sidered complete without a psychological analysis. A psychological study is essential. However, it must never be forgotten that it is only one of many essential examinations, and that furthermore, a proper evaluation of the psychological findings themselves can in many instances only be made on the basis of the knowledge obtained from the other examinations.

Dr. Louis A. Lurie.

BETTER DOCTORING—LESS DEPENDENCY. A Study of the Relations between Medical and Non-Medical Agencies, with Special Reference to Clinic and Family Services, by Louise Stevens Bryant. Foreword by John A. Lapp. The Committee on Dispensary Development of the United Hospital Fund of New York, 1927, 90 pp.

The subject of this report includes a review of the problems faced in New York City by the social agencies, on the one side, seeking care or advice for their clients and by the medical agencies, on the other side, to whom they must turn for their services. The difficulties found by each group—the insufficient co-operation in serving the common interest, the economies which would be effected by a solution of these difficulties (estimated in round figures as between \$200,000 and \$300,000 annually)—are all presented in a clear statement of facts, and further emphasized by very graphic charts and most illuminating statistics. These, in turn, have been analyzed and interpreted from both angles.

The summing up, in which are given the causes responsible for the present situation and finally some suggestions as to what to do about it, is the subject of the last chapter on conclusions and recommendations. "Continuous and tactful co-operative work between individual social agencies, medical institutions and social service departments, in addition to opportunities for co-operative study and conference between the social service departments and the administrative groups within the medical field," are some of the solutions offered.

While Dr. Bryant's study covers the problem as it exists in New York City, the situation in all its ramifications as she presents it might very well describe the situation in most, if not all, of our larger cities, as Mr. Lapp in the closing paragraph of his foreword says. "Aside from its great value as a pioneer study in this field already complicated by the growth of divergent ideas, this report affords data of a most interesting and dependable character for those who would grapple with the problem in their own agencies and in their own countries, or who would mould public opinion as to the part which sickness plays in social breakdown."

ESTHER JACOBS.

MODERN PALESTINE—JEWISH LIFE AND PROBLEMS, by A. S. Waldstein, Ph.D., Bloch Publishing Company, New York. 1927. 222 pp.

In the recent flood of literature on Palestine and Zionism Waldstein's little book should occupy a very useful place. While it lacks the poetic beauty of Lewisohn's work it is, on the other hand, vastly superior in accuracy of information and understanding of problems to Irene Loeb's "Palestine Awake."

As a primer in various aspects of the problem of reconstruction of Palestine for those who have had no other opportunity to learn of them, this book may be enthusiastically recommended. Waldstein knows his Palestine. He knows and understands its economic, political, cultural, religious and social conflicts, ideals and aspirations.

As every Jewish social worker, particularly in a small community, is sooner or later called upon to satisfy the community's quest for knowledge and understanding of all the Jewish problems that are brought to such a community, this little book should be on the reference shelf of every Jewish social worker.

I. M. R.

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- GUYER, MICHAEL F., Being Well Born. Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis.
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BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS OF INTEREST TO SOCIAL WORKERS

ALLEN, FREDERICK J., Editor. Practice in Vocational Guidance—A Book of Readings. McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York, 1927, 306 pp.

Most of these papers, which relate to recent developments in vocational guidance, were published in *The Vocational Guidance Magazine* of which Mr. Allen was editor. The topics covered are: Organizing for vocational guidance; classes and research in occupational information; tests and measurements; placement and follow-up. Each paper is followed by a group of questions intended to aid in the use of the book for class work.

Problems in Vocational Guidance—A
Book of Readings, with a preface by John
M. Brewer, Director, Bureau of Vocational Guidance, Harvard University.

McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York. 390 pp.

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A companion volume to "Practice in Vocational Guidance" and like that volume contains many articles previously published in *The Vocational Guidance Magazine*. The compilations are designed for the use of classes in vocational guidance in colleges, normal schools, and schools of education, and by classes and reading circles in vocational guidance school administration, testing, and related subjects.

BEHIND THE SCENES IN CANDY FACTORIES. Investigation conducted by the Consumers' League of New York. March, 1928. 65 pp.

The candy industry was chosen for investigation by the Consumers' League of New York because of the low scale of earnings of women candy makers. Twenty-five factories, representing the different types of candy-making establishments, were chosen for investigaton, and most of the information was obtained from direct observation and actual work in the factories.

The candy trade is primarily an unskilled trade, employing young inexperienced workers; at the time of the last census threefifths of the candy workers were under 21 years of age. The majority of the girls live at home with their families and are partly supported by them. The beginning wage ranges from \$12 to \$14 a week, and this is almost a permanent wage for the large proportion of the workers who are laid off at the end of the busy seasons. Turnover is very large, in some factories amounting to 300 or 400 per cent. During the rush seasons there is much overtime work, but during the rest of the year many employees are on part time and many more are dismissed.

The sanitary code requiring a medical examination before employment was almost wholly disregarded or its enforcement was purely nominal; in only 3 factories of the 25 was an examination or a food-handlers' card required on entry. Three factories were very clean; 10 more were passably so; 12 were unnecessarily dirty. The recommendations of the report include the creation of a committee to determine what is a fair wage; the strict enforcement of the new modified 48-hour law, with particular reference to its over-time provisions, in

order to prevent the exploitation of young girls during the peak production season; and the enforcement of the existing sanitary code, amended to provide for semi-annual examinations.

THE BOOK OF OPPORTUNITIES. Edited by Rutherford H. Platt, Jr.; Associate editor, Rebecca T. Farnham; illustrations by A. A. Wallgreen. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 1927, 477 pp., \$3.00.

A list of 3000 occupations in industry, transportation, business, the professions. personal service and public service. Within each of these large groupings, there are sub-divisions and under the latter the individual occupations are listed with a description of the duties attached to each one and the salaries they offer. In many cases the prerequisites of training or personality are also indicated. A useful handbook for employment and vocational guidance workers. It is as inclusive as one might expect it to be-everything from fishing and trapping to broadcasting and endurance swimming. As a rule, the descriptions are no doubt accurate enough, as the following exception proves: "IV, C. I, (17) M. Schakitz, Rabbi assigned to slaughter-house duty. Must say prayer over cattle, chickens, lambs before slashing them with knife."

CHILD DEVELOPMENT ABSTRACTS AND BIBLIOGRAPHY. Vol. 2, No. 1, February, 1928. Issued by the Committee on Child Development of the National Research Council, Washington, D. C., 81-XVI mimeographed pages.

Abstracts selected from the current issues of twelve scientific journals relating to child development with an author and subject indices.

A CONSOLIDATED DIRECTORY of New York City social agencies has just been published by the Charity Organization Society in co-operation with the Welfare Council of New York City and 20 other federated groups of social agencies. The new directory brings together material formerly contained in 12 specialized social-agency directories. The directory is distributed by the Charity Organization Society, 105 East 22nd St., New York.

DRESSER, HORATIO W., Ethics in Theory and Application. Thomas Y. Crowell Co., New York, 1925, 528 pp., \$3.00.

Dr. Dresser attempted here to compress within the limits of a college textbook the important issues of moral life and theory in the light of recent tendencies. He regards ethics as a part of the social sciences generally and throughout the volume draws upon psychology, sociology, history for illustrations and correlations. Some suggestive chapter headings are: "Theories of the Nature of Goodness," "The Problem of Freedom," "The Moral Life," and "Theories of Moral Progress." While intended primarily for college class use, the untechnical style will make its appeal also to the general reader.

and Application. Thomas Y. Crowell Co., New York, 1924, 750 pp., \$3.50.

The book aims to coordinate the various divisions and applications of psychology so far as they belong under the head of science. Part one deals with general psychology-affection and emotion, association, attention and will, etc. Part two, psychology of the "Hidden Self," treats of suggestion, psychotherapy, psychoanalysis, the subconscious. Part three takes up vocational and industrial psychology. Part four is called "social psychology." Part five is entitled "social organization" and is given over to a discussion of social problems from the psychological angle. Each chapter contains references to other works covering the same subject. The book is intended for the general student rather than for the specialist.

GOODENOUGH, FLORENCE L., Ph.D., The Kuhlman-Binet Tests for Children of Preschool Age—A Critical Study and Evaluation. Monograph Series No. 11, The Institute of Child Welfare, University of Minnesota. University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis, 1928, 146 pp.

The results of a study of a large number of preschool children are given, upon which the author has based a tentative revision of the Kuhlman-Binet Tests, planned to measure the intelligence of children from 18 months to 6 years of age.

JEWISH COMMUNAL SURVEY OF GREATER NEW YORK. First section: the New York Jewish Population. Bureau of Jewish Social Research, New York, 1928, 45 pages.

This is the first published report of the far-reaching Jewish Communal Survey of Greater New York. It deals with three large divisions of population study: intracity movements of the Jews; age distribution, births and deaths among the Jews of New York: and causes of death among Jews. The total Jewish population of the metropolis is estimated at 1,750,000. Brooklyn and the Bronx are rapidly becoming more Jewish at the expense of Manhattan. The value of the study lies in the fact that population figures are available for each of 33 sections of the city so that programs of communal and philanthropic activity may be worked out for one or more sections.

The report makes the following conclusions: For 1916 and 1925 New York Jews made up 30% of the city's population. The Jews are a younger group today; but with the passing of time will probably take on the characteristics of the general population in regard to age group distribution.

The Jews have combatted tuberculosis more successfully than non-Jews. However, cancer, diseases of the heart and diabetes claim a larger rate among Jews over 45 than among the general population.

The report contains 20 charts, 11 tables and 3 maps.

(A more critical review will appear in the next issue.)

KIRSTEIN, LOUIS E., The Future of the Jewish Social Worker. The Jewish Advocate (Boston), May 24, 1928.

The president of the Training School for Jewish Social Work, in an address delivered before the National Conference of Jewish Social Service in Cincinnati on May 12th, urges a more personal relationship between the professional social worker and the layman.

LAWS, GERTRUDE, Ph.D., Parent-Child Relationships—A Study of the Attitudes and Practices of Parents Concerning the Social Adjustments of Children. Teachers College, Columbia University Contributions to Education, No. 283. Bureau of Publications, Teachers College, Columbia University, 1927, 57 pp.

With the co-operation of a group of parents who attended classes for study of problems of the social adjustment of children, the author collected material that indicates the possibility of developing an objective rating scale of parent-child relationships.

LEIGH, ROBERT D., Federal Health Administration in the United States. Harper's Public Health Series, Harper and Brothers, New York, 1927, 687 pp.

A discussion of the various health activities of the Federal Government, including its power exerted through the commerce, taxation and other clauses of the Federal constitution; the medical care exerted for the merchant seamen, the army and navy, the war veterans, the Indians and other wards of the government; national quarantine; vital statistics and scientific investigation; and Federal aid.

MENTAL HYGIENE LEAFLETS—A Popular Series.

The National Committee for Mental Hygiene (370 Seventh Ave., New York City), has issued a new series of reprints of articles on "Are we helping or hindering our children?" by George E. Stevenson, M.D.; "Does your child confide in you?" by Goldie Basch; "The place of mental hygiene in the public schools," by Stanley P. Davies, Ph.D.; and "Mental hygiene of children," a radio talk by William A. White, M.D.

The committee has also issued the following reprints from 1927 issues of Mental Hygiene: "Behavior difficulties of children," by Ira S. Wile, M.D.; "The family situation and personality development," by Phyllis Blanchard, Ph.D.; "The formation of life patterns," by Leslie B. Hohman, M.D.; "The value of mental hygiene in the secondary school," by Grace E. Bird; "Results of five years' psychiatric work in New York City high schools," by Elizabeth Greene.

OLD AGE SECURITY. Report of Proceedings, First National Conference on Old Age Security, held in New York, April 10, 1928. American Association for Old Age Security, 104 Fifth Avenue, New York City, 56 pp.

Contains addresses delivered at the conference and the discussions that followed. United States is the only large industrial country without old age pension legislation. In the rest of the world, 24 countries have adopted old age pension systems. Among the papers read was one by J. L. Cohen, director of the Canadian Labor Research

Bureau on the Canadian old age pension system. Dr. I. M. Rubinow, Jewish Welfare Society, Philadelphia, presided at one of the sessions.

THE PAPER BOX INDUSTRY IN NEW YORK CITY. Prepared by the Bureau of Women in Industry, New York State Department of Labor. Special Bulletin No. 154, 1928, 90 pp.

This study of conditions in the paper-box industry was undertaken at the request of the committee appointed by the acting mayor of New York to study and report on the merits of the strike in that industry which ended in February, 1927. The investigation covered roughly a quarter of the industry, the shops being chosen with a view to obtaining a representative cross section.

Some of the findings are as follows: The industry is now in a transitional state from hand processes to machine methods of production. In many factories physical working conditions were found to be below standard, the rooms being dirty, the sanitary arrangements unsatisfactory, and the cutting rooms often in damp cellars. Hours were comparatively short, and the scheduled working week of about two-thirds of the operatives was somewhat less than 48 hours. More than half the operatives worked less than their scheduled hours. undertime being more serious among women than among men. A year's earnings showed a median of \$1,758.33 for men and \$916.11

THE RELATION OF THE POLICE AND THE COURTS TO THE CRIME PROBLEM. A report submitted to the National Crime Commission by the subcommittee on pardons, parole, probation, penal laws and institutional correction. Executive Committee of the National Crime Commission, 120 Broadway, New York, February, 1928, 37 pp.

The pamphlet, prepared by Dr. Louis N. Robinson, secretary of the sub-committee, lays stress on the need of effective machinery for catching and convicting criminals as a necessary prerequisite for their treatment or punishment. It urges the application of scientific methods to the operations of the police, the investigating and prosecuting agencies and the courts.

UNTERMYER, SAMUEL, Opening Argument in the debate with Senator Love on "Resolved, that Capital Punishment be Abolished," before the Roebling Unit, Steuben Society, University Club, Brooklyn, January 14, 1928. League to Abolish Capital Punishment, 104 Fifth Avenue, New York, 30 pp.

The noted New York jurist marshals the facts and arguments against capital punishment. Eight of our states have abolished the death penalty. Thirty-two others permit the judge and jury to determine between death and imprisonment.

REPORTS OR SOCIAL AGENCIES

BROOKLYN — JEWISH COMMUNITY HOUSE OF BENSONHURST. The JCH Reporter (published by the Jewish Community House), Vol. I, No. 5, March 16, 1928.

Annual report presented by Herman Jacobs, Executive Director. The Community House is now in its new spacious quarters on Bay Parkway, 78th and 79th Streets. Mr. Jacobs is a member of the class of 1926 of the Training School for Jewish Social Work.

CALIFORNIA—THE JEWISH COMMIT-TEE FOR PERSONAL SERVICE IN STATE INSTITUTIONS, 1926-27, 24 pp.

The sixth annual report of the Committee, containing the message of the president, Rabbi Rudolph I. Coffee, the report of the executive director, Samuel G. Holcenberg, the report of the southern (Los Angeles) representative, Maxwell H. Dubin, and a proposed mental hygiene program for California, by the assistant executive director, Elsie E. Shirpser. The total Jewish population in 16 state institutions (homes, hospitals, prisons, schools) on May 31, 1927, was 639 or 2.8% of the general population. The budget of the Committee for the year was about \$13,000.

THE COMMONWEALTH FUND, Ninth Annual Report for 1926-27, New York, 1 East 57th Street, February, 1928, 78 pp. A report of the varied activities of the

Fund in the fields of child welfare (health and "child guidance" work), education, (fellowships, educational research, legal research), and health (rural hospitals in the United States and general health work in

Austria). The Fund spent during the fiscal year some \$2,000,000.

COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN. "Why the Immigrant Needs Us"—an account of the work of the Department of Immigrant Aid for the year ending November, 1927, 7 pages. Reprinted from The Jewish Woman, January-March, 1928.

Presented in the form of questions and answers by Florina Lasker, chairman of the department.

INDIANAPOLIS — JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER ASSOCIATION, Annual report, 1928, 34 pp., mimeographed. The second annual report of the Association which operates the Kirshbaum Community Center and the Communal Building, for the year ending March 31, 1928.

Contains the message of the president, Leonard A. Strauss, the report of Allan Bloom, general secretary, and brief reports by the chairmen of the following committees: Open forum, Educational, Naturalization, Arts, Junior Activities, Entertainment, Athletic, Medical Advisory, Admintrative, Publicity, Membership and House.

The membership of the Association is about 1500. About 1300 different individuals are enrolled in clubs and classes in both centers. The aggregate attendance for the year was about 66,000. The budget of the Association was over \$21,500, about half of which was derived from membership dues and fees charged by various departments and at house affairs.

INDIANAPOLIS — JEWISH FEDERA-TION. "High Lights" for the year ending March 31, 1928, 11 pp.

An interesting departure from the usual "annual reports" of agencies. The pamphlet gives a chronicle of the outstanding events of the year in the Federation and the affiliated organizations. Altogether, about 60 items are published. The treasurer's report for the year ending October 31, 1927, shows that the Federation's budget was close to \$39,000 of which \$35,520 was appropriated by the Community Fund.

LONDON—THE BOARD OF GUAR-DIANS AND TRUSTEES FOR THE RELIEF OF THE JEWISH POOR. Sixty-ninth annual report for the year 1927. Middlesex Street, London, E. 1, March. 1928. 164 pp.

Very detailed reports of the work of the Board and its various committees. Nearly half of the book is devoted to the list of donors and subscribers and the amounts given by them. A total of 2,448 cases was assisted, exclusive of the loan and industrial departments. The disbursements of the Board amounted to about £78,000. The statistical tables are quite detailed, giving types of cases handled, nativity of applicants (natives, Germans and Austrians, Russians and Poles, Dutch, Roumanians, others), their occupations, etc. Arthur Stiebel, Esq., is president and Mr. Maurice Benjamin is secretary of the Board.

OMAHA—JEWISH WELFARE FEDER-ATION. Twenty-third annual report, for the year ending December 31, 1927, 86 pp. Includes messages by William L. Holzman, president, Dr. Philip Sher, chairman of the executive committee, and a comprehensive report by Samuel Gerson, superintendent. There is also included the second annual report of the Jewish Community Center by its president, Harry H. Lapidus. The budget of the Federation was close to \$46,000. Of this amount, some \$19,000 was allotted to four constituent local organizations and about \$6,500 to national institutions. The Jewish Community Center has about 800 members.

PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY TO PROTECT CHILDREN FROM CRUELTY. Fifty-first annual report. Philadelphia, 1927, 40 pp.

The report for 1927 of the state office, two branch offices and of the temporary shelter home. The expenses of the organization amounted to over \$131,000.

PROFESSIONAL NEWS AND NOTES

(Editor's Note: To facilitate the work of this department and to make it more fully representative, the executives of agencies are requested to cooperate by notifying the QUARTERLY of changes in personnel and of other significant events in their organizations.)

Examinations for candidates for maintenance fellowships of \$1500 each at the *Training School for Jewish Social Work* were held throughout the country on May 8th. The winning candidates will take a 15 months' course at the School beginning July 9th.

The National Council of Jewish Women has made available a full maintenance fellowship which is limited to qualified students who will pledge themselves to work in the various social service activities of the Council for a minimum period of two years after graduation. The fellowship this year was awarded to Miss Hannah Myers of San Antonio, Texas.

The National Council of Jewish Juniors has also established a maintenance fellowship at the Training School. The winner of this fellowship is free to engage in any branch of Jewish social service.

The work formerly done by the department of information and statistics of the Bureau of Jewish Social Research has been taken over by the American Jewish Committee which has set up a statistical department under the direction of Dr. H. S. Linfield, who directed the work at the Bureau.

Plans for creating a fund to provide for the widows and orphans of Jewish social workers in Europe were formulated at a meeting held in Paris in February under chairmanship of Vladimir Jabotinsky. The fund is to be known as the Tiomkin fund in memory of the late Zionist leader.

The department of farm and rural work of the National Council of Jewish Women established the first summer nutrition camp for Jewish rural children at Newton, Conn.

A class of 35 students, the largest ever graduated, received their diplomas from the

National Farm School, of Doylestown, Pa., last March. President Herbert D. Allman spoke on the future of Jewish farmers in the United States.

Julius Rosenwald, Chicago philanthropist, gave an additional \$2,000,000 to the Julius Rosenwald Fund which now exceeds \$20,000,000. In accordance with Mr. Rosenwald's wishes, the entire sum will be spent within 25 years after his death. "Times are changing so rapidly it is impossible for us to predict what the need of future generations is going to be," he said in explaining this stipulation.

Plans for the new Baltimore Y. M. H. A. and Y. W. H. A. have been approved and construction of a large, modern, well equipped building is already under way.

A building has been acquired in Benton, Ill., which will be remodeled and fully equipped as a Jewish Community Center for the Jews of Murphysboro, Marion, Herrin, Johnston City, West Frankfort, McLeansboro, Centralia, DuQuoin, Christopher, Ziegler, Valier and Belleville.

The Community Chest of Berkeley, Calif., has oversubscribed by \$877 its goal of \$161,000. Dr. Herman F. Swartz was president of the Chest, which includes 19 agencies.

A \$100,000 charity fund has been established by the will of the late Oscar Grosberg, of Boston. The income of the fund, administered by three trustees may be expended directly or through other agencies, for charitable and educational purposes.

The Bureau of Jewish Education of Boston held its tenth annual meeting on April 23rd, at the Hebrew Teachers' College.

Among the beneficiaries of the income of the \$100,000 trust fund established by the will of the late Joseph L. Rome, of Brookline, Mass., are the Hebrew Ladies' Home for the Aged, Federated Jewish Charities and the Hebrew Free Loan Society, all of Boston.