

Under the Presidency of Mrs. Enoch Rauh
May 1903 - May 1922.

Some of the most important developments were these:

1. The 10th Anniversary of the Columbian Council (as the Pittsburgh Section was then called), May 1903, was celebrated by a reception given in the rooms of the Twentieth Century Club by the installation of Mrs. Rauh as President. Miss Rose Somerfield of New York gave an address and a lecture was given by Mrs. Alice P. Montgomery on "Juvenile Courts."
2. A Council Juvenile Court Committee, called the Juvenile Court Aid Society, was formed by Mrs. Rauh, as she was a member of the Juvenile Court Board of Allegheny County - the organization which founded the Juvenile Court in Allegheny County.
3. In September 1903, 200 new members were reported.
4. The first President's Day was established October 27th.
5. The first Lecture Course of importance was inaugurated - opened by the late Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter, in Carnegie Music Hall. The other lecturers were Dr. Toy-o-Kichi Yenaga of the University of Chicago; Jenkin Lloyd Jones and Jacob A. Riis. A new standard was thus set in the community.
6. Dr. Emil Hirsh lectured on "Man of Nazareth" at Carnegie Music Hall in 1905. Mr. Edwin Markham lectured at Trinity Church, 1906.
7. Mrs. Rauh made Vice-President of newly-formed Congress of Women's Clubs, being one of its founders.
8. Dr. Lee Frankel lectured in the auditorium of the Fifth Avenue Temple - January 1906.
9. Mrs. Rauh formed the Forestry, Pure Food and Child Labor Committee.
10. Immigrant Aid Committee was formed April 1906. A survey of Pittsburgh conditions was made. Child Labor Committee was founded in 1906.
11. In 1912-13 the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies allotted sufficient money to provide a paid worker.
12. Council Headquarters were opened. Immigrant Aid work was located there and night classes were extended to The Irene Kaufmann Settlement and to the Franklin Street School. Average winter attendance was 1400. 1900 were enrolled. B. & O. Railroad granted the Council the privilege of meeting all immigrant trains.

*This was written
down from the
Year Book of the Council for
the 25th anniversary
was in the
publicity.*

in 3 story building Forbes St. 707

13. Outings for children from local hospitals and institutions was inaugurated.

14. May 1906, name was changed from "Columbian Council of Jewish Women", to "Council of Jewish Women, Pittsburgh Section".

15. Dr. Felix Adler lectured in Eighth Street Temple. Mrs. Florence Kelly lectured on "Women & Children who Work All Night", and the Council used its influence with Congressmen to pass protective legislation for women and children.

16. In 1907 Council protested to President Theodore Roosevelt and Speaker Cannon against a bill to restrict immigration. Also there were formed and given financial support to the Personal Service Committee; the Columbian Council School; Arbor Day Committee; Consumers League Committee; Public Baths; Education; Expectoration Prevention; Public Welfare; Street & Garbage; Abatement of Smoke; Finance.

17. In November 1908, the Council made the first effort to establish a Federation of Jewish Philanthropies, by bringing to Pittsburgh Dr. Boris Bogen of Cincinnati, who had founded the Federation there. He spoke on "Charity Federations".

The Hospital Visiting Committee was founded in 1908 and remained in existence for 8 years. Also a Committee for "Visiting Shut-Ins" was formed. The name was later changed to "Friendly Visiting".

A Committee on "Purity of the Press" was formed.

The Council joined the National Peace Society in 1908. *It thereby founded the Peace efforts in Pittsburgh.*
In 1908 Senator George B. Olmer distributed \$25,000 among various philanthropic organizations of the city. He requested Mrs. Enoch Rauh to distribute \$4000 of this among Jewish agencies, as he considered the Council the most representative Jewish organization in the city.

The Council took the initiative in the celebration of Peace Day by having Lucia Ames Mead lecture on "The World's Present Crisis".

The lecturers of 1908 were Miss Cara Reese on "Ecclesiastes"; Prof. S.H. Clark of the University of Chicago on "The Responsibility of the Educated in a Community"; Dr. Rudolph Coffee on "Israel's Contribution to Freedom"; Prof. Richard Moulton, University of Chicago on Solomon's "Song of Songs"; Sarah Kilkelly on "Indian History of Pittsburgh" (given on Pittsburgh's sesqui-centennial; Prof. Sparks of State College on "Our Foremothers"; Dr. Luba R. Goldsmith gave a series of lectures on "Pure Food".

Mrs. Rauh was elected a member of the Board of the National Council of Jewish Women.

The Council became affiliated with the Consumers' League.
The President was one of its founders.

In 1909 the Council became a member of the National Conference of Charities.

The Pittsburgh Section Council of Jewish Women, in May 1909, took out a charter and became an incorporated body.

Five new large Committees were organized: - The Penal Committee - The Tuberculosis Committee - The Labor Bureau - The Committee on the Blind- which later developed into the present "Pennsylvania Association for the Blind" - the Ways and Means Committee.

Religious services on Jewish Holidays were inaugurated in the jail, penitentiary and Morganza, in the autumn of 1909.

The Helen Keller lecture was given in October 1913.

Hon. Jeannette Rankin, National Congresswoman, lectured for the Council in 1917.

The Columbian Settlement work was taken over by Mr. & Mrs. Henry Kaufmann, giving an endowment of \$40,000 and the Council waived its right as Parent and Founder of the Institution, and gave the School into the keeping of what became the Irene Kaufmann Settlement. *was with Mrs. Weil, one of the founders - one of the incorporations - and was its first Vice President.*

In November 1909, the National Executive Board of the Council of Jewish Women held its annual meeting here with the largest representation since its founding. It was a memorable week.

The lecturers of the year were: Clara L. West, Dean of the Margaret Morrison Carnegie School on Goethe's "Faust"; Prof. Zueblin on "The Fellowship of the Common Life"; Dr. James Tryon on "The Coming of the World's Peace"; Jackson de Haagon on "The Jew as Actor and in the Drama"; Miss Coolidge of the Penna. College for Women on "Robert Browning"; Mrs. E.H. James of Waterville, N.Y., a series of Mother's Meetings Lectures on "The Ideal Mother"; "Punishment and the Power of Habit"; "The Development of the Whole Child"; "The Laws of Heredity".

First Reciprocity Day was observed by representative lecturers from the Pittsburgh Associated Charities, Pittsburgh Civic Commission, Juvenile Court, and the Experiment Station at State College.

In 1910, Mrs. Rauh collected \$450 from non-Jews to be used for the work of the Ways and Means Committee. Lecturers of the year were- Briston Adams, Earl Barnes, Ida Tarbell, J. Comper Powys, George Seibel, Charles M. Bregg, Erasmus Wilson, Judge Charles McKenna, Charles Wakefield Cadman.

A protest meeting was held against Russian barbarities against the Jews.

In January 1911, on the day given over to Domestic Science, Prof. Alexander Silverman lectured on "Adulteration and Physiology of Food" and Miss Nickerson of the Margaret Morrison School, gave a talk on "Dietetics and Cooking".

It was announced at this meeting that through Judge McKenna, the 155th Regimental Association of Pittsburgh had presented the Section with a souvenir copy of "Under the Cross from Antietam to Appomattox".

In February the first three of a series of lectures on Social and Moral Prophylaxis were given by Dr. F.R. Rhodes on "Effects of Disease on American Civilization"; Dr. Charles F. Campbell on "Causes and Prevention of Infantile Blindness"; Rev. Riley Little on "Moral Significance of Physical Knowledge". The closing series of three lectures were given by- Dr. F.H. Rhodes on "What Mothers and Girls Should Know"; Dr. Percival Eaton on "What Fathers and Boys Should Know"; Dr. Albert Diffenbach on "Spiritualizing the Flesh"; Prof. Charles Zeublin lectured on "The Family", and Dr. Rudolph Coffee gave a talk on "The Important Events Happening in the Jewish World".

The Corresponding Secretary was directed to write to State Representatives to urge the passage of the White Slave Traffic Bill.

The C.J. Women sent a representative, Mrs. Ray Van Baalen, to the Charities and Corrections Convention in Boston and to Labor Bureau Convention in New York City.

In addition to the regular Immigrant Aid Work, the Immigrant Aid Committee is attending to the immigrants sent through the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society of N.Y.

Beginning of the Present Industrial League.

An Industrial Display of work from the Labor Bureau, Irene Kaufmann Settlement, and Workshop for the Blind, was held November 3rd, 1911. (this has since developed into the fine work of the Industrial League and Shop on Forbes Street). The Industrial Display was inaugurated by the Council in 1911 and five displays in all were held, the object being to provide an attractive sales room for fine lingerie, embroideries, Easter novelties or other seasonable novelties, infants' and children's dresses and hand made laces. The proceeds from these sales were given directly to the women who made the handiwork, thus supplying the worthy poor with a market for their industry.

The last display was held at the Hotel Schenley, December 14th and 15th, 1915. Fifteen organizations, representing all nationalities and creeds, with about twenty-five private individuals, brought their handiwork to the hotel on the days selected, and nearly \$1,600 of sales and orders were taken.

→ The Drama League was founded. Prof. S.H. Clark, of the Chicago University, lectured on "The Drama League of America." Under the auspices of the Council, the lecture was given to the Congress of Women's Clubs.

Dr. George Maxwell, Chairman of the American Homecraft Society, delivered a lecture on "Woman's Work for Humanity". Miss Corinne Guthman was the pianist of the meeting.

Reciprocity Day was celebrated by a most artistic entertainment given by Miss Leila Simon, of the National Conservatory of Dramatic Art, Paris, France. Miss Simon gave six dramatic impersonations of characters from the Old Testament. Harp accompaniments were given by Calvin S. Jordan.

An immense audience of over one thousand people greeted Dr. Harvey M. Wiley to hear him lecture on "The Public Health Our Greatest Asset."

On January 10, 1911, the Penny Lunches were instituted in the Springfield Public School by the Council of Jewish Women under the direction of the President, Mrs. Enoch Rauh; Mrs. S.L. Fleishman, Chairman of Education, and Mrs. M.M. Levy, first Chairman of Supplies and later Chairman of Penny Lunches.

In three months, this committee had furnished five thousand three hundred and thirty-four lunches in the Springfield School. The Directors of the Springfield School, the Principal, and the Medical Inspector heartily endorsed this work and aided it in every possible way.

Through the influence of the Council, the Wimodausis Club took charge of the Penny Lunch in the Fort Pitt School, using the menus that had been arranged for the Springfield School by Mrs. Levy.

The Second term of this work the Council served Penny Lunches in the Franklin School, where a Kosher Kitchen was deemed advisable, as out of one thousand three hundred pupils, nearly one thousand two hundred were Jewish. On Oct. 23, 1911 the Franklin Kitchen was opened and seven hundred and fifty children were fed the first day. Professor Anthony, the Principal, was very sympathetic toward the project and lent his support in every way possible, as did also the School Board and Miss McHenry, the Assistant Principal. Dr. Luba Goldsmith also assisted.

From October 23, 1911, to May 1, 1912, 39,744 children were fed at a cost of \$1,024.85.

A paid worker was found necessary to assist in the heavy work at the Franklin School, which was carried on with the greatest success through one school year.

The Council gave up the work, as it had been so strongly supported by the School Board that there seemed to be no question of its continuance under Public School auspices. However, up to this time the schools have not taken up the work.

The revival of the time-honored Jewish custom of gift-giving on Purim was first observed in the Council in 1911.

In the 1912-1913 report of the Chairman on Religion is mentioned the giving of useful gifts and candy to the youthful inmates of Morganza on the Jewish New Year also.

Each year the contributions of food and money grew more numerous and the extent of the work of the Committee on "Distribution of Purim Baskets and Passover Requisites" was immense. In the last reports, food to the amount of about \$1200 was given. Purim baskets were sent to 126 families; Passover baskets to 151 families, besides every poor Jewish convalescent in every hospital in the city, including the Tuberculosis League, Leech Farm Hospitals, and Mayview; and every Jewish inmate in every penal and correctional institution in the county received a gift.

In 1911 the Visiting Housekeeper for the Council was installed. Her function was to instruct poor women in their homes in domestic science and practical economies and also to assist them in times of illness. A paid worker was engaged.

For a year this project was given up by the Council for it was found the work was being well taken care of by other agencies, such as the Irene Kaufmann Settlement and the City District Nurses. The Council withdrew to avoid duplication.

Prof. Max Eastman addressed a large audience on "Women and the Democratic Principle."

In April, Charles Edward Russell lectured on "Socialism".

Dr. Coffee gave a talk on "Jewish Conditions Throughout the World." Dr. J. Leonard Levy spoke on "The Moral Damage of War" on May 18th, Peace Day.

A series of three lectures was given on Social and Moral Prophylaxis by Dr. Blair, on "The Care of the Eyes"; by Dr. Friesell on "Influence of the Care of the Mouth on Health, Happiness and Longevity"; by Dr. Frederick Rhodes on "Heredity".

→ The Council of Jewish Women sent protests to Senators and Congressmen on the Dillingham and Burnett Immigration Bill.

The members were urged to use their influence for the passage of the Pittsburgh Public Comforts Station Bill.

→ The Council voted to assist in the passage of the Mothers' Pension Bill.

→ At the board meeting held October 16, 1912, the President, Mrs. Enoch Rauh, announced that the Young Ladies' Sewing Society of Pittsburgh had disbanded and merged themselves and funds, amounting to nearly \$2000, into the Altruistic Committee of the Council of Jewish Women.

→ In April, 1912, the Council joined the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies of Pittsburgh, they having apportioned a certain sum of money for some of the Council's philanthropies.

→ The Council endorsed the fight being made against the manufacture of poisonous phosphorus matches.

→ The Protective Service for Girls was organized in 1912. The big need of this Committee was a home for Working Girls where, for a moderate sum, clean, wholesome food and housing could be secured and where the girls could receive their friends with dignity and self-respect. *This home was later founded.*

On Education Day, Superintendent Heeter, of the Pittsburgh Public Schools, spoke on "The Twentieth Century School" and Mr. John J. O'Connor, Jr. of the University of Pittsburgh spoke on "The Smoke Nuisance and the Housekeeper".

In January 1913, Charles Zueblin spoke on "Saving and Spending".

In February 1913, subscriptions were requested by the National Council of Jewish Women for the Immigrant Aid work of the National body. The Pittsburgh council voted to contribute \$100.

In April, the Pittsburgh Section sent \$100 to the Red Cross Society for the benefit of the Ohio Flood Sufferers.

In May, the Chairman of the Altruistic Committee asked permission to donate \$100 of the Altruistic Committee's own funds to the Montefiore Hospital. The Council Board voted to sanction this donation.

Also, in May, the Chairman of the Peace Committee suggested and the Council unanimously endorsed a resolution to the Congressman from this district advocating that the first vessel to pass through the Panama Canal be a Messenger of Peace, a merchant ship, and not a war ship.

~~The~~ Lincoln Day was celebrated by having Miss M. Katherine Locke, of Youngstown, Ohio, speak on "Patriotism and Peace". Miss Edith Friedman played piano selections.

Mrs. Minnie Sabin Cooper, of San Francisco gave a talk on "Turgenieff".

On Suffrage Day, Mrs. J.O. Miller and Miss Mary Bakewell spoke on "Suffrage".

The Council joined the Universal Peace Federation of Western Pennsylvania as a charter member.

→ Under the management of the Ways and Means Committee, the lecture by Miss Helen Keller was given in October 1913. Miss Keller's subject was "The Heart and the Hand" or "The Right Use of our Senses". Her teacher, Mrs. John Macy, assisted Miss Keller in the lecture.

The year's program also offered Mrs. Evelyn Fletcher Copp on "Music as a Means of Education"; Prof. Scott Nearing, instructor in Economics, University of Pennsylvania, on "Hereditary Influences and Individual Characteristics"; Miss Eva Leon of New York City on "What I Have Seen in Jerusalem".

→ In November 1913, the Council formally opened its headquarters at 707 Forbes Street from which the various Religious, Philanthropic and Educational activities were conducted.

The Immigrant Aid Work, and the Child Labor Bureau, Personal Service, Needlework Guild, and Labor Bureau had their homes in the building, and a splendid influence radiated from this busy center of Council life.

→ The Free Dental Clinic was opened as soon as the building was formally dedicated. Here the worthy poor of all creeds were able to have their dental work attended to absolutely free of charge.

The Clinic was established at the request of the President, Mrs. Enoch Rauh, as a memorial to Mr. and Mrs. Isidore Straus, who perished together in the wreck of the Titanic. The sum of \$500 was voted by the Council toward its equipment.

Dr. Pauline Horvitz was Chairman of the Clinic which, after a year's successful operation was closed, the purpose for which it was organized having been fulfilled- namely, as an object lesson to the Pittsburgh Public School Board.

There were 8 free Dental Clinics established in the Public Schools of Pittsburgh, all modeled after the one which the Council organized.

As soon as the Immigrant Aid Committee had its quarters in the building, a paid worker was engaged and the work became much more effective than it had been.

In September 1913, the Council was invited to take part in the automobile parade to be given for the celebration of the 125th anniversary of Allegheny County. The Congress of Clubs extended the invitation. *The Council float was very beautiful and attracted much attention.*

On December 18, 1913, President's Day, a luncheon was given, which was attended by about four hundred members, the occasion being the Tenth Anniversary of Mrs. Rauh's election. As a token of appreciation of her valuable services to the community, a beautiful remembrance was presented to Mrs. Rauh with a fitting presentation address. Mr. Charles Heinroth added to the charm of the afternoon by a lecture on "Interpretation of Folk Songs", which was illustrated by vocal numbers and by children's folk dancing.

The Summer Camp was opened in July 1913. When the members of the Josephine Club deplored the lack of opportunity for working girls to take a summer vacation, Mrs. Wm. Cohn and Mrs. Van Baalen began to plan the summer camp for working girls. This camp was in existence until the summer of 1919.

In ten years' time the membership had grown from 250 to nearly 800. The finances of the Council had expanded from a few hundred to the sum of \$14,000, which the Treasurer in 1914 reported as having passed through her hands for all transactions during the past year. The number of Board Members had grown from 12 in 1904 to 26 in 1913.

Among the many beautiful customs that the council has observed is that of Tree Planting on Arbor Day under the auspices of the Forestry Committee.

In January of 1914, Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman gave a lecture on "The Waste of Private Housekeeping".

In February 1914 a luncheon was tendered the National Executive Secretary, Miss Sadie American, who later spoke before the members of the section on "The Problem of the Immigrant Girl".

In March, Prof. Richard Moulton, of the University of Chicago, lectured on the "Book of Job."

Dr. Frederick Poole gave a lecture on "Panama", illustrated with motion pictures and stereopticon views.

Lyman Beecher Stowe discussed from an intimate standpoint, the life of Harriet Beecher Stowe, whom he styled a "Practical Idealist".

Mrs. Winifred Sackville Stoner gave a talk on "Natural Education."

Since 1898, the time of the Spanish-American War, the Pittsburgh Council's Red Cross work had been quiescent, but with the need that grew out of the dreadful War in Europe, came the determination on the part of the Council's membership to put forth their best efforts to assist this work.

At an open meeting of the Council of Jewish Women held October 28, 1914, it was proposed that this organization, under the leadership of the Committee on Education, undertake to do the local work of the National Red Cross. The vote in favor of this project was unanimous.

Over 100 women volunteered for work, \$297.56 was donated for materials and other incidental expenses.

At the close of two months, 1000 garments were completed, consisting of pajamas, night shirts, convalescent robes, besides 720 bandages, dozens of mufflers, and pulse warmers.

The inspiration of this work traveled very quickly beyond our ranks, for within a few days after its inception, requests came from Waynesburg, Parnassus, Braddock and Mt. Lebanon, desiring to aid in this noble labor.

In 1915 an address on Suffrage by Miss Jessie Ackerman, with Mrs. Frank Goodwin defining the Anti-Suffrage position; a musical reading of "Cyrano de Bergerac" by Mrs. J.E. Webster, with Mrs. George Chamberlain, pianist, and Mrs. Bernard Bissinger, violinist; Dr. J. Leonard Levy on "Women's Progress"; John M. Meehlin, Ph.D., Department of Philosophy, U. of P. on the "Negro Question".

The Council was requested to assist in securing legislation to establish "A Village for Feeble Minded Women" at the "State Industrial Home for Women", and voted to comply with the request.

In September 1915 a farewell luncheon and reception was given in honor of Dr. and Mrs. Rudolph Coffee and the Council presented Dr. and Mrs. Coffee each with a remembrance.

4 The Red Cross Committee during 1915 co-operated with the Preparedness League. The demands of the Red Cross work were, for the time being, not pressing and therefore the Red Cross Committee was empowered to give its residue of funds to the work they were entering for the unemployed women of Pittsburgh.

The Council endorsed the Child Labor Bill, the Housing, and the Cold Storage Bills, all of which were under consideration by the State Legislature.

7 Hospital Flower Day is an annual observance- a custom inaugurated in the Congress of Clubs and participated in by all clubs affiliated with it.

Mrs. Van Baalen was sent to Philadelphia in 1916 as a paid delegate from the Pittsburgh Council to the Conference on Americanization.

→ The Council Board decided to invite to the lectures, Jewish students at the Universities and Colleges of Pittsburgh.

The Council joined the National Jewish Relief Association for the War Sufferers.

→ It was unanimously voted at the February Board meeting in 1916, that the Council establish a home for working girls.

→ The Board decided that the Council should have a float in the Charter Centennial Parade of Pittsburgh on November 3, 1916. The float was a beautiful and artistic one in blue and white, the Council colors, and the central figure was that of Moses, the law giver. Council committees were recorded on large tablets.

It was voted by the Council Board to solicit the membership of the men of the community as "Associate Members" in order to have a fixed source of income. It was hoped, if the list of these members became large enough, that it would obviate the necessity of giving benefits for the Administrative Fund.

→ The Anniversary Fund Committee is listed for the first time in the 1916-1917 Year Book, but the work of this committee had its beginning many years prior to this date.

In 1904 Mr. and Mrs. Enoch Rauh gave \$100 to the Section in honor of the 70th birthday of their mother, Mrs. Rosalia Rauh, requesting that an Anniversary and Memorial Fund be established with this sum, and from that time on they and other Council friends have given donations in celebration of various events. As time passed, the fund received donations sent as memorials as well as anniversary contributions. Instead of sending gifts or flowers on occasions for joy or sadness, it is becoming more and more the custom to send their equivalent in money to this fund, with the name of the donor and of the individual whom one wishes to honor or remember.

The year's program contained the following lectures:

January- Francis Feehan, State Factory Inspector, on "New Child Labor and Workingmen's Compensation Laws." Howard Woodhead on "Some Recent Forward Steps in Prison Welfare."

February- Hon. Julius Kahn, Member of House of Representatives, on "The Immigrant Problem."

March- Prof. Horace Bridges, leader of the Ethical Society of Chicago on "Inspiration, What it is and How to Get it."

Miss Ada Hopkins, director of Sociology at the Carnegie Tech Schools on "New Standards for Welfare Work."

First Aid Lectures- Two new features were made part of the year's program- A series of First Aid Lectures were given by some of Pittsburgh's most eminent physicians, surgeons, and nurses. Miss Helen B. Rauh had this series in charge and more than a hundred members sent in their names and the nominal fee of \$1.00 for the series. Two lectures were given each week from October 11th to November 20th inclusive.

The other new feature was the series of lectures given by Mrs. William Anderson on "Parliamentary Procedure." This course was open to all Council members, free of charge.

The first course of five lectures held in November and December 1916, was so successful that a request was made for an additional course of five lectures, which was given in 1917 by Mrs. Anderson.

In October Prof. Charles Zeublin lectured on "The Woman Without an Occupation."

In November 1916, Miss Mary Peck, America's foremost exponent of "Better Movies for Children," lectured on this subject.

The Council Bulletin. The Council "Bulletin" began its existence in 1916, and brings to Pittsburgh Council members in an attractive form, all the work that is being done by the Section. The editor, Mrs. Igel, has made a decided success of this novel feature and the members of the Council are learning to depend upon the "Bulletin" for their calendar of events.

1917 The Red Cross Committee. One of the most brilliant records achieved by a Council Committee was that of the Red Cross Committee at the time of our War with Germany. The Committee was organized and managed so well that the Council

Red Cross was considered one of the four best groups in Allegheny County.

The figures showing the record of work done are almost unbelievable, when one thinks of the time and effort they represent.

Surgical dressings - - - 228,524.
(Including 14, 100 front line trench parcels)
Hospital supply department - - - - 6,294 articles
Knitting Department - - - - - 1,353 "

1917 - The year's program offered in January, Dr. Rubinoff, Executive Secretary of Social Insurance of the American Medical Association of New York, who presented "Health Insurance" versus "Charitable Relief." This was the first effort in this city to advocate Health Insurance. *First effort in Pgh. for Social Insurance now advocated by Pres. -*

January 25 Miss Jean Hamilton, General Field Secretary of the National Association of Women Workers, on "Modern Methods in Public Recreation." *Chairman Roosevelt*

March- Richard S. Rauh outlined "The Modern Drama, Good and Bad."

April- Dr. Leo S. Rowe, president of the American Academy of Political and Social Science on "Some Aspects of the Mexican Situation."

April- Mr. John Francies, warden of the Western Pennsylvania Penitentiary on "Practical Prison Methods."

October- Mrs. Lillian Burkhardt Goldsmith on "The Modern Drama."

November- Honorable Jeannette Rankin on "Democracy and Government." Miss Helen M. Pope, four lectures on "Food Conservation."

The Council endorsed the Anti-Defamation League Bill introduced into the Pennsylvania Legislature by the B'Nai Brith and sent a letter to the Legislature to this effect.

"Red Cross Day" was observed March 21, 1917. The speakers were Mr. Frederick L. Howe, Field Secretary, Atlantic Division American Red Cross, and Mr. J. Rodgers Flannery, Chairman of the Pittsburgh Chapter of the Red Cross.

At the annual meeting in May the members pledged themselves to a strict observance of all the food and other conservation measures requested by President Wilson.

The Council participated in a survey inaugurated by the Young Woman's Christian Association for obtaining desirable rooming houses for working girls.

1918 - The year's program contained:

January- President's Day celebrated by a grand patriotic Rally: Dedication of the Council Service Flag by Rabbi A.H. Silver; organization of the Bertha F. Rauh War Savings Society, the first of its kind in Western Pennsylvania. This was suggested by Hon. J. Francis Burke in a patriotic address; \$4000 worth of War Savings Stamps were pledged at this meeting.

January 30- Captain Abbe Patrice Flynn on "The French View of the War."

February- Miss Mary Antin on "A Gap in Our National Defenses."

February 12- Lincoln's Brithday was celebrated by the unfurling of the Service Flag, with 197 stars set in its field, at the Council of Jewish Women Headquarters; Mayor E.V. Babcock delivered the address.

February 24- Evening meeting, Ralph Phillip Boaz on "The Present Crisis in Judaism."

March- Mr. Will Earhart on "Music and the People."

May- Mrs. Margaret Sanger, affirmative; Dr. Adolph Koenig, negative, on "Positive and Negative Aspects of Birth Control."

A Collection to establish recreation houses for our troops in France was made.

At the November 1918 meeting, Dr. Samuel Goldenson gave an address on "The Case Against Germany."

Mr. S.O. Taber, Secretary Americanization Department, Council of National Defense, spoke on "Americanization Ideals."

Mr. Trego, of the Pennsylvania Division National Safety Council, gave a short address on "Safety Work."

December- The address of the afternoon was given by Judge Buffington. Judge Buffington's song, "Pittsburgh," was sung during the afternoon. Mrs. Alexander J. Barron spoke on "The Local Food Administration." The members present pledged themselves to co-operate in carrying out Conservation measures suggested by the Government.

1919 - The lectures during 1919 which were all held in the Carnegie Institute Lecture Hall, were as follows:

January- The "Morals Court" by Magistrate Tensard de Wolf. Talks on "Social Hygiene" by Dr. Ellen C. Potter and Dr. Josephine H. Kenyon.

Address on "England and Palestine" by Col. Samuel Harden Church. Dr. Max Heller, of New Orleans, discussed the subjects of the afternoon.

February - Address by Dr. W.J. Holland on "What Will be the Outcome of it All?" This was followed by the presentation of the Government film, "The End of the Road."

Mrs. Rauh was requested to organize the Jewish Women of the community for a United War Work Drive.

Two French war orphans were adopted by the Pittsburgh Council, through the Altruistic Committee and its funds.

The Council Building at 707 Forbes Street was given up in September 1918, owing to changes in Council work due to the War. In July, 1919, the War being over, it was found expedient to have headquarters again, and they were located temporarily at 331 Fourth Avenue.

Mrs. Morris Green, Chairman, reported that during the "Drive for the Armenian and Syrian Fund Campaign," she and her Committee had six booths and collected \$1600 - in January 1919.

The Council endorsed the proposed Legislation for increasing the salaries of Teachers.

The Council was invited to send a delegate to the Atlantic Congress for a League of Nations scheduled to convene in New York City, February 5th and 6th.

Liberty Loan Drives - The members of the Pittsburgh Council of Jewish Women participated in all the Liberty Loan Drives and added greatly to the success of each one.

The Council's quota was \$250,000 and in six days over \$304,600 in subscriptions had been registered by the Committee under the efficient chairmanship of Miss Helen B. Rauh.

As a recognition of its successful efforts the Council was presented with an Honor Flag, and a congratulatory telegram was received from Mrs. Clarence Renshaw, Chairman of Allegheny County for the Women's Liberty Loan.

The Council endorsed the Girl Scout Movement being organized in Pittsburgh, and Mrs. Nathan Kaufmann was made Chairman to organize Girl Scout Troops among the Jewish girls.

✓ March - A Patriotic meeting of the Council was held as a welcome to our soldiers, who were guests of honor. Dr. S.H. Goldenson made a short address and a number of soldiers spoke concerning different branches of the service.

✓ April 11, 1919 - A reception and luncheon were given by the Council. Mrs. Enoch Rauh, who had served for 15 years as President, was honor guest. Mrs. Christine Miller Clemson sang. Mr. A.K. Oliver spoke on the work of the Pittsburgh Chapter, Red Cross, during the War. Dr. Goldenson spoke on "The Influence of the War Upon Religion." Mrs. Meyer Seegman, a Four-Minute Speaker, spoke on "The Victory Loan." Mrs. Carl Fechheimer read an address of appreciation of Mrs. Rauh's fifteen years' work for the Council and Mrs. Rauh responded. Mrs. Charles Igel and Mrs. A.L. Koch read original poems, dedicated to the nurses and to the Red Cross.

✓ At the Annual Meeting, May, 1919, an all day session, Mrs. Rauh recalled the splendid work done by pioneers in the Pittsburgh Council.

During the past year several notable new committees have done splendid service; that of the War Savings Stamps, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Julius Baer, who has evolved some quite original methods of interesting people in War Savings Stamps with gratifying success. Mrs. Baer reported that during 1918 \$57,640 in War Savings Stamps were sold by the Pittsburgh Council.

✓ The Committee on "Social Hygiene" has been successful in instituting several excellent lecture courses which were well attended.

The Home Economics Committee provided several helpful lectures and many conservation suggestions to the Council members.

(Note) After exhausting every avenue of approach, the year books for 1920-21 and 1921-22, cannot be located.