

## CHAPTER 17

*"Who dreams shall live, and if we do not dream,  
Then we build no temples into time."*

— Mrs. W. Wayne Babcock, address before  
The Medical Society of New Jersey, 1926.<sup>1</sup>

In the greater freedom and recognition that followed World War I, women began to break away from their traditionally home-centered charities and to form organizations with broader scope. Some of these were an outgrowth of woman's natural desire to align herself more closely with her husband's interests. The Woman's Auxiliary of The Medical Society of New Jersey was such an organization. It was blessed with charter members of insight and wisdom: insight into the great need they could meet, and wisdom to await patiently acceptance by the Society members. With approval from this body the Auxiliary was able to plan and carry out significant community and philanthropic projects that have enriched the lives of many, while, as individuals, they firmly maintained a serene family life for "The Doctor."

The same factors had influenced the earlier development of the national Woman's Auxiliary of the American Medical Association. "The First Twelve Years," an historical booklet published by the W.A.A.M.A. in 1934, described how an incident, unimportant in itself, sparked the formation of the national organization.

At a tea given by Mrs. John O. McReynolds of Dallas for the wives of members of the Southern Medical Association, the hostess turned to one of the guests and asked, "How do you like Dallas?" The guest replied, "Very much indeed. I have lived here thirty years."

Mrs. McReynolds was appalled. Thirty years in the same town, and these two women of similar circumstances had never met! Determined such a situation should not happen again, Mrs. McReynolds in the spring of 1917 invited other physicians' wives to a meeting at her home. She suggested they form an organization, and out of the ensuing discussion the Woman's Auxiliary of the Dallas County Medical Society was formed. The original charter declared their dedication to ". . . our husbands, our homes, our communities, our country." Mrs. McReynolds was chosen first president.

From this nucleus, similar societies sprang up around the Lone Star State, and during the next meeting of the Texas Medical Association, the Woman's Auxiliary of the Texas Medical Association was formed. Mrs. E. M. Cary of Dallas became its first president. In 1922, Mrs. Samuel Clark Red of Houston, then completing her two-year term as state president, conceived the idea of a National Auxiliary.

At the meeting of the American Medical Association that year a resolution from the Texas Auxiliary was presented to the national House of Delegates, asking permission to form a Woman's Auxiliary of the A.M.A. The resolution, introduced by Mrs. Red, stated, ". . . the object of the Auxiliary shall be to extend the aims of the medical profession through the wives of doctors, . . . to assist in entertainment at all medical conventions, to promote

acquaintanceship among doctors' families so that closer fellowship may exist." The resolution was unanimously accepted and the Woman's Auxiliary of the A.M.A. was born.<sup>2</sup>

For many years prior to 1926, a group of New Jersey doctors' wives annually attending the Medical Society convention with their husbands, formed a loosely knit "Auxiliary" to provide entertainment, teas, and other amenities. This beginning is related in a booklet, "History of the Woman's Auxiliary of The Medical Society of New Jersey: 1928-40" by Mrs. James Hunter. Among the women in the original group were the wives of two *Fellows*: Mrs. Luther M. Halsey, and Mrs. Alexander Marcy, Jr. These and many more, with their kindly efforts and deep understanding, laid a foundation based on loyalty and mutual understanding.<sup>3</sup>

### New Jersey Auxiliary

About six years after the formation of the W.A.A.M.A., Mrs. W. Wayne Babcock of Philadelphia, wife of an eminent surgeon, appeared at the June 17, 1926, meeting of The Medical Society of New Jersey in Atlantic City. As the representative of the parent organization, Mrs. Babcock proposed the formation of a Woman's Auxiliary of the New Jersey Society. She postulated that the purpose of a Woman's Auxiliary would be ". . . to act as a medium between the medical profession and laity, and to carry out such requests as

The official seal of The Woman's Auxiliary of The Medical Society of New Jersey, organized in 1926, closely resembled the Society's own seal adopted in 1790. *Opiferque per orbem dicor* is translated, "I am called Help-Bringer throughout the world." The abbreviated *Cor. merc. ant.* may be read, "The oracle of Apollo is opposed to commercialism." *Nov. Cesariensis M.S. Sigillum* is the Latin designation meaning, "The Seal of The Medical Society of New Jersey."



are imposed upon us by the American Medical Association, state and county medical societies." She added that "an organization that gives a wife a better understanding of her husband's daily work . . . which binds a husband and wife closer together, is certainly worthy of consideration." The House of Delegates unanimously approved the concept. Society President Dr. Lucius F. Donohue of Bayonne appointed Mrs. Samuel Barbash of Atlantic City to head an organization committee. Under the guidance of Dr. Henry O. Reik, of the Medical Society, plans were formulated and a tentative Constitution and Bylaws drawn.<sup>4</sup>

Two possible plans suggested themselves: Either the Auxiliary should begin as a state organization, then attempt to interest the individual counties; or the individual counties should be organized first with the hope that after the first few were organized, the rest would follow. After careful consideration the first plan was chosen.<sup>5</sup>

When the Society convened in 1927, the members were joined by the founding group of the Woman's Auxiliary. There was an air of expectancy. Dr. James S. Green of Elizabeth, newly elected president of the Medical Society, pledged the support of the state Society in chartering the Auxiliary. Soon after, almost every county society had an organized local unit. It was time to elect state officers. Mrs. A. Haines Lippincott of Camden became the first president of the Auxiliary; other officers were: Mrs. George L. Orton, Mrs. Walt P. Conaway, Mrs. Ephraim R. Mulford, Mrs. Frank Devlin, Mrs. A. J. Stillwell, and Mrs. James Hunter. Dr. Conaway was appointed by the Society to guide the Auxiliary during the first year. The Society also showed the extent of its approval by granting space in its *Journal* for a report of Auxiliary activities.

### "The Blue Book"

In October, 1929, at an executive board meeting of the Auxiliary, Mrs. Hunter was authorized to write an explanatory leaflet on the group. This was to be sent to every physician's home in the state. It had a dual purpose; it was an invitation to his wife to join the Auxiliary and at the same time a means of informing the doctor about the Auxiliary. The Society generously launched the project and so was born the brochure entitled "A Primer for the Woman's Auxiliary of The Medical Society of New Jersey." "The Blue Book," as it came to be known, garnered favorable comments from the national and state auxiliaries, and thousands of booklets were printed to help fill the requests from other states and the national Woman's Auxiliary.

The 1930's were a period of growth and development for the Auxiliary. Social teas were insufficient sustenance for a group with real goals. The county auxiliaries soon realized there were important tasks to be undertaken. The membership first embarked on a program of self-education and improvement in order to be ready for the challenges ahead. Study clubs were formed and topics from the A.M.A. magazine *Hygeia* (now *Today's Health*) were read and discussed. Members of the Medical Society were invited to address local county auxiliaries on current medical topics.

The legislative committee of the Woman's Auxiliary began to function in 1932; Mrs. Marcus W. Newcomb of Browns Mills was its first chairman.

Its purpose was to acquaint the members with pending legislation that had a direct relationship to health standards in the community. With the guidance of the Medical Society, the women were able to endorse bills that helped maintain the high standards of medicine. In those Depression years, the Auxiliary endorsed bills to provide pneumonia serum for indigents, and other legislation intended to control syphilis and narcotics addiction.

### **Aid for nurses**

Several charter members of the New Jersey Auxiliary were nurses, and today the nursing profession is still strongly represented among doctors' wives. The natural affinity of medicine and nursing easily commended itself to the fledgling Auxiliary as a means of philanthropic endeavor. The Atlantic County unit, early in its existence, donated a pair of nurse's shoes to a young student. Nurse scholarships and recruitment, a medical student loan fund, and health career programs, Future Nurse Club sponsorships, and numerous other benevolences have followed in the steps of that first pair of white shoes.

Perhaps the outstanding Auxiliary community health project in the 1930's was the securing of a \$3,000 appropriation from the Monmouth County Board of Freeholders for a tuberculosis preventorium at Farmingdale. Other valuable contributions were donations of iron lungs and of X-ray equipment.

With encouragement and guidance from the Medical Society, the Auxiliary began to move ahead. Public relations work between the laity and the medical profession, development of a speaker's bureau of physicians, and distribution of *Hygeia* in schools, libraries and homes were among the early endeavors. The women gave vigorous support to periodic health examinations and anti-diphtheria campaigns and volunteered to make surgical dressings for local hospitals.

The Woman's Auxiliary of the A.M.A. supplied guide lines for those New Jersey county auxiliaries that were able to engage in studies of public and community health programs. Rural health problems were of particular concern in counties that lacked sufficient funds or personnel to give local citizens even basic concepts of hygiene.

New Jersey was rich in medical history and tradition, and in some families the fourth and fifth generations of physicians were continuing in the profession. Through the years, valuable medical collections were accumulating. Although several physicians exhibited medical curiosities at annual conventions, women were needed to spearhead the project. In 1933, Mrs. Ily R. Beir and Mrs. Harold Corbusier were co-chairmen of the Art, Hobby, and Medical History Committee for the annual meeting. With her strong sense of history and appreciation for medical antiquities, Mrs. Beir rescued precious mementoes. Through her perseverance, she developed an annual historical exhibit that drew hundreds of enthusiastic spectators within the Medical Society and attracted casual visitors to Atlantic City.

The medical history exhibit continued to be one of the interesting features even in the abbreviated wartime meetings. With Mrs. Beir, Mrs. James Hunter and Mrs. C. Chester Chianese performed a laudable service by preserving early Auxiliary archives. In 1936, Mrs. Hunter began a compilation of county histories that was finally gathered into a unified "History

of the Woman's Auxiliary to The Medical Society of New Jersey: 1928-40." An illustrated map of New Jersey, prepared by Dr. S. Creadick Rhoads, showed the counties that had a medical auxiliary.<sup>6</sup>

Public relations work, philanthropies, nursing scholarships and community health projects gave the New Jersey Auxiliary a personality of its own. The decade of World War II, however, changed the organization's course. Previously it had confined itself to parochial needs; in the 1940's, it expanded to participate in the war effort.

## World War II

Early in 1941, Dr. Thomas K. Lewis, chairman of the Board of Trustees, invited Auxiliary President Mrs. Oswald R. Carlander to meet with the executive committee for a discussion on "Medical Preparedness." Dr. Lewis outlined a medical defense program, emphasizing the Auxiliary's participation. Proposed activities included the formation of emergency nursing groups, transportation squads and other wartime defense units. Subsequently, chairmen were appointed in every county auxiliary.<sup>7</sup> A questionnaire was sent to each member and lists were drawn up giving each member's special qualifications. Individually and as an organized Auxiliary, physicians' wives operated canteens, knitted garments for the Red Cross, baked cookies for servicemen at military installations, purchased war bonds and stamps, and engaged in many other homefront activities.

A unique wartime contribution was the gift of a mobile kitchen unit to Britain by the Hudson County Medical Society Auxiliary. Many communications were received by the president, Mrs. Arthur Largay, from Britons who had been refreshed at this iron oasis.<sup>8</sup>

As New Jersey hospitals lost staff and employees to the war effort, the Auxiliary stepped into the breach and organized a corps of volunteer workers to assume non-technical duties in hospitals.<sup>9</sup>

Auxiliary activities were further integrated with the war effort through informative lectures on civil defense, first aid, health and nutrition. Because of gasoline rationing and other shortages, meetings were held infrequently, and the annual meetings were restricted to a single day. Some Auxiliaries disbanded for the duration. Public relations programs were curtailed, and community health programs varied according to local resources. The Essex County group established a "milk bank" to supply breast milk to hospitals for distribution to needy sick infants.<sup>10</sup>

Since the government had instituted the cadet nurses program that financed nurses training, some counties held their nurse scholarship funds in abeyance and concentrated on nurse recruitment.

With the end of the war, the state Auxiliary began to make plans for revitalizing inactive county groups. The chairman traveled throughout the state to encourage and assist auxiliaries in their re-organization. In 1947, units in Cape May, Bergen, Hunterdon, Salem and Somerset Counties were re-activated.<sup>11</sup> When at last all counties responded to roll call, the Constitution was revised and an official seal adopted to give the state Auxiliary distinctive identification.

As a means of encouraging communication among the county groups, "News Notes," the state Auxiliary newspaper, made its appearance in 1948.<sup>12</sup>

The Auxiliary functions as needs arise. During World War II, for example, disabled veterans in military hospitals became a prime concern. Crafts and hobbies filled the hours for some patients, but for others, even the simple pleasure of reading was difficult. Alerted to this problem, the Gloucester County Auxiliary donated a ceiling projector and a set of microfilm books for the Army hospital at Fort Dix.<sup>13</sup>

In the war years, scientists had made dramatic discoveries of new factors occurring in the blood. The discovery of the Rh factor and its relationship to transfusion reactions and blood diseases in the newborn, created a need for a directory of persons possessing the less common Rh negative type blood. The state Medical Society requested several county auxiliaries to assist in the creation of blood transfusion banks for needy patients. In some instances, special scientific equipment was furnished by the state Auxiliary.<sup>14</sup>

### School health program

One of the noteworthy accomplishments of the postwar era was the Auxiliary's role in the "School Health Plan." In June, 1947, Dr. Wilson G. Guthrie, director of Health, Safety, and Physical Education for the New Jersey Department of Education, met with the Auxiliary's public relations committee. He sought cooperation with his department in a School Health Plan that had been developed jointly by the Department of Education and the Medical Society. The objective was to improve the health of New Jersey's school children. The plan included complete physical examinations and, when indicated, psychological guidance for disturbed pupils. Mrs. Asher Yaguda and Mrs. Daniel C. Reyner were appointed state chairmen for this project, which was carried on a county level by county auxiliary public relations chairmen.<sup>15</sup>

A few months later, under the auspices of the American Public Health Association, a national conference on local health units was held at Princeton University. Representatives of the state Auxiliary attended, and as a consequence of this meeting, it was suggested that the county auxiliary councils serving as advisors in the school health program be expanded to include representatives from all civic-minded groups.<sup>16</sup>

The Auxiliary extended its own community health activities with health education talks by specially trained members who carried the message to the most remote rural districts.

The Auxiliary celebrated its silver anniversary with justifiable pride. From a modest beginning as a social group of physicians' wives drawn together by similar interests, the Auxiliary had evolved into a progressive force, locally and nationally recognized for its excellent performance in a wide variety of medically oriented programs, and for its active participation in related community activities. Several members were elected to important posts in the national organization, and in 1948, Mrs. David B. Allman of Atlantic County was elected president of the Woman's Auxiliary to the A.M.A.\*

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\* In June, 1965, Mrs. Asher Yaguda of Essex County became the second New Jersey Auxiliary member to achieve this distinction.

As a branch of the W.A.A.M.A., the New Jersey group annually participated in national programs prompted by the A.M.A. In 1953, the A.M.A. made a special request: For the first time, the national and state Auxiliaries were invited to join the A.M.A. in a major nationwide drive to raise money for the support of medical education.

The women's talents found full expression in these fund-raising activities. Luncheons, fashion shows, even a novel broom-selling campaign by the Salem County Auxiliary swept hundreds of dollars into the education fund. New Jersey's successful drive was highlighted by citations awarded to two local units. Mrs. Oswald Carlander, president of the Camden County Auxiliary, and Mrs. Joseph Judd, president of the Union County Auxiliary, accepted the Awards of Merit on behalf of their respective counties.<sup>17</sup>

While the W.A.A.M.A. and its state branches shared similar national objectives, the individual state auxiliaries were alert to local necessities. The New Jersey Auxiliary discerned two pressing needs at this time. One was the campaign to establish a medical school in New Jersey; the other to help relieve the financial strain for New Jersey residents studying in out-of-state medical schools. In 1955, Mrs. A. Guy Campo of the Gloucester County Auxiliary introduced a resolution offering Auxiliary assistance to the state Medical Society in establishing a Medical Student Loan Fund, which would assist individual New Jersey residents studying in approved United States or Canadian medical schools. Dr. L. Samuel Sica of Mercer County, Chairman of the Advisory Committee to the Woman's Auxiliary, supported the resolution, and the House of Delegates of the Medical Society acted favorably upon it. Thereupon, the Medical Student Loan Fund was integrated into the philanthropic activities of the Society and its Auxiliary. It has since flourished and been widely beneficial.

Generally, the Auxiliary based its annual health programs and drives on the Medical Society's recommendations. In one unusual instance, however, a county auxiliary was responsible for energizing a Medical Society plan to care for the chronically ill.

The Essex County Service for the Chronically Ill had been proposed by the Essex County Medical Society, not as a total solution to the problems of long-term illness, but rather as a guide which family service organizations might adapt to their own capabilities. A form of homemaker service had been tried previously for some patients with short-term illness, especially when it seemed that such help might shorten the period of convalescence. Mrs. Asher Yaguda of the county auxiliary, joined by representatives from other civic organizations, tried to induce local service agencies to adopt the service. Agency directors agreed that it was a sound idea in principle, but their limited budgets prevented more tangible support.

Undaunted, Mrs. Yaguda obtained the Essex County Medical Society's approval to start a local homemaker service. With this and a contribution of \$240 from the Contemporary Club of Newark, Mrs. Yaguda and the representative from another woman's group in the community, began their project.

On the state level, Governor Alfred E. Driscoll had appointed a committee to make a survey of the socio-medical problems of the chronically ill. In 1951, when the study was completed, Mrs. Yaguda was one of those appointed to

help draft the committee's preliminary report. Here was the long-sought opportunity. Mrs. Yaguda's recommendation of homemaker service was included in the final report. With Governor Driscoll's approval, the legislature passed the Act for the Prevention of Chronic Illness, Section 26: 1A-96b, granting permission to establish the New Jersey Visiting Homemaker Service. This was the first state-wide homemaker service in the nation chartered by legislative consent.

By this time there was a ground swell of enthusiastic demand for the service. The Essex County pioneers already had assisted one group in starting the service for the chronically ill and were working with a second when Dr. Daniel Bergsma, State Commissioner of Health, in January, 1953, appointed Mrs. Yaguda chairman of a Consultant Committee on Community Homemaker Service. This Committee was responsible for promoting homemaker service plans throughout New Jersey, and at the same time it acted in an advisory capacity for newly organized services. Extending its assistance further, in the spring of 1953, the Committee held a state-wide institute at Rutgers University in New Brunswick. This was a "how-to-do-it" as were the four regional institutes that followed within a few months.<sup>18</sup>

In the decade since, eighteen voluntary homemaker service units have flourished in fifteen counties, servicing approximately 90 per cent of New Jersey's population.<sup>19</sup> In addition, plans were made to provide a transitional workshop—a place where physically disabled persons could be trained for jobs.

In 1957, the Essex County Service for the Chronically Ill and the New Jersey State Department of Health (Division of Chronic Illness) jointly sponsored a pilot program to provide occupational rehabilitation for polio victims, amputees, arthritics and others. The Essex County Restorative Services Unit was essentially based on the transitional workshop for the chronically ill that had originated in 1955.<sup>20</sup>

By that time the Auxiliary was engrossed in specific aspects of civic health and welfare issues. Projects for the chronically ill, the disabled and the aging, public medical care, and community hospital services were included in the county and state Auxiliary agendas. Not only was the Auxiliary represented at state and national conferences on these subjects, but in several instances its members were designated by the governor to participate on state commissions studying such matters.

The Essex County Auxiliary appointed Mrs. Louis Covino chairman of the newly formed Mental Health Committee; and Warren, Somerset and Burlington County Auxiliaries effectively aided in establishing Mental Health and Child Guidance Clinics in their respective counties. Mrs. John C. Voss of the Burlington County Auxiliary, with the approval of the Medical Society, served on the Board of Directors of Burlington County's first Child Guidance Clinic.<sup>21</sup>

Auxiliary-sponsored health programs emphasized the maintenance of good health. Their community health programs stressed physical fitness, good hygiene and nutrition, and accident prevention in the home.

The contemporary character of the Auxiliary expressed itself in the self-education programs and lectures of the 1950's. Prominent physicians and laymen were invited to speak on current topics, including heart and blood



vessel surgery, techniques for the early discovery of cancer, medical legislation, civil defense and traffic safety.

The Korean War in 1950 set off a flurry of Civil Defense programs in women's clubs and organizations throughout New Jersey. Discussions on atomic warfare, nuclear fallout, and courses in civilian survival were on the agenda at county and state Auxiliary meetings.<sup>22</sup> After the hostilities ended, several meetings were devoted to Civil Defense methods in the event of natural disaster.

### **First-aid kits**

As physicians' wives, and often former nurses, Auxiliary members were personally acquainted with the importance of having basic first-aid equipment at the scene of a disaster.

The Passaic County Auxiliary suggested that each member place a first-aid kit in her husband's and her own car. Going a step further, it proposed that automobile manufacturers issue a first-aid kit as standard equipment in all new cars. Encouraged by The Medical Society of New Jersey and the American Medical Association, the Passaic County Auxiliary consulted the Ford Motor Company and Johnson & Johnson of New Brunswick to ask if they would jointly consider this suggestion.

The reply was quick and direct: Not only would the Auxiliary and Medical Society be supplied with first-aid kits, but the Ford Motor Company would provide the kits as standard equipment in certain models.<sup>23</sup>

Several Auxiliary projects had a pyramidal effect. The Auxiliary's contributions to the general support of medical education and its specific assistance to medical students extended the aims of the medical profession. The Nurse Scholarship and Recruitment Program was broadened to include support of Future Nurses Clubs and allied health careers.

The first Future Nurses Clubs in New Jersey are believed to have started in Sayreville around 1952 through the anonymous efforts of an Auxiliary officer and her physician-husband. With their combined interest, and the cooperation of the local high school principal, students interested in nursing were permitted to leave classes a little early and go directly to the local hospital where they worked until evening. The popularity of Future Nurses Clubs spread rapidly. Within a few years, the Auxiliary assisted in a state-wide survey of nursing needs which resulted in further encouragement of the clubs.<sup>24</sup>

The Auxiliary became interested in the problems of the elderly through its involvement in the Service for the Chronically Ill, and it had long anticipated the necessity for health and safety programs especially tailored to the needs of retired and elderly people. The achievements of the 1950's were capped by the Auxiliary's representation at the 1959 White House Conference on Aging and at the May, 1960, State Conference on Aging.<sup>25</sup> The outcome of these conferences was a resolve to acquaint the public with the unique problems of the elderly.

In 1964, the state Auxiliary sponsored a series of safety programs accenting accident prevention among the aging and elderly. The State Department of Health's Division of Aging and Family Safety also participated. Again the leadership was delegated to Mrs. Asher Yaguda, already past president of

the state Auxiliary, member of the Essex County Auxiliary, and chairman of the New Jersey Safety Council. Mrs. John F. Kustrup of the Mercer County Auxiliary and Mrs. Joseph Judd, Union County Auxiliary, were safety program chairmen. In order to present the need, a "package program" was developed consisting of slides, safety film and narrative. The programs were presented throughout New Jersey, and Mrs. Bertrum Kintner, chairman of the National Auxiliary Safety Program, was so impressed that she called it to the attention of every state auxiliary president and safety chairman in the country. The New Jersey program received further plaudits on the national level, outside the Auxiliary groups.<sup>26</sup>

During the 1950's and 1960's, the national Auxiliary health activities were greatly expanded. Following the end of World War II, American medical schools and hospitals had experienced a tremendous influx of foreign medical students and physicians eager to learn American methods, and return to practice them in their native lands. Considerable cultural and intra-professional rapport was achieved by this international exchange, especially since many foreign physicians were asked to speak on their native medical customs before the state and county medical societies and their auxiliaries. It soon became apparent that severe shortages of common medical supplies existed in many foreign clinics and hospitals. In 1963, in an attempt to relieve some of these desperate needs, the national Auxiliary established the International Health Activities Committee, whose function was to encourage state auxiliaries to raise money and materials for shipment to overseas medical installations.<sup>27</sup>

That same year, the Middlesex County Auxiliary, through its president, Mrs. John Van Mater, welcomed Dr. Carlos Monge of Lima, Peru, who spoke of the overwhelming shortages of medical supplies in his country. Touched by his report, the Middlesex County physicians' wives gathered items from their husbands' supplies and sorted medical texts from their libraries. More than three tons of medical material were gathered and shipped to the Hospital Arso Bisto Loaya Clinic in Lima. Mrs. Robert Citrino and Mrs. Morris A. Robbins shared the chairmanship of this project.<sup>28</sup> Other contributions were made by county auxiliaries to missionary hospitals and leprosaria throughout the world. The Gloucester County Auxiliary, under the leadership of Mrs. Richard H. Dupree, contributed toward the building of a hospital laboratory in Madras, India.<sup>29</sup>

### **Food and nutrition**

In keeping with the times, the national group, through the combined efforts of Civil Defense and Nutrition Committees, published a pamphlet, "Meals for Fallout Shelters."<sup>30</sup> During the late 1950's and early 1960's, the New Jersey units of the two committees were active in promoting the concept of Civil Defense mass feeding stations in local business establishments.

Although little mention has been made of the Nutrition Committee, this Auxiliary project, started many years ago, has continuously exerted its influence for better nutrition and safer foods in New Jersey. Nutrition councils, composed of representatives from health, welfare and educational agencies, were organized in all the states during World War II. The objectives were to promote better nutrition, disseminate accurate nutrition

information and fight food fallacies and food quackery. Through the vigilance and perseverance of council members, several food laws have been introduced in the New Jersey Legislature.

During the presidency of Mrs. Thomas H. McGlade of Camden, in 1951, the state Auxiliary won national recognition for its school and rural health programs. Other notable activities included the continuing support of the state Society's conservation of vision projects and the public relations conferences for the discussion of New Jersey's need for a medical-dental school.

In matters of medical legislation, the Auxiliary has consistently played a subtle role, by request of the Medical Society. For many years the Society felt that most of the responsibility in promoting good medical legislation should be within the medical profession. But gradually, with the guidance of the Society and the tutelage of various intra-auxiliary legislation committees, members of the Auxiliary became well acquainted with pending state and federal legislation affecting medical care.

Many of the early goals set by the Auxiliary have now reached full fruition; others are continuing, giving added impetus and support to the wide-ranging programs of The Medical Society of New Jersey.