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venture. Books had been written on the history of Roman Law h Europe, on the history of feudalism, canon or ecclesiastical law commercial law, or on the history of the law of individual countries, but no one had attempted to show the development of European law whole. All of this vast material Munroe Smith has compressed within the brief compass of 292 pages. Approximately one-fourth of this space (Book 1) is devoted to an exposition of the early Germanic law. Munic Smith gave lectures on Roman Law in a separate course, and these are not included in the present volume. Book II is entitled "The Interpentration of Roman and Germanic Laws," the first part of which covers the same material that Vinogradoff discussed in his first lecture, on "The Decay of Roman Law." Munroe Smith, however, deals with the development and codification of Germanic, as well as Roman Law. What the author has to say about the rules developed in the Frank Empire applicable to the relationship between the Roman and German inhabitants, or members of the different German tribes, is of especial interest to students of the Conflict of Laws, for according to Munroe Smith they were the starting point of modern European international private law. It should be noticed however, that the rules applied only to men living under the Frank rule men living outside the Frank Empire having no rights in that empire As there was no complete territorial separation between the Romans and Germans and the different German tribes, the law of a man's birth was generally resorted to.

In Book III, entitled "Disintegration and Reintegration," the story of European law from 887-1500 is set forth. We find here an account of feudalism with its disintegrating influences, of the development of canon or ecclesiastical law, and of the law merchant, of the revival and reception of the Roman Law and of the history of law in France, Spain, hay and Germany.

As one reads Munroe Smith's lectures on the Development of European Law, one cannot help feeling grateful for the fact that they were published, albeit after his death. On every page there is revealed the careful scholar, who knows whereof he speaks. The task was one of tremendous difficulty—so complex was the material with which he had to deal—but in the hands of Munroe Smith it has reduced itself to natural order and simplicity. One cannot speak of this little book in terms of too high praise. It can be most earnestly recommended to all interested in the history of law or in Comparative Law.

New Haven, Conn.

ERNEST G. LORENZEN.

Sterilization for Human Betterment. By E. S. Gosney and Paul Popense. New York, The Macmillan Co., 1929. pp. xviii, 202. \$2.

As may be inferred from the title, this book has been written to urge legislation to encourage sterilization for eugenic reasons. It is a publication of the Human Betterment Foundation, which was organized in 1923 under the laws of California. One of the purposes of the Foundation is to perpetuate the work which is summarized in this volume.

The book is based chiefly upon some six thousand operations for eugenic sterilization of the inmates of California state institutions. These observations form a material contribution to the understanding of many side of the subject. The first chapter describes vividly yet without exaggeration the huge national problem of dealing with defectives and the insance. In subsequent chapters the history, extent, laws, and medical aspects of sterilization are briefly summarized. Considerable space is devoted to the discussion and refutation of arguments against sterilization. It seemed

the reviewer that the authors are a of the insane will shortly predity unquestionably is more imponers, and it probably acts by male namental influences that are the reader of this book upon that the insane are always is an irreversible operation, but rely mentioned. The laws of them together, at least in the law of them together, at least in the law of the book.

The reviewer does not intend here subject. He does plead for an of heredity, birth control, are of the dangers and handicaps it makes an especially strong themselves. Enthusiasts who include in the evaluation of all factories is impeached rather that ropaganda of this book ought not to tall of cool, unemotional scientifications.

New Haven, Conn.

From the Physical to the Social S Economic and Ethical Theory. B tion by Herman Oliphant and A Hopkins Press, 1929. pp. xxxiv,

This volume will interest student Not the least of these is the fact the fact that I have a state of I

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The reader of this book unfortunately may draw the false conthat the insane are always born to insanity. Sterilization practian irreversible operation, but birth control by temporary measures
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had and sterilization on the other appear inconsistent, and a disof them together, at least in their eugenics aspects, would add to
ue of the book.

the does not intend here to take a definite side on this controsubject. He does plead for an open, fact-finding mind on the whole of heredity, birth control, and sterilization as applied to eugenics. the dangers and handicaps confronting a movement like this is makes an especially strong appeal to those who have a mental themselves. Enthusiasts who have a cause to advance may have only in the evaluation of all factors of the problem. Then too often cause is impeached rather than the evidence. However, the frank paganda of this book ought not to prevent it from stimulating a great of cool, unemotional scientific study of the problems of applied

New Haven, Conn.

ARTHUR B. DAYTON.

the Physical to the Social Sciences: Introduction to a Study of Economic and Ethical Theory. By Jacques Rueff. With an Introduction by Herman Oliphant and Abram Hewitt. Baltimore, The Johns Hopkins Press, 1929. pp. xxxiv, 159. \$2.

This volume will interest students of law for a number of reasons. Not the least of these is the fact that it is the first to bear the imprint of the Johns Hopkins Institute of Law. Those who are curious concerning the objectives and the point of view of the originating faculty of this institute will find at least a partial answer in the perusal of Rueff. For it may safely be said that the stimulus which called forth this publication was the general correspondence between the conception of the scientific method" held by this French writer and that held by the founders of the Institute.

It will not be possible to give here an adequate picture of Rueff's fresh and stimulating analysis of scientific method. "Setting out the underlying logical method of the social sciences and showing that it must be the same in kind as that of the natural sciences constitute," say the editors, the great contribution of Mr. Rueff's book." (p. xxiv).

According to Rueff, the "rational ego" is governed by the Law of Identity, which gives rise to the Law of Causality, "a device which we nonciously require in order to reconcile our sensations with the Law Identity." (p. 7). The "reasoning machine" employs the "mechanisms" ormal logic and mathematical analysis to formulate "rational structures accordance with the Law of Non-contradiction." (p. 8). The so-called sciences, by observation and experimentation, build up empirical realizations about the phenomena experienced. The Laws of Identity Causality require the "creation of causes" (p. 23) to account for the beried phenomena. But "at the beginning of every science, the em-