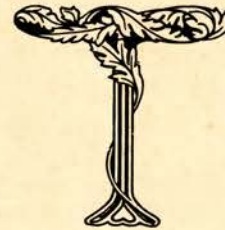


PALAMA
SETTLEMENT

1923

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1923



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1924

PALAMA
SETTLEMENT

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PALAMA SETTLEMENT REPORTS
FOR THE YEAR 1923

I. HEAD WORKER'S REPORT

January 30, 1924.

TO THE TRUSTEES, PALAMA SETTLEMENT,
GENTLEMEN:

I beg to attach herewith reports from Mr. A. D. Eggleston, Assistant Head Worker, and Miss M. L. Smyth, Head Nurse, which cover the activities in their respective fields. In addition to these reports some of the doctors who have generously given of their services will also have something to say at the Annual Meeting.

As these reports will thoroughly cover the field, any statement I may make will be very brief.

During the year but one nurse left the Settlement staff, this speaks well for the loyalty and devotion of the members of this branch of our staff.

Mr. A. D. Eggleston joined Palama as Assistant Head Worker in October, 1923, and Miss Mary Finley as Director of Girls' Work in the same month. The only other change in our staff was the appointment of Wilder Parker as chief caretaker.

It is impossible to compare the work of 1923 with that of previous years. In reporting for 1922 I made the following statement, "I believe there are enough public spirited physicians and specialists in Honolulu who would be willing to give some time to this work." I little realized when I made this statement how ready and generous would be the response of the medical profession, and I take this opportunity on behalf of the Settlement and its staff to congratulate the Doctors of Honolulu for the spirit of service manifested by them.

During the year the following Doctors have given of their time freely to the Settlement and deserve the thanks of not only the Settlement but the community as well:

Dr. F. L. Putman.....	Skin Clinic
Dr. Ruth Alexander	} Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic
Dr G. M. Van Poole	
Dr. F. J. Pinkerton.	
Dr. N. M. Benyas.....	General Clinic
Dr. C. A. Saunders....	} Baby Clinics
Dr. C. E. Fronk.....	
Dr. G. Black.....	
Dr. H. C. Liu.....	
Dr. T. G. McDougal.	
Dr. Robert Faus.....	
Dr. Marie Faus.....	
Dr. C. L. Harrington	

A report on the work of the Fresh Air Camp will be given you by Mrs. Rath, who for eight summers has carried on the work at Waialua and has been a big factor in building up this important branch of our work.

The Pa Ola Day Camp activities will be presented by Miss Huber who has mothered many undernourished children and brought renewed strength and hope into their lives.

We are all looking forward to our new plant, plans for which are being made. In our Building Fund Campaign the contemplated plant was referred to as "The New Palama." While it is true that we will have new buildings and equipment and enlarged opportunities to serve the community, the New Palama practically started in 1923, and has a great future before it.

To the newspapers of Honolulu who have so generously supported us I wish to express the thanks of Palama's staff as well as to all who have helped us in a volunteer capacity.

Mesdames G. H. Grainger, J. D. Marques, A. G. Horn, L. L. Sutherland, A. R. Keller, R. R. Day, B. H. Eveleth, members of the College Club, have given of their services

freely in the Baby Clinics, and I feel sure that if the babies they have helped measure and weigh could talk they would say "thank you for pounding us."

I trust the reports presented to you gentlemen will give you some idea of the work carried on by Palama during 1923, and in this work you have played quite an important part. Your counsel, advice and help has been an inspiration to those of us who come in daily contact with the human problems at the Settlement and I would ask you to accept the thanks of all Palama's workers.

Respectfully submitted,

JAS. A. RATH,
Head Worker.

II. MEDICAL WORK

Report of Dr. N. M. Benyas

Instead of boring you with the proverbially "dry" statistics that merely report the number of new patients enrolled, the number of treatments given and visits made, the tabulation of the various diseases treated and transferred to other clinics and hospitals, I have decided to present the progress that has been made during the past twelve months by the medical staff of Palama and our most immediate needs.

The year has been an eventful one in many ways. From one general clinic in operation, the passing of twelve months has brought about a phenomenal increase to seven Baby clinics, two Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat clinics, a Skin clinic and an X-Ray laboratory, all of which, with the exception of the laboratory, are in charge of physicians. As each separate department will speak of its own progress and future requirements this report is limited to the concerns of the general clinic.

No one can work very long among large groups of infants, children, adolescents and adults without feeling that the community at large should be awakened to the vital necessity for these types of clinics. The scare of "venereal disease" during the Great War well illustrated the potent truth that all disease as well as the dread social diseases are very much the affair of every community. It must be brought home to the community conscience that all disease and disablement must be adequately provided for.

Why the sickness of the poor should be less worthy of individual medical attention than the sickness of the more fortunate is difficult to see since sickness in any quarter impairs the efficiency of the community. And who are the sick poor? They are those who have, for one reason or another, perhaps because of sickness itself, come within the ring fence of destitution. Thus our chief aim has been to so organize the medical work that the best skill and

equipment shall be available to this needy and worthy class in the community for the purpose of early diagnosis and treatment.

It is with this ideal in mind that the original clinic has developed into specialized clinics; but only a beginning has been made. Our great need today is the pre-natal clinic which will instruct and supervise the care of the uneducated, expectant mother. Modern scientific, preventive medicine has recognized the urgent need of making an effectual beginning with the unborn child. Every expectant mother is entitled to expert medical advice when she is carrying in her womb and at her own risk a future citizen of the community.

The lack of prenatal care for expectant mothers of the indigent and laboring classes is astounding. Midwifery at the present time, takes care of the majority of cases and one need only to visit the clinic occasionally to witness the dire results. In the large cities prenatal clinics have already demonstrated their inestimable value, proving beyond question that only by establishing such clinics can the wastage from infant mortality be reduced to a minimum. Let us not then, neglect the coming generation. And since education of the individual is the one effective agent at our disposal let it be the kind of education that is based on a knowledge of individual needs; in other words on a medical diagnosis.

Our next most pressing need is the service of a Dental Surgeon. The Dental Infirmary only takes care of the school children of certain grades, and those outside its limits, children of kindergarten age and adults are deprived of all skilled dental service. The need is urgent and no well organized system of clinics can function properly without the services of a Dentist. We have appealed to outside busy Dental Surgeons in cases of greatest need and they have very kindly consented to take care of emergency work. But there are scores more of these same types of patients who need dental attention. What are we going to do about this problem that confronts us daily?

Lastly and equally important is our early need of a modern dispensary building with adequate equipment to

cope with our increasing number of clinics. We have been working under considerable handicap but with the plans that are being perfected, we will be enabled to come somewhere near to meeting the health needs of the community.

Respectfully submitted,

DR. N. M. BENYAS.

REPORT OF DR. F. L. PUTMAN

MR. JAS. A. RATH, Head Worker,
Palama Settlement.

Dear Sir:

The work in the Dermatological Clinic was begun only in the latter part of 1923 but sufficient time has elapsed to show that the work in this department shows every evidence of developing into an important part of Palama's work. The number of cases treated is steadily increasing and from the character of the cases, there is no doubt that there are a very large number of chronic skin conditions existent which would not be reached except through a free clinic.

The x-ray department is a valuable adjunct to this work and further apparatus may later on be secured to advantage. There is need for a more elaborate drug supply and a competent pharmacist, but I understand you already have this in view at the proper time.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK L. PUTMAN, M.D.,
In charge of the Dermatological Clinic.

REPORT OF DR. F. J. PINKERTON

I wish to explain why I became interested in Palama Settlement. In the four years prior to my connection with Palama, I noticed almost daily, patients coming to my office for treatment, patients who were apparently very poor and were much neglected and sadly in need of Medical

or Surgical treatment. In making a charge for such treatment, I was constantly confronted with the problem as to just what charge to make for my services, and often I felt that any charge that I might make, no matter how small, would be a genuine hardship on certain of these indigent or near indigent patients. Often I found a patient that made claims of poverty that did not really exist.

It occurred to me that Palama was the ideal place to which these patients should be sent for treatment. There were several reasons for this conviction. They were—

Firstly—The central location of Palama with its subsidiary dispensaries, and the innumerable ramifications of its force of assistants who could see every patient in his own home surroundings, made it ideal for the purpose.

Secondly—Because the nurses of Palama could ascertain with reasonable accuracy, the financial status of every patient that applied for treatment.

Thirdly—I felt it an obligation to volunteer my services and be a part of the organization, being convinced of the worthiness of the institution.

Fourthly—That in giving money or service to Palama, we do the greatest amount of good for the greatest number of the neediest people.

Since the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic was started, the work has so increased that it is all two of us can handle, giving the time that we do each week. At first only seven, eight or nine patients applied for treatment but it has now increased until we are treating as high as forty-five on clinic days.

If one could see the line of sick and poor patients that await the arrival of the Doctor, he would recall his experiences in the big clinics of a large city, as indeed Honolulu is growing to be.

Respectfully submitted,

F. J. PINKERTON.

REPORT ON PALAMA SETTLEMENT BABY CLINICS FOR YEAR 1923

The year 1923 has brought a material advance in the child welfare work of Honolulu, with the establishment of six baby clinics in the several poorer districts of the city under the direction of Palama Settlement.

The need for this instruction to the mothers, with the supervision of their babies, has long been felt. Accordingly we have received a hearty response from the indigent families, as well as ardent support from the public to aid us in instituting this work here.

The infant mortality rate among infants up to one year of age averages about 95 per 1000 for Honolulu. This rate is very high, but I feel sure that in a relatively short time we can very materially lower the same, by the aid of our baby clinics and the accompanying educational propaganda. The Territorial death rate is the highest among the Filipinos, something over 366 per 1000, next comes the Hawaiians, with a mortality rate of 304 per thousand. The caucasian races, and Japanese and Chinese however lose only 75-80 per 1000 which is much nearer the usual figure for other cities of this size.

Our clinics are in brief as follows:

Kalihi—Supervised by Dr. Saunders—instituted in January, 1923, with an enrollment of 196 for the year, and an average attendance of 45 each week.

Palama—Formerly under Dr. Robert Faus, but now under Dr. McDougal, instituted in February, 1923, with 205 babies enrolled for the year, and an average attendance of 30.

Kakaako—Under Dr. Marie Faus, instituted in April, 1923, 118 babies enrolled, 26 average attendance each week.

Moiiliili—Under Dr. Black, instituted in May, 1923, 98 babies listed, 25 attending each week.

Kapahulu—Formerly under Dr. Harrington, but now under Dr. Liu, instituted in May, 1923, 94 babies registered, 23 average attendance.

Punchbowl—Supervised by Dr. Fronk, instituted in December, 1923, 27 babies enrolled, average attendance 12.

Altogether we had during the year 738 different babies under supervision—658 of these being under 1 year of age. The 738 babies enrolled have paid approximately 6000 visits to the clinics during the year.

Of our 658 babies registered under one year of age, we have had only eleven deaths—seven from pneumonia, three from gastro-enteritis, and one from an infected umbilicus. Only eleven deaths for 658 babies under one year of age is in itself a remarkable accomplishment, when we consider that the average mortality rate for Honolulu for infants under one year of age is 95 per 1000. Even more remarkable however is the fact that only three of these deaths were due directly to gastro-enteritis—which is as a rule due to improper feeding. If we could round up every baby in Honolulu, and get them to come to such clinics, and if we could obtain equally as good results, we would put Honolulu on the map as being the city of the United States where the infant mortality rate is the lowest. Our rate would then be only 17 per 1000 instead of 95, as it now stands. These figures show with a rather startling comparison, that our baby clinics are a decided success; that we should have more of them is a most natural conclusion.

On the other hand, of the 80 babies registered, between one and two years of age, we have had fourteen deaths, four of which were due to improper feeding and ten due to pneumonia and various other causes. This high rate is largely due to the fact that most of these babies are brought to the clinic only once, and then only when they are seriously ill. This of course does not give us a chance to be of much service in the more serious diseases. Then, too, many of these babies have not had the proper care during their first year of life, and as a consequence, they have a much lower resistance to disease.

In conclusion, I am glad to say that the Palama Settlement nurses have taken up this new work with a remarkable amount of enthusiasm, and to them in a very large measure should go the credit for the success which we have attained. The medical fraternity has also responded in a whole hearted manner which has been a most necessary aid to the work.

Also I would like to recommend that the Trustees thank the College Club ladies and others, who have so enthusiastically and consistently helped us with the clinics each week.

Respectfully submitted,

C. A. SAUNDERS, M.D.,
Supervising Physician,
Kalihi Baby Clinic.

REPORT OF HEAD NURSE

January 29, 1924.

MR. JAS. A. RATH, Head Worker,
Palama Settlement.

Dear Sir:

The work of the District Nursing Department has more than doubled this last year as is shown in the statistical report herewith attached.

This is due to the increase in our nursing staff from eight to eleven nurses, the establishment of six baby clinics, three ear, eye, nose and throat clinics and one skin clinic.

It is difficult to visualize the work of this department unless one is able to follow its work day by day and see just what is being done. The special clinics such as the ear, eye, nose and throat and skin, with the use of the X-ray, are proving a wonderful asset in the work.

The baby clinics are filling a long felt need in this community for the education of mothers in the care and feeding of their babies. During the year there were registered with us 738 babies under two years of age. There was an average attendance of thirty in the smaller clinics, while Kalihi and Palama averaged thirty and forty-five. The mothers on the whole are much interested and attend as regularly as they can. "When does the baby's doctor come to scale the babies," was what one mother wrote in inquiring when the clinics were held.

Good results are being obtained through the efforts of

the clinic doctors and nurses, but it will take several years of persistent work to make the good results permanent.

During the year 17,833 visits, which included nursing, prenatal, registered baby and pre-school visits, were made to 2,461 individuals.

The district nursing service is gradually being extended so that we are now being called on by the doctors to assist them in giving nursing care to their patients in the home.

I feel that we have a definite place in this community in caring for the sick. This year we hope our services will be more readily used both by the doctors and the people as well. By putting it on a pay basis those using it will feel they are paying for what they are getting.

The Settlement has entered into a contract with the Maccabees Society, a woman's benefit association, to give nursing care to their sick members, for which the Association will pay the Settlement so much per visit according to the service given.

During the year the Kalihiwaena and Kalikai Improvement Clubs presented Palama with a Ford car for the use of the Kalihi nurses. Having the three cars has meant much to the staff for we are now better able to handle certain phases of the work which require prompter service.

May we express our sincere appreciation to you doctors who have so generously given of your time and effort to these various clinics for it is only through your co-operation and interest that Palama is able to conduct these clinics.

The College Club women are assisting us in the baby clinics by weighing and charting, therefore relieving the nurses for other duties.

We want to extend to you our appreciation for your assistance and co-operation and hope that your Club may be able this year to give us the same assistance.

This report of the year's work would not be complete without a recognition of the fine spirit of loyalty, which has characterized the work of the staff nurses. This has been a hard year in that there was a reorganization of the

field work, the installation of a new record system and a tremendous growth in the work, which could not have taken place had not fine spirit and loyalty been constantly present.

Respectfully submitted,

Head Nurse.

PA OLA DAY CAMP

Pa Ola Day Camp was opened in 1910 for the care of patients in the early stages of tuberculosis and for tubercular suspects. Patients of all ages were received.

In 1914 Leahi Home, which was originally very small and called a "Home for Incurables," had been so much enlarged that they could and did care for all adult cases of tuberculosis, so the Day Camp no longer received that class of patients, but confined its attention to children of school age. In April, 1914, a public school was started in connection with the camp.

A few years later Leahi Home built wards for the care of tubercular children and established a school for them also. Now tubercular children could have the best of care both day and night, so the Day Camp again changed its policy. Since that time it has done preventive work rather than curative, taking children who are sickly and undernourished, or who have some ailment which requires daily care, but which would not require regular hospital treatment.

For instance, among those now in the institution are two asthmatics, one whose heart is dilated to twice its normal size, and whose skin, nails, etc., are of a purple color, two with weakened lungs following pneumonia and several whose digestive organs have been weakened by years of improper feeding.

It is the aim of the Camp, by proper feeding, rest, trained supervision, and medical care when necessary, to restore the children to a normal condition and return them to their homes.

They are weighed and measured on admission and weighed weekly during their stay and a record of their weights is kept on large wall charts. They eagerly watch their weight record and do their best to co-operate in the work of rebuilding their health.

The great drawback to the work is the fact that most of the children return to very bad conditions in their homes at night and much of the day's work is undone in this way. If they could be cared for both day and night the results would surely be much better.

During 1923 thirty-eight children were cared for, of whom 24 were discharged during the year, most of them restored to normal health and weight, leaving fourteen in the camp at the beginning of 1924.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNA HUBER.

MEDICAL STATISTICS

No. new patients (district and baby clinics).....	2,461
No. discharged	1,813
Total carried forward.....	648
Total No. Visits.....	17,833
Nursing visits	8,075
Prenatal visits	194
Registered baby visits.....	5,101
Eligible baby visits.....	1,065
Well child visits.....	231
Other visits	3,167
Total No. Treatments.....	132,702
Schools	111,428
Kindergartens	5,262
Outside dispensaries	6,173
Palama dispensary clinic.....	8,675
Skin clinic	241
Ear, Eye, Nose and Throat clinic.....	923

No. Referred to Hospitals.....		869
Queens	204	
Children's	253	
Japanese	8	
Emergency	4	
	<hr/>	

No. Referred to—

Palama Dispensary clinic.....	514
Physicians	273
Social Service Bureau.....	43
T.B. Bureau	23
Humane Society	16
Board of Health	12
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Palama Dispensary Clinic—

Total treatments		8,675
New cases	2,545	
Old cases	5,648	
Readmitted	482	
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Skin Clinic—

Total treatments		241
New cases	105	
Old cases	134	
Readmitted	2	
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Ear, Eye, Nose and Throat Clinic—

Total treatments		923
New cases	532	
Old cases	385	
Readmitted	6	
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Baby Clinic—

No. babies registered in clinics during the year....	738
No. babies discharged	256
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No. babies in clinic at end of year.....	482

Reasons for Discharge—

Died		28
Under 2 years	25	
Over 2 years	3	
	<hr/>	

Uninterested	117
Moved or can't locate.....	79
Sent to Salvation Army Home.....	2
Sent to Susannah Wesley Home.....	1
	<hr/>
	256

III. THE FRESH AIR CAMP

The Fresh Air Camp at Waialua opened on June the 19th, after the cottages had been newly stained and made mosquito proof. There were 353 people including mothers and children who enjoyed this privilege, but the mothers were in a great minority last summer, thus making a more harmonious atmosphere. It is more difficult for the parents to adjust themselves to the conditions and they often do not appreciate the advantages of the camp, until they have returned home again to their crowded conditions.

The usual period for each group is two weeks, but on some occasions children were allowed to stay longer. This past year we were fortunate in procuring two school teachers who made splendid helpers in this work. It is encouraging and yet pathetic to see what confidence parents place in the nurses and workers. The staff includes a nurse, matron and two play directors.

One little Filipino girl of seven years was sent down with three children younger than herself, the youngest fourteen months old. She was better off at the Camp than at home and loved it!

Another family of four children stayed a month, the boy 12 years, and a girl 10, with a baby of 15 months, and a girl of 3 years. They adapt themselves to the schedule and flourish in the open air and with wholesome food.

They beg to stay even longer, but there are so many more in Honolulu waiting for their turn. There were over 700 applications and room for only 350 at most. Extra cots had to be furnished so the boys could sleep on the pavilion at night—which was a treat to them.

The Camp pavilion is proving a great blessing. In the early afternoons, it is used for quiet games and a library, and makes an excellent little theatre, and on rainy days the floor is excellent for the rest periods.

The procuring of more land has made an excellent athletic field, with a shady tree convenient for all spectators.

A new daily schedule was followed last year adopting Dr. Emerson's plan in his nutrition work. There was no need to try to encourage the appetite—that comes naturally to all appearances with the sea air, but the rest periods for one half an hour before each dinner and supper produced wonderful results.

After the first meal upon arrival at the camp, every person is weighed and records kept. After a week they are again weighed; some gain as much as six pounds at the end of two weeks. If a child has not gained, or has lost weight, at the end of the first week, he or she must go to bed with the little ones at seven o'clock—ordinarily the older children go to bed at eight o'clock. They feel they are missing so much when they go to bed so early that they do their utmost to rest more quietly the next day, and so gain in weight by the next time they are weighed which is two days before they return home. They are also deprived of taking the long swim in the deep water, and this is terrible punishment. When all these precautions are taken and a child still fails to gain, a report is sent in to Palama Settlement and a careful medical examination is given the child, if the parents consent. A record of all these weights is given them which they bring home for the mother and district nurse. "Are we going to be scaled today?" is the expression for this performance.

Kind friends came to the rescue and donated new and second hand bathing suits for rarely can any of the children furnish such garments. Another very great need is night garments—they are deplorably lacking.

Last summer as before, cases of measles and chicken-pox appeared, and as they were never visible on the weekly visit of the Nurse, it meant an extra trip from Honolulu to bring the patients home or to a hospital. If an isolation cottage could be erected sometime, much anxiety could be removed and better care could be administered as it would save the patient from exposing others and from the necessity of being brought to the city in an automobile.

The camp is used the entire year by other institutions, picnic parties and week-end parties, besides those renting

the cottages for short periods. There were on an average of 73 people weekly enjoying this privilege.

One source of entertainment during the summer other than games or the books which the Library of Hawaii so kindly loans, is the improvised tableaux and skits which the children plan and execute. There is always a future Mary Pickford, Jackie Coogan or Anna Case among each group.

At the end of the two weeks' outing there comes a lament at the necessary departure and many pleas for a return "next year." But there are always so many more needy cases, what can we say to this request?

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. RATH.

IV. REPORT OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD WORK

MR. JAMES A. RATH, Head Worker,
Palama Settlement.

Dear Sir:

The report for 1907 says, "The system of Settlement membership introduced during the previous year has been maintained, and has been the means of building up a steady and loyal membership."

Written in 1907, that report is true for each year following. "A steady and loyal membership" for almost two decades has belonged to the Settlement. It is natural for people to desire to belong and be loyal to something bigger and better than themselves. It is that demand of the human spirit for "communion with something more fine and potent than itself" which underlies all religions. Fortunate is Palama Settlement to which these people have turned for satisfaction of a spiritual demand, but the responsibility is large.

How have we met it in 1923?

IN GENERAL

The neighborhood work was carried on in fifteen regular clubs for boys and girls, women and men; in special entertainments for the community and special parties for the club members; in athletic competition with teams representing outside organizations; and in playgrounds at the Annex and Kaiulani School. In addition our buildings were used by responsible organizations for rummage sales, dances, athletics and other purposes.

The activities were many and varied. For the girls there were club meetings, swimming parties, picnics, swimming meets, mother's parties, gym classes, story hours, camping trips, dramatics, sewing, exhibitions for parents and others, playground games and athletics.

The boys and young men had their regular club leagues, playing the sport in season. Every boy in each club is a member of a team and gets in the game. Palama's success in athletics, sustained over a period of many years, shows that this is a policy which benefits both the Settlement and the boy. In addition to the club work, there were camping trips, hikes, dances, picnics, trips to various places of interest, talks by interesting men and several feature nights for exhibitions, rallies and the like.

Perhaps the most outstanding and interesting characteristic of the Settlement is the ease with which race, national, economic, religious and social lines are obliterated. We recognize but one race—and that one includes them all.

CLUBS

On December 31, 1923, the number of members regularly enrolled and attending the fifteen Settlement clubs, totaled seven hundred and ninety-eight. Under our system of membership, absentees are dropped, so that the total number of members for the entire year was roughly one thousand.

The clubs are divided according to age and weight. As the members grow and become older, they are graduated into the next higher club. Many of those in a club made up of young men who meet every Sunday morning, have been with the Settlement since boyhood. Loyalty and solidarity follow as a matter of course with boys who have grown up together in the same clubs.

There is something about an individual who has progressed so far spiritually as to be loyal to something, which marks him out from those who have never been lifted out of themselves. The badge of Settlement membership is worn on the face.

At present the boy's clubs are Midgets, Juniors, Allegro Brotherhood, Boy Scouts and E. & A.; the girl's clubs are Brownie Scouts, Dramatic, Sewing, Girl Scouts, Roselani, W.A.C., Kaiulani and L.P.C. In April the Old-Timers' Club was formed for those who were members of the settlement prior to 1915.

The clubs are by far the most important part of the neighborhood work. Our endeavor in 1924 will be to be loyal to them in turn, to plan their activity, to cultivate their interests along many and varied lines, to give them athletics but something more, too. We want to increase our Junior and Allegro boy's clubs and some of the girl's clubs, and to give them all, activity which they won't find elsewhere.

SPECIAL ENTERTAINMENTS

The attempt has been to have at least one special night entertainment a month to which the community as a whole may come. There have been circuses, dances, dramatic nights, a Father and Son night, a Christmas play and exhibitions by the boys' and girls' clubs.

More of these are needed. The Settlement needs above all, someone who understands music and crowds, who can lead singing, organize and direct a band, an orchestra, a quartette or a glee club. Community song nights and open air singing have great possibilities in Hawaii.

ATHLETICS

Palama has a truly remarkable athletic history. The trophy case which hangs in the clubrooms at the Settlement, contains forty-one silver cups which have been won in open competition. Since 1906 Palama has fostered clean, hard athletics and has entered teams in all branches of sport.

Twelve swimming, nine indoor baseball, one outdoor baseball, four basketball, six volleyball and nine track and field cups have been brought home by the Palama athletes. Thirteen A.A.U. championships have been won during this period.

In 1923 the Settlement won five out of six A.A.U. championships, winning basketball, volleyball, track and field and gymnastics, and the Inter-Island championship in basketball. Tim Kop of Palama was the winner in the first gymnastic meet held by the A.A.U.

The Soccer team made a creditable showing in the Honolulu Soccer league, coming in third. In a three-game series

at Kauai, this team won, lost and tied but more than that, established cordial relations with the teams and people of that island.

The girls entered teams in basketball, indoor baseball and track in the different women's meets and leagues and gave a good account of themselves in swimming.

With this athletic record before us, it is well to keep in mind this fact, that only through a policy of "athletics for everyone"—the best and the worst and the inbetweens—have we been able to compete so successfully with the best that Honolulu clubs and organizations and army posts can produce.

Intra-mural teams and big teams support each other. We choose the few from the many; in giving all who come an opportunity to play we at the same time are making provision for our future big teams. To concentrate our attention on a few men and disregard the many is to court disaster next year or the year after. That is why these cups and championships cannot be considered apart from the hundreds and hundreds of men and boys, women and girls, who, throughout the years, played the game for the sport there was in it.

PLAYGROUND

The important part of our summer work is the playground, used in conjunction with the swimming tank. At Kaiulani school grounds a playground was opened with a program of hikes, games, story-telling and swimming. Leagues were organized for both boys and girls in several sports.

Perhaps this summer we will be able to open the playground and ball field on our new property. It is certain that we have a large clientele waiting for us when we do open.

CLUBROOMS

There is a real need for clubrooms, a library and a real games hall where the people of the neighborhood and the members can come in the evenings and at odd hours.

The Public Library will establish a branch when our new place is ready and we will have the space for a quiet room

for reading, a games hall and clubrooms. In the mean time we are taking care of those who come as best we can. Billiards, ping pong, checkers and a long table filled with magazines which interest the members take care of a large number daily.

CONCLUSION

A steady and loyal membership is to be sought and enjoyed. But the purpose of Palama Settlement is to work as well with those who are not so steady nor so loyal. And we will probably find that these are qualities which may be cultivated and brought out in apparently hopeless cases. Our sympathy must be enlarged to include boys of this neighborhood who at present are looked upon as being undesirable. It is we who can make them desirable.

Electricity manifested in lightning was more or less useless and destructive until utilized and directed. The energy manifest in a restless boy is a thing to be coveted and used.

Respectfully submitted,

ARTHUR D. EGGLESTON,
Assistant Head Worker.

V. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

Balance on hand January 1, 1923.....	\$ 219.05
Cash at Palama	\$123.60
Bank of Hawaii.....	95.45

RECEIPTS

Social Work	1,304.72
Medical Work	1,742.81
Real Estate	10,045.90
Donations	2,686.10
Income from Endowments	2,120.06
City and County	4,800.00
Honolulu Chamber of Commerce.....	24,446.18
United Welfare Campaign	39,500.00
Other sources	171.42
Overdraft at Hawaiian Trust Co., Head Worker's a/c December 31, 1923.....	1,849.54
	\$88,885.78

OPERATING EXPENSES

Administration	\$13,341.49
Annex	3,820.65
District Nursing	26,915.19
Main Dispensary	6,310.69
X-Ray Department	830.62
Day Camp	5,040.15
Eye and Ear Clinic.....	190.81
Fresh Air Camp.....	7,953.34
Laundry	354.58
Maluhia Cottages	2,487.75
Non Pareil Cottages	493.02
Palama Cottages	2,608.28
Social Work	1,107.41
Girls' Work	2,404.73
Playground	932.75
Settlement Buildings	4,011.72
Relief Loan Fund.....	200.00
Other Disbursements	35.00
	\$86,138.16

Dec. 31, 1923, cash on hand.....	\$ 131.90
Cash on hand in Bank of Hawaii, Head Worker's a/c.....	68.08
	\$199.98
Overdraft Hawaiian Trust Co., Treasurer's a/c at January 1, 1923.....	2,892.79
Less amounts replaced from specific funds at Hawaiian Trust Co.....	345.15
	2,547.64
	\$88,885.78