

legislation and administration are superior or even equal to British.

In developing his subject the author discusses some of the communicable diseases, infant mortality, disease in children and adults, and public health in relation to land and housing—coming out strongly for the theory that environmental conditions are the dominant factor in infant mortality and tuberculosis. Data in support of this theory are presented which deserve careful weighing and suggest that similar data for the United States might well be compiled and studied.

The workings of the British national insurance act, and particularly medical treatment at public expense under it, are presented in some detail and with spirited adverse criticism. The doctors who treat sick insured persons are held to be overworked and underpaid, while of the total appropriation made far too much is allowed for drugs. Too little provision is made for accurate diagnosis, and for special surgical and other treatment, including hospitalization.

Coming finally to governmental as distinguished from technical details of state and local health work, the author seems to find that it is not so easy as the specialist may at first think to get clear of laymen control in a democracy. That is, he bumps hard up against the old question of reconciling democracy with efficiency. The soundness of his main contentions here and his earnestness throughout, lead one to suggest that the author read or reread Mill's "Representative Government" and perhaps some of the more recent discussions of the separation of legislative and executive functions in state and municipal government.

M. N. BAKER.

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AMERICAN DEMOCRACY AND ASIATIC CITIZENSHIP. By Sidney L. Gulick. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1918. 357 p.

Few who write on American-Japanese problems are better qualified than Dr. Gulick to discuss the question of Japanese immigration. Out of his intimate knowledge of Japan and the Japanese and his

close contact with the problem on the Pacific coast, Dr. Gulick has arrived at certain definite conclusions as to the nature of the Japanese problem and the proper method for its solution. That solution he finds in the adoption by congress of a policy embodying these two proposals: "First. All immigration should be regulated by the principle that America shall admit only so many immigrants from any particular people as she can Americanize. Second. Privileges of citizenship should be given to every individual who personally qualifies, regardless of his race."

The second feature of Dr. Gulick's proposal is designed to remove all race discrimination—a discrimination particularly resented by Japan. The first of these principles aims to protect the Pacific coast not only, but the entire country, from excessive immigration from all countries. Specifically, Dr. Gulick would fix an annual maximum number of immigrants which may be admitted from any country, that maximum to be a definite per cent, say five, of the naturalized citizens and American-born children of each immigrant race.

In presenting these proposals, the author devotes much attention to modern Japan, her problems and her claims, as well as to China and our dealings with Asiatics in this country.

C. C. WILLIAMSON.

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AMERICANIZATION. By Royal Dixon. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1916. 196 p.

This little volume was published in July, 1916. Perhaps there would be little justification for this belated note if it were not for the very remarkable interest which has since developed in Americanization. Mr. Dixon was, among other things, the editor of "The Immigrants in America Review," and had therefore a special insight into the Americanization movement at the time when it was receiving its first stimulus from the European war. In these brief, "sketchy" essays he gave an interpretation of conditions unfavorable to assimilation and set forth interestingly some features of the under-

lying philosophy of Americanization. He had little to say, however, of the agencies and methods to be employed.

As an associate of Miss Frances A. Kellor, he naturally has much to say of her numerous activities in behalf of the immigrant, and particularly the work of the National Americanization Committee. Upon the work of women's organizations he dwells at length, reprinting *in toto* Miss Kellor's syllabus of studies in Americanization for women's organizations (p. 113 to 124). At the time Mr. Dixon was writing the celebration of the first Americanization day, Monday, July 5, 1915, seemed to have a very large significance.

Chapters on "National Preparedness" and "Organized for Peace" have at best a very remote bearing on the problem of Americanization. On the whole, it may be said that the volume illustrates well the difficulty that even the best informed person has in grasping the full significance of a movement in its early stages.

C. C. WILLIAMSON.



"THE RESPONSIBLE STATE." By Franklin H. Giddings. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin and Company. 1918, Pp. 108. Price, \$1 net.

The title is attractive. These are times in which the need of means for asserting and maintaining the responsibility of the state is felt by all thoughtful men. But if one turns to this treatise for information what to do and how to do it, one will be disappointed. It is a discourse upon political ideals from the standpoint of sociology, on the lines drawn

by Herbert Spencer, from whose views Professor Giddings dissents in important particulars, but with whom he agrees in regarding human morality as a derivative from brute instinct by evolutionary process. This theory is somewhat discredited at present because of its failure to explain rights and duties, neither of which are accounted for by the existence of instincts. Indeed, there are now people rude enough to say that Herbert Spencer is an exploded quack, whose tags and catchwords ought to be discarded. Professor Giddings' difficulty is that he keeps talking about right and wrong without anything to show why and wherefore. The Spartacus group in Berlin, from the same evolutionary premises which Professor Giddings adopts, would regard such views as he expresses as mere bourgeois clap-trap. When it comes to practical advice, all that Professor Giddings can give is,—better go slow. As between socialism and individualism, the duty of the state is to wait "until there shall be a more decisive and satisfying meeting of minds upon the issues involved than is possible now." There are lots of people who will not agree to that but will demand action. Moreover, emergencies have presented themselves which compel action in one way or another. Persons confronted by such responsibilities will get no help from sociology. There is more practical advice in *The Federalist*, written 130 years ago, about the means of establishing the responsible state, than in all the sociological treatises that have appeared from the time Comte invented the term down to the present day. HENRY JONES FORD.

## II. BOOKS RECEIVED

AMERICA IN FRANCE. By Frederick Palmer. New York: Dodd, Mead & Company. Pp. 479. \$1.75.

A SYLLABUS OF CIVICS. By F. D. Boynton, Superintendent of Schools, Ithaca, N. Y. Boston: Ginn & Company. Pp. 48. 30 cents.

AMERICAN PROBLEMS OF RECONSTRUCTION. A National Symposium on the Economic and Financial Aspects. Edited by Elisha M. Friedman with a foreword by Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior. New York: E. P.

Dutton & Company. 1918. Pp. 471. \$4 net.

APPLIED EUGENICS. By Paul Popenoe. Editor of the *Journal of Heredity* (Organ of the American Genetic Association), Washington, D. C., and Roswell Hill Johnson, Professor in the University of Pittsburgh. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1918.

BRITAIN AFTER THE PEACE. Revolution or Reconstruction. By Brougham Villiers. New York: E. P. Dutton & Company, Pp. 249. \$2.50 net.