

sian Jews, depending during the War and post-War period on the help of the Jews of Western Europe and particularly on the generosity of American Jews, the OZE now not only is subventioned in practically all the countries where it has institutions, by the Government, the state and the municipality,—tho such support is only nominal, even tho important for its effect,—but it has also spread its roots to the far corners of the world. Through joining in 1926 for fund-raising purposes in a United Committee with the ORT and the EMIGDIRECT, the OZE has gained supporters in Egypt, Argentina, Australia, the West Indies, the Far East, South Africa as well as throughout Europe and North America. Altho the aim of the OZE has been and continues to be the largest possible measure of self-support by the Jewish populations in the East European countries benefitting from its activities and institutions, its main source of support is still largely the Joint Distribution Committee. Until the world depression, the Jews of Eastern Europe had increasingly taken over the responsibility for maintaining their local health institutions.

The contributions from the Jews of the United States have made possible many of the projects that would not otherwise have been undertaken. As was indicated above, in discussing the work of combating contagious diseases, it was with funds allocated by the Joint Distribution Committee that X-Ray laboratories were established to treat the thousands of refugee children suffering from favus. The J.D.C. has granted very substantial sums, all told, to the activities of the OZE and the TOZ. Prior to 1925 the allocations for health work were included in the general overseas relief program and separate figures for the grants to these organizations are not immediately available. Some idea, however, may be gathered, of the sums contributed from the figures for the period 1925 through 1933. Subventions to the TOZ from the Joint Distribution Committee for these nine years amounted to almost \$510,000, and to the OZE, to over \$170,000, a total of approximately \$680,000 during the years when the local Jewish populations in Eastern Europe were gradually taking over more and more of the burden themselves.

There is an active American committee of the OZE, of which Dr. Milton J. Rosenau is Chairman; Dr. Emanuel Libman, Vice-Chairman and Dr. Jacob J.

Golub, Secretary-Treasurer. The function of the American National Committee of the OZE is to bring the work of the UNION OZE to the attention of American Jews and to keep in close contact with the Joint Distribution Committee and with foundations, societies and individuals that might be interested in contributing towards the program of the OZE.

Fortunate in having connections in every civilized country of the world, the OZE has been able to come forward to give some concrete help to the Jewish medical men and women denied the opportunity, since Hitler's ascent to power, of practising in Germany. First of all, within its own institutions in Eastern Europe, the OZE has been able to place a number of physicians and nurses. Beyond that, the OZE has been recognized by the Jews in Germany, because of its affiliation with health organizations on every continent, as an agency qualified to gather the necessary information and to act in the placement of Jewish doctors, pharmacists and nurses from Germany in other countries where openings can be found, this placement to be carried out in an orderly and regulated manner essential for the success of such an undertaking and in cooperation with refugee and colonization organizations. Contact has been established and reports have been made regarding possible openings in the various countries of Europe, the Orient, Palestine, the Near East, Australia, parts of Africa, and the Americas. The OZE is also making special efforts to help the Jewish medical students of Germany who are not permitted to obtain their doctorate degrees unless they renounce their citizenship. There is hope that these students will be able to take their examinations in England.

Within Germany, where hundreds of thousands of Jews will have to remain, the grave uncertainty of the future, the growing impoverishment, the mental and emotional strain of enduring prejudice and discrimination can, it is obvious, ravage the Jews unless unusual measures are taken to safeguard their health. On both fronts, now, West as well as East, the protection of the health of Jews is of paramount concern and challenges Jewish social service. The aim of protecting the health of Jews, not as a relief measure imposed from without but as a vital activity of the Jewish population itself, must be furthered. The OZE has pointed the way.

Book Review Department

—GEORGE WOLFE—

JUDAISM AS A CIVILIZATION. Toward a Reconstruction of American-Jewish Life. By Mordecai M. Kaplan. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1934. xiv, 601 pp. \$5.00.

NOTHING in the past decade has come to the reviewer's attention which is so important and so significant a contribution toward the immediately needed reorientation of Jewish social work as this volume. If read with thoughtful appreciation of all that *Judaism As A Civilization* implies, and all that "a Reconstruction of American-Jewish Life" may mean, this work is destined to prove epoch-making in relation to the needed re-evaluation and re-casting of Jewish social service which has become so vitally necessary and evident during the past five years. The book is a bit slow-moving and heavy in certain sections, and its bulk may retard the progress of the average reader through the volume. For example, Part Two, which deals with the current versions of Judaism, could have been considerably abbreviated for the average social worker without losing the force of the argument and thesis which Dr. Kaplan maintains. Similarly other portions seem repetitive and greatly detailed. It is hoped that an abridged version will soon become available, which will contain all of the essence and some of the necessary trimmings of this larger work. Such an edition would undoubtedly reach a wider audience, which the book deserves to have. There is not a single person who directly or indirectly is attempting to influence Jews and Jewish life who can afford not to be familiar with Dr. Kaplan's point of view and his program for a reconstruction of Jewish life.

Dr. Kaplan, in his preface, indicates what his experiences and observations were which impelled him to seek an answer to present maladjustments in the spiritual, social and economic life of the Jew in America. His answer is given in the succeeding pages. Part One deals with the factors of disintegration and the factors of conservation in Jewish life. Part Two anal-

yzes the current versions of Judaism and is a critique of reform, conservative Judaism, and neo-orthodoxy. Part Three proposes a new version of Judaism: Judaism as a civilization. Part Four is an analysis of the status and organization of Jewry, the fifth chapter of which, "Jewish Communal Organization" is particularly commended for careful perusal by all social workers. Part Five deals with the need for a reorientation to the problem of religion and the God-concept. Part Six presents a very interesting and challenging discussion of "Judaism As a Way of Life for the American Jew" and the last section is a pithy, stimulating statement of a program for creative Judaism.

In his analysis of the status of the Jew in the modern State, Dr. Kaplan has done a splendid piece of work in touching on the fundamental defects in the present adjustment of the Jew to his non-Jewish milieu. Presumably as far as the State and political rights are concerned, Jews are merely *individuals*, and are treated as such with few and rare exceptions. However, economically, socially, and industrially, Jews are generally treated as a *group*. This merely reveals the artificiality of political and legal right as against the more significant social and economic rights which political systems and laws assume to guarantee. This condition demands that the Jewish group give collective consideration to the serious problems thus created, and Dr. Kaplan goes on to indicate what the approach to the solution of these problems must be. In this pattern of a reorganized Jewish communal life numerous items are included which may not quickly achieve acceptance. But the reader is challenged, indeed, to offer any better substitutes.

Dr. Kaplan's critique of the modern economic order, its effects upon Jewish life, and our responsibility to effect change is very thoughtfully done. Those who believe in "economic determinism" and are convinced that first we must solve America's economic problems before we proceed to a reconstruction of Jewish life will find here some very cogent arguments on the other side. Dr. Kaplan, however, quite appropriately remarks that Jewish life and Jewish law must come to

the assistance of the laborer in his difficulties, otherwise both become quite irrelevant to him. In this section, one can detect the thunder of our prophets against economic exploitation, against social injustice and the plea for righteousness, square-dealing, and concern for the common man. Perhaps more might have been said of the discords which arise in Jewish community life due to the transfer of the conflicts and hostilities of the economic struggle into Jewish communal affairs. The Jewish "exploiter" continues as such to the Jewish "exploited" when both must sit down at the same table to discuss Jewish education, Jewish family welfare work, child care or other communal problems. Economic life as it now functions cultivates antagonisms which have absolutely nothing to do with specifically Jewish issues. Such carry-overs serve as terrific barriers to Jewish cohesion and to greater effectiveness in the needed collaboration for the solution of our common problems.

In the discussion of forces tending toward the conservation of Jewish life, Dr. Kaplan gives due credit to strategic and potential possibilities of the Jewish center. However, he does it grave injustice by imputing to it the desire to reduce or prevent intermarriage with non-Jews as its chief original raison d'être. The present reviewer having been actively associated with the movement for the past twenty years, on the western as well as the eastern coast, cannot agree to this simple statement of origin. In fact in the later development of this section, Dr. Kaplan himself presents the evidence to contradict such an explanation. In this chapter, also, exception might be taken to the explanation of the reasons for chest joinder by Jewish Federations in the early days of the chest movement. Dr. Kaplan states that joinder at that time was motivated by the desire to "forestall the tendency to emphasize Jewish individuality." This was hardly the case. The first Federations to become affiliated did so out of a sense of common comradeship in the philanthropies of their respective cities, and by a desire to advance toward a larger program of general communal cooperation. In a sense, there was no alternative. There existed no body of experience to reveal the limitations and dangers which such affiliation might bring to the constituent Jewish agencies and to the Federation itself. Only later did the losses become apparent. Also in this chapter on conserving forces, the B'nai B'rith might have been more adequately treated, and the work of the National Council of Jewish Women, Jewish fraternities and sororities, various Jewish youth movements, the Jewish Chatauqua Society, the Jewish

Publication Society, the Menorah movement, etc. might at least have been mentioned.

Part Three which deals with a proposed version of Judaism is a splendid tribute to Dr. Kaplan's clarity of mind, to his directness in getting at fundamentals, and to the sureness of his step in showing the way toward a sounder, saner, and more meaningful life for the Jew. If no other sections had been written, this alone would justify our designating Dr. Kaplan as one of our most challenging thinkers on the reconstruction of Jewish life to-day. Any comment on this section would be superfluous. One can only urge a careful reading of these fifty stimulating pages.

The chapter on Jewish communal organization contains some very significant commentaries on the defects of our present communal structure and important recommendations for change. To the question: What must the Jewish community do to help the individual attain those objectives which are the sine qua non of Jewish self-fulfillment, Dr. Kaplan answers: "It must come to the assistance of the Jew: first, by obtaining for him a place in the sun; secondly, by helping him make his social and economic adjustments; thirdly, by imparting to him cultural values and habits which can make his life significant." What this type of program involves and how these objectives can be achieved, is the burden of this chapter. Jewish Federations, as they now operate, are questioned as to their effectiveness in achieving such goals. We find Dr. Kaplan appealing for the type of community organization represented by the earlier Kehillah in New York City, and in a special note comments favorably on the possibilities which a United Jewish Community, such as is now operative in Harrisburg, Pa., presents. It is difficult, however, to accept Dr. Kaplan's differentiation of Jewish communal activities as of two types "positive" and "negative." In the positive programs or aspects he includes such activities as "recreation, education, industry and religion." In the negative aspects are included those efforts which deal with "poverty, disease and crime." Such a labeling of "positive" and "negative" is unsound for three reasons: (a) social work with those who need communal help is certainly "positive"; (b) if every member of the Jewish community is of equal worth, there are no distinctions between positive and negative members. Certainly because a person is poor, or another sick, or a child delinquent, is no reason for designating them in a negative category, nor the work the community is obligated to do for them as negative. And finally, a division of Jewish community activities into two such

categories as negative and positive cannot be accurate. If one actually were to analyze the work of a good Jewish case-worker with needy families one would observe much "positive" effort involved. The same is certainly true for work with Jewish delinquents. It is true, however, that there is much of Jewish content which is absent in Jewish social work because of the lack of knowledge or the un-Jewish sentiments of many Jewish social workers. In the interests of clarity of thinking it seems to the reviewer wise to abandon such differentiations of "positive" and "negative" in describing various types of Jewish communal endeavor. The distinction is invidious and not likely to be helpful to any group or to any program. Comment is further made that "the elaborate communal machinery set up for the Jewish poor will sooner or later become superfluous." Two years ago the reviewer attempted to challenge this false assumption with all the force and argument he could muster. And now, due to the experiences we have had during the past two years, this notion could be challenged with even greater force. When that statement becomes true we will have a sure sign of Jewry's lifelessness and hopelessness. No matter how high the type of social order which we can achieve "accidents of nature" will continue, and Jews will be compelled to concern themselves with "gemillas chassodim."

In the discussion of the history of Jewish philanthropy in America Dr. Kaplan might have traced more clearly the early efforts of the professional social worker to jettison lay participation in the work and policy-making of the National Conference of Jewish Social Service; the struggle in the Conference during the past six or seven years for some justification in calling itself "Jewish"; the battles with the group either favoring or moving toward pointlessness and goallessness, if not outright assimilation; the struggle with those who saw with certainty an early liquidation of sectarian social work and its absorption in the larger and more "desirable" program of public social work. By overlooking these internal struggles Dr. Kaplan is a bit more kindly to us than we really deserve.

Part Six, dealing with Judaism as a way of life, is full of many practical suggestions for adding content and meaning to Jewish social work. No social worker in the Jewish field can afford to remain ignorant of the orientation and guidance here made available.

The last chapter of the book: "Creative Judaism—A Program" presents the essence of Dr. Kaplan's thesis. Here he outlines what Jews must do to render Judaism creative. The essentials are: (1) Jews must

rediscover Judaism; (2) they must redefine their national status and reorganize their Jewish communal life; and (3) they must revitalize the traditions of Judaism. It is through these avenues that Judaism can continue to be a civilization, a way of life.

For those who have drifted on a stormy sea of doubt, uncertainty and disorientation regarding Judaism and Jewish life, Dr. Kaplan's book should prove a genuine haven of refuge, where one may again get one's bearings and chart the further voyage with much clearer and much surer objectives. Those who have been certain that their stars, compass, and ship were perfectly "set," will find this book challenging and it should force a re-examination of fundamentals, of goals and procedures in order to be satisfied that one will reach his charted destination safely and in good time.

S. C. KOHS.

CHILD GUIDANCE CLINICS. A Quarter Century of Developments. By George S. Stevenson and Geddes Smith. New York: The Commonwealth Fund, 1934. 186 pp. \$1.50.

THIS book portrays in an accurate and modest manner the growth of the child guidance movement in the United States from its inception in 1909, to the present. The rapid development of child guidance clinics throughout the country, following the demonstration clinics, financed by the Commonwealth Fund and conducted by the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, is recounted. Perhaps because of the recency of the movement, we are apt to underestimate the strides made during the five year period 1922-1927 by the mental hygiene group. Mental hygiene concepts and child guidance procedures were rapidly incorporated into the work of schools, social agencies, and parent education groups, the clinic serving as the focus of this stimulation.

The authors give an interesting and vivid description of the cross-section pattern of the several hundred clinics throughout the United States. Significant changes in the past decade in the structure and dynamics of the child guidance clinics are pointed out. Some of the major trends found are: an increasing concern with the deeper individual motivations resulting in maladjustment with a concomitant withdrawal from emphasis on the symptom; the definition of objectives, and the delimitation of areas of operation; the drift from the court and the problem of delinquency to the treatment of the more subtle evidences of maladjustment.

It is of interest to note, from the account of the authors, that the clinics are increasingly tending to limit the number of flat rejections, in spite of their attempt to do an intensive therapeutic job. The evolution from the standardized social study "with an eye to the third and sometimes a bow to the fourth generation" to direct treatment on the basis of a relationship established with the patient is clearly revealed. The authors point out the gradual dimming of the line separating diagnosis from treatment. The parent-child relationship, according to them, constitutes a much more important role in child guidance clinic procedures now than in the earlier years of the clinic.

Without supporting or refuting the different procedures employed in relationship therapy, illustrations are given of the two extremes: the more direct approach, and that of the "skilled participant." The writers skilfully avoid becoming involved in any controversy, as their objective is to give an accurate and descriptive account of the child guidance clinic movement, but they do stress the need for the eclectic or multiple approach in child guidance therapy. The consultation, diagnostic, and "cooperative case" services appear to constitute an important portion of the child guidance clinics' activities in a number of cities. From the point of view of treatment results, however, it is doubtful to what extent such special services are effective, for the therapist-patient relationship is probably the principal channel through which treatment flows. The authors themselves point out the findings of the Gluecks, with reference to the treatment outcomes following diagnostic recommendations by the Judge Baker Clinic. However, there is no doubt that the educational value to the social agencies, cooperating with the clinic, resulting from these special services is an important consideration.

In a chapter on "Clinic Staff" the allocation of functions to different members of the staff in various clinics is described. The trend, it is revealed, is away from the four-fold pattern composed of psychiatrist, psychologist, psychiatric case worker, and physician. We know, of course, that in a number of clinics the delineation of responsibility among various staff members becomes vague. As a matter of fact, in those clinics where "relationship therapy" is the dominant approach, the psychiatric case worker is apt to take more frequently than not the sole responsibility for the conduct of a case and will consult the psychiatrist in special situations, mostly when deep-set neuroses are involved. The authors, however, recommend definitely that the psychiatrist shall remain the director of the clinic unit.

There is an excellent chapter on the relation of the clinic to the community and the communal role that it might play. Emphasis is placed on the fact that there is need for a certain level of development of all the social agencies in the community before the child guidance clinic can function adequately. It is interesting to note that in the years 1930 to 1933, the casualties among clinics supported by foundations were heavier than those supported by community chests. A plea is made for better criteria of evaluation of clinic work and the expansion of research activities for the purpose of determining the effectiveness of skills employed in the treatment process.

The general trend of the clinic movement appears to be in the direction of the introduction of child guidance concepts and procedures into those practiced in other social and educational agencies concerned with children and parents, but the authors rightly point out that in addition to stimulation and general contribution to case work, the child guidance clinic should remain as a unit for the purpose of developing treatment skills with maladjusted children and their parents. In other words, while family agencies, children's agencies, and medical agencies may embody child guidance clinic procedures in their case work content, it is from the child guidance clinic, per se, that the perfection of individual skills in the treatment of the problems of children and their parents will emerge.

JOHN SLAWSON.

SURVEY OF PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING. By the National Organization for Public Health Nursing. New York: The Commonwealth Fund, 1934. 280 pp. \$2.00.

READING the report of the Survey of Public Health Nursing is a stimulating experience. This is not just a dry statement of accumulated facts to be stuck away in your files or on the top library shelf. It is a thought-provoking analysis of what is happening in public health nursing today with the facts measured against the standards and ideals which have been built up by the leaders in this field over a period of years.

The social worker who reads this book will see that the well-organized public health nursing agency recognizes the place of the public health nurse in a community program and her relationship to other professional workers. The report emphasizes the importance of strengthening these working relationships,

The Board member, too, will find much in this book to clarify her thinking on community planning, and to convince her of the real service she as a lay member can contribute to public health work and also to nursing education. The physician will note the importance placed upon the use of medical advisory committees and the insistence upon medical authorization for proceedings involving treatments.

Every executive in public health nursing should use this Survey to take stock of her own program of work. She can learn new methods of evaluating the types of services her organization is providing and new ways of making these services dovetail into the whole community program. She will be stimulated to analyze from a new angle the case load her nurses carry and the effectiveness of the various types of service.

The Survey did not aim to make recommendations to any one individual agency but to gain from its study of the 57 agencies in 28 communities facts which would give a broad general picture of public health nursing today. From these facts conclusions were drawn by the committee and recommendations made. The facts brought out in the organizations studied reflect to a large extent our own problems. The Survey shows we are weakest in the very thing which should be the essence of public health nursing: the teaching of our families. So special emphasis is placed on the preparation of the public health nurse. Attention is called to the importance of developing more satisfactory methods for the sifting of applicants by the Schools of Nursing so that we can be sure of the best type of student. The schools, too, must carry their share of the responsibility for giving their students the fundamental principles of public health—the "health approach" in the care of all patients. The Survey shows that graduate nurses are finding it difficult to take postgraduate work in public health, and while the individual nurse must do her share in studying and reading, to develop her own possibilities, the public health nursing organizations must bear the brunt of the responsibility for the preparation of the public health nurse. These organizations, then, must have adequately prepared supervisors and a sufficient number for the size of the staff.

The welfare of the staff is discussed at length under the heading "Working Conditions" and this is a section to which Board Members should give due consideration. In fact, every reader with a special interest will find just what he or she wants in the clearly listed Table of Contents. However, to most of us in public

health work every chapter contains valuable food for thought.

As we finish this Report we have no delusions as to the need for improvement, but the reader is not left with a feeling of discouragement, for here are facts upon which to build. This courageous presentation of shortcomings of which many of us have been aware in a general way should give us the will and the energy to tackle our problem.

MARGUERITE A. WALES.

SOCIAL WORK AND THE COURTS. Select Statutes and Judicial Decisions. By Sophonisba P. Breckinridge. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1934. 610 pp. \$3.50.

THIS book, like its predecessor *The Family and the State*, is both a text book and a reference volume. It is a practical guide for social workers who have contacts with our courts and are often perplexed at the apparently immovable walls of law and precedent.

There is a growing feeling among those associated with the administration of law that the social worker has some contribution to make, of value to the courts, in dealing with persons accused of crime and those who come there seeking judicial redress. Out of the failure on the part of the administration of the law there often develop many cases of distress needing the technical service which the social worker is equipped to render.

The documents covered in this volume are of wide range and are designed to acquaint the social worker with the type of social problems the law is called upon to adjudicate and to make understandable the purpose of such laws in our social fabric. Thus the social worker is brought nearer to the court where he may participate, in a constructive way, in the operation of justice and in bringing about social reform.

The author who is well known as a leader in social work as well as a lawyer, introduces her subject by a brief but meaty analysis of the law and then describes the framework of our law as illustrated in the relation of the judicial to the executive and legislative departments, citing a number of pertinent judicial decisions covering a wide range of states on such varied subjects as the Scottsboro and the Alabama lynching cases, suggested anti-lynching bills, the question of privileged information furnished by clients to social workers and whether such information may be divulged, the conflict of law in family desertion and div-

orce, the Wickersham reports on the cost and efficiency of criminal justice, the causes of dissatisfaction with the law and such remedial measures as have been proposed here and in England, the Juvenile Court movement and the creation of Judicial Councils.

Under such captions as Criminal Administration, Punishment, the Woman Offender, the Age of Criminal Responsibility, the author compiles a number of important decisions, citations and statements not heretofore available in a single volume. The appended bibliography, classified according to subject, is comprehensive and furnishes the interested reader, eager for further research, with correlated material.

Dr. Breckinridge's book stresses the importance of the function of the legal aid worker who stands midway between the law and social work and seeks to bridge the two fields. The growing literature on legal aid work, given impetus some years ago by the publication of Reginald Heber Smith's *Justice and the Poor*, gains an important addition.

Altogether, one of the *must* books for the social worker interested in the functioning of our courts.

CHARLES ZUNSER.

THE FAMILY IN COURT. By Jonah L. Goldstein. New York: Clark Boardman Co., Ltd., 1934. \$3.00.

RECENT changes in the law in New York have resulted in a new Domestic Relations Court in which are combined the old Family and Children's Court. Magistrate Goldstein has written a book in which he discusses the failure of the judges presiding to administer the court under the new law as a social clinic. He also suggests further changes in the law in order to confer on the new court jurisdiction over all matters affecting the family. The new court still lacks authority to handle divorce, separations, custody of children (non-delinquents), dissolutions, annulments, paternity cases, adoptions, wayward minors, family brawls and cases of adults impairing the morals of a minor.

It is Judge Goldstein's hope and his book is his thesis that in the future the Domestic Relations Court will become a complete social clinic equipped to do scientific work in social rehabilitation. The ideal judge of the ideal court he envisages will act as the kindly but firm supreme arbiter to whom the various experts will make their reports upon which he will act. Before him will pass the probation and parole officer, the crime preventer, the heads of correctional institutions, the physicians, psychiatrists, the social worker,

the Priest, Minister and Rabbi. He will weigh and assimilate this expert opinion and knowledge. When the expert is uncertain or there is a dispute the judge will decide. He will apportion penalties if they are necessary and enforce the advice of the expert.

Properly understood Magistrate Goldstein's plan and that of the other court reformers is to make the Domestic Relations Court more important and powerful in community affairs; to broaden its scope so that within it shall be contained the social welfare apparatus of the whole community. Do we want this? What have these domestic relations courts done that can justify the belief that they have any function worth saving no matter how modified their procedure? All the agencies that Judge Goldstein wishes incorporated in the judicial mill are now available in the community. The only excuse for bringing them into the court is to mitigate the judicial cruelties and stupidities and this becomes unnecessary if the court is abolished. Let these social agencies (made part of the State) that Judge Goldstein would attach to the "new-day" court have primary jurisdiction of the maladjusted children and families. After they have done all in their power and they have admitted complete defeat then and then only can the court have any proper function. And then, since its task becomes merely a matter of administration, no judge is necessary. A state agency can just as well send a child for treatment to an institution as the gentlemen in the black gown. No reform of Domestic Relations Courts can ever conceal their origin as part of the criminal court system, the criminal courts of punishments and smug revenge. Reform cannot cure the ravages of economic and social decay on its victims, but within the scope of palliation even reform requires new thinking and extreme measures.

HERBERT D. DAVID.

THE MIGRATORY WORKER AND FAMILY LIFE.

By Marion Hathway. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1934. xiv, 240 pp. \$1.50.

DR. HATHWAY presents in this monograph an indictment of the methods, morals and mercenary elements which have long been inherent in commercial or industrialized agriculture. In a study which is a model of objectivity she has succeeded in packing a large body of informative material bearing upon the life of the migratory worker and his family.

The study is based upon data gathered in 1929

and in 1931 in three counties in the state of Washington and deals primarily with 100 families, involving 194 parents and 283 children, selected as representative of the group described. While there are limitations in geographical as well as personal source material, the findings may be accepted as illustrative of the entire migratory situation in the northwest. To a considerable degree, Dr. Hathway has not added to the available literature dealing with this subject. An extensive bibliography is ample evidence of the information already at hand. Moreover, such marked changes have taken place since the data for this book were gathered that, to a large extent, conditions described by her are no longer operative. The author justifies the present monograph, however, on the ground that investigations heretofore have been limited to the so-called dependent migrant families. Nevertheless, the conditions of employment, the evils practiced by employers and the lack of law enforcement are common to all classes of migratory workers.

The National Child Labor Committee, the Children's Bureau of the Federal Department of Labor and many other agencies as well as individuals have reported for many years on various phases of the problem, especially those with reference to child labor. Regardless of the evidence made available by these investigations which show child labor exploited in a most vicious manner, action under the National Industrial Recovery Act, proclaiming the freeing of children from industry, did not include protection of migratory workers nor their children in an industry which has been permitted to continue a feudal control unhindered by regulations usually governing other enterprises.

The depression has shaken loose thousands of families and added them to an already sizeable army of seasonal workers. A labor market which at no time was capable of controlling wages because of its mobility and numbers was thus augmented by additional forces competing for the meagre earnings which the industry afforded. With labor for the asking, the industry imposed conditions of employment and offered wages which were even worse than those in the so-called prosperity years. The saturation point was reached in 1933 and resulted in a series of bloody encounters in California and other western states. There is no indication that the Administration, through the various Labor Boards or through its subsequent individual investigations, has entered into the situation with any form of regulatory power. Even the canning industry, also employing migratory labor, a direct re-

sult of agricultural production although presumably operating under regulation, has managed to evade the minimum requirements imposed upon it.

The material used by Dr. Hathway was gathered before the advent of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. Conditions have become decidedly more aggravated in point of numbers as well as of employment. The Transient Division of the FERA has fallen heir to the problem of care and is therefore serving in the capacity of relief agent to agricultural industry. While the Transient Division has attempted to avoid offering itself as a repository of underpaid workers, it is difficult to enforce the position announced publicly that it would not subsidize any type of industry under the guise of relief. Under present conditions, Dr. Hathway would have considerable difficulty in finding "the migratory worker who has been able to maintain something like a stable family life within the instability of his employment." The experience of the Transient Division would indicate that more and more migratory families are forced to apply to its agencies.

There are 28,074 families under care in transient centers on September 15, 1934. These represented 98,773 individuals or about 44 percent of all transients registered on the above date as against 18,354 families involving 68,100 individuals on April 15, 1934. The percentage of increase in families was over 52 percent for families and 45 percent for individuals in such families for the two registration dates. About 20 percent of the transient families under care throughout the country on September 15, 1934, were found in the states of California, Oregon and Washington, the three states in which the agricultural and canning industries are highly developed. Not all of these families can be classed in the seasonal labor group under consideration but most can be accepted as forming the labor market for this type of employment.

Perhaps real planning on a cooperative basis between the growers and the various state and national employment agencies might have long since obviated some of the difficulties involved. Dr. Hathway points out that a comparatively small percentage of workers are placed through the official employment exchange. Workers are hired directly by the growers who have traditionally invited, through misleading advertising, large numbers of people in order that competition for jobs would lower wage rates.

It would be of inestimable value to have the lenses of Dr. Hathway's microscope focused upon the present situation. It would be of greater value to have her

findings presented within a reasonable period after the scrutiny. But perhaps further study is unnecessary. Thus far the Administration has met the problem by meagre relief expenditures. However, a healthy industry can thrive only with healthy workers, mentally, physically and socially. Can government afford unhealthy industry and unhealthy workers?

MORRIS LEWIS.

A LIFE OF MENASSEH BEN ISRAEL. By Cecil Roth. Philadelphia: Jewish Publication Society of America, 1934. 373 pp.

MENASSEH BEN ISRAEL, "the founder of Anglo-Jewry," an considered by Christians of his century as the outstanding Jew of his time, is today little more than a name. His achievements almost forgotten, his numerous works lying for the most part undisturbed in libraries, he is now virtually unknown to most Jews. But in the pages of Cecil Roth's book Menasseh becomes once again a live, colorful figure, and the reader is given not only an intimate account of the man's life and work but also a skilfully written picture of the Jewish scene of the period.

Born in Madeira in 1604 of Marrano parentage, Menasseh was brought to Amsterdam as a young child, the family having fled from the Portugese persecution. At school Menasseh attracted attention at an early age by reason of his precocity. When only seventeen he had written his first book, and at eighteen he had been selected as rabbi of the Jewish community of Amsterdam, succeeding the famed Uziel of Fez. Unable to eke out a livelihood on his miserable salary as rabbi and teacher, Menasseh supplemented his income by becoming a printer and founded the first Jewish press in Holland in which he produced some of his own works. Many of these, written in modern languages (he wrote in five languages) attracted numerous Chris-

tian readers. He soon became "a spokesman to the Gentiles," and through his fame as a scholar and preacher, Menasseh developed a large acquaintance with many Christian scholars and potentates.

Menasseh ben Israel is perhaps chiefly remembered today for his efforts in securing readmission of the Jews into England. It was his belief that "the Messianic deliverance would not come until the Dispersion of Israel was completed." He therefore bent his energies in the attempt to obtain permission for Jews to inhabit those European countries from which they were excluded. He concentrated his efforts on England; corresponded voluminously with a number of English theologians, and wrote several pamphlets on the subject. These latter attracted the attention of Cromwell and members of the English Parliament. Menasseh went to England to appear personally before Cromwell and the Council of State. He died in 1657, grieving over his failure to obtain official permission for the readmission of the Jews into England, although Cromwell tacitly permitted Jews to enter the country. Subsequent events, however, proved this to be fortunate for his purposes. For had Cromwell legalized re-entry, Charles Stuart would have certainly annulled it, as he did all other of Cromwell's official acts. As it was, Menasseh, by his persistent appeals and publications, brought the matter prominently before the English rulers, and played a significant role in the ultimate resettlement of the Jews in England.

A Life of Menasseh ben Israel is a well constructed, interestingly written book. Although the author failed to secure access to the records of the Spanish and Portugese Jewish community of Amsterdam, his work is nevertheless well documented throughout and further attests to his ability as an "historian." Clear, concise, although with a hint of partiality for the subject, this book is a worthy biographical and historical achievement.

HARRY BARRON.

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