

XVIIth Century Lyrics

Edited by ALEXANDER C. JUDSON

*"Gather ye rosebuds while ye may!
Old Time is still a-flying—"*

This sort of *carpe diem* philosophy is being repeated over and over again in much of our modern poetry. It is hardly strange, then, that this generation should feel a renewed interest in these poets who wrote to a sophisticated audience two centuries ago. John Donne, Richard Lovelace, and Robert Herrick and the rest, were more modern than they knew.

This anthology does not pretend to include all of the seventeenth-century lyricists, but it does give an adequate hearing to the fourteen outstanding ones. The chief of these are represented by a far greater number of verses than a more inclusive anthology would permit. This emphasis upon the more important poems of the more important men makes this anthology unique.

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By EDGAR W. ANTHONY

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THE SCIENTIFIC HABIT OF THOUGHT

by Frederick Barry

Professor R. A. Schuyler says:
"I have read a number of popular expositions which purport to make science, or particular sciences, intelligible to the public, but none of them can compare with this either for information or for suggestiveness. I suspect that those who judge it critically will find it to be a really remarkable book."

ASK YOUR BOOKSELLER FOR Barry's
Scientific Habit of Thought. \$3.50

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PRESS
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Books of Special Interest

Parents and Children

YOUR GROWING CHILD. By H. ADDINGTON BRUCE. New York: Funk & Wagnalls. 1927. \$2.

EVERYDAY PROBLEMS OF THE EVERYDAY CHILD. By DOUGLAS A. THOM. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1927. \$2.50.

Reviewed by FLORENCE L. GOODENOUGH
Institute of Child Welfare, University of Minnesota

ONE of the immediate results of the recently awakened interest in parent education for child training is to be seen in the vast outpouring of literature dealing, in a more or less direct manner, with conduct disorders shown in early childhood. Inasmuch as the amount of sound scientific knowledge as to the origin or significance of deviations from the commonly accepted standards of child behavior is as yet regrettably small, while the demand for information is steadily increasing, it is perhaps not surprising that writers should be found whose imaginations are sufficiently vivid, not only to supply all necessary evidence, but to enable them to present their cases in so sensational a manner that the lay reader can hardly fail to be impressed.

In "Your Growing Child," Mr. Bruce has furnished us with a series of rather loosely connected papers of a pattern which, unfortunately, is all too representative of much of the literature in this field. An outstanding characteristic of the book is the indiscriminate manner in which the horrible outcome of unwise parental management of children during their early years is predicted. Take, for example, this excerpt from Chapter XI. An hypothetical case has been described in which a doting mother fails to require her small son to pick up his own toys:

And that is Johnny's mother's way, every day of her life. Each day Johnny leaves things for her to pick up, and every day she does pick them up. If she forgets any of them, and if they are damaged as a result of the forgetfulness, Johnny gets new toys to take their place

She is undeniably saving Johnny present trouble. But also she is insuring for him trouble in the future. For she is training him to grow to manhood without the slightest trace of a sense of responsibility. Unless she changes her tactics, or unless some wise school-teacher gets hold of Johnny in time, he will find it hard to make his way in the world.

He will be the kind of man who forgets to keep appointments. He will not think it amiss to begin work ten, fifteen, twenty minutes late, and to knock off work ahead of time as the whim seizes him. He will make promises lightly and forget them lightly. Nothing will matter much to him except the desires of the moment. A lovely, sweet character Johnny the man will be.

Can you not picture him in your mind's eye, always in trouble, always plagued by poverty, unhappy, an abject failure?

And so on. Probably none of us would question the general desirability of training children to look after their own possessions. And a book on child training may very properly call attention to this point. It is questionable, however, whether invoking the bogey-man as an aid, however admirable may be the purpose for which he is utilized, is any wiser educational procedure when dealing with parents than when dealing with children. Apart from all ethical considerations, there is too much danger that some of them, at least, will see through it.

Science is an excellent thing. But its mills, like those of the gods, grind slowly; and as yet but little has been forthcoming which can be taken over directly and applied with certainty to problems dealing with habit training in children. He who would give his teaching the appearance of infallibility by quoting the results of scientific investigation in support of his recommendations must either limit himself to a few rather narrow phases of the subject, or have frequent resort to productions of doubtful repute. The blurb on the cover lays great emphasis upon the "scientific" basis of Mr. Bruce's book. To the reviewer it seems unfortunate that Mr. Bruce has been unwilling to allow his advice to parents, which is frequently excellent, to rest upon its own merits. One is tempted to borrow a leaf from the book itself, and inquire whether the appeal to authority which constitutes such a dominant feature of the book may not perchance be the result of a "feeling of inferiority" acquired in early childhood?

Dr. Thom's little volume strikes a somewhat different note. In discussing the con-

duct problems commonly found among young children, the viewpoint is apparently taken that these problems are in and of themselves sufficiently important to merit serious consideration, even though we cannot always be certain as to their precise significance for future development. Dr. Thom's extensive experience as director of the habit clinics of Boston has provided him with a wealth of illustrative material which is used to good purpose in showing the conditions under which maladjustments are likely to arise and the means by which they may frequently be prevented or corrected. The hyper-critical may perhaps find some defects in organization (for my own part I cannot repress a feeling of sympathy for little Mary who is left, tied hand and foot, in the middle of page 274 when her historian is led astray by an ill-timed interest in intestinal worms), and a logician might be inclined to cavil at the repeated use of "all are not" when it is obvious that "not all are" is meant. Nevertheless, in spite of occasional faulty construction, the book should have considerable appeal for the rank and file of parents for whom it is evidently meant. The language is simple and non-technical; the problems chosen for discussion are those which practically every parent encounters in a more or less serious form. Persons who are interested in the practical aspects of child welfare should find much that is helpful in Dr. Thom's clear-sighted analysis of the essential factors in the cases which he discusses.

Alien Restrictions

IMMIGRATION RESTRICTION. By ROY L. GARIS. New York: Macmillan Co. 1927. \$4.

Reviewed by HENRY PRATT FAIRCHILD
New York University

A VERY good case could be made out for the assertion that the immigration law of the United States is the most important piece of legislation ever passed by a legislative body in the whole career of mankind. At any rate, it is nearly enough so to justify a very careful review of the steps by which it has been built up, and the developing attitude which has animated it.

This service has been admirably performed by Professor Garis in the present volume. With scholarly thoroughness he traces the growth of the restrictive sentiment in the Colonies and in the United States, following changes in the conditions of the country and the character of the immigration stream which made continued foreign accessions ever less of an advantage, ever more of a menace. He shows that by the middle of the nineteenth century practically every important argument for the restriction of immigration had been developed, and more or less effectively expounded, many of them far back in the colonial period. But their appeal in these days was almost exclusively to persons of exceptional vision and foresight; the aggravated conditions necessary to force their cogency upon the general public had not yet come into being. Furthermore, legislative bodies, even in the most democratic countries, are very sluggish and only tardily responsive to public opinion. Consequently, long after the necessity of some primary regulation of immigration had become glaringly evident to the mass of American voters, and memorials and petitions for relief were pouring into Washington, Congress hung back, reluctant to abandon the tradition of free asylum. As a result, the separate states in self defense were forced into a series of legislative measures designed primarily to protect themselves against the intolerable burden of foreign pauperism and dependence. The history of the legal and judicial controversy by which these laws were eventually declared unconstitutional and Congress established its right to control immigration, Professor Garis tells interestingly and in detail.

There follows an inclusive account of the steps by which the massive federal immigration law was built up, first along selective lines, and finally definitely restrictive, culminating in the Law of 1924. Professor Garis is the man who first suggested, at least in an effective way, the use of the Census of 1890 as a basis for fixing the immigration quotas. This was an ingenious expedient, which has served a useful purpose in harmonizing the immigration law with modern conditions and modern sentiment. It is not surprising, therefore, that the author finds difficulty in appraising the "national origins" basis with an entirely impartial mind. While he commendably avoids any extended controversy

on the subject, it is not difficult to discern his preference for the Census of 1890.

The closing chapters on Chinese and Japanese immigration round out the volume, and make it an exceedingly useful compendium on the entire legislative aspect of this great problem which no serious student of the matter can afford to ignore.

Aeronautics

AIR FACTS AND PROBLEMS. By LORD THOMSON. New York: George H. Doran. 1927. \$3.

Reviewed by EDWARD P. WARNER

THOMSON armed is the author who can disarm the more critical portion of his audience at the outset by a modest confession that he, too, was slow to see the great light. Lord Thomson, late Air Minister in the cabinet of Ramsay MacDonald, and generally accorded to have won distinction in his service, here puts himself in that happy position. A soldier in the Boer War and in the vastly greater conflict of a dozen years ago, and ex-member of the British General Staff, it was only in the last stages of his field campaigning that he began to feel that growing appreciation of air power and its implication which has finally brought him into the front rank of the enthusiasts. He tells us so himself, with an expression of regret that there are other professional soldiers who were not so readily converted.

Lord Thomson's book, a little volume of some two hundred pages, is a collection of popular newspaper articles, with a few chapters and several documentary appendices added to round out the picture and to serve as connecting links. While it is marked in some degree by that discontinuity which is the well-nigh inevitable fate of compilations, it has as a central theme the prospective terrors of air war, especially for western Europe, and the vital importance of so guiding the development of aircraft that they become a factor favorable to improved understanding and increased friendship among neighboring peoples, rather than to the opposite. Practically all of the original articles having been written for an American journal, it is natural that there should be frequent mention of American problems, and especially of the comparative immunity from direct aid attack conferred by our insularity with respect to Europe and Asia. A strong belief in the military potentialities of long-range airships, for which he foresees a rôle quite different from, or broader than, that anticipated by most American students of the subject, however inspires the author to threaten us with a future loss of a large part of the protection which our geographical situation now affords. Americans who view with pride their country's record in the air will regret that Lord Thomson did not draw more of his illustrative examples in support of his claims for aircraft from American experience. The odyssey of the British airship R. 33 after breaking away from her mooring mast in a storm, for example, is covered at length, with a chapter to itself. The performance of the ship and her crew on that occasion were deserving of appropriate commemoration and the highest praise, but the very similar adventure of the American-built Shenandoah a few months earlier was equally laudable, and of that the author makes no mention whatever.

Lord Thomson is not optimistic on the control or limitation of aerial operations when once war is declared. He is among those who accept it as a bitter but inescapable fact that bombing attacks on centers of civilian population would be a normal incident of any future hostilities among great Powers. His only solution strikes at the root, through the outlawry and abolition of all war among the great and highly civilized states, and in setting that up as an ideal he finds another use for air power in proposing it as the ideal instrument of international force to be directed under international control against those less advanced nations which might remain recalcitrant disturbers of world equilibrium.

When people fly as now they ride in motor cars; when they realize the nature of the losses and that there are no gains, they may (says the former Air Minister) discover sufficient common sense, or enlightened self-interest, to prevent the waste and futility of attempting to settle international disputes by such barbarous methods. A universal change of spirit is not necessary. If 50 per cent of the citizens of the highly developed industrial States, which are described as the Great Powers, understood and faced the facts of modern warfare, not only air armaments but all armaments would be limited to police requirements.

To one particularly interested in naval

affairs, the frequent reference to the parallelism between air and sea power is a striking feature of the book. The analogy is pressed too far, for the surface of the sea is and will remain the great channel of trade, while aircraft serve as a valuable commercial auxiliary and as an instrument of swift and deadly attack at moderate range. Sea power conveys and implies far more than the building of battle fleets. The possession of air power may easily be necessary in order that the benefits of sea power may be enjoyed, but there is, at least for the present, more difference between the two than that one remains in two dimensions while the other works in three.

An argument is made in favor of the unified force as the only proper and efficient form of organization, but one of the weaknesses of that system is revealed when the author writes: "Aircraft carriers, both sea-going and aerial, will, with improvements in design, be utilizable as mobile air bases and thus extend the range of air attack." But their uses as such have still to be developed, and although it is always necessary in air matters to look well ahead and prepare for the unexpected, those responsible for Empire Air Defense can afford to disregard this menace, for the present, and frame their policy to meet more urgent needs." So gross an underestimation of the present capacities of that part of aviation which is essentially naval would hardly be possible to any interested official person in a country where the personnel operating surface ships and those flying airplanes from the decks of the ships have not been divorced from each other.

A Scientific Spree

THE RELIGION CALLED BEHAVIORISM. By DR. LOUIS BERMAN. New York: Boni & Liveright. 1927. \$1.75.

Reviewed by JOSEPH JASTROW

MR. BERMAN'S brochure is inspired or provoked by the inconsiderate statements and wide bid for popularity which Dr. Watson has permitted himself in sponsoring a thoroughly scientific (in intent) position, based upon an expert technique. However, one may dissent from his conclusions and deplore his propaganda, one should pay the tribute which the project called Behaviorism carries, to the ability, the experimental methods, and the capable marshalling of argument, of its chief recruiting-officer, Major Watson. Dr. Berman is not the first to refer to him as an *enfant terrible*, enjoying the shock that radical claim and tom-tom iteration has produced in the way of disturbing the scientific peace.

Despite its brevity, there is a good deal of irrelevant discussion in this essay. Its worth-while core is centred upon the slight foundation on which so presumptuous a structure has been reared, its flagrant disregard of all phases of the mental life not readily brought within its formula, its sterility in the face of the real problems of human behavior, its cavalier treatment of such insights as the Freudian interpretation, and its general inadequacy and obvious limitations. A specific argument of consequence presents in opposition the *Gestalt* psychology, which has proceeded quite as loyally to animal experimentation, but concludes that to see any natural phenomenon steadily, one must see it whole, and not in laboratory dissection, and that the wholeness lies in the meaning. Meaning and analysis enrich the registerable motor response and make of it a significant and often baffling bit of human, all too human behavior.

In his attitude toward the conscious, the Watsonian shows himself superstitious because he wilfully blinds himself to the facts and the logic which contradict his viewpoint, and fanatically bigoted because of the unwarrantedly destructive zeal of his enthusiasms. Much good experimental work has been done. But beyond the iconoclastic hygiene of his searching analysis of opposing viewpoints, one comes upon a land of barren theory in which purpose is hokum; feeling is verbalized sentimentalism, elaborated visceral reaction; and imagination, inspiration, creation, nothing but the swiftly evolved patterns of something like a rat running in an infinitely complicated maze.

All of which strikes the inner ring, if not the bull's eye.

As Dr. Berman is known as the sponsor of the doctrine that man is in rather large measure a glandular marionette, his objection that "Watsonianity," as he calls it, is an extreme and dangerous movement, is not the protest of one who fears to carry a thesis to its limits. He regards extreme behaviorism as partly responsible for making pessimism fashionable and suicide contagious, and looks to the *Gestalt* psychology made in Germany, aided and abetted by Emergent Evolution, imported from Eng-

land, as bearing the "heartening consequence" of restoring the "intellectual integrity to the conception of human freedom." "In the series of jerking muscles and spewing glands there can be no room for the human will." It is true that the Watsonian seems to say

that man is nought but muscle, and speech is neither silver nor gold, but only laryngeal; yet the same behaviorist offers the redemption of the human race in a few generations of "conditioning," and incidentally informs the psychiatrist that the

insanity which he detects in his patients is but a delusion in his own mentality. It is this cavalier treatment of the works of other scientists that detracts so seriously from so much of the Watsonian doctrine as one wishes to take seriously.

This is the thrill I've been waiting for all my life.

The early chapters of A PRESIDENT IS BORN are like going barefoot again with the boys and girls in Illinois. Maybe it's in Ohio or Indiana, no matter. Here is the American front yard, and enough of the back yard to prove to you it's true.

For years I have admired everything Fannie Hurst has written, and I believe I have read every word of her novels and stories. She has never done anything like—anything as good as—A PRESIDENT IS BORN. Of course, I know David Schuyler, but until now I never thought Dave would reach the White House. But if all people who like Fannie Hurst's novel vote for Dave, he will be elected by the largest popular majority in American history.

I don't know whether Dora Tarkington is related to Booth, but she is a Hoosier girl I'd be proud to own as a relative. Of course, Dave's big sister Bek is one of those figures that come about once in a lifetime. Your life isn't complete without knowing Bek.—Don Marquis

A President Is Born

A NEW NOVEL

By
Fannie Hurst

HARPER & BROTHERS