

enforced by the Transportation Committee was never more apparent than now and the consideration of this question at Indianapolis may settle the matter for the next decade.

These topics and those that may be considered at the round-table talks present a program that ought to prove both attractive and useful. The officers and the members of the Executive Committee of the National Conference of Jewish Charities sincerely hope that besides the trained workers, who, as a matter of course, are expected to attend the Conference, the responsible heads of Jewish organizations and communities attend also. The officer and director has not been as keen on the course and progress of Jewish charitable development as has been the trained worker and it is their duty to participate and contribute to the discussion of the subjects that will be presented at Indianapolis. The need and uses of a community survey is something that they are interested in quite as much as and even more than the salaried agent. The charities and the synagogue, the co-operation between all communal groups, the selection of trained workers, the adoption of transportation rules, which carry with them serious obligations, all these are topics that the men in whose hands the community places the responsibility for directing an organization are even more directly interested than the worker who mainly is concerned to apply methods to a situation in part created by the very matters here mentioned.

We must have the workers, that goes without saying, but we ought to have also a large representation of officers and directors and other volunteers interested in the progress of Jewish charities.

To all of them the National Conference of Jewish Charities extends a cordial invitation to attend its Tenth Biennial Meeting at Indianapolis, May 7th to 10th.

The following tentative program has been arranged. It is subject to change, chiefly as to persons participating. A revised program will appear in a later issue of JEWISH CHARITIES:

Program of the Tenth Biennial Conference, Indianapolis

FORMAL OPENING MEETING

Sunday Evening, May 7th—Address of Welcome. Presidential Address, Miss Minnie F. Low.

Monday Morning, May 8th—Session Chairman, Abel Davis, of Chicago, Three-Minute Reports from Social Workers All Over the Country.

Monday Afternoon, May 8th—Session Chairman, Aaron Cohen, Pittsburgh, "A Survey of Jewish Communities." Paper by Chester Teller, New York. Discussion.

Tuesday Morning, May 9th—Session Chairman, Miss Cecil B. Wiener, Buffalo, "Special Work of the B'nai B'rith." Paper by Dr. Rudolph I. Coffee, Chicago. Discussion. "Social Service in the Synagogue." Paper by Dr. Sidney E. Goldstein, New York. Discussion.

Tuesday Evening, May 9th—Session Chairman, Fred N. Butzel, Esq., Detroit, "Co-Operation Between All Groups in a Community." Paper by Dr. J. L. Magnes, New York. Discussion.

Wednesday Morning, May 10th—Session Chairman (to be appointed). "Report on Training School for Jewish Social Workers." Paper by David M. Bressler, New York. Discussion.

Wednesday Afternoon, May 10th—Session Chairman, Bernard Greensfelder, Esq., "Report on Transportation Rules By National Association Jewish Social Workers." Discussion. Business meeting.

Ninth Biennial Meeting

OF THE

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF
JEWISH CHARITIES

Indianapolis, May 7-10

SEVEN SESSIONS

...

Delegates intending to go will please
send names to "Jewish Charities"
for publication.

THE JUVENILE COURT AND THE JEWISH COMMUNITY

Julius Drachsler

Secretary the School for Jewish Communal Work

New York City

The following article is a summary of results contained in a more extended study (made by the writer) of delinquency among Jewish boys in New York city. The facts were gathered from original records in the Children's Court of New York County:

A. INTRODUCTION

It is not the aim of this paper to present an exhaustive study of the problem of juvenile delinquency among the descendants of Jewish immigrants in New York city. The purpose is merely to make a beginning in the gathering, classification and partial interpretation of facts drawn from authoritative sources.

If the question of criminality among the immigrants in America is to be thoroughly understood and thus preventive measures planned with intelligence, it is absolutely indispensable to be in possession of reliable data. This is peculiarly true of the Jewish immigrant population. Keenly sensitive as they are to their own failings as a group and to criticism by the non-Jew, the communities of Jews in America are prone now to under-value, now to over-estimate the real nature and extent of crime among them.

Greater New York, particularly, has become the gathering place of Jews from all climes and all countries. It has been difficult to get an absolutely accurate figure of the Jewish population in New York city. Upon the basis of the most careful and most recent estimates the following figures have been accepted as bases for computations in this study: (a), Jewish population of New York city, 1,300,000 in 1914; (b), number of Jewish boys in Manhattan and Bronx between the ages of 7 and 16, the lower and upper age limits in the cases of the Jewish boys who are arraigned in the Children's Court for more or less serious offenses, 100,000; (c), number of

foreign born Jewish boys in Manhattan and the Bronx between the ages of 7 and 16, 60,000; (d), number of native born Jewish boys in Manhattan and the Bronx between the ages of 7 and 16, 40,000.

Now of the 7821 boys arraigned in the Children's Court of Manhattan during the year of 1913, 1558 were Jewish boys or about 20 per cent. of the total (seventh annual report of the Jewish Protectors and Aid Society, 1913). Of these only the boys who were either placed on probation or summarily committed to reformatory institutions can be considered delinquent. Those who were discharged or upon whom sentence was suspended or who were fined can hardly be classed with the first two groups mentioned. Four hundred and eighty-nine boys were placed on probation and 135 were summarily committed to reformatory institutions. This makes 624 Jewish boys who can be considered delinquent in the strict sense of the word. In other words, among the 100,000 Jewish boys in Manhattan and the Bronx between the ages of 7 and 16, there were 624 juvenile delinquents in the year 1913, or about six in every 1000.

Now, of the 493 cases of Jewish boys placed on probation during the year 1913,¹ 257 were native born and 236 foreign born, that is, 39 per cent. among the foreign born Jewish boys of Manhattan between the ages of 7 and 16 were arraigned and placed on probation, while 6 per cent. of the native born were similarly dealt with; or, to put the figures in a different way, about 4 out of every 1000 foreign born Jewish boys in New York were arraigned and placed on probation, while of the native-born boys 6 out of every 1000 were arraigned and placed on probation. With these figures before us we can proceed to the analysis and partial interpretation of the data gathered for this paper.

¹The figures given in the Annual Report of the Jewish Protectors is 437. By actual count the number of Jewish boys placed on probation during the year 1913 is 489. The number 437 was obtained by counting those cases recorded in the record book in the Chief Clerk's office whose names sounded German or Russian-Jewish, this being the only practicable method that can at present be used by the representatives of the Jewish societies in getting their statistical data. For this study the first 11 days of the year 1914 were included in order to obtain the convenient total of 500 cases. Of the 500 cases, however, 7 had to be discarded because of defective records, thus leaving 493.

B. ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

The facts gathered for this study have been arranged in the form of statistical tables, to each of which a short explanatory note is appended.

The tables are grouped under the following headings:

A. General.

1. Age.

2. Country of Birth.

B. Specific (dealing with juvenile delinquency proper).

1. Character and Classification of Offenses.

2. Relation between age, length of residence in the United States and type of offense committed.

3. Relation between country of birth and offense.

4. Study of factors tending to produce delinquency.

(a). Physical surroundings.

1. Room congestion.

(b). Size of family.

(c). Nature of guardianship over boy.

(d). Economic status of family.

(e). Composite study of factors tending to produce delinquency, as derived from the analysis of the original probation records.

Table I

Showing Comparison of Ages of Native Born and Foreign Born Jewish Boys Placed on Probation in the Children's Court of New York County During the Year 1913 (500 cases).

Age	Per Ct.		Per Ct.	
	N. B.	F. B.	N. B.	F. B.
7 years....	5	2.1	1	.4
8 years....	8	3.4	7	2.7
9 years....	22	9.3	8	3.2
10 years....	13	5.5	13	5.1
11 years....	29	12.3	18	7.1
12 years....	31	13.4	34	13.3
13 years....	36	15.3	45	17.6
14 years....	37	15.7	54	21.2
15 years....	53	22.6	73	28.6
16 years....	1	.4	2	.8
	235	100.0	255	100.0

No record in ten cases, native and foreign born.

Table I shows a comparison between the ages of the foreign born and the native born boys who were placed on probation for more or less serious offenses. The significant facts derived from this table may be summarized as follows:

1. There is a steady rise, on the whole, from 7 to 15 years for both the native born and the foreign born boys.

2. While 32.6 per cent. of the native-born boys fall within the age-group, 7 to 11, only 18.5 per cent. of the foreign born are distributed in this group. Sixty-seven per cent. of the native born were between the ages of 12 and 15 years; 80.7 per cent. of the foreign born were between those ages.

3. Among both the native born and the foreign born boys, 15 years seems to be the age at which they appear most frequently.

It is obvious, then, that the critical period in the lives of these boys is the period between 12 and 15 years, which practically coincides with the opening years of adolescence and that it is here that the forces of prevention must be concentrated.

From these results it would not be correct to conclude that there is a larger proportion of foreign-born boys of greater age arraigned than of native-born boys. For this, we should have to have the figures showing the age distribution in the total Jewish boy-population for ages between 7 and 16 years, both for the foreign born and for the native born. Unfortunately, such data are not available at present and therefore the only statement which can be made in connection with the table given above is that of the group of boys arraigned in the Children's Court and placed on probation the foreign-born boys were, on the whole, older than the native-born boys.

Table II shows the countries of birth of 500 Jewish boys placed on probation in the Children's Court of New York County during the year of 1913. The salient points brought out by this table may be put down as follows:

1. Of the group studied there is a slight excess of foreign born over native born. As was pointed out in the beginning of the paper, these figures must be compared on the basis of the total number of foreign born and of native born boys between these

ages of 7 and 16. Thus it was seen that out of every 1000 foreign-born boys 4 were placed on probation for more or less serious offenses, but out of every 1000 native-born boys 6 were dealt with in a similar way.

Table II

Showing Countries of Birth of 500 Jewish Boys Placed on Probation in the Children's Court of New York County During the Year 1913.

		Per Ct.
United States.....	236	47.9
Russia	178	36.2
Austria	47	9.5
Roumania	10	2.0
England	12	2.4
Turkey	2	.4
Arabia	1	.2
Egypt	1	.2
Hungary	4	.8
Syria	1	.2
Germany	1	.2
	493	100.0
No record.....	7	
	500	
Native born.....	236	47.9
Foreign born.....	257	52.1
	493	100.0
No record.....	7	
	500	

2. If the countries of birth are grouped into Western European, Eastern European and Oriental countries, the three sources of Jewish immigration, it is found that 239 or 92.9 per cent. of the foreign born delinquent boys placed on probation came from Eastern European lands (Russia, Roumania, Austria-Hungary), 13 or 5.2 per cent. from the Western European countries (England, Germany) and 5 or 1.9 per cent. from the Oriental countries (Turkey, Syria, Egypt, Arabia). If these percentages are compared with the per cents of immigration to the United States contributed by each of these groups of countries from 1881 to 1910, it is found that the proportions are almost identical. During the thirty years

¹ Table VII, p. 94, Joseph, Jewish Immigration to America.

(1881 to 1910) Russia, Roumania and Austria contributed 93.8 per cent. of the total Jewish immigration to the United States; the United Kingdom, Germany, British North America, France, 3.8 per cent.; Turkey and all others, 1.2 per cent.¹

Table III

Showing Offenses Committed by 500 Jewish Boys Placed on Probation in the Children's Court of New York County During the Year 1913.

		Per Ct.
Offenses against property..	195	39.2
Ungovernability	107	21.5
Unlawful employment.....	66	13.2
Offenses against persons....	64	12.9
Offenses against public order	47	9.4
Sexual offenses.....	12	2.4
Gambling	7	1.4
	498	100.0
No record.....	2	
	500	

Table III gives the different classes of offenses committed by 500 Jewish boys placed on probation in the Children's Court of New York County during the year 1913. There are seven types of offenses enumerated:

(a) Offenses against property, which include thefts of various articles or goods from stores, from unoccupied premises, from cellars; stealing money entrusted by employers; obtaining funds on forged orders; breaking windows; stealing fares, bicycles, horses and wagons, golf balls, telephone wires, rubber hose, accordions and other objects attractive to youthful adventurers.

(b) Offenses described as ungovernability, which means specifically lack of obedience on the part of the child, desertion of home, quarrelsomeness and use of vile language toward elders.

(c) Offenses against public order, which include jumping on cars, throwing stones at passersby, interfering with passengers, using abusive language in the streets and raising disturbances.

(d) Unlawful employment, which includes peddling and selling of newspapers at prohibited hours.

(e) Offenses against persons, which include jostling people in the street with the intent of picking pockets, stabbing in a fight, shooting off air-rifles and injuring persons, throwing missiles at people.

(f) Sexual offenses, which include sodomy, illicit intercourse and engaging in obscene practices.

(g) Gambling means playing dice, craps, etc.

From Table III it appears that the characteristic offenses committed by these boys are offenses against property and ungovernability.

Table IV.

Showing Distribution, According to Age and Length of Residence in the United States, of Foreign Born Jewish Boys Placed on Probation in the Children's Court, New York County, During the Year 1913.

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE.	7 Years.	8 Years.	9 Years.	10 Years.	11 Years.	12 Years.	13 Years.	14 Years.	15 Years.	16 Years.	Total.
Under 1 year					1		3	1	2		7
1 year						1	1	3	2		7
2 years						1	1	1			3
3 years		2		1		5	2	2	1		13
4 years			1	1	1	2	2	5			12
5 years		2		2	2	3	1	2	1		13
6 years	1	2	2	3	3	5	6	2	9		33
7 years			3	2	5	4	7	4	5	1	31
8 years		1	1			6	5	4	4		21
9 years			1	3	3	1	7	4	6		25
10 years					2	5	3	4	10		24
11 years						1	3	1	3		8
12 years							2	5	4		11
13 years							1	6	9		16
14 years								1	6		7
15 years									4	2	6
Totals	1	7	8	12	17	34	44	45	66	3	237

Table IV gives the distribution of the foreign-born boys according to age and length of residence in the United States.

The following facts are clearly brought out by this grouping:

1. Almost 80 per cent. (79.3 per cent.) of the foreign-born boys placed on probation are between the ages of 12 and 15.

2. Almost three-quarters of the foreign-born boys placed on probation have been in the United States between three and ten years. Dividing the years of residence in the United States into four groups, one comprising the period from under one year to two years, the second from three to five years, the third from six to ten years, the fourth from eleven to fifteen, we find

that of the foreign-born boys placed on probation 7.1 per cent. have been in the United States from under one to two years, 15.9 per cent. from three to five years, 56 per cent. from six to ten years, 19.9 per cent. from eleven to fifteen years. (Figures do not add exactly to 100 per cent.)

3. If the group of foreign-born boys is divided into those who were under 6 years of age when they arrived in the United States (virtually native born) and those who were over 6 years on arrival in this country, and if those over 6 years are alone considered foreign in the strict sense, we find that of the 94 strictly foreign-born boys 55.4 per cent. have been in the United States from six to ten years

and that the fifth year in America seems to be the turning point. These facts tend to show that for five years, approximately, after his arrival in America the foreign-born boy who is placed on probation in the Children's Court feels his way, so to speak, or adjusts himself to his new surroundings. If the wholesome influences of American life have been brought to bear upon him and if the break between him and the foreign-born parents has not become irreparable he will be likely to grow up into one of the useful citizens of his adopted land.

Table IV-a.

Showing Distribution, According to Age and Length of Residence in the United States, of 94 Foreign Born Jewish Boys Placed on Probation in the Children's Court of New York County During the Year 1913. (These Boys were Six Years of Age, or More, on Arrival in the United States.)

Length of Residence	12 Yrs.	13 Yrs.	14 Yrs.	15 Yrs.	Total
Under 1 year		3	1	2	6
1 year	1	1	3	2	7
2 years	1	1	1		3
3 years	5	2	2	1	10
4 years	2	2	5		9
5 years	3	1	2	1	7
6 years	5	6	2	9	22
7 years		7	4	5	16
8 years			4	4	8
9 years				6	6
Totals	17	23	24	30	94

4. Of the 94 strictly foreign-born boys between the ages of 12 and 15, sixteen (17 per cent.) have been in this country from under one to two years. Upon further examination it was found that all of these sixteen boys fell into two classes of offenders, considered less serious, that is, sixteen boys were placed on probation for either violating the Child-Labor Law or being ungovernable (eight of these boys having been arraigned on the charge of unlawful employment and eight for ungovernability). In other words, it appears that the characteristic offenses of foreign-born boys during the first two years of residence in the

United States are ungovernability and violation of the Child-Labor Law and when they have become more adjusted to their new environment such offenses as those against property, persons, public order, gambling become more common.

To find some of the contributing factors that helped to produce delinquency in these cases the chronological history sheet was examined in each case. The following is a summary of the factors which, according to the judgment of the probation officer, operated in these sixteen cases:

A. Eight cases in which the boys were placed on probation for violation of the Child-Labor Law:

- (a) Financial stress in the family (boy was sent out by parents to earn some money in order to supplement the meagre income of the family)..... 5
- (b) Ignorance of the law combined with financial stress..... 2
- (c) No record (chronological sheet incomplete)..... 1

Total..... 8

B. Eight cases in which boys were placed on probation for ungovernability:

- (a) Boy very suggestible, influenced by gang..... 3
- (b) Boy does not like American surroundings, longs to go back to Europe..... 1
- (c) Neurotic child made more nervous by change of environment (from report of examining physician of Clearing House for Mental Defectives)..... 1
- (d) Trouble with step-mother.... 1
- (e) Boy afraid of father, associates with gangs..... 1
- (f) No record (chronological sheet incomplete)..... 1

Total..... 8

In other words, the predominant factor operating in the cases of boys violating the Child-Labor Law is financial stress in the family. The immigrant household during the first few years in America has a severe struggle for existence and every member

of the family who can render any sort of help that will bring financial returns is impressed into the service.

The predominant factors in cases of boys arraigned for ungovernability are gang in-

fluence, some personal qualities in either one or both of the parents that unfits him or her to exert proper control over the boy and the necessity for sudden readjustment in the new management.

Table V.

Showing Comparison of Offenses Committed by 500 Jewish Boys Placed on Probation in the Children's Court of New York County During the Year 1913. (Arranged According to Countries of Birth.)

COUNTRY OF BIRTH.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	Total.
United States	112	31	26	4	50	16	3	242
Russia	63	26	13	2	34	34	4	176
Austria	12	3	4	1	13	8	4	45
Roumania	4	1	1		1	3		10
England	4	1	2		1	3		11
Germany							1	1
Hungary					3			3
Turkey					2			2
Syria						2		2
Arabia						1		1
Egypt					1			1
Totals	195	62	46	7	105	67	12	494
No record								6
								500

- A.....Offenses against property.
- B.....Offenses against persons.
- C.....Offenses against public order.
- D.....Gambling.

- E.....Ungovernability.
- F.....Unlawful employment.
- G.....Sexual offenses.

Table V gives a comparison of the offenses of the boys, studied according to the countries of birth. The one fact of interest that might be noted here is that no children of Oriental Jews are reported as having been placed on probation for offenses against property, persons, public order, while there are already traces of them under the heading of ungovernability and unlawful employment, the first stages of delinquency. If it be kept in mind that the immigration of Oriental Jews to America is comparatively recent (only about ten or twelve years old) it is rather alarming to notice that from their ranks juvenile delinquents are already beginning to be recruited.

Table VI shows the room congestion in the homes of 500 Jewish boys placed on probation in the Children's Court of New York County during the year 1913. The number of persons per room is found to be 1.66, not as high as would perhaps be expected. The largest percentage of families (35.6 per cent.) lived in apartments of four rooms. With the characteristic family of five children (see Table VII) or seven persons, the typical housing arrangements in the homes would be seven persons in four rooms. It is interesting to compare the figure for room congestion obtained here with that obtained by the Immigration Commission in its investigation of the housing conditions of immigrants, particu-

larly of Jewish immigrants. It was found that among Russian Jews (1370 households investigated) the number of persons per room was 1.47. Among Jews other than Russians it was 1.37, or an average of 1.42.¹

This is somewhat lower than the figure obtained in this study. Extraordinarily overcrowded homes do not, therefore, seem to be a characteristic trait of the homes of Jewish delinquent boys.

Table VI

Showing Room Congestion in the Homes of 500 Jewish Boys Placed on Probation in the Children's Court of New York County During the Year 1913.

NUMBER OF PERSONS.	NUMBER OF ROOMS.									
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2	4									
3	5	6	3	1						
4	8	16	10	2	2					
5	6	19	16	8	6					
6	6	29	29	13	5	4				
7	2	27	27	21	11					
8		21	37	18	9	4				1
9		6	30	12	7	2				
10		2	15	5	2	3		1		
11			2	4	1	1	2			
12				2			1			
13				1						
Totals	31	126	169	87	43	14	3	1		1
	6.5%	26.6%	35.6%	18.3%	9.1%	2.9%	.7%	.1%		.1%

No record—25 families.

Room congestion—3,222 people in 1,934 rooms; 1.66 persons per room.

Table VII

Showing Number of Children in 497 Homes of 500 Jewish Boys Placed on Probation in the Children's Court of New York County During the Year 1913.

Number Children	Number Families	Per Ct. Families
One	6	1.2
Two	36	7.4
Three	42	8.9
Four	73	15.0
Five	105	21.6
Six	91	18.7
Seven	78	16.0
Eight	30	6.2

Nine	16	3.2
Ten	5	1.0
Eleven	2	.4
Twelve	2	.4
Total	486	100.0
No record	11	
	497	

Table VII gives the number of children in the homes of 500 Jewish boys placed on probation in the Children's Court of New York County during the year 1913. The typical family seems to be five children and father and mother.

¹Jenks, J. W., and Lauk, W. J., The Immigration Problem, p. 460, Table VII., Congestion in Large Cities.

TABLE VIII

Showing Total Yearly Income in the Homes of 265 Jewish Boys Placed on Probation in the Children's Court of New York County During the Year 1913.

	Number Families with 1 Child.	Per Cent.	Number Families with 2 Children.	Per Cent.	Number Families with 3 Children.	Per Cent.	Number Families with 4 Children.	Per Cent.	Number Families with 5 Children.	Per Cent.	Number Families with 6 Children.	Per Cent.	Number Families with 7 Children.	Per Cent.	Number Families with 8 Children.	Per Cent.	Number Families with 9 Children.	Per Cent.	Number Families with 10 Children.	Per Cent.	Number Families with 11 Children.	Per Cent.	Number Families with 12 Children.	Per Cent.	Total.
Group 1— Under \$500 a year	4	30.7	1	5	4	11.4	4	6.3	1	1.9	1	2.1	1	6.7											16
Group 2— \$500-800	2	50	2	15.3	7	35	13	37.1	19	29.7	19	35.1	11	23.4	5	33.3	3	50	1	33.3					82
Group 3— \$800-900			2	15.3	4	20	1	2.9	10	15.6	9	16.7	4	8.5	1	6.7									31
Group 4— \$900-1,000			1	7.5			4	11.4	6	9.4	7	12.9	5	10.6	2	13.3									26
Group 5— \$1,000-1,200	1	25	1	7.5	1	5	4	11.4	9	14.1	1	1.9	3	6.3											20
Group 6— \$1,200-1,500			3	23.7	4	20	5	14.3	7	10.9	7	12.9	4	8.5	1	6.7	1	16.7	2	66.7					34
Group 7— \$1,500-2,000	1	25			1	10	3	8.6	5	7.9	4	7.4	7	14.8	2	13.3	2	33.3							26
Group 8— \$2,000-3,000					1	5	1	2.9	3	4.7	5	9.3	10	21.2	2	13.3									25
Group 9— Above \$3,000									1	1.4	1	1.9	2	4.6	1	6.7									5
Totals	4	100	13	100	20	100	35	100	64	100	54	100	47	100	15	100	6	100	3	100	2	100	2	100	265

(To be Continued)

TRANSPORTATION DECISIONS

L. vs. E.

Passing on a Family Without Permission

FACTS IN THE CASE

The facts in this case are not in dispute and there is no reason why E. should not reimburse L. for the money expended in furnishing relief to the family that was sent without any investigation. It may be a hardship upon a small community, where a family arrives and becomes dependent and it is necessary to furnish material relief, but that is no reason why they should get rid of the burden by loading it upon another community. The fact that the husband had preceded the wife and children and had even written for them is no justification for the furnishing of transportation without an inquiry at the point of destination. If such inquiry had been made, it no doubt would have been ascertained that the man was not able to maintain his wife and children and in due course they would become dependent in the last city, which subsequently occurred. Either the city of E. was in ignorance of the transportation rules or took chances in sending the family without inquiry, and in either event we can do nothing else than decide that L. is entitled to be reimbursed for the money actually expended.

A woman and five children below working age were sent to the city of L. by the charity organization of E. upon request of the woman that she be given transportation to L. to join her husband, who had preceded her to the former city. The charities in L. were not consulted in regard to the advisability of forwarding the family to the latter city, but a letter was written by the President of the organization in E. to a resident in L., stating that transportation had been furnished the family. The letter was turned over to the Charities, which

immediately communicated with E., warning them that in view of the fact that permission was not asked of L. to send the family to the latter city, which was in violation of the transportation rules of the Conference, should they become a burden upon the community, L. would have to be reimbursed for any expenses incurred on account of the family, to which E. replied, expressing regret for its action, but refusing to assume any further responsibility in the case. Shortly thereafter the woman applied for relief, stating that since her husband was unable to secure work in L. he had gone to C. to seek a job and the family was without means of support. Upon investigation cash and food relief were given and E. communicated with in regard to the condition of the family and asked to assume responsibility for them, to which reply was made reiterating their unwillingness either to do this or to reimburse L. for its expenditures. In the meantime L. ascertained from an organization in C. that the man had found work, was self-supporting and permission was given L. to send the family to join the man. During this time E. was kept informed of the family's condition, but refused to recognize its obligations. L. requested reimbursement of \$46.41 for relief given, transportation charges and freight for household effects to C.

In presenting L.'s statement to E. rejoinder was made that the family had arrived in the latter city from the East penniless, hungry, without means of support and instead of returning them to the original city of domicile, they were assisted by E. until the man secured work and even thereafter some necessary relief had been given. After the man left his family to go to L. to look for work it was learned that he was shiftless and unreliable. In a letter to his wife he informed her that he had secured work in L., had a home ready for the reception of his family and was very anxious that they should join him; it was upon the strength of this statement transportation was given the woman and children by E.

MAX HERZBERG,

Concurred in by JULIAN W. MACK and
MAX SENIOR.