

Board, the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies of New York City and a number of other philanthropic and welfare agencies. By the terms of his will, \$1,100,000 was left for charitable purposes, \$500,000 of the total having been bequeathed to the New York Federation.

Ohio

Julius Feiss, former president of the Cleveland Federation of Jewish Charities, died on July 6 at the age of eighty-two. Mr. Feiss was one of the founders of the Federation of Jewish Charities, a predecessor of the Jewish Welfare Federation.

"Everybody's Business", published by the Jewish Welfare Federation of Cleveland, made its first appearance this month. The publication, which will be issued monthly, is eight pages in size and will be mailed to 2000 Jewish homes. It is edited by Marion Rubenstein, publicity director of the Federation.

The Play School of Cleveland, started by the Council of Jewish Women, celebrated its tenth anniversary during August. One hundred and fifty children were cared for at the School which is under the supervision of Ida Schott.

Mt. Sinai Hospital of Cleveland honored the memory of Frank E. Chapman, late director, with the establishment of a Frank E. Chapman Award. This award will be given annually to the member of the Mt. Sinai staff who has made the most outstanding contribution in medicine.

The Babbie Moss Loesser Council Ring of Camp Wise, Cleveland, was dedicated in memory of Mrs. Beatrice Moss Loesser, one of the founders of the Camp. William C. Treuhart was chairman of the twenty-fifth anniversary committee and Eugene L. Geismer made the formal dedication.

Jeannette Samuels, graduate of Western Reserve University, will be associated with the Welfare Association for Jewish Children of Cleveland after September 15th.

Cincinnati's second joint Jewish Welfare Fund Campaign will probably be held in November of this year, and will set its goal as \$140,000 to \$150,000. William J. Shroder was reelected chairman of the Jewish Community Council, Oscar Berman vice-chairman, and Kurt Peiser secretary-treasurer.

Mrs. Ester L. Lipp and Frances Mayer of the United Jewish Social Agencies of Cincinnati, have resigned their positions. Rose Neugroschl of Scranton, Pennsylvania, a graduate of the University of Cincinnati, was appointed as a worker with the Agencies.

Abe M. Luntz of Canton was appointed chairman of Canton's Community Fund drive. Mr. Luntz is president of the Jewish Welfare League.

Pennsylvania

At the annual international convention of the Boys' Club Federation of America in Washington on June 5, Sidney A. Teller, executive director of the Irene Kaufman Settlement of Pittsburgh, received the annual long service medal for work with boys. Mr. Teller has completed thirty years of volunteer and professional work with boys.

For the first time since its founding in 1913 the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies of Pittsburgh will join in a Community Chest this year. The joint campaign will begin November 9 and extend until November 23. The Welfare Fund and the Alleghany County Employment Fund will attempt to raise \$5,000,000, of which approximately \$400,000 will go to the Federation. William B. Klee will be chairman of the special gifts group. Alfred M. Oppenheimer is president of the Federation.

CANADA

The City Council of Montreal approved the cession of a tract of land to the Hebrew Consumptive Aid Society for the purpose of erecting a hospital for incurables.



## Book Review Department

MICHAEL FREUND

*JEWISH SOCIAL WORK, 1930. Statistical Report of Volume and Trends in Four Functional Fields and Comparisons with Previous Year. Bureau of Jewish Social Research, 71 West 47 Street, New York City.*

**N**OTWITHSTANDING its very modest exterior of a mimeographed pamphlet, this report represents one of the most important tasks as yet undertaken by the Bureau of Jewish Social Research and the reviewer may be forgiven some satisfaction because the report meets the demands which he had been in the habit of making upon the Bureau for many years at the National Conference of Jewish Social Service.

The collection of statistics of social agencies is not an easy undertaking. It must be doubly so when dealing with Jewish agencies, many of which scattered throughout the smaller communities, lack expert professional guidance and particularly any familiarity with statistical methods. It is not surprising, therefore, to find that though collection of data began as far back as September, 1928, it took over two years before a statistical summary could be undertaken. The work is still in an experimental stage. Not all of the Jewish community of the United States is covered. The number of reporting agencies is still growing, making comparisons of time series somewhat complicated. Not all the agencies meet their obligations of twelve monthly reports throughout the year. The distressing signal "N.R." meaning "data not reported" still appears in some tables.

But all of these conditions do not detract from the value of the report. Quite to the contrary they offer a promise of greater thoroughness in years to come. As is true of all similar studies of the Russell Sage Foundation and Chicago University, the value of this statistical compilation will increase from year to year as it will offer a basis for measuring the trend in Jewish communal affairs.

The first summary herewith presented to the reader is largely limited to a static picture, though some comparisons between 1929 and 1930 are available. But in face of all these limitations the picture is an interesting and instructive one.

For the present the report is limited to four branches of Jewish social work, namely: Child Care Agencies; Family Welfare Agencies; Homes for the Aged; Hospitals. Since every group of social agencies requires a different system of

statistical accounting, different units, definitions and methods, the task of the Bureau in extending its inquiry to four groups of agencies in so short a time was a heavy one. Undoubtedly the path was somewhat cleared by the earlier work of the Russell Sage Foundation which, for several years, had limited its inquiry to family care agencies only. It may be reasonably expected that as time goes on the Bureau will add other agency groups such as those dealing with delinquents and recreation and other group activities and also make the study of all agencies more intensive. To point out certain aspects of Jewish social work not yet covered in this first report does not evidence any lack of appreciation of the results already achieved.

While totals did not (and quite properly) represent the main purpose of the Bureau's study, such totals as are published are, nevertheless, of considerable interest. Altogether the cities reporting contain over four-fifths (81.4%) of estimated Jewish population of the United States, the percentage varying between 88.7% in the Middle Atlantic states and 43.2% in the East South Central division. But the percentage throughout the country is large enough to make the results more than representative. Even the United States Census Bureau began to publish its annual mortality data long before the vital statistics registration area covered so large a proportion of the entire country. Moreover, it is a fair assumption that the less than 20% of the Jewish population not included in the report possesses a very limited development of Jewish social service so that the error in the totals is probably a very slight one.

It is not the intention of the reviewer to abstract in great detail the information contained in this report. This is always a very difficult task when dealing with a statistical study. Any Jewish social worker would have no excuse for failure to obtain a copy of this report for his own information.

However, a few most telling facts and deductions may here be noticed. It would seem the most obvious conclusion that the entire volume of Jewish social work, particularly when measured in dollars and cents, is smaller than one might have expected. The total amount of relief distributed by 42 family welfare agencies representing about four-fifths of the population of the country is less than \$2,500,000. If an absolutely complete report were available it is doubtful whether the figure would reach \$3,000,000. Approximately 8,000 children have been under care of Jewish child

care agencies. While figures as to cost of this care are not shown in this report, it is a fair guess that the average cost is somewhere between \$300 and \$400 per child per annum, which would make the total budget of the child caring agencies somewhat under \$3,000,000. The population of the homes for the aged was somewhat in excess of 3,000, representing an annual cost of approximately \$1,200,000. Thus the total cost of these three groups of social agencies is probably under \$7,000,000 per annum, not a very formidable figure considering the size and wealth of the Jewish community of America.

Figures for the cost of hospitals have not been added in this rough computation because so substantial a proportion of it is represented by commercial income and cannot be considered as a social service cost. Thus of the sum of \$16,400,000 representing the total income of the 36 hospitals, nearly \$10,000,000 came from patient's payments. All in all a per capita cost of about \$2.00 for the Jewish community should not represent a very heavy burden, even though it be probably true that these figures compare very favorably with the averages for the country at large. It is well to know some of these facts and remember them when we talk about the burden of private philanthropy and think of the efforts necessary to finance it.

As was already pointed out, possible time comparisons as yet are very limited. It is, however, both significant and somewhat surprising that the comparison of 1930 with 1929 fails to indicate the alarming results which social workers were led to expect, an increase of some 600 in the number of children cared for (or about 8%) about 500 in the number of Jewish families under care of family welfare agencies or some 6%; or even comparing January 1929 with December 1930, an increase of 867 families or 20% and further an increase of some 88 in the population of the homes for the aged, or some 3%; all these changes surely bear no evidence of the catastrophic problem facing American social work and welfare departments. Have we been exaggerating the condition? Has American Jewry suffered less from the effects of the depression or is there any other explanation? Perhaps in the future reports of the Bureau a more refined statistical analysis will be possible to furnish an answer to these queries. Perhaps it may yet appear that in contradistinction to the non-Jewish millionaires it was the middle classes, those who contribute (or used to contribute) to Jewish social work have suffered more than the masses from which the clients of Jewish social agencies are drawn. For many a Jewish social worker will admit that it is the former giver who is complaining even more than the client.

Mr. H. L. Lurie, Director of the Bureau and its staff, including Dr. Robert Axel, who is responsible for the

statistical work and the preparation of the report, deserve the gratitude of the profession for this achievement.

I. M. RUBINOW.

*THE SCHOOL AND THE WORKING CHILD.* By Mary A. Clapp and Mabel A. Strong. Boston: Massachusetts Child Labor Committee, 1928. 226 pp.

MASSACHUSETTS has long enjoyed a reputation for progressive and enlightened social legislation and its laws have served as a model to many other communities. The effectiveness of any law, is however, dependent on the efficiency of its administration. In order therefore to determine the effectiveness of the compulsory education laws and child labor laws of Massachusetts, Miss Clapp and Miss Strong, co-authors of "The School and the Working Child," studied the administration of these laws in fifty towns and cities scattered over the State and offering a diversified industrial picture.

To protect the child against exploitation, there has been developed in Massachusetts the certification system in which the school superintendent or his official delegate makes sure that the child is of the required age and possesses at least the required minimum education and physical fitness for the specific job in which he is engaged. To protect him against undue physical hazard, certain dangerous trades are forbidden and the hours of work are specified. To make sure that such provisions are observed by the employer and the child, the State inspectors and local attendance officers inspect the place of employment. To give him the educational opportunities, certain part-time schools are established.

The certification system with all its ramifications was therefore made the object of searching inquiry, since through its administration could be judged most critically the supervision of the working child. Though in most cases the letter of the law seemed to be faithfully observed, there appeared to be generally lacking a broader social interpretation by which alone the real welfare of the child could be cared for. The attendance officer, in too many cases, was still the old tyrannical "truant officer." In only a few instances had he caught the real significance of his job and used its unlimited possibilities in making himself a positive influence. The mentally retarded were still being "dumped" out of school at the earliest possible moment because of lack of adequate facilities within the school system for caring for their special needs. Physical examinations were in most cases hasty and perfunctory and physical certification for fitness to work was made without real knowledge of industrial processes and degree of hazard and exertion required.

In some cases a real failure in the administration of the law was observed. This was particularly noticeable in the

issuance of education certificates required of all minors between the ages of 16 and 21 who entered industrial employment. Issuance of the education certificates seem to have been done carelessly, and with extreme ease. The failure in administration of these laws was thought to be due to the self-interest on the part of both parents and employers, in the indifference of the public in not calling breaches of the law to the attention of the administration.

The authors make plea for an extended system of vocational guidance which would influence the child to stay in school as long as possible; for more adequate provisions for physical examination; for a more extensive system of Continuation and Night Schools, which would furnish proper supplementary education to children at work; for a more adequately trained attendance officer. The application of the principles of social case work in analyzing the individual child's need is continuously stressed.

The fate of our industrial worker of the future can be forecast by the kind of preparation for work that is being made with the child in the school today. Our authors might well have begun their inquiry back of the certification offices with a study of the vocational guidance system in the schools. A thorough-going and comprehensive system of vocational guidance which would take into consideration vocational as well as scholastic aptitude of the child, home circumstances, parental and neighborhood influences, would result in a feeding into industry only the properly prepared and equipped child, and the real social intent of the law could thereby be better preserved.

Broader facilities within the school for the mentally retarded child, for the child with personality difficulties, and in need of special attention, would serve to reduce the number of inadequately equipped workers who are now being given certificates for work. A more adequate follow-up of the child wandering from job to job in a haphazard fashion, might, through guidance extended beyond the school walls, serve to reduce the excessive floundering which so many children seem to be subject to at present.

SARAH WALSTEIN.

*THE LIFE OF HERMAN M. BIGGS, M.D., D.Sc., LL.D.* By C. E. A. Winslow, Philadelphia: Lea & Febiger, 1929. 432 pp. \$5.00.

IN this study of the life of Dr. Biggs, Professor Winslow has indicated not only the high motives and the urge to do which carried Dr. Biggs to great heights in his service to humanity, but he has also painted a background of the public health movement in the organization and development of which Dr. Biggs played such a prominent part.

The fundamental significance of Dr. Biggs' work lay in the modernization of public health administration in conformity with the new knowledge concerning the origin,

nature and spread of infectious diseases derived from the discoveries of Pasteur, Koch and their followers. The stage of his activities was the Department of Health of New York City for about a quarter of a century, and for the last decade of his life the New York State Department of Health. While he was an active and well-known medical consultant, his permanent fame rests, however, upon his many contributions and work in the field of public health, especially the control of infectious diseases.

Those engaged in any phase of public health or social work will be interested in the history of the control of tuberculosis, diphtheria, and other diseases, and the important part which Dr. Biggs played in the formulation of methods as well as the development of administrative machinery and a public conscience on such matters.

An adequate summary of this volume would involve a critical analysis of the public health movement in this country during the last forty years. Students of social reform would do well to read this volume and ponder over the methods used by Dr. Biggs in bringing about important reforms, even though he did not always have the backing and moral support of the members of his own profession.

JACOB A. GOLDBERG.

*CHILD ADJUSTMENT, In Relation to Growth and Development.* By Anne Dolman Inskeep. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1930. 427 pp. \$3.00.

OUT of her wide contacts and experiences as teacher and mother, Dr. Inskeep has made another important contribution to the welfare of childhood. This book is a detailed study of the factors and mechanisms of development with a view to assuring the child of the greatest possible benefits from all his growth. The emphasis is decidedly on the physical side. Three quarters of the book is devoted to discussion of height and weight, nutrition, growth of the large muscles and internal organs, the teeth, brain, nerves, eyes and ears. On the other hand, only a hundred pages are allotted to problems of mental and emotional development, adolescence, and intelligence measurements. The "new" psychologies, behaviorism, gestaltism, the theories of Freud, Jung, and Adler are relegated to a short appendix. In this connection, one notes in the bibliographies the absence of many classical references: Healy, for example, Bronner, Meyer, Frances Wickes.

The book is an expansion of lectures given at the University of California Summer School to teachers and school officers. It should have great practical value to all those who deal with children at work or at play and are interested in achieving more complete understanding of the obstacles in the path of their most wholesome adjustments.

EDITH LAUER

**RECREATIVE ATHLETICS.** *Playground and Recreation Association of America. New York: A. S. Barnes, 1929. 200 pp. \$1.00.*

**I**n physical education, or as it is now designated, health education, the newer tendencies are to get away from the merely competitive aspect of play and "spectatoritis" and to stimulate the greatest number to participate.

These tendencies are manifest in the use and extension of the Play Day idea and in the "athletics for all" programs. In keeping with these developments, the Playground and Recreation Association of America has revised and enlarged its handbook on Recreative Athletics.

This new edition offers numerous suggestions for programs of athletics, games and sports, for all seasons of the year, for age groups of both sexes, and for situations and communities of varying economic resources. The book can be referred to with profit by any social agency which conducts a physical recreational program or wishes to sponsor play projects.

HERMAN JACOBS.

**PALESTINE TODAY AND TOMORROW.** *A Gentile's Survey of Zionism. By John Haynes Holmes. New York: Macmillan Co., 1929. \$2.50.*

**MY MONTH IN PALESTINE.** *By Rabbi Max Heller. New York: Bloch Publishing Co., 1929. \$2.00.*

**T**wo books of impressions of Eretz Israel written before the terrible days of August, 1929. Both volumes come from the pens of ministers—men to whom Palestine was more than a mere country. Both men had great love for the land which cradled the faiths to which they devoted their lives. But one book is unmistakably written by a Jew and the other by a Gentile.

Dr. Holmes is sympathetic, but objective. Dr. Heller is subjective. It could not be otherwise. Zion, after all, was the well-spring and meaning of his life. He was the first Reform rabbi to accept Zionism and to proclaim it to the world when it meant ridicule, and almost, ostracism to do so. The younger men in the Reform rabbinate can hardly realize the courage it took in a previous generation for a Reform rabbi to speak and write Zionism. Dr. Heller had the courage and he lived to see the day when his colleagues changed their attitude.

Dr. Holmes went to Palestine as an emissary for Nathan Strauss representing him on an important occasion. He was charmed with much that he saw. Unfortunately the weather was bad all through his stay there. He had to endure hardships. But it accentuated the doggedness of the "chaluzim" and "chaluzoth."

Dr. Heller was more fortunate. One can almost feel the sun beaming through his pages. One is happy that the man who had looked forward a life time to his visit to Palestine saw Eretz Israel at its best.

To Dr. Holmes, Palestine means more as a laboratory for social experiment than it does as an expression of the national hope and aspiration of a people. To Dr. Heller the social experimentation is not as important as the rebirth of the Jewish nation, with Palestine as its practical expression. Dr. Heller has the feeling that if Israel is given an opportunity to develop normally, social ideals will grow out of the development. The people which has brought forth the Hebrew Prophets will do so again as part of normal living.

Dr. Holmes seems to have a sort of fear that the centuries of dwelling among others may have cooled that passion in the Jew which resulted in an Amos. The history of liberal movements in all ages and all times easily demonstrates that this urge in the Jew has not subsided.

Both writers, however, exalt over the achievements which the Jews, with the aid of the Zionist movement, have shown in Palestine. How much more could have been done and how much blood and sweat would have been spared if all Jewry had participated in the work can easily be conjectured. The important thing after all is that obstacles have been, and are being, overcome and that the idealists who first met scorn have lived to see the practical men in Israel renew their own souls and warm their own hearts at the sun rays of Zion.

OSCAR LEONARD.

**THE BROKEN TABLETS.** *By Isidor Warsaw. New York: Brentano's, 1930. \$2.00.*

**I**n a series of interesting and very readable sermon-essays, centering about the Ten Commandments, "The Broken Tablets," by Isidor Warsaw, presents the evils of modern society and its open violation of the most elementary and fundamental moral and ethical principles. The author is progressive in his outlook and up to date in his subject matter. Thus the Stock Market, Humanism, Freudianism, Lindseyism, Capital Punishment, Youth, Politics, etc., each gets its share of lively treatment.

The book contains many fine thoughts and strong indictments, which are presented in concise and graphic manner. But, as the author, perhaps inadvertently, suggests, it is a "Photograph of Life." A photograph registers views with a degree of accuracy but only the surface that is exposed to the camera. Prophetic in intent and motive, the exhortations in the "Broken Tablets" fail of the prophetic ring.

ISER FREUND.

## Foreign Department

GEORGE WOLFE

**EDITORS' NOTE:** *The story of the Warsaw Jewish School of Nursing, here presented for the first time by its organizer and first director, forms a significant chapter in the history of American Jewish relief activities abroad. Miss Greenwald, who was in 1923 entrusted by the J. D. C. with the difficult task of establishing the first Jewish School of Nursing in Eastern Europe, has had many years of experience in the field of public health and nursing. She was chief nurse of an American base hospital in France and created the Department of Farm and Rural Work for the National Council of Jewish Women.*

### The Warsaw Jewish School of Nursing

I

The story of years of tenacious effort which has placed the School of Nursing affiliated with the Jewish Hospital of Warsaw among the best known institutions of its kind in the world, constitutes a gripping chapter in the history of the development of modern nursing in Europe.

The years 1914 to 1923, during which latter year we organized the School, were especially critical ones for Poland. 1923-4-and-5 witnessed the most disastrous depreciation of currency in the history of the country. Commodity prices soared to unheard of heights and the value of the currency slumped to the lowest point in history. The national depression brought suffering to all parts of the land. The six years of war plus the natural and numerous other causes of depression which followed, greatly reduced the already low standards of living, and consequently the resistance of the people. Epidemics of diseases, especially of typhus fever, invaded the country.

It was pointed out by Mr. Hoover, then Chief of the American Relief Association working in Eastern Europe, that if greater stress were laid on improving sanitary and health conditions, these same efforts would also become an increasing defense against economic and other disasters which were devastating Poland. Following these suggestions the American Red Cross and the Rockefeller Foundation entered the field, organizing a school for the training of native nurses, in Poznan, later a second in Warsaw and still later another in Krakow.

A number of Jewish girls from Warsaw and the provinces of Poland applied for admission to these schools, only to learn that special clauses in the schools' constitutions and by-laws prohibited their entering.

Mr. Morris D. Waldman, then Director of Medical Work in Poland for the American Joint Distribution Committee, having given careful consideration to the matter, realized that there was no greater need for nurses than among the large Jewish population. Seeing the solution to a variety of problems in the training of Jewish nurses to be used in a nation-wide health campaign, he conceived the idea of establishing a school for such nurses.

It was as a result of Mr. Waldman's and Dr. Frankel's recommendations to the J. D. C. and the latter's challenge to me, that I sailed for Poland at rather short notice to make a close-up study of conditions, having in mind the need of the school in question, the types of women available for training, etc. I was to organize the school if in my opinion it seemed worthwhile and possible. Soon after beginning the survey I was convinced that the need for the school was outstanding, that the material for training was excellent and the project altogether worthwhile. A peculiar combination of circumstances, however, for a long time made the work, which became the greatest ambition of my life to accomplish, seem impossible of accomplishment.

The two schools of nursing which were already organized, had experienced and were still experiencing many of the pioneering problems which faced us, though not nearly to the same extent. There were numerous problems which came up in the organizing of our particular school which the others never experienced. From the beginning the Christian schools were sponsored and assisted by the National and City Governments, by the American and Polish Red Cross Societies, the universities and influential civic bodies. We had no such encouragement. The encouragement and cooperation which we so greatly felt the need of, were conspicuously lacking. We had unbelievably discouraging handicaps to meet and to overcome.

I arrived in Warsaw in March of 1923. Little preparation had been made for the school. The facilities I found available for the nurses living quarters were woefully inadequate. There was room for but twenty students, with no facilities for expansion. Teaching quarters were more limited.

In 1922 a commission headed by the late Dr. Lee K. Frankel, was sent to Poland to study the results of work done over a period of years by the J. D. C. and to offer recommendations for future plans. This commission recommended among other things that the J.D.C. cooperate in the health program by the organization of the proposed Jewish school of nursing, to be affiliated with Szpitalu Starozakonnych—the Hospital of the Old Believers.

This Jewish Hospital was started about a hundred and