

As one would expect, Dr. Allport's approach leaves him without a base to work from when he faces the possibility of corrective measures for the deplorable effects upon personality that he so well presents. When a mechanism is examined only in terms of its motion and not its causal or contributory factors, there is no choice. The reviewer is simply contending that neither the behaviorist's nor the culturist's approach is adequate by itself; both and others are necessary, and must be carried on in combination.

The reviewer hastens to add that this book is, in his opinion, one of the outstanding books in the social sciences of the last three years. It is most capable, scholarly, profound, and challenging. Throughout, the author wields lusty blows against "institutionalism" that strike a responsive chord in every social scientist. The reviewer is also in complete agreement with Professor Allport's plea for "a new individualism" voiced in the last chapter. Social states or mechanisms cannot be looked upon as valid ends. But he fails to see how any individual freedom and self-expression can be achieved unless orderliness and systematized control prevail.

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DAVIE, MAURICE R. *Problems of City Life*. Pp. vii, 730. New York: John Wiley and Sons, 1932. \$4.25.

This volume presents an extensive discussion of problems and conditions in urban life, with particular reference to developments in the fields of housing, health, education, and recreation. It places necessary emphasis upon the fact that the urban community is not only a material, but also a social phenomenon; and that decent human living should be the ultimate goal of urban society.

After a somewhat critical statement of conditions attendant upon a too rapid urban growth, the author takes up the four major aspects of urban life upon which he chose to concentrate. His analysis of the housing problem draws upon materials from both English and American sources, and does not neglect that important aspect of urban housing that has to do with the

conditions in lodging houses and hotels, which accommodate a large proportion of urban dwellers. Due reference is made to governmental activities in this field, especially abroad; but the author is perhaps too reticent in expressing opinions about housing policies, considering the fact that our present deplorable situation with reference to the housing of the masses of the people is due to unchecked commercial exploitation of the field.

The public health absorbs another extensive section of this large volume, though the great amount of attention to questions of the water supply and sewage disposal is at the expense of any adequate treatment of vital statistics and the problems of mental hygiene as phases of urban health work.

Likewise, the discussion of educational agencies omits reference to the development of experimental schools, though tribute is paid to John Dewey for his influence upon the public school system. More important omissions from the section of education are those of the forum and the special educational problems presented by the foreign-born. However, in such an omnium-gatherum it is not surprising that some things slip the attention of the author. The best part of his treatment of education is the discussion of the urban newspaper.

The final topic dealt with in this volume is that of leisure time. Here one finds a good discussion of the peculiar urban conditions that stimulate the need for recreational activities, and of the pathological results of the intrusion of commercialism in the supplying of popular needs. The necessity for social control in this field is stressed, and attention is given to many of the more important public and private agencies that have developed in connection with the recreation movement.

Altogether the volume is a useful compendium of selected urban problems, although the major problem is left untouched, namely, the city as the most conspicuous and egregious symbol of our unplanned social economy. For light on this larger problem of substitutes for the city as we know it, it is possible that we must turn to the writings of men like Mr. Lewis Mumford and Mr. Ralph Borsodi. It may be that the economic forces of the future will con-

verge with our social and æsthetic interests, so that men can vacate necropoli like New York, Chicago, and the rest, and build communities where people can live more humanly and abundantly.

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KELLER, A. G. *Reminiscences of William Graham Sumner*. Pp. 110. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1933. \$2.00.

A great teacher of the social sciences stands forth in the one hundred and ten pages of this unusual book. The author is himself a preëminent Yale teacher. He writes not of Sumner's scholarship or professional reputation, but of things "mainly personal," dating from the fall of 1895 to Christmas Day, 1909. He does it interestingly and revealingly. It is character portrayal of a high order. He pictures undergraduate days in the classroom, graduate student days, and the seven years of close association as a younger colleague on the faculty of Yale University.

In anecdotes, in reports of conversations, in terse, pungent "Sumnerisms," the story is told of an intellectual transition from theology to finance, taxation, banking, and tariffs, and finally to "sociology." As Sumner taught "the science of society," it was based upon the facts of ethnography and history. There was no conflict between teaching and research. His prodigious activity in research was merely "work" and "study."

The book is illustrated with three excellent photographs taken in the years 1895, 1902, and 1907, and three facsimiles; a section of manuscript on *mores* and religion, a letter to a former student, and the set of curious symbolic abbreviations which Sumner used.

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DUNCAN, HANNIBAL GERALD. *Immigration and Assimilation*. Pp. xi, 890. Boston: D. C. Heath, 1933. \$3.80.

Professor Duncan has laid out for himself an ambitious outline. The first part of the volume gives a general though brief treatment of the racial, political, economic,

religious, educational, and social conditions of the various countries in the world, on the assumption that they will explain the social behavior and attitudes of the immigrants from these countries. The second half of the book provides a general survey of immigration in the United States, and discussions of the first, second, and third generation Americans, which are illustrated with extracts from life-history documents. Altogether, thirty-three life-history documents of first generation Americans, thirty of second generation Americans, or children of immigrants, and twenty of third generation Americans, or grandchildren of immigrants, are gathered here from published and unpublished sources. The author made his selections with two chief purposes in view: (1) to show the main difficulties and changes that immigrants, children of immigrants, and grandchildren of immigrants meet and undergo in adjusting themselves to American life; and (2) to reveal some of the peculiar problems experienced by the different racial and cultural groups.

In spite of the appreciation that the book deserves, there are several points which detract from its value. One of the chief weaknesses is the selection of suggested reference. For example, the author bases his analysis of "Racial Attitudes" (pp. 500-503) nearly entirely on E. S. Bogardus' *Immigration and Race Attitudes*. He cites some good references at the end of the chapter, but fails to notice a number of excellent studies. This tendency to ignore substantial and authoritative works is even more noticeable in the first part of the book. The references for further readings on the backgrounds of various countries are limited nearly entirely to Ripley, Pittard, Bowman, and unselected articles in periodicals. This fact may account for numerous misstatements scattered throughout the first part of the volume. A typical example, among numerous others, is the assertion that "foreign mining and oil companies are given ten years in which to transfer 55 per cent of their stock to the government" by the Rumanian Constitution of 1923 (p. 246). Actually, the