

to be known as the Jewish Social Service Bureau, is to take over the present Family Welfare Department, the Children's Bureau, the delinquency work and the Legal Aid Department. The Mental Hygiene Bureau, which is affiliated with the University of Michigan, will be housed in the new Clinic and Health Center. The third segment to be known as the Jewish Welfare Centers, is to take over the present work of the Educational and Recreational Department, and will develop the field for Young Men's Hebrew Association work in the near future.

The Fresh Air Society has relinquished control and management of the North End Community Clinic, which, thanks to the generous gift of \$75,000. for a new building from Mrs. Leopold Wineman, in memory of her late husband, has made it possible for a new site to be acquired for a Clinic and Health Center, which, altogether, is expected to cost \$150,000. The operation of the new Clinic which expects to be open next spring, will tax the Community Fund to the tune of about \$100,000. annually as against \$30,000. necessary to operate the deficit of the Clinic this year. A new board is being formed to manage this Clinic as a separate and distinct organization.

By an unusual coincidence, the Jewish Institute, for a quarter century or more the home of the United Jewish Charities, has just been abandoned. High Street, on which it is located, in the heart of a one-time distinctly Jewish neighborhood, is now occupied exclusively by colored folk, and has for two years or so, a long period in this rapidly growing city, been far removed from Jewish centers of population. On top of this, the city government has

decided to widen the street as a new artery of traffic, necessitating the destruction of the whole frontage of the Institute to a considerable depth. The headquarters of the prospective federation and its affiliated extra-mural organizations are located in the Penobscott Building, one of the largest office buildings of the city, close to the City Hall. This office will serve as administrative headquarters of these organizations. Personal service work and the educational work are being carried on in welfare centers and district offices in various parts of the city.

A large building fund campaign is in the offing, but will not be launched until the spring of 1927, making way for the present, for the J. D. C. fifteen million dollar drive, the Keren Hayesod and the Hebrew Schools present deficit. This will be a drive for funds to cover a Jewish hospital, one or more large community centers or Y. M. H. A's, a home for convalescents, and probably new Hebrew school buildings. The Young Women's Hebrew Association was furnished with about \$40,000. last spring, out of the proceeds of the United Emergency Fund, for a new site and buildings for its summer camp on the shores of Lake Huron. A gift of forty-five acres of attractive, wooded land, on the shore of an inland lake was recently donated by Edwin M. Rosenthal to the Fresh Air Society as a new site for its camp for children. The cost of the buildings to be erected, it is confidently expected, will be met from the proceeds of the sale of its present valuable site on Lake St. Clair.

On the whole, the Detroit Jewish Community is now moving along.

MORRIS D. WALDMAN

DECEMBER 4, 1925.

EDITORIALS

AN APOLOGY—

An apology is due the subscribers for the long interruption in the publication of the Quarterly. It is herewith humbly presented, with an assurance that financially, at least, the subscribers will not be the losers thereby. Six months have elapsed since the appearance of the fifth issue, dated May, 1925. One issue has, therefore, been omitted. Subscription will be extended to those who have paid up for the second year.

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—AND AN EXPLANATION

But more important than the apology, is an explanation. The Jewish Social Service Quarterly, it is perhaps needless to explain, is not a commercial venture. It is a co-operative undertaking by and largely for the Jewish social service profession in this country. Its success cannot be measured in terms of circulation, but only in the influence it may exercise upon the development of Jewish social service. And yet, this influence can only be effective if it reaches the entire profession. The interruption in the publication, partly due to the annual change in administration of the National Conference and the withdrawal of the previous editor, was perhaps prolonged because of some doubts that have arisen as to how far the publication succeeded in its purpose and whether the financial loss involved in view of the modest budget of the National Conference, was justified by the results.

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THE NEW ADMINISTRATION

It is perhaps because of the faith in, and enthusiasm for the possibilities of the Quarterly that the present editor was prevailed upon by the Executive Committee to assume editorial responsibility. Participation in any productive undertaking is always a revelation as to the complexity of processes required before a finished product is obtained. Even so modest a publication does call for a very great amount of thought and effort. Associated with the

editor are Mr. Benjamin Glassberg of the Jewish Welfare Society of Philadelphia, as Assistant Editor; Mr. William Hirsch, Director of the Federated Loan Association of Philadelphia, as Business Manager; Mr. Herman Bloch, who has come to the directorship of the Convalescent Home from a long artistic career, has agreed to act as Art Editor; Miss Zena J. Blanc, Executive Secretary of the Bureau for Jewish Children, will be in charge of the bibliographies. As the entire group is located in Philadelphia, the publication has been transferred to that ancient city. The Publication Committee, however, retains final responsibility for the general plans and policies of the Quarterly.

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A CRISIS PASSED

The question of continuing the publication of the Quarterly was carefully considered by the Executive Committee at its meeting in Philadelphia, September 12, 1925. The decision was to give the patient a change of climate and another chance. It was admitted by even the severest critics that the five issues which had appeared contained some valuable contributions to the study of Jewish life and Jewish social work in this country. The interchange of experiences has in one or two cases resulted in improvement of service in some communities. But, perhaps the most important argument in favor of the Quarterly was contained in the consideration that its very existence was a continuous stimulus to the profession to undertake careful studies of their work and to share the results of such studies with each other. The field of Jewish social service has been extremely active during the last decade. New fields of work are continuously entered; new institutions and agencies organized. Executive positions are, therefore, difficult to fill, and when filled are likely to be very active. Perhaps as a result, the participation of Jewish workers in periodical literature of social service in this country has not been as great as our numbers might lead one to expect. The number of books on social ser-

vice by Jewish authors has been very small, indeed. If the Jewish Social Service Quarterly will do no more than prove a continuous stimulus to the workers towards literary activity; if it will offer, in addition, to the younger and less experienced members of the profession, a school for writing under competent guidance, it will have justified its existence and the inevitable deficit.

* * *

OUR NEW SHAPE

This stimulus cannot be effective unless the author feels that in writing for the Quarterly, he is speaking to the entire profession. The number of Jewish social workers in the country justifies very much larger circulation than that which the Quarterly has as yet been able to achieve. The point cannot be over-emphasized that it is the duty of every professional Jewish social worker to be a subscriber. The subscription price has been reduced and certainly cannot be considered excessive. The goal of 1,000 subscribers, which we have put before us, should be reached during the current year. A change in the size and appearance of the Quarterly has been determined upon. To those of the readers, and we hope there are many, who intend to preserve the Quarterly in a permanent form, we suggest that the five issues which have already appeared, should be bound as one volume, and for their convenience a combined table of contents for the first five issues has been prepared and is being distributed with the current issue.

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OUR PROGRAM

But what about the contents? The editorial group has devoted a good deal of thought to the plans of the future issues; most of these plans have already been approved by the Publication Committee. We do not intend, however, to be dictatorial about these plans. Opinions and suggestions from every subscriber and reader will be very welcome, indeed.

Jewish social service in America is largely in the making. The number of grave problems is large. The Quarterly should offer the best means for discussion of such problems. In the opinion of the Publication Committee, symposia on certain problems offer an effective means of stimulating thought, both among

writers and readers, on such problems. It will, therefore, be the policy of the Quarterly to devote a part of its limited space in each issue to a symposium on some specific problem. Naturally, the leading articles in such a symposium must be solicited for and prepared in advance. But, it is not the intention of the editor to exclude the rest of the profession from either general participation in the Quarterly or the discussion of special problems presented in the symposium. Literary contributions are solicited herewith, even more urgently than subscriptions. To be sure, no guarantee can be given that every literary contribution submitted will be used. For obvious reasons, the size of the publication must be limited and in the beginning will be very modest, indeed. There are, in addition, other qualifications and limitations. There are certain prerogatives which the editor's blue pencil must retain, but in the true spirit of social work, we promise to be charitable, indeed.

But, symposia and other original articles will not constitute the entire table of contents. The present issue already contains certain well defined departments. These will be developed and strengthened, and perhaps other departments added.

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SWAPPING EXPERIENCES

Every Executive receives in his mail inquiries from other Jewish agencies as to experiences and plans. There has been as yet no definite channel of inter-change of information as to the progress of Jewish social work in the various important Jewish communities of America. To meet what we are certain is a very urgent need, the Department of Correspondence was established. We have appointed correspondents in most of the Jewish centers. We hope that at least once a year every large Jewish community will be represented in this department. In addition, we should be glad to receive unsolicited communications from smaller centers, where perhaps through some error of omission we have as yet failed to establish definite points of contact with the Quarterly.

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OUR FIVE FOOT SHELF

The content of social work as well as methods and results, are all in a state of fluidity. Familiarity with current literature on the sub-

ject is therefore of much greater importance than in any other more standardized profession. The existing periodicals on social science and social service, particularly our old friend "The Survey" and our younger friend, that brilliant and imposing publication "Social Forces" contain exhaustive bibliographic departments. The editor remembers that when some 16 years ago the American Economic Association decided to begin a regular quarterly publication (then known as the Economic Bulletin) almost 90% of the space was devoted to bibliographies and book reviews. In none of these publications can the Jewish worker expect to find special attention paid to books or articles of Jewish interest. This will be done in the Quarterly. In addition, the book reviews will not be limited to books of Jewish interest only. Such general works as deserve to be called to the attention of our readers will be commented upon. Moreover, it is not unreasonable to expect that on many books dealing with social problems, a review from the point of view of Jewish philosophy and ethics may have a specific value of its own. The labor involved in preparation of bibliographies is not insignificant. Particularly is a great effort required in finding all magazine articles dealing with Jewish problems. The editor of the Bibliographic Department will be glad, therefore, to receive any notice of published material, particularly in the local press.

During a recent visit to the offices of the National Conference of Jewish Social Work, the editor was deeply impressed by shelves upon shelves of printed reports of Jewish social agencies. Presumably, many of them contain a wealth of information, in addition to imposing lists of members of various Boards and financial reports of contributions and expenses. In these printed reports, the history of Jewish social work is hidden. But how much of this information ever escapes the Director's waste basket? How many of the printed reports ever receive any kind of a mention? Perhaps for that very reason, executives are becoming more and more loath to put in time and labor in preparation of these formal reports. The editors believe that a real service can be rendered the profession by facilitating the inter-change of such reports, at least among individuals directly interested in certain problems. Executives are urgently asked to send in copies of all reports or other printed matter. They will be

listed in the Quarterly and attention directed to important features.

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OUR "EMPLOYMENT BUREAU"

All the departments above mentioned appear in this issue; albeit, some of them in a very limited scope. Other departments of interest and value to the reader are being planned. It has been suggested that as yet, Jewish social workers and Jewish agencies have no common labor exchange, no common publication in which the needs of either may be found listed. Neither the Employment Bureau of the American Association of Social Workers nor the Survey can be expected to give a complete review of the labor market in the field of Jewish social service, although the large number of Jewish "ads" in the Survey indicate that the market is active. While we recognize that a quarterly publication is not the very best medium for "want ads," nevertheless, in cases where social workers are employed but are looking forward to change and promotion, even a Quarterly may be of some service. With the assent of the Publication Committee, the editors offer space in our pages to all bona-fide advertisements, both of agencies and of individuals. For the time being, such advertisements will be without charge. It is felt that insofar as position wanted "ads" are concerned, it will be best that they appear as blind ads without names of candidates.

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APPEAL TO READERS

The plans for the Quarterly thus outlined appear to be wide and comprehensive. This is what the editorial group hopes to be able to give to the reader for the modest amount of \$2 per annum. There is, however, one string to this promise. The editors will not be able to live up to their promises, except under one very important condition, that the profession as a whole will give us their hearty support and co-operation.

No Jewish social worker need feel that his obligation to this co-operative undertaking is fulfilled when a \$2 check has been forwarded. Every worker, no matter whether he is placed in a large or small community, should keep in close contact with the Quarterly by furnishing us information about progress in his own

community and in his own field. Personal letters to that effect have already been sent to a great many workers, but those who did not receive them need not feel that they have been slighted. Lists of Jewish social workers are incomplete, and the secretarial facilities of the editorial office are limited. We want items of personal interest as to appointments, transfers, promotions. We want brief news items as to developments in community work. We want short letters once a year from various communities, dealing either with some outstanding problem or a general review of community growth, letters which being written by social workers and for social workers should give an objective appraisal, rather than the somewhat laudatory material every executive feels obligated to furnish his Board of Directors. We want news indicating the role that Jewish social workers play in the general municipal projects. We want stories of co-operation between Jewish and non-Jewish agencies. We want information as to the books or articles you have published or are writing. There is hardly a medium sized Jewish community that hasn't some English publication of its own. Frequently, they contain most interesting literary material, articles dealing with local problems, accounts of lectures, etc. It is extremely difficult for the head of our Bibliography Department to follow up such local publications. We shall be glad to have our attention called to interesting items. We want free discussion of leading papers appearing in the Quarterly, and, of course, we do want that the results of the more literary and scientific activities on your part be submitted to us, for publication. Only if every worker in the field of Jewish social service will learn to consider the Quarterly his own personal organ, will our efforts be worthwhile.

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JEWISH STANDARDS

However, the editor hopes that he has not created the impression that the Quarterly is meant to be largely a news bulletin. Contributed articles will continue to be the main feature upon which the permanent value of the Quarterly is to be judged. The subject for the first symposium, which appears in the present issue, has been selected after a good deal of deliberation. The problem of comparative standards of family relief, as between Jewish

and other agencies, is one of considerable importance not only to the family case worker. Whether a community has a community chest or a separately organized Jewish financial Federation, the problem of standards of relief is an important one in either case, though perhaps under the community chest form of organization the problem may become more acute. It is being frequently discussed, but the specific information on the subject is often lacking, or purely local, and not conclusive. The editors feel that they have a right to be congratulated upon being able to present a discussion of this problem.

Both the Jewish and non-Jewish social workers frequently speak of the higher Jewish standards of relief. But what is it exactly that is implied in the phrase? Does it mean that the Jewish agency is more ready to grant relief? Would that show up in a comparison of the percentage of relief to service cases in Jewish and non-Jewish agencies? Does it mean that the Jewish agencies' average grant per family exceeds the average for non-Jewish agencies? And if so, is this higher budget due to a higher gross budget or to a smaller income from the family itself? That is, are we more generous in not insisting that various members of the family should go to work in face of various physical or social handicaps?

Does it mean that the amount granted by the Jewish agency would be higher on a per capita basis, or may it not be due to a higher number of persons per family as compared with families of Anglo-Saxon stock? How do the family budgets used by Jewish and non-Jewish agencies compare? Are there any marked difference in allowances for rent, food and clothing? If there are, are they justified, and why?

To what extent is the average amount of contributions influenced by children remaining in school for a longer period beyond the legal minimum? What is the effect, for instance, of the determination of Jewish parents to send their children to high school, or college? Are we dealing in such cases with efforts on the part of the families to preserve higher standards, or with the efforts to achieve a higher standard. To what extent do Jewish agencies encourage either effort, and are they justified in doing so? Is there any effect of the reluctance of Jewish clients to go in for certain lines of work as, for instance, part time housework, or dishwashing, or common street labor, as being beneath the dignity of the

Jewish people? If there is a higher standard of Jewish relief, on what grounds can it be justified? Is, for instance, the Jewish agency justified in helping the Jew to rise above the level of wage work into the commercial or professional class? And if we can accept such justification for ourselves, how can it be interpreted to non-Jewish agencies?

These are only a few of the questions that arise in connection with the general problem dealt with in our symposium. It will be obvious to every Jewish social worker, that the question raised penetrates into every branch of our work, and the importance of a dispassionate study cannot be over-estimated. Of course, a tremendous amount of information necessary to obtain actual replies to these queries, is as yet unavailable. Some of our contributions to the symposium add to our fund of knowledge, others present interesting discussions and opinions. The present symposium does not close the case. We shall be very glad, indeed, to receive further contributions on the subject.

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A PROMISE FROM NEW YORK

No discussion of any practice in the field of Jewish social service can possibly be complete, unless the experience of the New York community is included, not only because 40% of the Jewish population of the United States is concentrated within New York City, but because of the excellent organization for family case work and rich experience of the workers who are in charge. We regret exceedingly that it proved to be impossible to include in this issue any contributions emanating from New York City. Miss Frances Taussig has promised an article on the subject. She felt, however, that it should be based upon more accurate information and a more careful study, than was available at the time. Miss Taussig has authorized the statement that "the United Hebrew Charities of New York City is attempting such a study of the standards of relief in Jewish as compared with non-sectarian organizations, and an article based upon the results of such a study will be forthcoming later in the year." We hope that the article will be ready in time for inclusion in the next issue.

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OUR NEXT ISSUES

A symposium of equal interest and impor-

tance is promised for the next issue. The subject will be "The Federation and affiliated societies, what should their relations be." Here, again, both facts and opinions are desired.

Is it desirable that the Federation should include all local agencies in a given community? If so, how can this desired effect be accomplished? If this is not a necessary or desirable situation, or if, though desirable, it be not feasible, what is the proper relationship between affiliated and unaffiliated agencies and groups? What should be the proper distribution of work? How can peace be achieved and how can communal work be properly organized, without injurious effect either upon efficiency of effort or community morale? Surely, this is a problem to which many of our leading workers have given thought, and the results of this combined thinking must be of very great importance to the profession.

Many other topics for symposia have been suggested as, for instance, the financial and other relations between Jewish social work and community chests; the programs for health work within Jewish communities; the function of Jewish education in the field of social work; the problems of smaller communities. The editor confesses that important as all these questions are, none has such fascination for him personally, as the subject which has been decided upon for the third issue, namely, the question of settlement, Y's and community centers, and their functions in Jewish community life. Whoever has observed the development of Jewish life in America during the past thirty years, must have noticed a most interesting evolution through which the early university settlements have gone. Usually organized or managed by non-Jewish social workers in a somewhat missionary spirit, they have ended up with the imposing, perhaps sometimes too imposing, structures, which became show places, not only for the Jewish community, but for the city at large. As often happens in an evolutionary process, the relationship between such a center and the early non-Jewish settlement of the 90's, has been gradually obscured. It is a most interesting historical problem to lay bare this relationship. The old workers in the field of settlement work among Jews are rapidly disappearing, some have died, some have gone into other fields; but Miss Jane Adams, Miss Lillian Wald, Henry Moskowitz and others could throw a good deal of light on this historic process. In the symposium

EDITORIALS

on settlements and centers, a valuable contribution to the history of the development of the Jewish community of America may be made.

Rather more space than usual has been taken for the editorial chat in this issue. This talk with the reader which the editor has enjoyed immensely, must not be considered simply as a "space filler." It was written in the belief that the Quarterly is decidedly worthwhile and that it is decidedly feasible, provided the interest and the wholesome co-operation of the profession can be secured.

I. M. R.

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THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF SOCIAL WORKERS

The *Compass*, the Bulletin of the American Association of Social Workers publishes each month a list of persons elected to membership and of those who have resigned. Unfortunately the proportion of Jewish names in the list of resignations is larger than that in the lists of new members.

The stake of the Jewish social worker in the development of a professional organization is no smaller than that of persons outside the Jewish field. Social work will not have reached professional status until it has defined qualifications for membership, training for the job, and standards of practice. A professional organization can be achieved only through the participation in its activities of all of its members.

The American Association offers opportunities for such participation to all of its members and does not limit its professional contribution as so many social workers seem to think, by the service of the Vocational Bureau. It would be sad if we thought of our professional status only when we lose a position or aim at a better one.

The Association offers opportunity for the widest divergence of opinion, and the satisfactions which come to a member of the profession are available to all of those who are willing to fight, and sometimes bleed in a good cause.

F. T.

BOOK REVIEWS

AGED CLIENTS OF BOSTON SOCIAL AGENCIES. *Women's Educational and Industrial Union, pp. 147. Boston.*

More and more the nation's conscience is being aroused to the gravity of dependency in old age. The report on "Aged Clients of Boston Social Agencies" helps to pile up the evidence against the long neglected attitude towards the dependent aged. It is based on investigations made under the direction of Lucille Eaves, Director of Research, Department of Women's Educational and Industrial Union and Professor of Economic Research, Simmons College. The findings, while contributing little new to the facts already disclosed by the various state commissions are nevertheless valuable because of the wealth of detailed statistical material presented and the light they throw on dependents on private agencies.

The report is based upon a study of 892 case records of persons sixty-five years of age and over who applied for assistance to over seventy-five charitable organizations during the years 1919 and 1923, and upon 615 schedules of interviews with persons sixty-five years of age and over obtained in a district in Boston chosen "because it was composed of Americans and foreigners, home owners and lodgers, middle class poor and paupers."

About three times as many women as men applied for assistance. Almost half of all applicants were widowed. Over one-fifth of all the aged Negroes in Boston were included in this study. The investigator concludes that "about two out of five Negroes become dependent upon social agencies during their old age." Three-fourths of the white aged clients were either American-born or foreign-born of English speaking parentage, thus supporting all the previous studies of the aged which disclosed that dependency in old age is as much a privilege of the Nordics as of their brethren who come from "inferior" stock.

As shown by the various state commissions, physical decrepancy stands out as the leading cause of old age dependency in the case of

aged clients. This coincides with the findings of the Pennsylvania Old Age Pension Commission in 1918. Of the aged clients who reported their ailments all had one handicap. One-half had two handicaps and almost one-sixth had three or more handicaps.

The investigators found that 44 per cent of the dependent aged "never had a surplus of earnings over cost of living" and that the income of 25.5 per cent "had been inadequate for even a minimum subsistence." While approximately 50 per cent had always been in comfortable circumstances, the causes of the lack of provision for old age were as follows: 47 per cent were due to economic causes such as low wages, business failures, etc.; 27 per cent to social conditions, such as death of supporter or care of dependents; 17 per cent to physical incapacity and only a little over 7 per cent to personal faults such as extravagance, intemperance and shiftlessness. Only one in 24 men and in 36 women could be accused of intemperance, one in 107 men and in 167 women could be charged with shiftlessness and only one in every 25 women and in 30 men could be accused of undue extravagance or lack of foresight.

Inasmuch as over 40 per cent of the agency clients were still engaged in gainful employment while the great majority of the others were, despite their ailments, still able to take care of themselves, the investigator concludes: "A pension would, undoubtedly, relieve a good many men as well as women of the fear of the poorhouse. And likewise, the knowledge of a definite income, however small, certain to be theirs even after their occupational life had ended, might by relieving the nervous strain, improve them constitutionally so that their working days would in turn be prolonged."

Altho it is generally agreed by social workers in Boston that a dollar a day is the amount necessary to provide the minimum assistance to an aged person, the facts show that three of every ten clients given assistance