knows enough of the orthodox history of the period to understand the allusions. The "Critical Essay on Authorities" at the end will be very useful to scholars and to others who may desire to pursue any of the topics further. The illustrations, mostly from magazines of the period, are pertinent and interesting, and the map "corrected" to show the states and cities in proportion to population is illuminating.

Although Pittsburgh was one of the rapidly rising cities of the period, the reader will find only incidental allusions to it in the book. The reason doubtless is that the unusual characteristics of Pittsburgh were economic rather than social, and it may be expected to play a larger rôle in the companion volume. For an understanding of general conditions and trends that Pittsburgh and western Pennsylvania shared with the rest of the country, the student of the region's history will find the book of great value.


With true objectivity and in a sane and refreshing manner the author discusses in this book many of the problems growing out of America's numerous racial minorities. He is intelligently sympathetic without being maudlin; he is gracious without a hint of condescension. The real contribution that he makes to a better understanding of the Negro and the minority race-types in our midst, comes from the fact that he recognizes the controlling force and value of economic factors in explaining the attitudes and tendencies and reactions of peoples. At the outset he emphasizes the controlling power of the economic determinant in migrations, and he holds, rightly, I think, that social accidents are more potent than biological factors in accounting for the alleged superiority of one race or group over another. With grim humor at times, he points out that all of us inevitably invest our ancestors with inbred superior qualities because we are their descendants. All of us in America are children of immigrants. Which shipload came over first seems to us important, depending upon which ship carried our forbears. It is natural for all of us to claim that our stock must be the best.

Lord Bryce at one time had a plausible biological explanation for the pres-
ence of the Negro race in the torrid or semi-torrid zone, but when the Negro population traveled northward because of economic pressure, Lord Bryce's theory was utterly destroyed, as Young points out. Similarly he shows that economic accident is a much safer explanation of the present superior position of the white man, whose plowshares and rifles have been beaten into typewriters and adding machines, than the view that all of the ancestors of our present white leaders were Daniel Boones with an inherent biological fitness for authority and leadership.

The fight for industrial, commercial, and professional supremacy by the older intrenched groups in America makes it natural for them to brand the newer immigrants as unfit and undesirable. And this claim passes as genuine, often, because newcomers are compelled to accept the lowest paid and the least desirable work. It follows from this that the newer immigrants are also charged by those who are now in possession of place and power with being a threat to our standard of living; but it is not true that the newer immigrants refuse to accept a higher standard of living when their economic conditions allow them to do so. Anyone who follows the living habits of any immigrant group through its first and second generations in such a city as Pittsburgh will see the truth of the last statement. East-siders became west-siders over night. Young points out that, since a logical defense of these frequently made claims and charges is impossible, an appeal to sentiment based upon petty provincialism is used to support the argument. With a wealth of information he shows that such arguments, like those of the present Ku Klux Klan, are in substance no different from the arguments of the old "Know Nothing" party of the last century.

With telling effect the author discusses the recent immigration acts and hints that many of the expressed purposes, often couched in high-sounding patriotic language, are, in reality, but subterfuges designed to restrict immigration from southeastern and central Europe. "There may be biological reasons for this exclusion, but none has been scientifically established, in spite of the efforts of such students as Lothrop Stoddard, Madison Grant, William McDougall, and H. H. McLaughlin."

The discussion of political unfitness is also interesting and helpful. We know that certain blocks of Irish, Italian, German, Jewish, Polish, and Negro populations in our congested city areas, inhabited by millions literally fighting for existence, often follow our worst political leaders like sheep. But there is a reason for this which our "better-element" reformers forget. Poor people, ignorant people, living in an unfamiliar and semi-hostile environment, need a friend in court. Petty "ward-healers" can grant them small favors and these
favors are received with gratitude. The immigrant and city Negro, both of whom are in contact with our government in a very direct way, do not forget who acted as a friend. The policeman, as the author points out, is real to them; he is not just a traffic cop or a uniformed friend of the nursemaids. Jobs on ash carts or garbage wagons, in the city hall as scrubwomen or janitors, or any jobs, however menial, are appreciated by these economically handicapped minorities. Favors of this kind mean much to such people, and they gladly surrender their vote to the man who has the machine and the political sense to grant these favors with open hands. The so-called "better element" in our population must recognize this powerful political fact if it ever expects to control elections.

The charge is commonly made that the recent immigrant is radical. He often comes from countries where he was oppressed, poverty-stricken, and exploited. When he comes to America he expects an immediate betterment of his condition. He does not always find it. We who have been born here and who have been brought up under the evils of gang rule, political incompetence, inadequate representation, and other weaknesses of our democracy, have become mentally calloused to our conditions. But the alien who comes over from an even less desirable form of government sees the weaknesses of our government, and appreciates, and criticizes them, particularly because he has not been so familiar with our situation as we have. As Young points out, the very hyper-critical attitude of the immigrant, instead of being a fault, may be his greatest political contribution because it may be an antidote to the stagnation of our own monotonous cultural homogeneity. An attack on sweatshops today is not radicalism. It is decent orthodoxy, even in Pennsylvania.

Another interesting topic discussed is that touching crime and its relation to race origins. Statistics gathered by Miss Grace Abbott and her assistants for the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement under the chairmanship of George W. Wickersham indicate that the foreign-born commit proportionally fewer crimes than do the native-born; that they approach the record of the native whites most closely in crimes involving personal violence; that in crimes for gain, including robbery, the native whites greatly exceed the foreign-born, and that there is not now sufficient reliable information to justify any deductions as to criminal activity among the native-born of foreign parentage as compared with those of native parentage. Students of crime long ago came to these same conclusions, but in popular thought the immigrant is still a convenient scapegoat. Young, therefore, does valuable service in exposing the fallacies of such thought.
Similar tests are applied to an analysis of sex facts and home relations among the different races of America, which tend to show that most of them may be explained in terms of culture and environment with emphasis on the economic and traditional factors, rather than in terms of biological causes. Many a theory of "crossroad scientists" that endows certain people with fixed impulses and inbred lack of power of restraint, is exploded. Nordics of that school will do well to read this book with care. Hitler himself might profit by reading it; and we in western Pennsylvania with our large number of immigrants of the newer type, will profit by a careful study of its contents.

The six hundred pages of facts and arguments reflect wide reading and careful analysis. The student will find additional help in a full and careful bibliography at the end. The general appearance of the book, with its clean type and wide margins, is excellent. The volume should make for a truer understanding of the immigrant groups in our midst and for better and friendlier feeling between the cosmopolitan elements of our American community.

Pittsburgh

EDWARD O. TABOR


Though this volume is privately printed, it appears from its cover to have the approval of the University of Pennsylvania, in which institution it was presented in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of doctor of philosophy. The reviewer is happy to state that it is a good refutation of the common allegation that a work of such origin is usually scholarly but uninteresting.

In thirteen chapters, covering 269 closely printed pages, the author carries forward his theme from the founding of the colony to the triumph of protectionism in the Morrill Tariff of March 2, 1861. The account convinces one that it is well nigh impossible to comprehend adequately the political history of Pennsylvania, and even some of that of the United States as a whole, without taking into consideration Pennsylvania activity during this period in the promotion of tariff protection. As a necessary explanation of this political development the author has furnished the reader a mass of economic and industrial information that almost provides an economic history of Pennsylvania before the Civil War. The references in the footnotes will prove particularly