

Palama Settlement

1911

PALAMA SETTLEMENT ACTIVITIES

Activities in Neighborhood.	Activities Outside of Neighborhood.	Co-operative Activities.
Men's Clubs. Boys' Clubs. Boy Scouts. Mother's Club. Women's Clubs. Girls' Clubs. Library and Reading Room. Playground. Evening Classes. Kindergarten. Sewing. Housekeeping. Dressmaking. Gymnasium. Music. Sunday School and Vespers. Dispensary. Infant Welfare. Neighborhood Improvement. Neighborhood Visiting. Neighborhood Dances. Lodgings. Model Cottages.	Five Dispensaries. Visiting Nursing. Infant Welfare. Tuberculosis Day Camp. Public Welfare Exhibit. Model Cottages. Medical Inspection—Schools.	Associated Charities. Juvenile Court. Federated Church Council. Board of Health. Chamber of Commerce. Shipper's Wharf Committee. College Club. Japanese Benevolent Society. Men's League, C. U. Church. Hawaiian Board. Central Union Church. Leahi Home. Kindergarten Association. Board of Education.

ADDRESS OF MR. J. R. GALT,
President, Board of Trustees

At the Annual Meeting of the Palama Settlement
Association, Monday, February 26, 1912.

In 1896, Palama Chapel, which we are now occupying, was erected. At that time Boys' Clubs, Sewing Circles and a Choral Society were started. Four years later, in 1900, the first tenement in this neighborhood was erected, and the population began increasing in this locality to a considerable extent.

In 1905, the present head worker, Mr. Rath, came to Honolulu and took charge of the Palama Chapel affairs.

The following year the name was changed from "Palama Chapel" to the "Palama Settlement," and three years later, in 1909, a special committee was appointed by the Hawaiian Board which at that time had charge of the Palama Settlement to supervise the future conduct of the Settlement, and in the year following the Settlement was incorporated. That was in July, 1910.

You will note some interesting figures on the walls, giving statistics of the work done during the past year and a half. Without going into too much detail and statistics I would like to call attention to the work that was done by the Settlement in 1906 and in 1911, showing the growth in the last five years.

Five years ago, in 1906, the administration staff of the Settlement consisted of Mr. Rath,

Head Worker, and a Janitor. In 1911, the staff consisted of fourteen persons: The Head Worker, the Assistant Head Worker, a Bookkeeper, a Settlement Worker, a Night School Superintendent, six Teachers, an Assistant Physical Director and two Janitors.

Five years ago, the Settlement had one dispensary. There are now six dispensaries.

In 1906 there was one nurse, and in 1911 there were nine trained nurses.

In 1906 the number of cases under its care were 97.

In 1911 the number of cases under its care were 7,600.

In 1906 the number of visits made by the nurse in various districts were 371. In 1911 the nurses made 11,234 visits.

Total number of treatments in the dispensary in 1906 was 192. And in 1911, 50,104.

In 1906, number of subscribers to the Settlement, 25. In 1911 there were 135 subscribers.

In 1906 expenses of the Settlement were a little over \$5,000. In 1911 they were a little over \$40,000.

The general scope of the work is outlined on the walls here and it will be unnecessary for me to repeat it.

If there is any one phase of the work more important than another it is the district nursing. The City of Honolulu has been divided into six districts. In each district, the Settlement has a free dispensary. In each dispensary, a trained nurse. There are certain hours during each day when she takes care of all the people who wish to come there for assistance—treating minor complaints, cuts, bruises, sores and a thousand and one simple

things which at the time are not considered serious, but which, if allowed to go on, can become serious and a menace to the community. The balance of the time the nurses spend in going through their respective districts, making calls on the inhabitants, ascertaining if she can help and assist them. At the same time, she is constantly on the lookout for insanitary conditions, which are reported to the Board of Health Inspectors, and the Board of Health. In all the work of the nurses among these thousands of people, the nurses from their training, decide and know just when they can competently take care of any and give assistance. The moment in their opinion there is anything serious, or any doubt in their minds, or if there is any indication of anything serious, then a physician is called in at once and any serious illness is reported to the Board of Health.

The great importance not only to this community, but to our entire territory, of the work being done by our nurses, who cover the entire city every ten days, is not fully realized. The greatest value, I would say, from a commercial standpoint, as well as a health standpoint, is the safeguard of the community and territory against quarantine diseases and quarantine regulations. From this nursing the authorities are kept in constant touch with any disease which may appear contagious, particularly if they appear to be quarantinable diseases, and opportunity given at once to safeguard the community. In this way proper attention is given a disease which if allowed to go on would undoubtedly mean the quarantining of our port, which even for a few

weeks means a tremendous loss to the entire territory.

In connection with the district nursing, arrangements have been made for school inspections. This past fall, beginning with the latter part of November, these school inspections have been made, and with the exception of one or two of the smallest schools, all of the public schools are visited daily by a trained nurse of the settlement. The children are examined and inspected and as the records will show, between November 20 and December 22 of last year, there were 9,445 treatments given by our nurses to 1,553 different school children.

The next matter of importance is our campaign against tuberculosis. While district nursing is being done all over the community, and the school inspection taking place, nurses are on the constant lookout for tuberculosis, and all cases found are immediately reported to physicians and to the Board of Health. The taking care of tuberculosis patients involves those who remain in their homes under the care of physicians; those in advanced stages who are usually sent to the Leahi Home; those who are in the incipient stage are given an opportunity to go to the Day Camp, which is situated just mauka of Kaiulani School.

The Camp was started by this Settlement a year and a half ago. At the camp they are well nourished during the day and the most important thing done is the education given them, teaching how to live and take care of themselves, in order to protect their friends, neighbors and families from contracting the disease. In Boston, Chicago, New York and other places where I have made inquiries, I have been much

impressed by reports to the effect that of all the thousands and hundreds of thousands of those inflicted with tuberculosis, they all seem to be anxious to learn how to take care of themselves so that no one can contract the disease from them.

Just a few years ago, when the Day Camp was first started in one of the Boston suburbs, a great cry arose against allowing the day camp to be established. It was taken up by the authorities, as the residents thought it was a menace to that whole section of the city. The Board of Health, before giving any final decision, quietly placed detectives on all street cars running to and from that camp, and at the end of two weeks the detectives were unanimous in their report that they had never seen a single instance where these tubercular patients had expectorated in the cars or in the streets, and as you all know, the principal way tuberculosis can be contracted is from the expectoration of the patient.

During the past year and a half, out of a total of 196 cases which have been reported to the Board of Health, of the living cases, over 80 per cent were reported by the Nurses of Palama Settlement. I would like to add right here that the Board of Health is supporting the Settlement and assisting it financially, and in every way helping to carry on the work of the Day Camp, and is looking to the nurses to do a large share of the work for it.

We have had in the Day Camp for the past year and a half, 109 cases. Twenty-six cases have been discharged in improved condition, most of them going back to work. Eleven have

been sent to Leahy Home; 43 have left town, and in some few instances patients have been dropped from the Day Camp through absolute refusal to comply with the regulations of that institution. Nine have been sent to hospitals and physicians, five have left the territory at the end of the treatment, and there are twelve in the camp, leaving three unaccounted for.

I would like to briefly touch on a few of the needs of the Settlement before closing.

At the present time the Settlement is limited in its tuberculosis work, particularly in the running of the Day Camp. The Day Camp is unable to take care of more than 10 patients with a capacity for 25 patients. We have practically reached our limit with the funds we have on hand, and there are today five or six applications, I believe, from patients who desire to go to the Day Camp and stay there to be helped. It would require about \$4,000 a year to take care of the additional patients which the Day Camp can accommodate.

Another need now is a Settlement House. A house to be located and built on our grounds here where our Head Worker and some of our nurses can live. It was only a comparatively short time ago that we all felt rather strongly that such a house on Settlement Ground was undesirable, that it was hard for the Settlement worker and nurses, but we have changed our views, particularly on information which we have received from abroad, through Mr. Rath, during his recent visit on the mainland, and we have concluded that it is of vital importance that we should have our Head Worker and some of the nurses living on the

ground, bringing them in much closer contact than before with the people living in these crowded districts, and giving them a better opportunity to have an influence over them. There is a small piece of land adjoining our property here, on which a large tenement abuts. We have the opportunity to purchase this small section, and in doing so, we will be enabled to open up this portion of our property and get an entrance so necessary on King street. It can be procured for \$500.

The land on which the Day Camp stands is under lease. There is not crying need for its acquirement; however, we hope that some of our friends can see their way clear to present us with that piece of land.

I would like to extend the hearty congratulations of the Trustees and of the members of the Settlement to the administration staff and nurses, as well as to those who have given their time, labor and energy in carrying on this good work. The work done has been most efficient, and last but not least, I wish to thank on behalf of Palama Settlement, one who for the past two years has given the benefit of his efforts in most valuable ways to this Settlement without compensation—simply for the love of the work—and that is Mr. Wm. A. Bowen.

District Nursing.

Total number of patients.....	11,062
Number of different individuals.....	7,600
Total number of visits.....	11,234
Treatment in dispensaries.....	50,104
Number treated in dispensaries.....	7,526
Number sent to doctors.....	447
Number sent to hospitals.....	97
Number social calls.....	19,670
Kindergarten children treated.....	1,603
Number babies treated.....	74
Bottles of milk supplied.....	2,765

Nationalities.

Portuguese	3,508
Hawaiian	3,218
Chinese	1,208
Japanese	1,130
Porto Rican	677
Russian	537
Korean	245
Spanish	159
American	129
German	91
English	61
Filipino	31
Finnish	15
Negro	13
Norwegian	10
Polish	5
French	5
Swedish	4
Italian	2
Welsh	1
Irish	1
Brazilian	1
Dane	1
Austrian	1
Dutch	1

Public School Inspection.

(Nov. 10—Dec. 22, 1911).

Total number of treatments.....	9,445
Number treated	1,882
Number different individuals.....	1,553

Nationalities.

Hawaiian	590
Portuguese	481
Japanese	320
Chinese	307
American	80
Porto Rican	38
Russian	24
German	17
Korean	9
Spanish	8
Filipino	3
Negro	3
British	1
Finnish	1

PA OLA DAY CAMP.

1911.

Remaining at end of 1910.....	12
Admitted during 1911.....	43

Total..... 55

Discharged during year.....	44
Remaining at end of year.....	11
Daily average attendance.....	11.6

Nationalities Cared For.

Welsh, Filipino, Portuguese, Japanese, Porto Rican, Chinese, Hawaiian, Korean, Irish.

Cottages.

Number of cottages	16
Number of residents	105
Average per cottage	6
Rent per one-half cottage per month....	\$7.00
Rent per cottage per month.....	14.00

Nationalities.

Hawaiian	66
Portuguese	11
Korean	10
Japanese	9
Filipino	5
Chinese	3
American	1

Lodgings.

(Sept. 30—Dec. 31, 1911.)

Number of rooms	6
Number of lodgers	9
Rent per room per month	\$3.00

Palama Kindergarten.

(Nov. 1—Dec. 22, 1911.)

Total number of children in attendance....	337
Number different individuals	170
Average attendance per day.....	98
Maximum age	6
Minimum age	4

Night School.

(Sept. 30—Dec. 22, 1911.)

Total number reached	94
Average attendance per night.....	44
Number sessions per week.....	4
Number teachers employed	7

Nationalities .

Japanese	34
Chinese	14
Spanish	3
Filipino	2
Russian	1
Hindoo	1

Music.

(Sept. 30—Dec. 31, 1911.)

Enrollment.

Orchestra	11
Choir	12
Violin	14
Piano	19

Socials.

Attendance.

Musical	150
Girls' Exhibition	200
Easter Service	200
Boys' Exhibition	150
Concert (outside talent)	120
Closing exercises	600
Rally social	150
Hallow'een	250
Thanksgiving dinner (children)	75
Christmas	250

Boys' Work.

Enrollment.

Midgets	48
Juniors	34
Seniors	24
Japanese Boys	15
Scouts	21
Young Men's Club.....	29
Japanese Young Men	24
Average attendance per week.....	51

Girls' Work.

Enrollment.

Senior	19
Junior	32
Sewing Class	144
Domestic Science	13
Reform School	60
Japanese Class	23
Visits made	502
Mothers' meetings, average attendance....	24
Average attendance per week	163

Sunday School.

Maximum enrollment	178
Minimum enrollment	106
Average attendance per week.....	96
Total contributions	\$99.10
Average per Sunday	1.98

**EXPENDITURES OF PALAMA SETTLEMENT
FOR YEAR 1911.**

Palama Settlement, December 31, 1911.

Exhibit A.

Settlement Department Expenses—

Building and improvements.....	3,612.00
Religious work	1,848.30
Boys' and girls' work, clubs and socials	862.59
Cottages, rents, insurance, lights, taxes, water, repairs and cesspool.....	4,591.18
Lodgings, rents, lighting and laundry.	112.58
*Palama cafe	2,134.51
Salaries and wages	3,989.70
General Supervisory expenses	520.87
Night school work	1,377.05
Gymnasium and swimming tank.....	58.55
Office supplies, sewer, gas, water, horse and wagon, etc.....	222.39
Incidentals	1,006.90
Mothers' meetings	1.40
Day Nursery	30.35
Industrial work	21.49
Kindergarten, regular and extra ex- penses	337.75
Music (instruction included in the above "Salaries and Wages").....	61.00
Interest on promissory notes.....	156.72
Rent	136.00
Supplies for bootblacks' enterprise..	6.21
Printing	73.30
Balance of 1910 Thanksgiving and Christmas	73.75
1911 Thanksgiving and Christmas and prizes	148.26
Total.....	\$21,382.85

*Cafe has been closed.

Exhibit B.

District Nursing Department Expenses—

Cost of establishing dispensary equip- ment in public schools	100.39
Ice and milk	328.65
Supplies, medicines, hospital, etc....	2,101.75
Sundry expenses Kakaako dispensary.	29.45
*Salaries of nurses and janitors, and supervisory expenses	10,671.24
Telephones and rent of dispensaries..	221.82
Total	\$13,453.30

*Eight nurses and six dispensaries.

Remark—The final deficit of district nursing
for the year 1911 amounted to ϕ 4,339.72.

Exhibit C.

Day Camp Department Expenses—

Payment of 1910 unsettled ob- ligations	\$1,175.75
Salaries—	
Nurses	\$1,170.00
Cook wages	191.00
Janitor, yardmen, dishwash..	322.30
	1,683.30
Food supply—	
Groceries	303.10
Vegetables	56.35
Meat	448.51
Milk	722.70
Eggs	660.13
Ice	18.10
Water	64.52
Bread	58.50
	2,331.91

General—

Sewer	5.25	
Drinking fountain	14.30	
Laundry	41.87	
Printing and cards	43.00	
Hospital supplies	9.12	
Music	6.75	
Pictures	27.50	
Insurance	11.25	
Plumbing	2.15	
Electric lighting	24.10	
Telephone rent	60.60	
Incidentals	10.27	
Supervisory (3 months)	69.72	325.88

Total.....\$5,516.84

Remarks—Jan. 1, 1912, the balance against Day Camp this date, due from its supporters to the Palama Settlement association is \$415.12. Owing to lack of sufficient funds the number of patients in Day Camp has been limited to ten, and the expenses reduced to \$300 per month.

PALAMA SETTLEMENT, DECEMBER 31, 1911.

EXHIBIT D.

General Summary of Expenses of All Departments for 1911.

Settlement Department	\$21,382.85
District Nursing Department (\$13,453.30)	13,453.30
Day Camp Department.....	5,516.84
TOTAL	\$40,352.99

EXHIBIT E.

Balance Sheet, December 31, 1911.

Inventory:	
Buildings	\$11,501.75
Equipment	4,000.00
Real Estate	10,000.00
Chapel (acquired 1911)	5,000.00
	\$30,501.75

Cash:

Shippers' Wharf Funds on deposit in bank..... 145.99
General Bank Deposit Account..... 419.66

565.65

Personal Accounts:

Due from Board of Health..... 400.00
Due from Board of Education..... 100.39
Due from Day Camp Friends..... 415.12

915.51

Special Credit Funds:

Shippers' Wharf Funds..... 145.99
Prizes, Thanksgiving and Christmas from donors 65.75

\$211.74

4,700.00

27,071.17

\$31,982.91 \$31,982.91

Auditors Certificate.

I have examined Cash and Journal Vouchers, tested footings and carryings forward of same, determined balances, counted the cash at various times throughout the year, compared the foregoing final balance sheet for the year 1911 with the Palama Settlement Ledger, and I do hereby certify it to be correct.

(Signed) WILLIAM A. BOWEN,
Auditor Palama Settlement Association.
Honolulu, T. H., Feb. 16, 1912.