

ment that the thinking world today is "athirst for God" sounds rather ridiculous in the face of the facts; as does the suggestion that "the world's greatest scientists" — specifying such weak-kneed emetics as Millikan and Eddington — are slowly returning to the embraces of the Holy Spirit. But when the author sticks to his subject — Judaism — he is at all times competent and intelligible. The absence of an index is regrettable.



AN ALMANAC FOR MODERNS.

By *Donald Culross Peattie*. G. P. Putnam's Sons
\$3 5¼ x 8¼; 396 pp. New York

A day by day record of a sensitive, poetic, and skeptical mind as it moves casually among the innumerable wonders of nature. The book contains many interesting facts about outstanding naturalists of all ages, and also sets forth in simple, compact language, the author's own philosophical musings. "Science," writes Mr. Peattie, "is a ship afloat upon a wide waste of waters. Less than Columbus does it know where the world is bound. It does not even know from what port we have set out." Nevertheless, for the stout-hearted among us the search itself is the thing, and the shore may be, for all we know, an illusion. Sex must be regarded as an end in itself, to be revered for its own sake; and beauty, far from being a slave to purpose, is nothing but "sheer delightful waste to be enjoyed in its own right." Pagans who find sufficient poetry in the world as it is will not go wrong in buying a copy of this illuminating almanac.

TRAVEL

PROVENCE.

By *Ford Madox Ford*. The J. B. Lippincott Company
\$3 9 x 6¼; 372 pp. Philadelphia

No one has ever written a book quite like this. It could be called a history of Provence, or a gastronomic guide, or reflections on London, or the *Michelin* of a philosopher. It is all of these and it is more. Written in the exact and beautiful English of a great stylist, the book is as lovely as a rare tapestry and as engrossing. After the recent deluge of stark, simple writing from the battered Underwoods of the realists, Ford's classic command of the language reminds the reader that English is a noble, as well as an

expressive, tongue. In his calculated, random manner the author weaves the historic tapestry of Provence — but before he has done, most of the world is in his cloth. Provence, he says, is the cradle of the human race and the hope of future civilization. The book is attractively illustrated by Biala. There is an index.



A VAGABOND IN SOVIETLAND.

By *Harry A. Franck*. Frederick A. Stokes Company
\$2.75 5¼ x 8¼; 267 pp. New York

Russia, according to Mr. Franck, is neither communistic nor classless; competition still thrives, money buys, and poverty suffers. Property still comes first in importance, and people are created as unequal there as they are in the rest of the world. Nevertheless, the country today offers many distinct advantages: the people are not plagued with advertisements; their lives are not dwarfed by inhibitions; there is no prudery, no snobbery, no offensive rich; important industries come before unimportant ones; the younger generation, before the old; woman is no longer an economic burden; there is no illegitimacy; and abortions are as common as toothaches.

SOCIOLOGY

GREENWICH VILLAGE, 1920-30.

By *Caroline F. Ware*. Houghton Mifflin Company
\$4 9 x 6¼; 496 pp. Boston

An almost oppressively documented work about that strange small town which has persisted in maintaining its individuality in the heart of Manhattan. The tenement dwellers get more space than the long-haired gentry, as they should. Italians and Irish, mostly, they had a rough time of it during the decade under discussion, what with rents skyrocketing as more and more of their warrens were remodeled into arty studios for uptown shoeclerks. But they have retained a great deal of local civic feeling despite the awful incursion of embryo Hemingways and Cézannes. These latter are disapproved of thoroughly by the local *pères de familles*; several instances are noted wherein young gals of the neighborhood are yanked out of gypsy tearooms by irate parents as quickly as a Baptist deacon would snatch his daughter from a brothel. The author discusses the sexual problems of the Villagers with an unusually sane

frankness. The book will appeal more to the student than to the general reader. There are charts of everything (except the ratio of Lesbianism to bathtub gin), maps, and an index.



MODERN HOUSING.

By Catherine Bauer. *The Houghton Mifflin Company*
\$5 5¼ x 9¼; 379 pp. Boston

Miss Bauer made her inquiry into modern mass-housing schemes on a grant from the Carnegie Corporation, and a large part of her report is devoted to what has been undertaken abroad. She is somewhat skeptical of the Brain Trust's efforts to rehouse the American proletariat on a national scale, and at the cost of the Federal Government. She is firmly of the opinion, she says, that "there will never be any realistic housing movement in this country until the workers and the consumers — and the unemployed — themselves take a hand in the solution." But she does not say how they are to take that hand, or how the money is to be found. Her book presents a large mass of interesting material, but it is somewhat diffusely written. At the end she prints a good selected bibliography, and a series of plates showing typical modern housing undertakings in England, France, Germany, and Holland. They show a great many differences, not only in detail but also in fundamental plan, and even in apparent purpose and intention.



TWENTIETH CENTURY CRIME.

By James Edward Hagerty. *The Stratford Company*
\$2 5¼ x 7½; 222 pp. Boston

In this comprehensive little volume Mr. Hagerty sums up all of the more serious charges against our present ineffectual methods of controlling crime in the United States. The work is divided into three parts: the first deals with the administration of criminal justice, the second with the criminal, and the third with penal systems in general. The author believes that we are employing eighteenth-century tactics of control, that we are allowing self-seeking politicians to corrupt our judiciary, and that our prisons are at present unsuited for the improvement of convicts. In the final chapter he sets forth clearly and concisely the fundamental principles of the new penology, which emphasizes the prevention of crime, stresses the importance of treatment in the early stages of delinquency, and encourages individual diagnosis on the grounds that the

equal treatment of unequals is egregious inequality. The book is intended primarily for the layman, and is admirably suited for use in connection with college courses in criminology.



THE ENCYCLOPEDIA

OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES. Vols. 13 and 14.

Edited by Edwin R. A. Seligman and Alvin Johnson.
The Macmillan Company
\$7.50 each 7½ x 10½; 674 + 676 pp. New York

Nothing much need be added to the previous notices of this work in the present place. The articles are supplied by competent writers, they show signs of intelligent editing, and they cover their ground adequately. The work is beautifully printed and stoutly bound. The two new volumes run from Pur to Tra, and include such important subjects as Race, Radio, Railroads, Religion, Sex, Slavery, Social Work, State, and Taxation. Among the authors represented are Edwin M. Borchard, H. N. Brailsford, G. D. H. Cole, Alexander Goldenweiser, Paul U. Kellogg, Harold J. Laski, Robert H. Lowie, Margaret Mead, Broadus Mitchell, Roscoe Pound, Edward Sapir, and Allan Nevins. As in the earlier volumes, there are many articles by foreign scholars — Englishmen, Germans, Frenchmen, Swiss, Italians, Scandinavians, and even Czechs, Spaniards, and Bulgarians. The *Encyclopedia* is now approaching its final volume. It fills a place that no other work occupied, and will be useful for years to come.

MISCELLANEOUS

AT WAR WITH ACADEMIC TRADITIONS IN AMERICA.

By A. Lawrence Lowell.

The Harvard University Press
\$4 5½ x 8¾; 358 pp. Cambridge

This volume is made up of a number of Dr. Lowell's writings and addresses on education, and includes excerpts from many of his Annual Reports as President of Harvard. "Throughout these papers," he says, "the guiding idea was to inspire in university and college life a greater desire and respect for scholarship, and especially creative scholarship, for in America these seemed . . . far undervalued . . . The endeavor involved a conflict with traditions, not, indeed, old, yet firmly entrenched and hard to dislodge." He discusses such topics as "The Duty of Scholarship," "The Selective Function of Education,"