

The Social Front

Against Crime

PAROLE is in more widespread use in the federal penal system than among the states, according to statistics on prison and reformatory discharges in 1938 recently issued by the U. S. Bureau of the Census. That year 86 percent of the 10,687 felony prisoners discharged from federal institutions were conditionally released. Only 58 percent of the 49,189 releases from state institutions were conditional. Of geographical groups the northeastern states made the greatest use of parole, surpassing the federal government's percentage by one degree. Prisoners from institutions in the south had strings attached to their release less frequently than in any other area, fewer than 25 percent of them having been freed conditionally.

Week-ending—A well-established American tradition, has been given a novel twist in New York state where prisons are opening their doors to regular week-end "guests." An act passed by the last state legislature makes it possible for judges and magistrates to sentence minor law violators to serve broken terms so that they will not have to lose their jobs. The first sentence imposed under the new statute required a stone mason, who had a wife and four children to support, to pay a fine and spent fifteen consecutive Saturdays and Sundays in jail. The city of Rochester has been applying interrupted sentences since 1937 under a special law passed that year to provide a test before the introduction of a state-wide measure.

School Again—Last month New York State resumed the operation of its Central Guard School, shut down for a year for lack of funds. (See *Survey Mid-monthly*, March 1940, page 105.) Conducted at Walkill Prison, courses of the present session are entitled: Duties and Functions of Prison Officers; Inmate Behavior and Personality Problems; The Problem of Crime; Penal Treatment; Administration of the Department of Correction; Parole as a Phase of Correctional Treatment; Correction and Penal Laws; Firearms; Tear Gas; First Aid; Fire Prevention.

The state's first project in formal training for sheriffs and deputies was sponsored last May by the State Sheriff's Association in cooperation with the Bureau of Public Service Training of the State Education Department. The

institute, which took place in Syracuse and lasted for three days, considered the criminal and civil phases of the sheriff's job. Instructors were state and local officials, representatives of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and university professors.

Model Bill—After two years of intensive study of the subject the National Probation Association has issued a proposed act for a state administered adult probation and parole system. Article I would provide for court discretion in the use of probation, a complete investigation by a probation officer prior to the pronouncing of the sentence, authority for the court to modify the conditions of probation or to extend or terminate the probationary period. Article II would establish a non-political probation and parole board of three members to receive remuneration for full-time service. Article III would provide for indeterminate prison sentences not to exceed the legal maximum for the offense committed. Article IV would provide for the consideration for parole of every prisoner, not under sentence of death, after a year's incarceration and at stated intervals, the parole to be ordered "only for the best interest of society, not as an award of clemency." Article V would provide for investigation by the probation and parole board of cases being considered for executive clemency. Article VI would authorize the board to appoint a director of probation and parole trained and experienced in the field or in some form of social work and to prepare competitive examinations for all other positions in the system; and would prohibit political activity on the part of members and employees of the board. Article VII would authorize the board to accept payment for local governments for the performance of its functions and to accept funds and advisory services from the U. S. government and its agencies.

Migrants

ONLY a fraction of the million newcomers to California of the past decade are migratory farm workers according to a report to the National Resources Planning Board from its field office in the region. The report points out that over three-fourths of the migrant families are living in cities, but adds that the magnitude of the population influx has been so great the remainder, who have gone to farm areas,

have met with acute distress. Moreover, comparisons between the migration of the previous decade, when the state absorbed nearly 2,000,000 newcomers, show that during the earlier years only six percent of the migrants attempted to go into agriculture.

The report points to the fact that the tremendous development of California since the turn of the century has been due in large part to the constant influx of population from other states, that at the present time the resident population is barely reproducing itself, that the state has the lowest fertility rate in the nation. It quotes figures from the U. S. Department of Commerce showing that while the state's population increased more rapidly than the nation's during the years between 1929 and 1937, the average per capita income of California residents was higher in 1937 in relation to the national average than it was in 1929.

The report lists assets and liabilities of the recent migration to the Pacific coast from the Great Plains. On the "bright" side: the fostering of soil conservation by relieving population pressure from inadequate areas and expediting readjustments in land use; the strengthening of national economy through the transfer of populations from areas of worn-out natural resources to areas of dormant water power, forest and mineral resources; the postponement of population decline on the Pacific coast; the creation of larger markets for manufactured goods in the Far West; the creation of larger demands for durable goods, particularly housing. On the "dark" side are listed immediate difficulties: the need of aid from federal, state and local agencies by migrants in distress; possible adverse effects on wage levels in the west coast states; possible reduction of per capita incomes in states of exodus through excessive loss of population; possible restriction of civil liberties and the undermining of democratic procedures arising from friction between migrants and residents.

Uprooted—Five aspects of the problem of migratory workers are presented in a group of pamphlets, "Uprooted Americans," recently published by the Friendship Press, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York, price 60 cents. "The Genesis of the Exodus," by Benson Y. Landis discusses the origins of the increased mobility of the American people within the last twenty years, finds them in drought, depression, technological unemployment.

"Youth on the Highways," by Margaret Weddell Brandon names the three general causes for the migration of youth as escape from unsatisfactory home conditions, search for employment, migration of the entire family to improve living conditions. "The Family Pulls Up Stakes," by Grace Sloan Overton discusses the problems of old people who have become migrants in search of a place in the social and economic scene. "The Church Serving the Migrants," by Ethel Prince Miller traces the seasonal course of the migratory farm worker, points out the emotional and economic factors involved in a solution of his problem, finds promise in relief, rehabilitation, resettlement. "Ministering to Shifting Populations," describes efforts being undertaken by various Protestant organizations, notably the Council of Women for Home Missions, to bring religious services and counsel to the vast army of moving Americans who are without community ties. Written for religious groups all five pamphlets present the migratory problem as a challenge to churches and church workers.

Stranded Visitors—Fewer than 250 cases of stranded persons arose from the 30,000,000 visitors to the New York World's Fair last year. All were disposed of by the various social agencies cooperating with the city welfare department's division of shelter care, among them the Juvenile Aid Bureau of the Police Department, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the Traveler's Aid Society. This year the division of shelter care is again assuming responsibility for the return of migrants stranded in New York after a visit to the fair.

Concerning Children

FOLLOW-UP activities of the White House Conference on Children in a Democracy recently have begun to crystallize through the formation of the National Citizens' Committee and the Federal Inter-Agency Committee recommended in the conference program for action. (See *Survey Midmonthly*, February 1940.) The first meeting of the National Citizens' Committee took place recently in New York and was attended by twelve of the twenty-five members appointed by the original nucleus of five. At this meeting officers and executive committee were elected and five standing committees formed, on finance, informational material, national agency programs, emergency and special programs, state programs and state conferences. The work of the latter was given impetus by the formal adoption by the entire committee of a set of suggestions for

stimulating the development of state follow-up programs, with the recognition that "the form of organization and the content of the programs will vary greatly from state to state."

The Federal Inter-Agency Committee, whose nucleus was formed last April at a meeting of the heads of twenty-six government agencies, now is representative of thirty-one federal agencies. This committee also recently elected officers and an executive committee and formed standing committees on information service, on information to field services of federal agencies, on state cooperation—the latter to work closely with the corresponding committee of the National Citizens' Committee.

Officers of the National Citizens' Committee include: Marshall Field of New York, chairman; Homer Folks of New York, vice-chairman; Dr. M. O. Bousfield of Chicago, secretary; James West of New York, treasurer. Temporary headquarters have been set up at 105 East 22 Street, New York, with H. Ida Curry serving as acting director.

Officers of the Federal Inter-Agency Committee are: Katharine F. Lenroot, chief of the U. S. Children's Bureau, chairman; Carl C. Taylor of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, vice-chairman; Bess Goodykoontz of the U. S. Office of Education, secretary. Fred K. Hoehler, director of the American Public Welfare Association, is liaison agent for the two committees.

Not For Sale—"Should social service agencies charge adoption fees?" asked one well-established children's agency of the New England Home for Little Wanderers in recent correspondence. The letter pointed out that it did not seem consistent for the agency to request support from a community made up of hard-pressed farmers and wage-earners while the adoptive parents "walked out of the agency with a nice baby in their arms" at no expense to themselves. So opposed was the New England home to the suggestion that it published its objections in its quarterly bulletin, *Little Wanderer's Advocate*. They came under three heads: community misunderstanding resulting in suspicion of the agency's general principles; the possible elimination of valuable homes in the low-income range; the temptation to the worker to make her selection on an economic basis should the organization be in financial difficulties.

Children's Crusade—At the close of school last June American school children had contributed 13,500,000 pennies to help the child victims of warstricken nations through the Children's Crusade for Children. (See *Survey Midmonthly*, February 1940, page 69.) Nationwide in

scope the crusade reached into 180,000 one-room and two-room country schools as well as into the large, modern schools of the big cities. Children were asked to contribute from their own allowances rather than to ask their parents for the money, as the crusade's purpose was to impress upon them the contrast between their own security and that of children elsewhere. Every penny raised will go directly to the relief of children made destitute by war.

Older Children—Almost one third of the 131 children placed for adoption last year by the child placing and adoption committee of the New York State Charities Aid Society were over the age of five. This was the result of special efforts to find homes for children who have passed the ages for which there is a heavy demand. Among the forty-three older children placed were eight who had reached their tenth birthdays; two who were nine years old; four, eight years old; eight, seven years old; nine, six years old; twelve, five years old. Many of the children had acquired personality difficulties in broken homes and required special services before they could be placed for adoption.

The Public's Health

FAMILIES of wage earners in American cities spend on an average of \$59 a year for health protection according to the U. S. Department of Labor. This amounts to about \$16 for each person as compared to the \$76 per person which authorities have estimated is the average cost of adequate medical care. Out of the \$59 the family spends \$13 for a doctor, \$11 for a dentist, \$10 at a drugstore for medicine, \$6 for hospital care and \$19 for eye glasses, accident and health insurance, and miscellaneous items.

Statistics compiled by the American Medical Association show that the average cost of hospitalization for 1939 exclusive of first aid and maternal cases was \$150 per case—\$60 for hospital bill, \$60 for physician, \$30 for nursing care and medicine. Nearly 10,000,000 persons were hospitalized during the year.

County Program—Those townships, villages, small cities and unincorporated areas which share Cook County, Ill., with the great city of Chicago no longer are to be poor relations as far as health protection is concerned. The recent action of the county Board of Commissioners in welding the outlying districts into a new county health unit functioning under the Cook County Bureau of Public Welfare provides them with a health program rivaling the well-integrated program of the Chicago Board of Health. Prior to

the formation of the new county unit only a few suburbs, notably Evanston and Wilmette, had good health departments. Others depended upon the twelve nurses of the Cook County Rural Public Health Nursing Service and the part time services of the state sanitary engineer. The new unit has on its staff two additional nurses, a qualified medical health officer, an assistant medical health officer, a statistical record clerk, three sanitary engineers trained in public health, and four sanitary inspectors. Federal, state and county funds are to be pooled in its budget which will include annually: \$21,300 available under Title VI of the Social Security Act; \$48,536 in county funds; \$16,900 from the State Department of Health. After the program gets under way it will receive additional funds from the U. S. Children's Bureau for infant and maternal health work.

War's Companion—That at least one of the apocalyptic riders which accompany war is at its post is apparent from medical reports from England showing a sharp increase in the incidence of syphilis. This disease which had fallen off rapidly in the country since the last war because of the vigilance of health authorities has suddenly appeared in high frequency in rural areas where it has always been a rarity. Its chief victims are very young men who have caught the disease from very young girls thought to be uninfected.

The V. D. Fight — A comprehensive guide to the legal status of venereal disease prevention, "Digest of Laws and Regulations Relating to the Prevention and Control of Syphilis and Gonorrhea in the Forty-eight States and the District of Columbia," compiled under the direction of Bascom Johnson, was published recently by the American Social Hygiene Association; price \$5 from the association, 50 West 50 Street, New York. Besides containing resumes of all existing state laws for the regulation of social disease, the book includes maps showing the status and extent of laws requiring premarital and prenatal examinations. It is bound in loose-leaf form so that additional material may be added. . . . During the last three and one half months of 1939 there were 30,468 premarital tests taken in California, 1.7 percent of which showed positive syphilis reactions; the same percentage of positive reactions was found among the 38,651 prenatal tests performed. . . . Since the inauguration of the state venereal disease program in Texas in July 1938 the number of weekly treatments given in local clinics has risen from 2,000 to 30,000. Forty-seven clinics are receiving state aid and cooperating with the State Department of Health. . . . The Pittsburgh Syphilis Control Program has launched a \$100,000 drive for funds. The

money is to be used for health education in the field of venereal disease, case-finding and the treatment of early syphilis.

New Direction—Unique in the annals of state health programs is the current nutrition study being conducted by the North Carolina State Board of Health in cooperation with the Rockefeller Foundation and the Duke University Medical School. The study was launched on the theory that the basis of sickness prevention is in building the body to resist infection through natural forces. Several families are being placed under seven-day observation in order to determine the immediate effects of specific diets. Individual records are being kept for each family member, who is given a thorough physical examination before a week of supervised food intake. Important conclusions are expected from the comparison of blood analyses before and after the seven-day diet, and it is hoped that the study will point the way toward combatting the sub-clinical dietary diseases which lead to degenerative illnesses.

In Print—The "Michigan Hospital Handbook," by Dorothy Ketcham brings up to date the author's "Michigan Handbook of Hospital Law" which appeared in 1928. The new book was prepared at the request of the Michigan Hospital Association to record the developments of the intervening years which have been marked by an increase in hospital services and contacts resulting from changed economic and social conditions. Like its predecessor, a classic in Michigan Hospitals, it is a compilation of digests of the laws and court decisions affecting hospitals and hospital care. Price \$1.50 from University Hospital, Ann Arbor.

Professional

WITH the opening of the fall quarter the New York School of Social Work, pioneer institution for the professional education of social workers, will become an affiliate of Columbia University. Under the affiliation the school will cooperate directly with the university's Department of Social Science, exchanging students when advisable. Its future graduates will receive Master of Science degrees from the university. The school will continue its time-honored association with the Community Service Society and will remain at its present address, 122 East 22 Street, New York.

Rural Training—A special curriculum in social service offered this summer by the New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca, N. Y. drew representatives from public and private welfare agencies of eight states as well as several supervisors of the Farm Security Ad-

ministration. The program included morning courses in rural case work, the family, and rural community organization conducted by faculty members of Cornell University, and afternoon discussions led by representatives of the FSA, the State Charities Aid, the State Department of Social Welfare and Cornell staff members.

Informal Educators—Plans are under way for the establishment of a New England section of the National Association of Leisure Time Educators, similar to the section already existing in the south. The national association, a professional organization of informal education-recreation practitioners, now has a membership of 300. It was formed six years ago to fill the need for an organization covering a cross-section of the various types of informal educators: play leaders, recreation leaders, community organizers, agency administrators, program supervisors, vocational and avocational counselors.

Relief

THE story of relief in Illinois as told by Frank Z. Glick in "The Illinois Emergency Relief Commission," a University of Chicago social service monograph, will have a familiar ring to persons in almost any state who have been closely connected with efforts to meet the hypertrophic relief needs of the past decade. For the Illinois pattern was not unique: attempts at first to meet the needs through private philanthropy by special fund-raising drives; gradual realization that the problem was growing beyond the means of voluntary contribution; reluctance to break away from traditional poor laws laying relief responsibility on the local communities; eleventh hour entrance of the state to save the municipalities from bankruptcy and establishment of a state relief organization on a temporary basis.

But in Illinois the pattern remains unfinished, for that state has not yet followed the modern trend of recognizing the permanent character of relief and continues to operate and finance its relief set-up on an emergency basis. Mr. Glick believes that such recognition is inevitable and presents three broad recommendations for consideration when the time comes. These are: poor law reform involving a clean sweep of the old Elizabethan statutes and the substitution of a modern public welfare law "incorporating dignified terminology, realistic theory and a twentieth century program of social service administration"; state coordination of the various types of public assistance, without submerging the categories, into a division of the public welfare department or a

separate department of public assistance "to exercise strong supervision over the county administrative units"; reorganization on the local level for county administration of all types of public assistance through county departments of public welfare with personnel employed on a merit system; the sharing of financial responsibility between state and localities, the locality's share in the state aid depending upon its efforts to help itself and its relative need. Price \$1 from the University of Chicago Press, Chicago.

Purge—About eighty municipalities in New Jersey last month received formal notice from the new state director of municipal aid (see 2nd column and *Survey Midmonthly*, July 1940, page 228) that they must purge politically active employees from their welfare departments if they expect to share in the state relief funds. The notice, sent out in compliance with the state's "little Hatch act" warned that funds would be withheld from those towns in which there had been any political exploitation of relief recipients since July 1 or in whose welfare departments jobholders of political parties were employed. At this writing officials in Newark where ninety employees of the welfare department are ward political leaders, are seeking interpretation of the act.

Difference—The minimum needs of a family of three require an expenditure of \$82.83 per month according to a budget for dependent families contained in a study, "Quantity and Cost Budgets for Four Income Levels," recently issued by the Heller Committee for Research in Social Economics, University of California (price 75 cents.) In California the average monthly relief allowance per family is \$24.57.

Stamps in Brooklyn—New York City is to have its first taste of the food stamp plan next month when the program gets under way in Brooklyn, largest of the five boroughs. At the outset benefits of the program will be open only to home relief families, numbering 39,766 in the borough. Instead of establishing the usual stamp vending stations the Department of Welfare will mail the stamps to those families who indicate a desire to join the plan, deducting the value of the orange stamps from relief grants.

Test Case—A friendly mandamus suit to test the constitutionality of the Illinois "Three Year Residence Law" recently was brought before the State Supreme Court. Five Chicago residents, represented by Attorney Charles P. Meagan, challenged the legal rights of the Chicago Relief Administration to discriminate against residents of Illinois who have crossed the city's boundaries during the

past three years in attempts to find work, to reduce expenses or otherwise improve their living conditions.

The law was described by Attorney Meagan as "discriminatory and unreasonable," although he did not question the right of the state legislature to set up restrictions on the actions of relief recipients. Ordinarily the judge's decision would not be rendered until the next session of the court, but in view of the hardship this amendment to the Pauper Act is causing, relief officials are hoping for a vacation decision.

People and Things

NEW to the New York World's Fair this year is the exhibit of the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China. Housed in the building used last year by Siam, the "Abmac" devotes half its space to testimony of relief needs in China, half to a "street of shops," displays of Chinese and Tibetan relics, exhibition of Chinese art.

Honored—The Irene Kaufmann settlement in Pittsburgh last month tendered a public reception to Henry Kaufmann, its greatest benefactor (see *Survey Midmonthly*, April 1939, page 121) on the occasion of his eightieth birthday. . . . For "outstanding service to the blind" Adelia M. Hoyt recently received a medal presented annually by M. C. Migel, president of the American Foundation for the Blind. Miss Hoyt was chosen for the award in recognition of her achievements in developing the Braille service of the American Red Cross. . . . Among the recipients of honorary academic degrees last June was Edna McChristie, referee of the girls' department of the Cincinnati Juvenile Court, who was pronounced a doctor of humane letters by the Western College for Women at Oxford, Ohio.

New Jobs—"Principal assistant welfare director" is the title of a position recently created by the District of Columbia Commissioners. First incumbent is Conrad Van Hyning, formerly director of the Children's Service Center of Wyoming Valley, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. . . . Another recently created public service position is New Jersey's "state director of municipal aid" (see *Survey Midmonthly* July 1940, page 228). The state legislature last month elected Charles Erdman, Jr., mayor of the borough of Princeton and member of the Princeton University faculty, to fill the post for a five-year term.

Security Agency—Dr. Will W. Alexander, who recently resigned as administrator of the Farm Security Administration, last month became assistant to

the administrator of the Federal Security Agency, responsible for educational and work experience organizations. Three other assistant administrators were appointed at the same time: Mary E. Switzer, responsible for health organization; William M. Galvin (acting), for the Social Security Board; James A. Drain, special assignments. The assistants are charged with liaison duties between the administrator and the agency's constituent establishments.

Chest People—San Antonio's new community chest, which is expected to have its first campaign in the fall, has as its manager, Wayland B. Towner, formerly associate director of the Welfare Federation of the New Jersey Oranges. . . . Back in the chest fold is John D. Wellman, once executive secretary of the New Brunswick, N. J. Community Chest. Mr. Wellman is now executive secretary of the community chest in Portland, Me. . . . Paul Josephson has travelled from Nebraska, where he was executive secretary of the Omaha Council of Social Agencies, to Illinois to take up duties as executive secretary of the Bloomington-Normal Community Chest.

Here and There—In Boston Thomas J. Turley, director of boy's work, South End House, recently was appointed member of the city planning board. . . . Frank W. Herring, executive director of the American Public Works Association, Chicago has obtained a six months leave of absence to go to Washington as assistant director of the National Resources Planning Board, in charge of public works programming. . . . Fowler V. Harper has resigned as general counsel of the Federal Security Agency to return to his duties of professor of law at Indiana University. Succeeding Mr. Harper is Jack B. Tate, associate general counsel.

Deaths

WILLIAM ANDREWS, Lieutenant Colonel of the Salvation Army, in Mount Vernon, N. Y. Forty-five years a member of the army, Colonel Andrews was closely associated with the establishment of its industrial homes, hotels for working men and women, and camps for children.

PAUL D. CRAVATH, New York attorney and for twenty-seven years a member and friend of Survey Associates, in Locust Valley, N. Y. Mr. Cravath was actively associated with the New York Community Service Society, being a member of its board of trustees at the time of his death. For more than thirty years prior to the society's formation he served on the council of its predecessor, the Charity Organization Society.

Book Reviews

Primitive Religion

PUEBLO INDIAN RELIGION, by Elsie Clews Parsons. University of Chicago Press. 2 vols.; 1213 pages plus index. Price \$7.

RELIGION IN PRIMITIVE SOCIETY, by William D. Wallis. Crofts, 388 pages. Price \$5. Postpaid by Survey Associates, Inc.

FOR twenty-five years, Mrs. Parsons has been working the rich southwestern ethnology mines, and has published more than sixty articles and books about them, most of them dealing with religion. Her present book covers not only her own research, but practically everything ever published on the subject by other observers as well. There is little need to go back of it, but great need to go ahead from it. Mrs. Parsons shows the way in her juicy three-page appendix, "Research Desirable in Pueblo Culture."

"Pueblo Indian Religion" is a major work which will not be displaced for many years, if ever. It is primarily for reference and will be invaluable to anthropologists and students. Most other people will read only the parts which particularly interest them. The 111-page introductory chapter is an excellent and readable account of pueblo life. There is also a review, town by town, of thirteen of the twenty-eight pueblos.

Throughout the year no day passes in these villages without some religious observance, though most of the ceremonies are not for the visitor to see. The Indian's life is crammed with strange, imaginative ritual, closely woven into his daily work of farming, herding, building, and hunting. Each animal has some special power and importance, each object has something akin to a soul. There is no supreme God; there are thousands of spirits, some powerful, some evil, some cranky, some unimportant. And each society or clan maintains its position in the tribe by its understanding of some particular group of spirits and the ceremonies necessary to propitiate them. Most Indians are members of at least one society; few never take part in any ceremony.

In spite of the proximity of white culture this animistic society is still with us, though not untouched. Mrs. Parsons' final chapters, "Variation and Borrowing," and "Other Processes of Change," are rich and readable accounts of acculturation in the pueblo country.

Professor Wallis's book discusses the place of religion in primitive societies all over the world. Examples are drawn from early Jewish, Christian, and Mohammedan beliefs, as well as from strictly preliterate cultures, to illustrate such aspects of religion as ritual, symbolism, sacred things and places, natural vs. supernatural, and life after death. The

many absorbing religious anecdotes and sample traits give an impression of religion among primitive people in general without actually describing any single religion. There is little that is new. Professor Wallis offers no philosophy of primitive religion, nor does he dissect other men's theories about it. He is more systematic than R. H. Lowie or Paul Radin in their works on the same subject, but he also is less interesting and his book less significant.

Those who have read Dr. Wallis's "Messiahs: Christian and Pagan," will recall his devotion to strict and sometimes tedious form. The present book is easier reading than that one, and easier than his "Culture and Progress," but few except students will care to plough through it. Bibliography and index are thorough, and there are some good pictures.

New York

ALDEN STEVENS

Tribute to Freud

FREUD AND AN APPRAISAL OF HIS WORK, November 1939 issue of *The American Journal of Sociology*. University of Chicago Press. Price \$1, postpaid by Survey Associates, Inc.

ON the death of Sigmund Freud, *the American Journal of Sociology* devoted an entire issue to a symposium on his life and works, a fitting tribute to his monumental contribution to that allied science which benefited most by his endeavors. Future possibilities for psychoanalytic influence on sociology may yet be skyrocketed by pleas for greater cooperation between the two disciplines. Says Burgess, "A final stage in the combination of psychoanalytic and sociological methods remains to be taken, that of cooperative research."

In his contribution to the symposium, Dr. A. A. Brill, Freud's first disciple here, reminisces a bit and shows that, in popularizing and establishing Freud in this country, contacts with non-medical groups were just as important as contacts with medical audiences. He discusses how new concepts of mental disease were forwarded by the Freud school, how "functional neuroses" were explained on a psychogenetic basis, and how the great army of the functionally ill and disabled were the outgrowth of essentially social difficulties.

Karen Horney elaborates still further on this theme in tracing the "character neuroses," no less disabling than the older, dramatic "symptom neuroses," to "psychic disturbances and character trends the sum total of which interfere with the individual's happiness." In her newer approach, social relationships are placed on an equal footing with clinical

relationships, the older clinical concepts coordinated with the social background of the neurotic.

A little insight into the various camps of the new psychiatry is offered by Fritz Wittels who gives tongue lashings to those disciples who have failed to contribute anything that was not incorporated into Freud's hypotheses. He stresses what others merely mention, that Freud was ever ready to alter his precepts as findings indicated. There are indications even in this symposium of the feeling of too many people that Freud's hypotheses never changed.

The close tie between sociology and psychoanalysis is eloquently postulated by Gregory Zilboorg in his advice to those who would study and try to understand society and the individuals who constitute it. Even in psychiatry as conceived by Freud, social and biological phenomena conflict and create mental problems. This is the concept stressed by Jelliffe, who shows the social milieu as an important factor in mental abnormalities as they are studied today. All the articles in the symposium stress the effect of our social difficulties on our adjustment, each author in turn pointing out the close connection between social forces and mental abnormalities.

With so many tributes now one wonders why, not so long ago, the Freud doctrine aroused what Havelock Ellis calls such "fiercely opposed reactions." Is there a movement on foot to apotheosize Freud, now that he is dead? The tone of this dedicatory issue of the *Journal of Sociology* would point that way.

In this limited space it is impossible to single out all the excellent features of the brilliant array of articles which this issue of the *Journal* presents. Each author is an outstanding authority equipped to evaluate Freud's influence on his particular field.

I. I. WEISS, M. D.

Division of Medical Care
State Welfare Department,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Change and Growth

CHILDREN FROM SEED TO SAPPLINGS, by Mary May Reynolds. McGraw-Hill. 337 pp. Price \$2.50, postpaid by Survey Associates, Inc.

THIS is an unusually useful book for guiding adults to an understanding of children. The method of presentation is based upon the author's ten years of experience in teaching women students at Vassar College. In a real sense it is a work book designed for those who wish to study. The author has not attempted to bring together all that is known about the development of children but rather to give an integrated picture of development from the beginning of life through adolescence. For example, in the chapter on the preschool age one finds descriptions of two-year-old and four-year-old