

REVIEWS

The Races of Man and Their Distribution. By A. C. HADDON.
New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co., 1910. Pp. x+126.
\$0.50.

The book presents briefly a discussion of the usual physical basis of classification of mankind; a definition of race, people, tribe, and nation; a classification of man by texture of hair; and, at greater length, a discussion of the natural distribution of races and peoples according to areas. A short and suggestive and in general a well-selected bibliography, a glossary, and an index follow the text. There are also ten half-tones of racial types.

Any classification is of value, for the purpose for which it is made, if it is logical and is strictly adhered to by the user. At times a classification is so valuable that it appeals to practically all persons who are attempting to think scientifically in the field of thought classified. Dr. Haddon's classification of the groups of man on the basis of the character of hair is not such a classification, though he says of it: "On the whole, the hair appears to be the most useful character in classifying the main groups of mankind." I doubt the usefulness of this classification to the layman or the student in America, since he may see any day in our cities a white fellow-citizen with "straight hair," another with "wavy hair," and others with "so-called woolly hair." Nor will the layman be greatly enlightened or benefited in his attempted use of this classification when he reads of straight-haired men as "leiotrichous," the wavy-haired as "cymotrichous," and the others as "ulotrichous."

Personally I am glad that Dr. Haddon gave only so short a space to his "Classification of Mankind," and that eight times as much space is taken up with his "Distribution of Races and Peoples According to Areas." After all, the classification of man by the five large geographic areas—which is the one Dr. Haddon really uses—is the one most useful for the layman and for the university instructor of the elementary facts of mankind. The five large geographic areas of the Americas, Africa, Europe, Asia, and Oceania are, for all our purposes, stable and fixed; most read-

ers of such a book have a fairly clear knowledge of these five areas as a basis for the classification of man. Given the geographic basis, it is easy to read, and it is certainly as clear as sunlight to teach, the facts about other groups of men in a given area besides the group which is typical there; and the geographic basis is the only one allowing a clear conception of migrations.

I do not know whether Dr. Haddon's little book was written primarily for the layman or the student, but if it were more voluminous and detailed it would meet the requirements for a university textbook in elementary ethnology better than any other book in the field. Keane's *Ethnology* is too cyclopedic for an elementary class if the instructor adds in lectures constantly accumulating valuable data; his *World's Peoples* brings in a great deal of material about different people which is entirely valueless, but which an elementary student lacks knowledge to allow him to throw out; one-third of Deniker's *Races of Man* is given up to "sociological" data which belong to other courses in a university today if the field of the study of man is well occupied. Dr. Haddon's book is valuable as an ethnological treatise because it "sticks to the text" of ethnic or race characteristics so admirably; however, there are only 102 pages of text. Ethnic maps of the five geographic areas, even folded maps for the sake of size, would have added much to the little book for the student, and certainly would have been greatly appreciated by the layman.

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La psychologie politique et la défense sociale. Par DR. GUSTAVE LE BON. Paris: Ernest Flammarion, 1910. Pp. 379.

The author of *The Crowd* sounds in this book another note of alarm and of warning to his countrymen. The familiar theories of "The Psychology of Peoples," "The Psychology of Socialism," "The Psychology of Education" are reiterated and applied to the conditions of France today. Dr. Le Bon takes a gloomy view of the situation. He sees the rapid spread of state control with its blight of bureaucracy and wasteful inefficiency. Public men coerced by fear and against their own judgments yield to popular clamor. Discipline and order daily grow weaker. A leveling process goes