

products of that region, have performed a valuable service by bringing together within the confines of a single volume the varied stories of the individual states above listed, and have given us a comprehensive history of that vast area, which constitutes an important unit—geographically and historically—in the United States.

The Greater Southwest tells in clear language the stories of the area—one third of the United States—extending from Kansas and Oklahoma on the east to California on the west. In point of time, the volume covers the period from the coming of Cortes to the beginning of the twentieth century.

Introducing the account with a short chapter on the country and its native races, the authors hurriedly pass in review the Spanish occupation of New Spain—the period when the Spaniards, aided by military, missionary, and Indian, came into the “Greater Southwest” of the United States. Chapter IV introduces the nineteenth century, and from here on, the authors find themselves on more familiar ground. In a series of chapters they tell of the clash of civilizations in Texas, the activities of the explorer, the trapper, and the trader, the Santa Fé Trail, official and unofficial explorers, revolution, diplomacy, and the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. The period succeeding the acquisition by the United States of the greater part of the “Greater Southwest” occupies two thirds of the volume. Here we find Professors Richardson and Rister at their best. Being in their chosen fields and authorities in their own right, they begin to unfold the many-sided story connected with the Indians, the cattle range, the miner, the outlaw, overland mail, the railroad, the plow, irrigation, and reclamation. Especially instructive are the chapters dealing with the problems of agriculture and lands, which occupy the last third of the volume. The highly interpretative and valuable chapter entitled “The Spirit of the Southwest” brings the narrative to an interesting close.

The Greater Southwest in part is but a conventional story having as its especial value the weaving of the history of the entire area into a whole—a unit. But gleanings from monographic studies are not the only factors that make up this well-

written volume. The political and diplomatic aspects are conveniently summarized, but far more valuable is the weaving into the narration of the economic, social, and cultural developments which alone explain the present-day “Greater Southwest.”

The Greater Southwest, the authors tell us, was written for both the scholar and the general reader. It embodies footnotes to aid the former, and selected bibliographies at the end of each chapter designed especially for the latter. This appears to the reviewer to be straddling the problem, for several important monographic studies are not referred to in the three hundred and forty-five footnotes and the “references for additional reading” which, it appears to the reviewer, are designed for the general reader alone. This explains the lack of a collected selected bibliography at the end. Some most helpful illustrative maps that immeasurably enhance the value of this volume, and a good index are included.

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LAMSON, HERBERT DAY. *Social Pathology in China*. Pp. xviii, 607. Shanghai, China: The Commercial Press, Ltd., 1934.

Frankly admitting the present inadequacy of materials for a factual survey of conditions of social and personal disorganization in China, Mr. Lamson has succeeded in compiling an extremely valuable and, so far as I know, the only summary of the data available in English on important aspects of this theme.

The book is, moreover, significant because it brings into the orbit of Western sociological thought a rich source of concrete illustrative material on social change and disorganization formerly not available in the libraries of the West. The rapid cultural transformation of one fourth of the human race, a people with a continuous cultural development of at least four thousand years, is indeed a worth-while field for sociological investigation.

Although Mr. Lamson feels that a better book could be written twenty-five years from now, when more facts are available, there should be no underestimate of the

importance of his sources. A group of socially minded and scientifically trained young Chinese have in the last ten years devoted themselves to the task of research into the Chinese rural life, modern industry, labor questions, standards of living, population trends, and the natural resources of their country. Contemporary writers on China no longer have the excuse that the former lack of factual data afforded for vacuous or romantic pictures of this part of the mystic East. A few Westerners, notably J. Lossing Buck on rural economics and population, J. B. Taylor on rural industries and credit facilities, and S. D. Gamble on standards of living, have added to the valuable data of such Chinese scholars as Ta Chen, Franklin Ho, D. K. Lieu, Leonard Hsu, C. Y. Yen, C. H. Chen, Franklin Li, and Jui Feng. This Chinese group particularly have laid the foundations for the present economic planning work of the Nationalist Government—a far-reaching scheme for national rehabilitation.

The book is divided into three parts. Under "Livelihood" are chapters on poverty, standard of living, wages and income, rural problems, urban industrial problems, housing, illiteracy, ignorance, and population. The section on health covers sickness and its effects, leprosy, tuberculosis, venereal diseases, mental deficiency, mental disease, and public health. Under "Marriage and the Family" are the general study of the family situation, divorce and desertion, and the reconstruction of the family.

For factual and statistical material, the first section is the best. The available studies of wages, of family budgets in the city, and of land tenure and rents in the country, are impressively arrayed. The low plane of material well-being of the Chinese masses—the well-nigh literal working-out of the laws of Malthus under these ancient conditions, is amply shown. The rising standard of living of modern industrial workers in spite of many adverse city surroundings is shown by the urban statistical data.

Accurate and valuable material, derived especially from the studies of the staff of the Rockefeller-endowed Peiping Union Medical College, portrays a sturdy stock

of peasants suffering new types of physical deterioration as a result of roving armies and growing industrial centers.

The last section seems to the reviewer the best piece of interpretive work. The drastic change in China's fundamental social institution, the family, is illustrated by well-selected case materials rather than statistical data, which are not available.

This book will be invaluable as a text in Chinese schools, and will add a great deal of illustrative material from a relatively unknown field for teachers of social problems in the West. The Western comparative data that are introduced are for the Chinese a valuable summary of well-known American texts. The categories used in the chapters in dealing with many of the problems—"extent," "causes," "results," and so forth, are the familiar framework of the Western texts.

The principal criticism of this significant pioneer work is that the very mass of data and tables is apt to conceal the more fundamental changes beneath the details of disintegration. Nathaniel Peffer, in his *China the Collapse of a Civilization*, has made a beginning of a study of the nature of the disintegration that followed the rapid and aggressive cultural invasion of China by the West. The study still has to be made which reveals the most fundamental reasons for the resultant incoherent and confused hybrid of contemporary China.

The social-psychological study of the conflicts and the blendings of the attitudes and the values of East and West (a process now being enacted in China), basic for the understanding of the present disorganization, will perhaps be made some day by a Chinese who is not too much impressed by the achievements of the West or of the Western sociologist, and who not only indicates new factual data in Western categories, but also interprets the data from a new synthetic frame of reference that may estimate as pathological certain Western trends, and as sound, traits now considered marks of disorganization.

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T'ANG LIANG LI (Ed.). *Suppressing Communist Banditry in China*. Pp. x, 110.