

P A L A M A S E T T L E M E N T

ANNUAL REPORT 1944

Like most other organizations in the City of Honolulu shortage of workers among both the professional and non-professional personnel was a limiting factor in the Palama program for the calendar year 1944. This shortage was particularly acute in the neighborhood center department. There were no men available to take charge of certain phases of the boys' program and there were not enough women on the neighborhood center staff to meet many of the demands of the membership. A number of important positions remained unfilled in the maintenance department, including superintendent of buildings and grounds. In spite of the shortage of workers, however, a very great effort was made to expand the long-term developments and to meet the special needs arising out of the war emergency.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Palama Settlement continued to offer adequate out-patient medical service to all persons in the City of Honolulu who were unable to pay for their own medical care. Due to the continued improvement in the economic conditions the downward trend in number of visits to the department was maintained.

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. of Visits</u>	<u>Net</u>	
		<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Cost per Visit</u>
1939	72,169	\$56,464.	\$0.78
1940	67,745	60,334.	0.89
1941	55,002	53,323.	1.06
1942	37,041	54,501.	1.47
1943	34,591	54,090.	1.57
1944	27,087	54,539.	2.01

The cost per visit has increased as the number of visits declined, due to the fact that certain key personnel must be maintained in order to provide this high-grade quality of service.

Special Clinics In addition to the general medical clinic, Palama continued to provide a number of special clinics. The heart clinic continued as one of the most important special clinics. A new electro-cardiograph was installed during the year which increased the scope and effectiveness of this service. With help from Leahi Hospital the chest clinic for non-tubercular involvements was also continued. The eye, ear, nose and throat, neuro-psychiatric, child

spacing, adult dental and venereal disease clinics also continued to function.

Future of
the Medical
Department

In the late spring of 1944 a survey was made of hospitals and clinical facilities in the City of Honolulu by Lucius W. Johnson, Admiral, Medical Corps, U. S. Navy. In this survey Admiral Johnson recommended that the Palama outpatient service be transferred to the hospitals of the city.

Admiral Johnson's statement was considered at considerable length by the Palama Board of Trustees at their midyear meeting in July. At that time the Board voted to write Queen's Hospital stating that Palama would be willing to release the outpatient service when one or more of the hospitals of the city were able to assume responsibility for this service. The Trustees of Queen's Hospital after considerable investigation and study answered that it would be impossible for them to assume even a part of this service for some time to come due to the shortage of both personnel and building facilities.

There seems to be general agreement among all parties interested in the medical department at Palama Settlement that eventually the present citywide outpatient service will be transferred to the hospitals of the city. When this will actually take place depends to a large degree on how soon the hospitals are able to assume this service in addition to the services they now render. Added hospital building, equipment and personnel are needed to effect this proposed transfer.

What role Palama should take in the future development of medical and public health service is a question which concerns a number of persons who have been interested in Palama's medical program. There still seems to be many unexplored areas in the field of preventive medicine, health education, family counseling and child guidance which might be developed. Because of its long and successful operation in the field of public health it seems appropriate that Palama should conduct experiments in these important fields.

NEIGHBORHOOD CENTER DEPARTMENT *

Much of the activity as recorded in the annual report for 1943 continued throughout 1944 except in larger measure. In this report, we will not repeat specific activities except as they will be listed in the activity report. Instead, we will attempt to show major trends emerging from the activities of 1944 that indicate the direction of growth of the neighborhood center department.

All over America in the past year, the subject of teen

* This report was prepared by the staff of the neighborhood center department.

age boys and girls has been of the deepest concern to educators, recreation people and social workers. Movies have been made emphasizing their problems, magazines have featured the life of an adolescent and teen age boys and girls themselves have been organizing and voicing their own interests and desires. For a good number of years, in the neighborhood center department, the response to activities for this age group has been very small, particularly from girls. It is an accepted fact that high school boys and girls want to be like each other and are very sensitive to social pressure from others in their own group. A year ago two groups of high school boys set the pattern for clubs at Palama and as many of these boys were leaders in school activities, it has become the "style" to belong to Palama clubs. Five new high school clubs have been started in the past year, making a total of eight. Two of these are girls clubs and they are the first girls of this age to organize at Palama in some time. One is a mixed club of boys and girls. The activities of these groups are mainly dancing and sports, but it is not the activities which are of prime importance, it is the fact that these boys and girls have a place where they belong and are socially accepted. This, then, has been one of the major developments in the neighborhood center department in the past year.

Another significant trend is indicated in the continuation of four young adult clubs and the organization of two more, making a total of six. It is within this age range (18 to 30 years of age) that chances for club organization are most difficult due to a variety of reasons, namely, the scattering of interests because of working, going to the University, getting married or going into the service. People at this age need outlets for social life and an opportunity to develop interests. It is likely, that from these groups, Palama will find its best source of leadership. So frequently persons of this age group with natural ability for leadership are lost because of the lack of a place with a wholesome atmosphere for social and educational activities. A suitable program for this age group will not only develop leadership for Palama but for the entire community as well.

With the strengthening of the young people's program has come another development which adds unity to Palama. It is the Inter-Club Council. The purpose of the Council is:—"To act as an advisory and a directing body integrating the activities of all clubs. It shall also aid in promoting the interests of all clubs in bringing about a closer harmonious relationship among Palama members."

Two representatives of each club of high school age and above meet twice monthly. In these meetings club members become acquainted and exchange ideas for programs and means of improving individual clubs.

The Council has sponsored several projects during the year. In December, the Army returned the big gymnasium to Palama. After complete rehabilitation, it was officially opened in May. The staff and Council planned and conducted the dedication program

which was held May 15th. The program was designed to show the various Palama activities which could be carried on in the gym. All clubs had a share in presenting volleyball, badminton, singing, children's folk dancing, adult square dancing, an exhibition of tango and rhumba dancing, and a judo exhibition. The keys to the gym were formally presented by Mr. Pratt, president of the Board of Trustees, to Mr. Kawakami, who accepted them on behalf of the neighborhood. A basketball game between the Palama A.C. and the Rainbows concluded the program. About a thousand men, women and children of the neighborhood attended. The success of the evening did a great deal toward unifying the Council and giving it prestige.

One of the most popular activities of the year was a series of ten social dancing lessons given by Carl Stuart and sponsored by the Council. The lessons were open to all club members and through the intermingling of club members, many new friendships were made. This met with such success that the Council planned a dance to raise money for more lessons. The dance was held in June and another series of lessons was offered in October.

Last fall, an athletic committee of the Council was formed to plan and organize a basketball league for the boys' clubs. Six teams entered and a round robin tournament was run.

In all of these activities the staff has worked with the Council, creating a better understanding of what Palama can mean to each group. Probably the largest single value of the Council has been the development of the spirit of belonging to Palama, giving rise to feelings of loyalty and appreciation of the opportunity for working together for the benefit of all club members. Club and individual loyalties are here subordinated to the larger loyalties of the entire Settlement. A homelike and very familiar atmosphere of fun and friendship has grown up in the past year. The Council was given a real opportunity to participate in the planning and policy making of the neighborhood center department.

ACTIVITY REPORT

Clubs

1. Clubs of grade school age

Girls

Blue Jays
Brownie Pals
Little Sisters
Fairies
White Rabbits
Tiny Club I
Tiny Club II

These clubs meet weekly for such activities as games, roller skating, craft, cooking and outside trips. They average 18 members each.

Boys

Spoilers
Black Beauty

Boys' clubs prefer active games and sports, varied

Pandas
Daredevil
Chipmunks
Lightening

with trips, hikes, and wood-
work. They average 10 mem-
bers each. Unless more
leadership can be obtained
for these groups, they will
diminish in size and content.

2. Clubs of intermediate school
age

Girls

White Ginger Blossoms
Pinnocchio
Jolly Girls

3. Clubs of high school age

Girls

Castlettes
Vignettes

Boys

Hui Na Alii
Castle Club
Hui O Palama
Pals

Mixed

Merry Members

4. Young Adult clubs

Girls

Kaliko
Hui Huapala

Boys

Kung Hop Hui
Lightbearers Club

Mixed

Orientation group
Echoes of Palama

Two of these clubs organized
originally as interest groups
have now become closely knit
and unified club groups.
The Echoes of Palama met for
choral singing and the Light-
bearers Club for English
lessons.

5. Boy Scouts - Troop 30

Classes

A. Physical education

Judo
Swim club training

B. Educational

1.	English	Beginners	I	(Japanese women)		
2.	"	"	II	"	"	
3.	"	Intermediate	I	"	"	
4.	"	"	II	"	"	
5.	"	Advance		"	"	

6. Speech and English I (Filipino men)
7. " " " II " "

Many of the Japanese women are completing their second year of English lessons. They have a real interest in Palama now, not only in the English classes but they can be depended on to help out in Red Cross work, rehabilitating clothing for the Filipino War Relief, etc. The same women attend Palama cooking and sewing classes and this year made numerals and sewed them on the basketball jerseys of the champion Fleet Marine Basketball Team.

C. Music

1. Robins
2. Music Appreciation
3. Echoes of Palama
4. Japanese Women

The Echoes of Palama presented a spring concert which was one of the most enjoyable events of the year. Their singing was polished and the program varied. The audience was most appreciative. This group has also sung at the Nuuanu Congregational Church and derived much pleasure from being able to contribute something of value to the community. Another high-light of the music department has been the response from the Japanese women who originally sang in connection with their English lessons, but have now found that music give them enjoyment. Even the grandmothers have participated in many simple folk songs and dances.

The music department was largely responsible for the success of the Christmas program which will be referred to later.

D. Dancing

1. Social dancing I
2. " " II
3. " " III
4. Folk Dancing I
5. " " II

E. Home Economics

1. Japanese Women
2. Adult Sewing
3. Filipino Girls
4. Pearl Harbor Girls
5. Intermediate Girls

These days, the problems of meal planning cannot be taken lightly. The homemaking department has held classes for intermediate school girls, high school girls and adults to help with planning and preparing well balanced meals using substitutes when necessary. There has been an increased enrollment in the sewing classes where the girls learn to design, cut and fit dresses. Color, lines for various styles, types and figure faults are all discussed in these classes.

F. Craft

1. Arts & crafts - conducted only in club groups by the club leaders as we were unable to employ a craft teacher throughout the year.
2. Boys' shop

It is interesting to note that many members of clubs are also members of activity groups. Among the grade school children, the majority of girls in the singing, or folk dancing classes are also in clubs. Furthermore, they are the most active children, the ones with ideas and energy. Actually, many activities are started because a club or club members ask for something new, publicize it and support the activity by their presence and interest.

Free Play

1. Swimming for boys and girls
2. Outdoor basketball courts
3. Tennis
4. Small gym
5. Big gym
6. Weight lifting
7. Castle field
8. Senior game room
9. Playground

The attendance figures for this part of Palama's program are very interesting. From four to five thousand persons participate in one month's time in the above. In most cases one Palama staff person supervises, provides equipment and takes care of two or three activities at one time. This indicates a need for more leadership on the neighborhood center staff.

Cooperative Activities A Red Cross surgical dressing unit was maintained at Palama and operated primarily by the older Japanese women. The Palama athletic facilities were used by various high school teams and service personnel.

Preschool The new preschool facilities in the playground are proving to be satisfactory for a group of thirty to forty children. More could be cared for, however, with additional staff and larger facilities.

The preschool staff this year has given special attention to improving the health of the children. At the beginning of the school year, it was found that many children were in need of dental care. A few were unable to eat raw vegetables because they were unable to chew them properly. With the cooperation of the Strong-Carter Dental Clinic, all children were given a free examination which included cleaning and charting of defects. Those children who were eligible for service at the Strong-Carter Dental Clinic were given immediate attention. Other children were given the opportunity of having the work done at Palama provided they obtained a written release from their private dentist. Nineteen took advantage of this service and by June all of the forty-two children enrolled had received 100% dental certificates. The general health of the children showed marked improvement.

Another high-light of the preschool program last year was the social event provided for the parents of the preschool children. Because of war-time conditions, it has been difficult to find a time when parents could meet. The week before Christmas, the staff invited mothers and fathers to a Christmas party for

parents only. The evening was spent in playing games, square dancing, and becoming acquainted with one another. The parents who attended enjoyed themselves so much that future meetings are being planned. This indicates a trend towards closer parent-teacher relationships.

Day Camp

One hundred and eighty-five children of grade school age attended Palama daily from nine in the morning to four in the afternoon for six weeks during the past summer. A camp-like atmosphere prevailed with morning assemblies, flag raising and the choice of many activities. The singing of folk songs was one of the most enjoyable parts of morning assemblies. Other activities were dancing, story acting, athletics, craft work, junior commando training, Red Cross, swimming, music and a new activity--Hawaiian camp craft. Trips to the zoo, the University farm and Foster Gardens added variety to the program. When day camp was over the children were given a chance to continue some of the activities and the fact that many wanted to proved to us the success of the camp. The program was stimulating educationally and the spirit of fun prevailed. Day camp offers a splendid opportunity to do concentrated work with individuals who show any signs of maladjustment in a group. A psychiatric social worker was employed on the staff and worked both with counsellors and with children. This marks the third successful summer of day camping which has contributed greatly to the year-round program. The values derived from this activity indicate that it should be continued every year.

Christmas Program

For the first time since the war, we attempted a Christmas program that included a large number of our members. It was held in the large gymnasium on December 19th and attended by over 700 people of the neighborhood. For several weeks before Christmas many groups under the direction of Mrs. Alice Barnes prepared songs and tableaux telling the Christmas story. The adult chorus, the children's singing classes, and the Japanese women in the English classes all combined to form a chorus of more than 60 voices. The story was told in colorful tableaux by a cast of over 30 boys and girls from 6 to 18 years of age who are in the various clubs. Costumes were designed and executed by the homemaking department. As a grand finale, sixty of the girls club members dressed in white carried lighted candles to the manger scene and joined the chorus in singing "Joy to the World." Although the Christmas story was not new to many of the audience, everyone was impressed by the beauty and dignity of the performance.

CaseWorker

Pursuant to our report in 1943 regarding case work-group work relationships within Palama as brought out in our joint study with the Child & Family Service we were still cognizant of the great need of having a full time caseworker on the staff. Since many whole families attend Palama, working closely with the family becomes very important. Many individuals within our groups show an inability to adjust to other people or to live a normal life. Some of them the group can help, but there are many with problems that lie within the home. In order to help these some type of case work is necessary. We therefore continued to search for a suitable person for

this work and many people were considered. Finally toward the close of the year we were very fortunate in securing the service of Miss Jenny Lee to begin on a full time basis January 15, 1945. This fact marks a very definite advance and indicates one of the most significant trends for closer and more thorough relationships with many individuals and many whole families within the neighborhood.

Staff Changes

The inability to obtain competent personnel for many positions in the neighborhood center department has been a definite limiting factor in our whole program. In August our preschool unit director resigned to take over a larger responsibility elsewhere. At the same time the director of girls' and women's activities was released on maternity leave. No one has been found to fill these positions to date. We are still operating without a boys' club supervisor and without a physical education instructor. We have always been faced with staff limitation but in the past year the situation has been particularly acute. The outlook for 1945 is even more serious. A more concerted effort for recruitment and training is definitely indicated.

We have found that the girls at the University who are interested in working with groups is one of the best sources for leadership. Many times, they are trying to decide upon their future career and would like some experience before going to the mainland for future training. Last summer we employed five University girls, two of whom have definitely decided on group work as a profession. One of these is now at Western Reserve University and the other is planning to go this fall. The drawback with inexperienced leaders is that they do not have skills for working with children and need very close supervision to be able to produce. However, if Palama can encourage these young people to enter the group work field, and assist them financially when it is necessary to get more training, we will in time have the sort of leadership necessary to do the work here.

Conclusion

Much has been said throughout this report about fun, good times, play, social events. It is only natural that this should be so--fun and play is the very culture within which we function in the neighborhood center department. The day by day business of the child is play--his attitudes are largely shaped by the type of play in which he is engaged. The athlete and the would-be athlete is challenged by the spirit of the game. The high school boy and girl find their richest and most cherished association in parties, picnics, games and in the subdued lights of the dance. Youth and adults alike hold dear those moments of fun and happiness that have colored their lives with a richer hue.. It's in these moments the heart and the mind of man is most receptive and open to all things around him. This is the atmosphere wherein attitudes of cooperation, of goodwill, of decency and fair play, of usefulness and purpose, and the will to live a full life are most readily caught by all of us. Less worthwhile attitudes may just as easily be caught, but if we have leaders and teachers who can share the best in their lives with people in their activities in a pleasurable environment, we can expect that people will

grow and flourish to the limit of their capacities. This is the goal for which we work. Play can be a great socializing influence on the lives of individuals and groups--it can be a great discipline in achieving acceptable behavior, and therefore becomes a useful tool in the hands of a group leader. Play is as essential to full growth and maturity as food at the daily board. Its value lies in that it cannot be synthesized or put up into pills for daily doses--it must come naturally and freely out of sheer desire. Having leaders with basic leadership qualities and equipped with special skills we may be able to direct it and channel it into noble pursuits. We have just begun to be effective in this field. We can achieve much greater work with sharper tools and quicker action. Through better training and deeper understanding we as leaders may be able to give more people an appreciation for better living through Palama activities.

W H A T O U R W O R K C O S T - 1944

Income

Settlement - exclusive of Strong-Carter Dental Clinic

Balance on Hand Jan. 1, 1944	\$ 4,358.57	
Invested funds	1,966.77	
Donations from other Islands	1,450.00	
Institutional Receipts	23,499.06	
City & County Government	41,650.00	
Honolulu Community Chest	82,500.00	
Rentals	420.00	
Sundries	<u>1,367.47</u>	
		\$157,211.87

Strong-Carter Dental Clinic

Balance on Hand Jan. 1, 1944	\$ 2,413.17	
Fees from patients	1,563.15	
City & County Government	3,600.00	
Strong Foundation	32,535.24	
Sale of used equipment	<u>10.00</u>	
		\$ 40,121.56
		<u>\$197,333.43</u>

Expenditures

Settlement - exclusive of Strong-Carter Dental Clinic

Administration	\$ 17,312.01	
Maintenance	13,651.70	
Vacation Camp	804.06	
Neighborhood Center	52,288.96	
Medical	<u>65,050.74</u>	
		\$149,107.47

Strong-Carter Dental Clinic

32,645.81
\$181,753.28

Balances

Palama Settlement	\$ 8,104.40	
Strong-Carter Dental Clinic	<u>7,475.75</u>	
		\$ <u>15,580.15</u>

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