborate private institutions. But it was "no place for the Jew," and

Jewish patients, unable to gain admission to Jewish Sanatoria, remained at home, a menace to themselves and their families.

Now, largely through the influence of the representatives of a Jewish women's club, who have visited the hospital twice monthly with unfailing regularity, Jews are beginning to know that the county is offering them something which they cannot afford to refuse. The Jewish patients at the Sanitarium have their own table, at which nothing is served that would be adhorrent to any of them. The food is not kosher—any more than it is at our excellent so-called Jewish private hospitals and sanatoria. At the little colony of stores near the institution, patients may purchase any additional food which they may prefer, bring it in to the hospital, have it kept for them in individual baskets in the refrigerator, and prepared for them as they may direct, by long suffering nurses. This privilege is of course accorded non-Jews as well as Jews, and it is as usual to see one group eating specially prepared noodles cooked in milk, as to see another with special pork chops—and to hear the nurse wailing that she knows each one will insist that was not the pork chop he bought.

In this institution during the Pesach week, the Jewish patients are having all of their food prepared in a special kitchen, not used for any other purpose. Until this year one of the infirmiry patients was the cook for the week. This year he has passed on to his eternally Kosher home, and the women's clubs have engaged a Jewish woman to cook all the week. Matzos and other special things not procurable in the infirmiry's larder, are brought in, but the warden who is in full accord with these Pesach plans, is furnishing unlimited supplies of eggs, milk and other staples. He is also housing the cook in the institution. It is expected that instead of a general exodus of Jewish patients just before Pesach, with its accompanying difficulties of readmission, relapses, infection to families, the Jewish population of the institution will remain stationary during Pesach. In how many of our Jewish hospitals, I wonder, is Pesach recognized to this extent?

A questionnaire was recently sent out to heads of most of the Jewish relief or-

ganizations in the county, seeking information as to the existing relation between the Jewish society and the organization administering public out of door relief. In some communities the old fashioned variety of public out of door relief no longer exists. In some, Mother's Pensions, more or less recent, generally adequate and well administered, are its only form. In some the towns or counties provide only institutional care for their dependents, and in some, as in Chicago, Mother's Pensions, institutions for dependents, and relief granted by county agents or supervisors are all in vogue.

In Chicago the question of the proper relation between not only the Jewish relief society, but any of the private relief giving organizations and the public relief agency has been raised and is being seriously considered. The county, operating under a state law enacted in 1872, relieves dependent families with a monthly ration of groceries, the average wholesale value of which is \$5.00, coal (soft) during the winter months, and shoes for children attending school. The rations include sugar, coffee, tea, soap, flour, dried peas or beans, dried apples, lard and bacon during certain months. When bacon was introduced the need of a substitute for Jewish families was recognized, and every Jewish larder was enriched by from eight to twelve cans of sardines every month. Now at our solicitation, sardines have been eliminated, and kosher beef fat, put up in cans and properly certified, has been substituted.

Five dollars (wholesale) worth of groceries will of course not provide the needs of any dependent family for a month. Our county gives relief only in kind, and cash relief although not definitely prohibited by the law, is considered an impossibility. Therefore, the county, not able to pay rents, or to make the amounts or kind of relief given fit the needs of the family, cannot work alone, and in most cases, the machinery and funds of both the public and private organizations are brought into play.

A careful examination of the law governing the county's work reveals the fact, that although in 1872 there certainly was no conception in the minds of the law makers of modern methods of relieving distress in

the home, the law presents no technical barrier to this kind of work. Therefore, a serious attempt is being made to convince those directing the county's relief work that the present method is inefficient; that it is undesirable that two agencies put service, energy, time and money and administrative effort into the relief of the same problems of the same families. The Committee on Relief of the Central Council of Social Agencies of Chicago is attempting to bring about a division of the field of relief in which the county alone will undertake the relief of one group of cases, leaving the whole care of the others to the private agencies.

In outlining this division, we have kept in mind the limitations of the County's Relief Department and as it is at present organized. To the county would be left the cases requiring little constructive work—those of permanently disabled people, chronic invalids, families temporarily dependent because of unemployment, and others who present no other need excepting that of relief. In these the county would pay rents, and otherwise provide as long as necessary, the whole needs of the family. The private societies, better equipped for constructive work, would without the county's assistance, handle all of the cases in which there is a possibility of rehabilitative or preventive work.

This plan is being seriously considered by the county's officers, and innumerable objections to it are being met and disposed of, one by one. If it is ultimately adopted Jewish families as well as others will not be as now, at the same time on the books of the public and the private relief agencies. The undesirable methods of distribution now in vogue will be eliminated, and it will no longer be thought possible for a family to subsist on a ration containing no meat, no fresh vegetables, no fruit, no milk, and none of the other important articles which from a dietitian's point of view make food worth eating.

Under such an arrangement, some Jewish families would be left entirely under the jurisdiction of the public relief organization. Permanent joint advisory committees would help to decide the point of division, and it is hoped that a gradual rise in the

standards of work and in the possibilities of the public organization would be affected.

How have other communities defined the relation between public and private agencies? What is the opinion of heads of relief agencies of such a plan for a division of the field?

An interesting type of a transient dependent is rather picturesquely described in the *Washington Post*:

"With his blond locks bobbed a la Mrs. Vernon Castle and wearing white duck trousers, a heavy black overcoat and a jaunty cap, a strange youth, whom a number of persons suspected of being a woman in male attire, attracted attention on the streets of Alexandria yesterday afternoon, and was finally escorted to police headquarters by Chief Goods and Policeman Rawlett. Questioned by the police and representatives of the Department of Justice, the young man stated with rare ingenuousness that he was footing it from New York to Atlanta, Ga., and despite the fact that his purse contained \$235 in good United States money, was "touching up" the Hebrew relief associations wherever he finds them along his route.

"Just what his name is has not been determined. He pronounced it "Aime Slatkin," though the name "Zlatkine Khain" appears on several passports found in his pockets and on a document showing that he had secured his first naturalization papers in Paris, France, on September 28, 1912. He proudly states that he was born in Jerusalem, but that he has been somewhat of a globe trotter, and modestly says that he has a fair knowledge of French, German, Spanish, English and Arabic, though, he says, he can neither read nor write. "Aime" said that he had accumulated his money in New York last winter alternately shoveling snow and shining shoes.

"He declared that he knew Alexandria, Egypt, like a book, but that Alexandria, Va., was the only place he had ever been in custody, and he blamed it, somewhat bitterly, on a stupid barber who had bobbed his hair too short. The authorities were convinced that "Aime" is harmless, and it is probable that he will be allowed to go on his way rejoicing. "Aime" said he would like to have his picture in the newspapers, but was told that in these times of stress his wish could not be gratified."

JEWISH NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON TUBERCULOSIS.

The Jewish National Committee on Tuberculosis met Sunday, April 15, 10:00 a. m., at the Auditorium Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Mr. J. Walter Freiberg was elected chairman, and Dr. Boris D. Bogen, secretary.

After stating the object of the meeting and the organization of the committee, there was a roll call of the delegates. The following were present: Mrs. S. Pisko, Messrs. J. Walter Freiberg and Charles Studin, representing the National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives; Doctors O. M. Shere, Philip Hillkowitz and C. D. Spivak, representing the Jewish Consumptive Relief Society; Messrs. Fred Butzel, Sidney Pritz and Miss Minnie F. Low, representing the National Conference of Jewish Charities; Mrs. M. E. Morris, Messrs. Milton L. Anfenger and Ben Claff, representing the Central Jewish Aid Society of Denver.

The secretary read communications from the Ex-Patients' Association of Denver, from the Bureau of Philanthropic Research of New York, and from the Jewish Consumptives' Relief Association of Los Angeles. The secretary then suggested the establishment of a Central Registration Bureau for Jewish consumptives.

On motion of Dr. Spivak and seconded by Miss Low, the establishment of a Registration Bureau was authorized. Mrs. Pisko's motion that the work of the Registration Bureau be delegated to the Field Bureau of the National Conference of Jewish Charities, was adopted. A committee of three was appointed by the chair, consisting of Miss Minnie F. Low, chairman, Mr. Charles Studin and Dr. C. D. Spivak, whose duty should be to arrange the method and proper machinery for the registration, utilizing the facilities of the Field Bureau of the National Conference of Jewish Charities.

A recommendation for a Joint Admission Committee was presented by the secretary. After considerable discussion motion made by Mr. Sidney Pritz prevailed to the effect that a committee of nine members be appointed on the standardization and unification of admission of patients to the two national institutions in Denver, the committee to consist of three members representing the National Jewish Hospital,

three the Jewish Consumptives' Relief Society and three the National Conference of Jewish Charities. One of each group should be a medical man.

The subject of budget making and accounting was then taken up. On motion of Dr. Shere, seconded by Miss Low, it was resolved that the subject of accounting and the economic status of the institutions, should be referred to the Committee on Standardization and Unification, and that they in turn should make a study of this particular feature of institutional activity.

The subject of publicity was also referred to this committee for consideration.

On motion of Mr. Studin a resolution was passed that the National Committee on Tuberculosis should be made a permanent body and that the Committee on Standardization and Unification should work out the by-laws and call a meeting when reports are ready. It was also resolved that the temporary officers should continue in office until the following meeting.

The meeting adjourned at 5:00 p. m.

In Jacksonville, Fla., considerable progress has been made by the local Charitable Societies toward Federation. The members are beginning to see the direct benefits that are to be gained from a United Charities. The results of the committee meetings and conferences are extremely gratifying in that they have succeeded in removing certain groundless fears and misgivings on the part of some as to its practicability and desirability. While opposition is to be expected, as in every undertaking that seeks to make strides forward, there is every reason to believe that the progressive and unselfish spirit of the majority will ultimately prevail. The tendency of the age is toward "co-ordination." We are planning daily in our business how we can best be efficient and economical. Why not then apply this policy to our Charities?

Four charities of St. Louis, Mo., receive the bulk of the estate of Henry Wood, a non-Jewish citizen of that city, after certain annuities, heirs and bequests are paid. The estate is valued at from two to four millions. Among the charities to benefit is the Jewish Hospital, which receives a share of one-fourth.

EXCERPTS FROM REPORTS

A successful attempt to visualize to the stranger through an annual report, the work of a social settlement for a year, has been accomplished by the Irene Kaufman Settlement, in its attractive annual report just off the press.

Under the direction of Sidney A. Teller, Resident Director, a report has been put out, which covers the history of the Irene Kaufman Settlement, and a record of the year, as well as a house calendar of a week at the Settlement. The annual report also contains a report made by Louis J. Affelder, President. This year book will give even a stranger a fair idea of what is being done at the Irene Kaufman Settlement.

Copies of same can be secured upon application.

Mr. Samuel B. Kaufman, in his annual report of the Jewish Federation, of Indianapolis, presents the following account of the work of the Relief Department for the past eight years:

1st. The Federation has given actual relief in one form or another, to 264 individual families, representing 1,356 persons. A number of these families were recurrent cases and some of them were on our books for several years until they became self-supporting.

2nd. The Federation has assisted 135 local single people and 860 transients.

3rd. Our employment department has secured work for 698 applicants.

4th. Our self-support department has made 292 loans. A number of these loans were made through the Indianapolis Public Welfare Loan Association.

5th. We have sent 103 patients to private hospitals.

6th. Five old people were placed in our district home in Cleveland, and we have taken care of ten old people in their own homes by giving a pension.

7th. We have sent twenty-five tuberculous patients to the National Jewish Hospital in Denver, and two patients to the Jewish Consumptive Relief Society of Denver. Two of the patients died, and the others

were cured and are taking care of their families. Some are today very prosperous.

8th. Two patients were sent to the Leo N. Levi Memorial Hospital at Hot Springs.

9th. Ten orphans were placed in the Cleveland Orphans' Home, and we have taken care of twelve children in private homes, after our Foster Home was disbanded.

10th. We have made an effort in practically all cases, to give sufficient support to mothers, so that they can stay at home and take care of their children.

11th. The Federation has contributed annually about \$4,000 a year to constituent and outside institutions.

In regard to the promotion of the love for the beautiful, the report of the head-worker of the Council Educational Alliance, Cleveland, Ohio, says:

"Some of us have come to believe that nothing is more worth cultivating, that nothing is more urgently essential in the development of fine American life, than the love of the beautiful. For over a hundred years our country has been in the making. The hard, rough tasks of the struggle against nature, of the creation of institutions, of the building of a nation, have left little time or thought or energy for the development of things lovely. Coincident with this hewing out of a new nation has come a compelling commercial intensification throughout the world, which, in its emphasis on the speeding up of life processes, has crowded the more leisurely arts to the wall. America, hurried along between these two great forces, has received from the old world millions of new citizens, whose traditions have been full of the beauty of color and sound and motion. But between the rude walls of pioneering and commercial development, there has been little room for the transplanting of the culture of the centuries, and the result is the barrenness of American culture. There is no distinctive American architecture, or painting, or poetry; and the only notes of individuality in American music are the songs of the primitive American or the plaintive wail of African slaves. Ragtime is not a cultural substitute for music; vaudeville has few of the values of the

drama; hideous bill-boards and sentimental chromos have not the ennobling power of great pictures. Yet, industrial life in America enthrones this commercialization of the desire for beauty.

"An appreciation of the general truth is necessary as a background against which to examine the earnest and sincere efforts to which we have given the ambitious name of the Community Art School."

Mr. Clinton O. Mayer, President of the Jewish Foster Home, Philadelphia, Pa., in his annual report refers to the introduction of the Scout Movement in the institution:

"We have fostered both the Girls' and Boys' Scout movements, and these associations necessarily bring home to our children a loyalty and fealty to the community, which would not be so readily realized did they not, in these movements, intermingle with other children similarly engaged. The Boy Scouts have been permitted to participate in all the demonstrations of loyalty that have recently enthused our community and when a request was made for the offer of our aid in the event of the war situation demanding it, it was with pardonable pride that we hastened to answer the call. The Girl Scouts are as yet untried, but the enthusiasm is equally intense."

Mrs. Solomon Selig, President of the Juvenile Aid Society of Philadelphia, Pa., at the annual meeting, presented an interesting report of the work of the organization, from which the following is an excerpt:

"The most difficult work, however, of the Society, is that of 'Home Finding' and 'Placing Out' because of the serious problems it involves. It is contrary to our principles to encourage the breaking up of the home, in fact, we only receive the child after the court has decided that it needs other environment. The greatest care should be taken to avoid the separation of children from good parents, and it is gruesome to know that separation is sometimes urged because of poverty or the inability to obtain sufficient relief to maintain the family.

"We firmly believe that 'Mothers who can and will give decent care to their

children should be helped to keep them. However, at this time none of the existing societies can provide for the entire situation.

"During the past year there has been a slight difference in the nature of the cases referred to the society, some tending a little more to delinquency. This we believe is due to the fact that a longer period of probation is allowed, under the present court system, and the probability that unsuccessful probation is not acted upon as quickly as formerly. At the same time dependency as a result of the physical disability of either or both parents or even the children, has now decreased. Many of the children committed to our society are physically handicapped and really require institutional care; but these are not the kind of children institutions care to admit."

Social workers visiting Pittsburgh during the National Conferences will be interested in paying a visit to the Irene Kaufman Settlement to see the social studies undertaken by Mr. Sidney A. Teller, Resident Director, and the other residents of the Settlement. These studies were made to interpret the neighborhood of the Settlement and to visualize it to the staff workers and volunteers of the Settlement, as well as to the other social agencies working in the neighborhood. The social studies cover the delinquency of the neighborhood, the health of the neighborhood, the poverty of the neighborhood; the work of the visiting nurses of the Irene Kaufman Settlement and the radius of influence of the Settlement as indicated by its membership. Social workers are welcome at any time at the Settlement when they are in Pittsburgh. Mr. Teller will be glad to explain the social studies and their significance.

The result of the recent campaign in Boston for additional funds and members for the Federation of Jewish Charities exceeded all anticipation, for \$260,000 was raised. Mr. Morris Waldman is to be congratulated.

"**I** FEEL that the Jews of America have a serious duty that they cannot evade. Those starving men and women and children must depend on us to do for them what we would expect them to do for us were the conditions reversed. We have been successful as we view success, but there are hundreds of thousands who have worked harder than we have, and have been just as able, but it has been ours to have the opportunity that they lacked. And now it is our opportunity to aid them. We have had the good luck to live in this free country, the United States, and it is our duty to help those whose cradles happened to be rocked in Russia instead of here. They are no more to blame for their condition than our children would be if they were similarly situated. What we must do is to bring it home to the Jews of this country that it is our duty to aid the Jews of Europe."—Julius Rosenwald.

TEN MILLION DOLLAR WAR RELIEF CAMPAIGN.

Sunday, April 15, the National Emergency Conference Day, called by the Campaign Committee for 1917 to deliberate on plans for the acceleration of the work for the \$10,000,000 campaign for the relief of the war-stricken Jews, culminated in a grand dinner, given by Jacob H. Schiff to Julius Rosenwald, the donor of the million-dollar contribution, in New York City. Several hundred of the most prominent Jews from all over the country were present, both at the afternoon conference at the Temple Emanuel and at the dinner. The total amount pledged and received on account of the fund before the dinner was over was about \$2,500,000.

Mr. Schiff was the toastmaster. Among the other speakers were Hon. Henry Morgenthau, Nathan Strauss, Herbert Lehman, Felix Warburg, Dr. J. L. Magnes, and the guest of honor, Julius Rosenwald. The speeches were marked by a deep patriotic note.

During the afternoon Louis Edward Levy, of Philadelphia, suggested that the chairman be authorized to appoint in every Jewish community a commission to take a census of all the Jews in its district with a view to an assessment to be laid on them.

Dr. D. de Sola Pool urged to moderate

the tone of the appeals and refrain from appealing all the time to the emotions which have been worn out and no longer respond to appeals. He advised to appeal to the reason of the giver, which must needs lead to a change of the philosophy behind the relief work and a realization that the work we are called upon to do is not mere humanitarian work, but Jewish national work.

Leo Weil, of Pittsburgh, suggested to divide the country into seven districts, with New York and Chicago each constituting one district and the rest of the country the remaining five districts. This motion, which was later in the conference introduced by the Resolutions Committee, of which Mr. Weil was chairman, proposes to appoint district, State and city chairmen. The city chairmen shall appoint city committees to carry on the relief work. The city chairmen shall be responsible to the State chairmen, and these to the district chairmen, which in turn shall report to the Central Committee.

Prominent Jewish speakers are to tour the country within the next few months in a campaign to bring to every Jew in the United States an appeal for aid for Jewish victims of the war in Europe.