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BRITISH BOOK NEWS

1946

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1946

Illustrated



PUBLISHED FOR THE
NATIONAL BOOK LEAGUE
BY LONGMANS, GREEN & CO.
LONDON NEW YORK TORONTO

LONGMANS, GREEN & CO. LTD
OF PATERNOSTER ROW
6–8 CLIFFORD STREET, LONDON, W.1
43 ALBERT DRIVE, LONDON, S.W.19
NICOL ROAD, BOMBAY
17 CHITTARANJAN AVENUE, CALCUTTA
36A MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS
LONGMANS, GREEN & CO.
55 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, 3
LONGMANS, GREEN & CO.
215 VICTORIA STREET, TORONTO, 1

LONGMANS' CODE NUMBER: 14306

First Published 1948

PRINTED IN GREAT BRITAIN
AT THE CURWEN PRESS, PLAISTOW E 13

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NOTES AND NEWS

SELECTED FROM THE MONTHLY ISSUES

Exhibitions

THE National Book League's annual Exhibition of Book Design (formerly known as 'The Fifty Books') was held in London in March 1946 and thereafter went on tour throughout the country. Sets of the selected books were sent to the Dominions; to the United States, where they were exhibited by the American Institute of Graphic Arts; to Sweden, where they were exhibited by the National Museum; and to other countries.

A committee of experts selected the books for their appearance alone and not for their literary content. Consideration was given to the qualities of typography and machining, paper, binding, and general appearance in relation to price. Special attention was paid to inexpensive books, educational books, technical books, and other classes of books in which the element of design has not always been sufficiently regarded. To be eligible, all the books had to be newly set, produced in Great Britain in conformity with the War Economy Agreement, and published by British publishers during 1945.

A comprehensive collection of medical and scientific books published in Britain during the war and sent to Russia by the British Council was exhibited in the State Central Medical Library in Moscow. Added to the books specially sent out were the British publications received in the library during the war. This was the first exhibition in the Moscow Library devoted to the medical literature of a single country and was very favourably received, drawing a large attendance of doctors and medical students.

The first exhibition to be held in England of Swiss books and the Swiss craft of printing was opened at the Suffolk Galleries in London at the end of April 1946. This exhibition, containing over 3,000 modern books and a collection of historic examples of Swiss printing from the Reformation onwards, was organized under the auspices of the British Council with the collaboration of Swiss circles interested in international civilization and all the leading associations of publishers and booksellers in Switzerland.

In Switzerland today books on all subjects by English, American, French, Swedish, Russian, German, and Italian, as well as Swiss authors, are being issued, and the modern side of the exhibition fully demonstrated the striking development of Swiss publishing during the last decade. The books in the art section gave ample evidence of the high standard of printing and reproduction which has been reached. To the historical section, which demonstrated Switzerland's tradition of fine books from the first days of the

printing press, the leading Swiss museums and libraries contributed valuable specimens, including a remarkable collection of early Bibles in all languages from the National Library at Berne, the first translation of Shakespeare's works into German, made by a Swiss in 1775, and a rare copy of the *Collected Poems* of Goethe, published in Switzerland in 1775.

Arrangements were made for a reciprocal exhibition of English books to be held in Switzerland later in the year.

An international exhibition of illustrated books published in the last ten years was held in the United States in the autumn of 1946, and the National Book League was asked by the American Institute of Graphic Arts to select the British books to be included. A committee of experts made the selection, which did not include technical books or books illustrated from photographs.

An exhibition of over 1,200 modern British books, arranged by the British Council with the assistance of the Society of Swiss Libraries, opened in Berne in September 1946 and was later shown in Basle, Zürich, Geneva and Lausanne. The exhibition, which consisted mainly of books published during the war, had twenty-four sections, including books on architecture and the arts, education, history, sociology and reconstruction, fiction and children's books. A group of seventy-three rare books illustrated the development of typography in Britain, with an original leaf from *The Chronicles of England*, printed by Caxton in 1480, and a copy of John Piper's *British Aquatints* (1939, Duckworth, printed by the Curwen Press). A separate section showed copies of some 400 periodicals ranging from popular magazines to 'newsletters' and the journals of learned societies.

Honours and Appointments

THE New Year Honours List, issued on 1 January 1946, included the announcement that Stanley Unwin has been created a Knight Bachelor, an honour which followed aptly the recent conferment upon him of an Honorary Doctorate of Laws by the University of Aberdeen.

Sir Stanley Unwin is not only chairman of two famous publishing houses, Allen & Unwin Ltd. and John Lane, The Bodley Head, Ltd., and a director of eight or nine other firms of publishers, printers, booksellers, etc., but a man whose statesmanlike views, inexhaustible energy and multifarious interests have given him a remarkable position in the British book world. He has somehow found time to write half a dozen books, one of them famous and unique in its own field—*The Truth about Publishing*—which has been well described as 'the publisher's bible'. In 1945 he was elected a Vice-President of the National Book League, in recognition of the leading part which he took in founding its parent body, the National Book Council, in

1925. He was President of the Publishers Association of Great Britain, 1933–35, and has contributed much to this and many other book-trade organizations. But his views have been anything but insular, for he has always realized the tremendous importance of the book as a medium of international intercourse, he has travelled much, and he has made innumerable contacts with publishers and booksellers overseas. For the past ten years he has generously devoted a great deal of time and energy to the work of the British Council, in particular as Chairman of its Books and Periodicals Committee. His international services have been recognized by French, Belgian and Czechoslovakian decorations, and he is the only Englishman who has held office as President of the International Publishers Congress.

Following the resignation of Mr. Karl Bauer, who is no longer a publisher, Sir Stanley again became President of the International Publishers Congress. This is the first time that any publisher has twice occupied this office.

Francis Meynell, typographer, poet, and founder, in 1923, of the famous Nonesuch Press—whose aims are 'significance of subject, beauty of format and moderation of price' and which has done so much to raise the general standard of book production—has been given a knighthood for his work at the Board of Trade. He is typographical adviser to H.M. Stationery Office.

Major Robert Leighton, Chairman of the Council of the Printing and Allied Trades Research Association, has also received a knighthood. He is chairman and managing director of the Leighton-Straker Bookbinding Co. Ltd., and for some time has been in control of the Nonesuch Press.

Sir Max Beerbohm, the justly famous and esteemed essayist, critic and caricaturist has been elected to an Honorary Fellowship at Merton College, University of Oxford.

Professor John Orr has received the degree of doctor *honoris causa* of the University of Caen. Professor of French in the University of Edinburgh and head of the Department of French and Romance Philology, he is also chairman of the Edinburgh-Caen Fellowship. He has written much on the French language, Romance Philology and English Linguistics.

Professor V. C. Wynne-Edwards, M.A., F.R.S.C., has been appointed to the Regius chair of Natural History in the University of Aberdeen. Professor Wynne-Edwards became assistant Professor of Zoology in McGill University, Montreal, in 1930, and Associate Professor in 1944. His special study has been ornithology, ichthyology and arctic-alpine botany, and two of his main publications on these subjects have been awarded the Walker Prize of the Boston Society of Natural History.

The new Librarian of the National Library of Scotland, following the

retirement of Dr. Henry W. Meikle, is Mr. Marryat R. Dobie, Keeper of Manuscripts, and one of Scotland's most distinguished scholars, particularly in the realm of history.

Mr. H. M. Cashmore, City Librarian, Birmingham, since 1928, has been elected President of the Library Association for 1946. He has helped to make the Birmingham Public Library system one of the most efficient in existence, and possesses exceptional knowledge of the library systems of the U.S.A., Russia and Europe.

Mr. W. A. Pantin, Fellow of Oriel College, has been elected Keeper of the Archives in the University of Oxford, following the retirement of Mr. Strickland Gibson. Mr. Pantin has been Fellow and Lecturer in History at Oriel since 1933, and is general editor of the Oxford Historical Society.

Dr. C. M. Bowra has been elected Professor of Poetry in the University of Oxford. He is an authority on Pindar and was co-editor of *The Oxford Book of Greek Verse in Translation.*

Professor V. Gordon Childe has been appointed to the University Chair of Prehistoric European Archæology in the University of London and to the Directorship of the Institute of Archæology. He has written many notable books on his subject.

Mr. C. Jinarajadasa has been elected president of the Theosophical Society. He has lectured in all parts of the world on theosophical topics, and his published works cover a wide range of mystical, artistic, and occult subjects.

Mr. Hilary St. George Saunders has been promoted from Assistant Librarian to Librarian of the House of Commons. He is the author of a number of brilliant war booklets and, in partnership with the late John Palmer, wrote numerous novels under two pen-names, David Pilgrim and Francis Beeding.

Included in the honours list issued on the King's official birthday were:

Baron: Sir William Beveridge, the economist, author of the famous report on social security. *Knights Bachelor:* Dr. Cyril Burt, Professor of Psychology, University College, London, who has written a number of books on his subject; C. T. Flower, Deputy Keeper of Public Records, who has written much on medieval history; Dr. F. M. Powicke, Regius Professor of Modern History, Oxford University, author of many historical works; Dr. Henry Thomas, Keeper of Printed Books, British Museum, author of many bibliographical works and books on printing and allied subjects. *C.B.E.:* C. K. Bird, artist and author, better known as Fougasse; James Bridie, the well-known playwright; Dr. L. Dudley Stamp, Professor of Geography in the University of London, writer on geological, geographical and botanical subjects.

Robert Lynd, the well-known essayist, and literary editor of the *News Chronicle* newspaper, has had the honorary degree of Doctor of Literature conferred upon him by Queen's University, Belfast.

During his visit to Britain, Lewis Mumford, the American author, sociologist and town-planning expert, was presented with the Howard Memorial Medal by the President of the Town and Country Planning Association. In town-planning Mr. Mumford has an international reputation. He has written a number of books, including *The Condition of Man* and *City Development.*

Mr. K. G. Feiling, O.B.E., D.LITT., M.A., Research Student of Christ Church, Oxford University, has been appointed Chichele Professor of Modern History. Mr. Feiling, who founded the Oxford Union Conservative Association in 1924 and was University Lecturer in Modern History 1928–36, is a well-known historian and his many publications include *History of the Tory Party, England under the Tudors and Stuarts, British Foreign Policy 1660–1672,* and *The Second Tory Party (1714–1832).* His latest book is *The Life of Neville Chamberlain.*

Library News

The Royal Society of Medicine has received from the Rockefeller Foundation of New York a sum of £61,725 for the purpose of setting up and maintaining for four years a Central Medical Library Bureau.

This Bureau will have as its first objective the rehabilitation of medical libraries in liberated countries which have suffered during the war, whether by deprivation or by devastation. Its second and more permanent objective will be to provide a means of rapid interchange of medical knowledge between individuals and institutions.

At the present time the first objective is of paramount importance and, owing to the shortage of paper, means other than the use of printed paper will have to be considered and used. During the war the Society provided vital medical information to medical men in the forces far oversea, using microfilm for the purpose, and it is this experience which will enable the Society to perform a similar service towards the restoration of medical libraries. (Reprinted by permission from *The Times.*)

In April 1942 Aslib (The Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux), with the help of the Royal Society, the Rockefeller Foundation and British Industry, organized a microfilm service, whose main function was to supply microfilm and paper enlargements of scientific and technical periodicals from enemy and enemy-occupied countries which would not otherwise have been accessible to research workers. The library of master

negatives accumulated for the purpose contains some 14,000 issues of approximately 500 titles. A cumulative list is available.

The end of the war reduced the demand for the special functions fulfilled, and it was agreed that Aslib should transfer the Microfilm Service to the Royal Society of Medicine for use in their scheme for the rehabilitation of medical libraries, and the Aslib Microfilm Service has therefore become an integral part of the Central Medical Library Bureau of the Royal Society of Medicine.

Aslib hopes to be able to continue to serve non-medical demands for documentary reproduction. Requests for copies from existing master negatives should be sent to their address at 52 Bloomsbury Street, London, W.C.1.

Once again on public view after six and a half years are the many treasures, both manuscript and printed, in the possession of the Bodleian Library, Oxford.

Among the illuminated manuscripts are the magnificent codices—the *Douce Apocalypse* (thirteenth century), the *Romance of Alexander* (1338), and the *Ormesby Psalter* (fourteenth century)—masterpieces of the Middle Ages. The still more ornate Persian manuscripts include the earliest known manuscript of Omar Khayyám. The *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, the Caedmon (*c.* 1000), and the Wyclif Bible are other manuscripts which have attracted many visitors.

The printed books include the first printed Bible (Mainz, 1455), an illuminated Pliny on vellum (Venice, 1476), the First Folio of Shakespeare (1623), and many first editions of great British writers. An addition to the collection is a small illustrated vellum Horae printed by William de Machlinia about 1484 in the then walled London, and its woodcuts heightened with gold and colours were the first illustrations to appear in a book printed in London.

A gift from the Friends of the National Libraries to the Department of Printed Books at the British Museum includes two *incunabula* (books printed in the fifteenth century): Johannes Gerson's *Opusculum tripartitum*, an undated edition printed at Louvain by Johannes de Westfalia about 1484; and the *Incendium Amoris* of St. Bonaventura, 1499, the most important book printed in the Monastery of Montserrat in that century.

The Department has also acquired a hitherto unknown Portuguese Book of Hours, printed by I. Cromberger of Seville in 1522.

As a token of Anglo-American friendship, Mr. Somerset Maugham has presented to the library of Congress the manuscript of his famous novel, *Of Human Bondage*.

A gift towards the restoration of the library at the Mother Abbey of the Benedictine Order at Monte Cassino, Italy, has been made by the authorities of a number of Anglican cathedrals and other churches in England and Wales which were formerly founded or cared for by the Benedictine Order, and by colleges at Oxford and Cambridge universities with similar associations.

There is reason to believe that the 1,250 manuscripts in the Monte Cassino library were removed to safety before the Abbey was destroyed, but some doubt exists regarding the fate of the collection of *incunabula*, one of the most precious in the world, though a Press statement announced that some of them had been found in Germany.

Mr. George Bernard Shaw has presented to the National Library in Dublin the manuscripts of four of the five novels which he wrote in 1880–82. They are: *Cashel Byron's Profession*, *An Unsocial Socialist*, *Immaturity* and *The Irrational Knot*. Included with them is an unnamed, unpublished manuscript of 15,000 words, the whole bound in twelve large volumes. The manuscript of the fifth novel, *Love Among the Artists*, is in the U.S.A.

The Trustees of the British Museum have been enabled, by a grant from the Treasury and a contribution from the Pilgrim Trust, to purchase Mr. Paul Hirsch's music library, which will make the Museum music library the most comprehensive and useful in the world. Mr. Hirsch's library, which he began to form in Frankfurt fifty years ago, was the most complete working collection of musical scores and literature in private ownership. In 1936 it was deposited on loan in the University Library at Cambridge, where constant and profitable use was made of it by musical performers, composers, and scholars. The primary value of the library lies in its possession of early editions, and particularly first editions of classical and pre-classical composers which have long been unobtainable; its series of operatic full orchestral scores is practically complete from the beginning of opera in the year 1600 to the present day. It also contains all the collected editions of the great composers and relevant literature, the early and late theoretical books on music, and a representative collection of important musical periodicals.

The five hundredth anniversary of the founding of the library of Salisbury Cathedral was celebrated with an exhibition containing some of its rarest books and manuscripts. The library building dates from 1445, but it was not possible to celebrate its quincentenary in 1945 as its principal treasures were still in their wartime place of safety. The chief exhibit was the copy of Magna Carta, 1215, one of the four extant. Important early manuscripts included a ninth- or tenth-century copy of Bede *De Temporum*

Ratione, St. Aldhelm *De Laude Virginitatis* (eleventh century) with beautifully drawn initial letters, and an autograph survey of the cathedral, dated 31 August 1668, by Sir Christopher Wren. Among the printed books exhibited were the *Theologia Platonica de Animorum Immortalitate* of Marsilius Ficinus, Florence, 1482, Caxton's translation of *The Golden Legende*, printed by Wynkyn de Worde in 1493, and Melanchthon's copy of Erasmus's *Annotations on the New Testament*, Basle, 1519.

Literary Prizes and Awards

In 1945 an arrangement was made between Hodder & Stoughton and the Society of Authors for the award of a number of bursaries, each of £200 a year for three years, to young writers of exceptional promise in various fields.

Hodder & Stoughton accepted full financial responsibility for the scheme, and the Society of Authors appointed a special honorary committee to administer the scheme and to select the recipients of the awards. This committee consisted of Sir Osbert Sitwell (chairman), Lord David Cecil, Professor Frank Debenham, Mr. C. Day Lewis, Miss Dilys Powell, Mr. D. Kilham Roberts, Miss Rebecca West and Mr. Leonard Cutts (secretary to the committee and representing Hodder & Stoughton).

The only conditions attached to the bursaries were:

(1) That every recipient should, during the three years' period of benefit, write a book on lines agreed in advance with the committee, and offer this book to Hodder & Stoughton for publication on terms to be approved by the Society of Authors, such terms to be distinct from and unaffected by the bursary payments; and

(2) That at least half the awards be made to men and women who were engaged in war service in His Majesty's Forces or the Merchant Navy.

Candidates for the bursaries were not to apply directly, but were to be recommended to the committee for nomination by a person of high standing in the literary or academic world who was acquainted with the candidate and his or her work.

Bursaries have been awarded to: Lawrence Alloway, George Barker, George Fraser, Walter Marsden, Henry Reed, W. W. Robson, and William Sansom. A bursary of £100 per year has been awarded to John Bayliss, to Wolf Mankowitz and to Geoffrey Parsons.

One hundred and fifty-five plays from many parts of the world were entered for the Jewish play-writing competition, organized by the Anglo-Palestine Club of London in conjunction with various literary societies and

youth associations. The £100 prize for a full-length play was awarded to Dr. Bernard Cohn of Los Angeles for *The Marrano*, and the £50 prize for a one-act play to Ella Wilensky of Jerusalem for *Sabbath Eve*. Dr. Cohn is a rabbi who escaped from Dachau to Holland, and from there Einstein helped him to get to America. Ella Wilensky was born in Dorpat, Estonia, and has written poems and children's plays.

To commemorate their centenary in 1943, Macmillan & Co. offered to men in the Forces awards of £500, in addition to the usual royalties, for the best novel and the best work of non-fiction received by 31 December 1944. Captain G. C. Greenfield won the fiction award with *Desert Episode*, which was based on the Battle of El Alamein, and Lieutenant John Davies, R.N.V.R., the non-fiction award with *Lower Deck*, an account of his experiences on the lower deck before he gained his commission.

Additional awards of £100 each were made to Flying Officer Dobson for *China Cycle*, an account of his adventures as a tobacco salesman in China; to Sergeant C. R. Livingstone for *The Earth is Red*, a novel based on the British campaign in Madagascar; and to Major H. Montgomery Hyde for a biography of Maximilian of Mexico, *Mexican Empire*. These last three books were published in 1946.

A contest organized jointly by George G. Harrap & Co. Ltd. of London and Sydney, Thomas Y. Crowell Co. of New York, and Columbia Pictures Corporation of London and New York, included the payment of £1,500 plus full royalties for the best manuscript submitted from any man or woman who had served at any time since 1939, or was still serving, in the Armed Forces or Merchant Navies of the United Nations. Entries could be fiction or non-fiction, but had to be original unpublished works, and they could be submitted to George G. Harrap & Co. Ltd., 182 High Holborn, London, W.C.1, England, or 55 York Street, Sydney, Australia, or to Thomas Y. Crowell Co., 432 Fourth Avenue, New York 16, U.S.A., depending on the locality and preference of the author. It was an annual contest offered for at least two periods, the first contest closing on 30 June 1946 and the second commencing on 1 July 1946 and closing on 30 June 1947.

The Rockefeller Foundation has established a fund of $50,000 (approximately £12,500) to aid young British subjects whose work in creative writing or criticism has shown particular promise but has been interrupted by the war. Expendable over a period of three years, the fund will be administered by the University of Birmingham. It will provide the means by which men and women of talent may devote themselves to their own writing for at least a year, unhampered by financial considerations. Work in Gaelic,

Welsh and Scots, as well as English, will be considered. The awards will be called Atlantic Awards in Literature and recipients will not be under any specific obligations, save not to undertake regular salaried duties or receive grants from publishers while receiving assistance from the fund. The awards will be made by an honorary adjudicating committee acting upon the recommendations of a larger representative panel of some forty or fifty advisers eminent in various fields of literary work.

The John Llewellyn Rhys Memorial Prize, awarded annually for the best literary work by a citizen of the British Commonwealth under 30 years of age, has been won by Miss Oriel Malet for her novel *My Bird Sings*, which she wrote when she was 20.

Eyre & Spottiswoode, in conjunction with Houghton, Mifflin, the American publishers, are offering an annual Fellowship of £1,000, beginning in 1946, to British writers. Intended to benefit either young authors embarking on a literary career or authors, irrespective of age or standing, who wish to engage on work needing serious study, the Fellowship may be awarded, and in the case of historical or biographical works usually will be awarded, on the strength of specimen chapters and outlines. As regards fiction, the adjudicators will be prepared to consider specimen chapters and outlines, but first novelists are advised to submit half the completed MS.

The chosen books will be published in England and America and the awards will consist of £500 in prize money and £500 in monthly instalments in advance of royalties. Should the British and American adjudicators fail to agree to their award, two Fellowships of £500 each will be awarded and the MS. chosen by the English publishers will be guaranteed publication in the United States. The books are intended for the general reader and may take the form of fiction, history or biography. Works of a purely technical nature or of limited interest are excluded.

The $1,000 awarded annually by the American National Institute of Arts and Letters for distinguished achievement by a foreign artist, composer or writer living in the United States, has been awarded for 1946 to Mr. Ralph Hodgson, the English poet, who is living in Minerva, Ohio.

The gold medal of the American Institute of Graphic Arts, the highest honour which this organization can bestow upon an individual, has been awarded to Mr. Stanley Morison, the well-known typographer and author of many books on printing, lettering and allied subjects. Mr. Morison is editor of *The Times Literary Supplement* and is writing a four-volume work on the history of *The Times*, two volumes of which have already been published.

The *Sunday Times* has announced the inauguration of an annual prize for literature. One book will be chosen yearly, and its author will receive a prize of £1,000 and a commemorative Gold Medal. The award will be called the *Sunday Times Prize for Literature*. In making the final selection for the award Viscount Kemsley, Chairman and Editor-in-Chief of the *Sunday Times*, will be aided by a Consultative Committee.

The prize will be awarded each year for a work, written by a British subject and published during the twelve months ending 30 June preceding the award, which makes an outstanding contribution to English literature. For the inaugural award, selection will be made from books published for the first time during the period 1 July 1946 to 30 June 1947.

Unpublished manuscripts are ineligible, since the successful book will be chosen from works actually published during the period. The award of any other literary prize or prizes will not disqualify a work for the award of the *Sunday Times Prize for Literature*. No writer will be eligible to receive the prize more than once. Should it be decided that no works merits the award, the prize for that year will lapse and will not be added to the prize for the succeeding year. If the chosen work is of joint authorship the sum of £1,000 will be divided equally between the authors whose names appear on the title-page.

Miscellaneous

FOR seventeen years the National Book League (formerly the National Book Council) had its offices in Henrietta Street, Covent Garden. The rapid expansion of the League made a move to larger premises imperative, and the League now occupies a large and beautiful eighteenth-century house at 7 Albemarle Street, London W.1. This house, which was built about 1720, was famous in the early part of the nineteenth century as Grillion's Hotel, where Louis XVIII stayed for a few weeks after being expelled from France on Napoleon's escape from Elba. Grillion's Hotel was the meeting-place for that famous society of book-collectors, the Roxburghe Club, and for Grillion's Club, founded in 1813, which had among its members many famous political figures, including Gladstone and Disraeli. Early in the bombing raids on London the house suffered severe damage from blast, but structurally it remained unharmed. When fully restored it will contain reading and writing rooms for members of the National Book League, a small lecture hall, a bibliographical library, and an exhibition hall where displays of books will be given throughout the year. Full particulars regarding subscriptions can be obtained from the General Secretary of the National Book League at the above address.

Five publishers—Messrs. Jonathan Cape, Cassell & Co., Chatto & Windus, Hamish Hamilton and William Heinemann—have announced the formation

of a company to market English books for sale in Europe. The books will not be issued in a special Continental edition, but will be a part of the English edition, bound in stiff paper. The imprint on the title page will be STAR EDITIONS with the name of the British publisher beneath. The published price on the Continent will be approximately half the English published price and the size and shape will vary according to the English edition.

The aim of this associated publishing venture is to encourage the reading of English books on the continent of Europe. Although the five publishers have joined forces to obtain a wider circulation for their own books on the Continent, STAR EDITIONS will not exclude books issued by other British publishers.

The original manuscript of the only dictionary of the extinct Yamana language, once spoken in Tierra del Fuego, was discovered after the war in the kitchen cupboard of a farmhouse near Münster, Germany. Compiled by the Rev. Thomas Bridges at the end of the last century, it was believed to be irretrievably lost when it disappeared during the war of 1914–18, but was unearthed in 1929 by Professor Hestermann of Münster University, who obtained permission from the author's son, Mr. Lucas Bridges, to print 300 copies. Mr. Bridges has presented the manuscript to the British Museum.

The Lincoln Cathedral copy of Magna Carta—the Great Charter granted by King John under compulsion at Runnymede on 15 June 1215 and designed to obtain public 'liberties' and to control the King through the Common Law—which has been in the keeping of the United States since 1939, has now been returned to the Cathedral where, in future, it will be on view to the general public. Exhibited at the New York World's Fair in 1939, it was kept for safety during the war in the Congress library, where it was displayed beside the American Declaration of Independence.

The Lincoln Cathedral copy is the best preserved of the four copies still in existence which bear the great seal of King John. Of the other three, two are in the custody of the British Museum, and one is the property of Salisbury Cathedral.

The British Publishers Guild is the co-operative effort of twenty-six of Britain's leading publishers. Its aim is to produce and distribute as many as possible of the best books on the lists of its members at the lowest economic selling price, which, at the moment, is 1s. The books are paper-covered.

The present members of the Guild are: Allen & Unwin; Edward Arnold; Cambridge University Press; Cape; Cassell; Chapman & Hall; Chatto & Windus; Constable; Cresset Press; Davies; Dent; Eyre & Spottiswoode; Faber & Faber; Hale; Hamish Hamilton; Harrap; Heinemann; Michael

Joseph; Lane; Longmans, Green; Lutterworth Press; Methuen; Muller; Murray; Oxford University Press; Secker & Warburg.

August 1946 marked the centenary of the first use in the English language of the word 'folk-lore'. William John Thoms (1803–85), antiquary and miscellaneous writer, introduced it in an article in the *Athenæum* on 26 August 1846 on the subject of old-world manners, customs and popular superstitions. Thoms was a keen bibliographer, a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and for nearly twenty years deputy librarian to the House of Lords.

Córdoba University combined with the Asociación Argentina de Cultura Británica to celebrate the centenary in Argentina with a lecture, and the publication of a pamphlet on Thoms.

The International Publishers Congress celebrated its golden jubilee in 1946. Mr. Ove Tryde, an honorary member of the Executive Committee and largely responsible for the re-starting of the Congress after the first World War, has written a brief history of the Congress which appeared in the *Dansk Boghandlertidende* of 29 June.

On 15 June 1896, delegates from France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Holland, Belgium and Switzerland met in Paris for the first conference. It was a complete success, and in June 1897, a second conference was held in Brussels with 138 delegates in attendance. At the fourth conference, in Leipzig, when 347 delegates representing seventeen different countries were present, it was decided to establish a Permanent Bureau in Switzerland, under Professor Dr. A. Velleman.

The first World War brought all such international conferences to an end and it was not till 1931 that the meetings were resumed with the ninth conference in Paris, followed by conferences in Brussels (1933), London (1936) and Leipzig (1938). The outbreak of the second World War caused the cancellation of the thirteenth conference, planned to take place in Warsaw. The Committee and the Permanent Bureau (in Geneva) still function, however, and it is hoped that international co-operation for the benefit of book publishing will speedily be resumed.

The work of compiling the *Scottish National Dictionary*, though considerably retarded by the war, is proceeding steadily. The complete work will consist of ten volumes of four parts each, and the purchase price is £20, payable either in full or in five annual instalments of £4 each. Two volumes of the Dictionary and Part I of Volume 3 have already been published.

When complete the Dictionary will contain all the valuable dialect material gathered by the Scottish Dialects Committee in its twenty years' research. It is edited by Dr. William Grant, formerly Lecturer on Phonetics,

Teachers' Training Centre, Aberdeen, and Lecturer on the History of the English Language in the University of Aberdeen, who is assisted by a staff of experts. It presents a national vocabulary composed of elements drawn from Scottish literature, records and living dialects, illustrates the meaning of words, and will be an authoritative book of reference on all questions of Scottish grammar, idiom and usage. Its volumes will be a storeroom of information about Scottish national customs, occupations, amusements, superstitions, religious observances, legal terms, and proverbs, designed to appeal not to scholars alone but to all who are interested in Scottish language and literature.

The international exchange and circulation of the world's best books can do much to increase understanding and sympathy between peoples, and to this end the friendly exchange of bibliographical information is a practice to be encouraged. Copies of *British Book News* will gladly be exchanged for bibliographical journals issued by other countries.

FREDERICK S. SNOW

BRITISH BOOKS ON CIVIL ENGINEERING AND ALLIED SUBJECTS

THE number of books on civil engineering subjects published in Britain has been considerably curtailed during the past five years of war, mainly because British engineers have been heavily engaged upon the urgent prosecution of the war. When one considers such notable feats as 'Mulberry', the prefabricated harbour constructed in the workshops and around the shores of Britain and floated across to France, which was the forerunner of the total defeat of Germany; or the skill and ingenuity shown in the design and construction of a system by which fog is dispersed on airfields, popularly known as 'Fido' (Fog Investigation Dispersal Operations), thus making it possible to carry out bombing operations all the year round; or the co-ordination of ideas enabling the oil storage tanks constructed all over England to be linked by means of pipe lines laid under the sea to dispersal points on airfields and transport depots in France, known as 'Pluto' (Pipe Lines Under The Ocean), one realizes that these preoccupations of civil engineers, aggravated by the shortage of printing materials and labour, are the main reasons for their lack of literary effort.

It is quite certain, however, that when the lessons learned and the conclusions reached on such subjects are freed from the incubus of censorship, many new publications will be released. In fact, many of these civil engineering works have already passed the planning stage. Although this review chiefly covers those books which it has been possible to publish during this memorable period, a number of standard works of earlier date have also been included, which still form the basis for the up-to-date engineers' or contractors' library. But it is quite impossible in an article of this length to deal with all volumes on engineering in circulation, which have been written and published in Britain.

BIOGRAPHY.—Of the several biographical books on engineering, *Triumphs of Engineering* (1943, Odhams Press, 6s.6d.), J. L. Dixon, *The World of Engineering* (1939, Gifford, 8s.6d.), H. B. Dance, *Engineers at Work* (1943, Nelson, 10s.6d.) and W. J. Claxton, *Half Hours with Great Engineers* (1940, Gardner, Darton, 2s.6d.) are suitable for those whose interest in engineering is to be stimulated, although much material may be found in them for the more mature reader. *The World of Engineering* in particular is an ideal volume for County and Municipal Councillors, Chairmen of Public Companies, etc., who require a rudimentary knowledge of the civil engineer and the extent of his works.

GEOLOGY.—A subject which has come very much to the civil engineer's notice of recent years is that of geology, and here we have G. H. Blyth, *Geology for Engineers* (1943, Edward Arnold, 21s.) which is to be recommended, whilst Arthur Holmes, *Principles of Physical Geology* (1944, Nelson, 30s.), and E. Sherbon Hills, *Outlines of Structural Geology* (second edition 1943, Methuen, 6s.6d.) can well be included in this list.

SURVEYING is represented by A. L. Higgins, *Higher Surveying* (1944, Macmillan, 25s.), which is by far the most up-to-date volume on this subject.

CONSTRUCTION—STEEL.—John Case, *Strength of Materials* (third edition 1938, Edward Arnold, 30s.) is a work which every candidate for an Honours degree should study, whilst for the student the three volumes of E. G. Warland, *Building Construction for National Certificate* (English Universities Press, 1938, 5s., 1939, 6s., and 1940, 7s.6d.) and the three volumes of Jaggard and Drury, *Architectural Building Construction* (Cambridge University Press, Vol. 1, fourth edition 1938, 7s.6d., and Vols. 2 and 3, third edition 1936–7, 12s.6d. each) are still standard works. The popular subject of *Steel Structural Design* is amply covered by many volumes, amongst which the three volumes of D. S. Stewart, *Practical Design of Simple Steel Structures* (Constable, Vol. 1, 1929, 12s., Vol. 2, second edition 1940, 12s.6d., and Vol. 3, 1929, 5s.) and Oscar Faber, *Constructional Steelwork Simply Explained* (1927, Oxford University Press, 6s.—under revision) are well to the fore and, written by such eminent authors, are bound to command attention. *Welded Steel Structures* are ably dealt with in a book of that title, compiled by the Broadway Advertising Services (1940, 5s.), to which nine different authors have contributed.

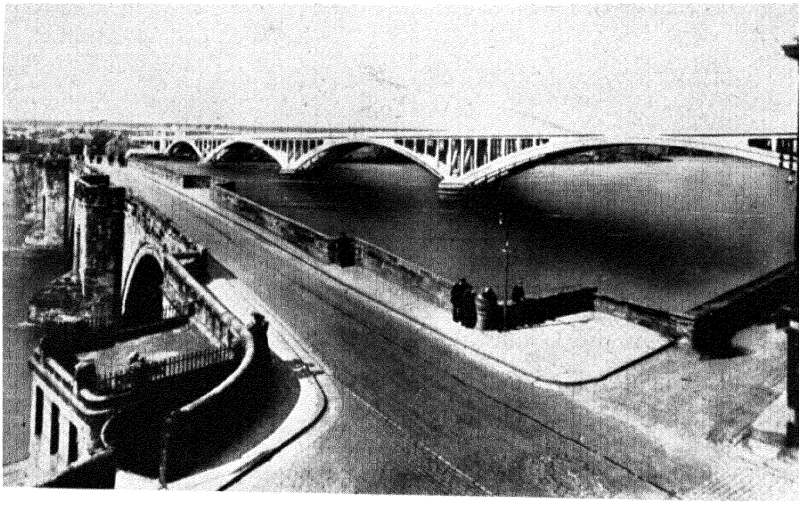
CONCRETE.—The vast field of the many uses of concrete and reinforced concrete is amply represented in Oscar Faber, *Reinforced Concrete Simply Explained* (third edition 1944, Oxford University Press, 5s.), this author having done much for the scientific use of concrete throughout the world. *Modern Concrete Construction* in four volumes by W. H. Glanville (1939, Caxton Publishing Company, 21s. each) forms a comprehensive and practical treatise dealing with every phase of concrete materials and modern construction. R. F. B. Grundy, *The Essentials of Reinforced Concrete Design* (1939, Chapman & Hall, 10s.6d.) and Chas. A. Reynolds, *Practical Examples of Reinforced Concrete Design* (1938, Concrete Publications, 7s.6d.) are two volumes dealing mainly with design, and are to be recommended. E. Molloy, *Concrete Work* (1941, Newnes, 6s.) deals chiefly with the mixing and placing of concrete and ancillary materials. *Concrete Surface Finishes, Renderings and Terrazzo* (1935, Concrete Publications, 6s.6d.), as its name implies, deals with the various finishes that can be given to this type of construction. *Concrete Year Book*, edited by Oscar Faber and H. L. Childe (Concrete

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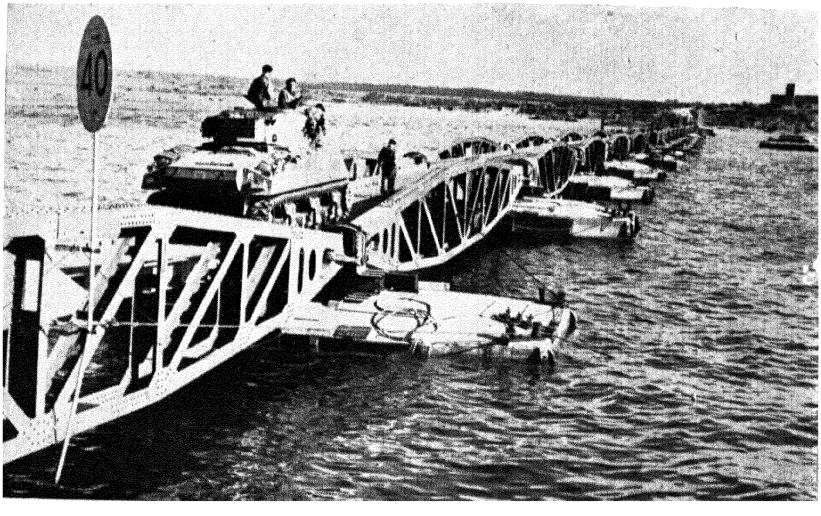
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Royal Tweed Bridge, Berwick. From *Reinforced Concrete Bridge Design* by C. S. Chettoe and Haddon C. Adams (Chapman & Hall)



One of the flexible floating roadways which maintained the flow of traffic at Mulberry Harbour

Publications, 5s.) gives a yearly review of the whole practice of the cement and concrete industry. There is a notable lack of information available on the subject of pre-stressed reinforced concrete, but Kurt Billig, *Pre-Stressed Reinforced Concrete*, Parts 1 and 2 (reprinted 1944, Knapp, Drewett, 21s. each) supplies a need in this direction.

BRIDGES.—The science of the design and construction of bridges is one which attracts the attention of engineers throughout the world, and foremost amongst relevant publications is Professor Sir Charles E. Inglis, *A Mathematical Treatise on Vibrations in Railway Bridges* (1934, Cambridge University Press, 21s.). Adam Hunter, *Arrol's Bridge and Structural Engineers Handbook* (1928, Spon, 21s.) and D. S. Stewart, *Influence Lines: Their Practical Use in Bridge Calculations* (1939, Constable, 12s.6d.) will prove useful in practically every type of bridge design. W. L. Scott, assisted by C. W. J. Spicer, *Reinforced Concrete Bridges* (1931, Technical Press, 30s.) is still a standard work, whilst G. P. Manning, *Reinforced Concrete Arch Design* (1933, Pitman, 12s.6d.) has never been displaced. C. S. Chettoe and Haddon C. Adams, *Reinforced Concrete Bridge Design* (second edition 1938, Chapman & Hall, 42s.) is a vast work, forming a complete office reference which is invaluable.

CANALS AND WATERWAYS.—George Cadbury and S. P. Dobbs, *Canals and Inland Waterways* (1929, Pitman, 7s.6d.) gives the history and general description of canals in Britain. It is a book more to be studied by those directing canals from financial and other aspects, but nevertheless is of value to the engineer.

Coast Erosion and Protection is covered in a volume of this title by the late Ernest Matthews, based upon his personal experience (third edition 1934, Griffin, 12s.6d.), of which the third edition has been brought up to date by Brysson Cunningham.

ESTIMATING AND COSTING.—Of the many books in circulation on this subject, probably the most invaluable is F. R. S. Yorke, *Specifications* (1945, Architectural Press (Cheam), 21s.), which is revised annually and, in addition to a description of all types of materials, gives a lead to the estimator on present-day costs. The subject is also represented in a limited manner by W. A. Smith, *Costing for Builders* (fourth edition 1944, Moore's Modern Methods, 5s.), and F. H. Fielder, *Estimating and Costing Precast Concrete Products and Cast Stone* (1943, Concrete Publications, 7s.6d.).

DOCKS AND HARBOURS.—The science of the design and construction of docks and harbours owes more probably to Brysson Cunningham than to anyone else in recent times, and his *Port Studies* (1928, Chapman & Hall, 25s.) and *Principles and Practice of Harbour Engineering* (third edition 1928, Griffin, 30s.) are still most popular works. F. M. Du Plat Taylor, *The Design, Construction and Maintenance of Docks, Wharves and Piers* (second edition

1934, Benn, 45s.) is to be recommended, whilst E. C. Shankland, *Dredging of Harbours and Rivers* (1931, Brown, Son & Ferguson (Glasgow), 42s.) gives a clear and concise description of its subject.

DRAINAGE AND IRRIGATION.—*Flood Estimation and Control* is amply covered by B. D. Richard's book so named (1944, Chapman & Hall, 16s.), which was written on the author's experience as a Member of the Panel of Civil Engineers set up under the Reservoir and Safety Provisions Act, 1939. New works on drainage are L. B. Escritt, *Surface Drainage* (1944, Crowther, 10s.6d.), which covers the principles of agricultural and aerodrome drainage, and H. H. Nicholson, *Principles of Field Drainage* (1942, Cambridge University Press, 12s.6d.), which covers all types of field drainage and is particularly useful in the design of aerodrome runways.

FOUNDATIONS.—In these modern times it is very necessary for the engineer to have a knowledge of earth pressures when designing foundations and W. L. Lowe Brown, *An Introduction to Soil Mechanics* (1945, Pitman, 4s.6d.) is a practical contribution to this subject. C. Hyde Wollaston, *Foundations and Earth Pressures* (1939, Scientific and Technical Publications, 21s.) contains chapters on soil mechanics and also deals with the varying types of foundations met in day-to-day practice. H. P. Smith's extremely well-written *Foundations and Footings* (1940, Crosby Lockwood, 5s.) is primarily for the use of the student of structural engineering. One should not leave the subject of foundations without reference to F. E. Wentworth Sheilds and W. S. Gray, *Reinforced Concrete Piling* (1938, Concrete Publications, 8s.6d.), which contains much recent and comprehensive information.

CIVIL ENGINEERING.—W. G. Bligh, *The Practical Design of Irrigation Works* (third edition 1927, Constable, 42s.), which has been revised by F. W. Woods, is a volume based largely upon the author's experience as an engineer in the Indian Public Works Department. H. John Collins and C. A. Hart, *Principles of Road Engineering* (1936, Edward Arnold, 50s.) is still a standard work, both authors having had a very wide experience in this class of civil engineering. C. M. Flood, *Sewage Disposal from Isolated Buildings* (1929, Sutherland Publishing Company, 9s.) is a very useful volume on the disposal of sewage from small rural communities, whilst L. B. Escritt, *Sewerage Engineering* (1939, The Contractors Record and Municipal Engineering, 25s.) is the outcome of the author's wide experience as a drainage engineer, and is a really practical book.

The miscellany of allied books which assist the civil engineer in 'applying the sources of nature for the benefit of mankind' is so vast that it cannot be covered in a book list of this kind, and of necessity there must be many notable volumes omitted. However, a book which will be a joy to the mathematician is R. V. Southwell, *Relaxation Methods in Engineering Science*

(1940, Oxford University Press, 17s.6d.), and, in view of the efforts of the Institution of Civil Engineers to bring the artisan and craftsman to the fore of the industry, I would mention such contributions as J. C. Hodge, *Brickwork for Apprentices* (1944, Edward Arnold, 6s.), J. C. V. Proudman, *Elementary Principles of Brickwork Construction* (1944, Chapman & Hall, 7s.6d.), and the *Practical Carpenter and Joiner*, edited by N. W. Kay (1945, Odhams Press, 9s.6d.). For the engineer's bookshelf, H. Bennett, *Substitutes* (1943, Chapman & Hall, 21s.) gives substitutes and alternatives for chemicals, metals, fibres, and other commercial products, which should prove extremely useful in the days of reconstruction. *Air Transport and Civil Aviation*, 1944–45, under the general editorship of Lord Brabazon of Tara (Todd, 21s.), is a book which should be studied by every future designer of airports.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.—Such a vast field is covered under this heading that one can only mention a few of the most notable books on its varying aspects. Alwyne Meade, *The New Modern Gas Works Practice* (third edition 1934, Eyre & Spottiswoode, 50s.) is a standard work. *Inchley's Theory of Heat Engines*, edited by H. Wright Baker (sixth edition 1944, Longmans, Green, 16s.), R. H. Grundy, *The Theory and Practice of Heat Engines* (1942, Longmans, Green, 18s.), D. A. Wrangham, *The Theory and Practice of Heat Engines*, (1942, Cambridge University Press, 50s.) form a comprehensive treatise on the heat engine. *Electric Power Stations* are dealt with in two volumes of that name by T. H. Carr (1941, Chapman & Hall, 32s.), which review the latest practice in design, more especially on the mechanical side.

Many papers have been written and discussed at the various professional institutions covering practically the whole of the subjects under review, and these papers contain the most up-to-date information. The proceedings of the following three Institutions are strongly recommended: The Institution of Civil Engineers (2s.6d.), The Institution of Structural Engineers (1s. monthly), The Institution of Mechanical Engineers (8s.9d. quarterly).

Frederick S. Snow is a Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers; Vice-President of the Institution of Structural Engineers; Honorary Librarian of the Institution of Structural Engineers, 1940–1944; Member of the Society of Civil Engineers (France); and Member of the Institute of Welding.

E. J. CARTER

WARTIME BOOKS ON ARCHITECTURE AND TOWN PLANNING

WAR has strange and sometimes unexpected effects on the culture of a nation, enlivening some arts and causing others to fade into a realm of dim irrelevance to the urgent affairs of the time. An art which has mouldered for

a while out of the public consciousness may leap with the power of these wartime stimuli to a new significance; and so most observers would, I think, agree that the war years with their terrific toll of physical destruction have served to enliven interest in architecture, which in a natural sense is the art most vulnerable to the power of war. We have seen the treasures of our architecture fall in ruins and the ways of our cities confused and, as never before in recent British history, we have learnt to understand the loveliness of buildings and the quality of a good city. But more important than any nostalgia for the relics of the past which their destruction engenders, we are encouraged to a heightened understanding of our responsibility for the future building of Britain.

If this impression is correct, it is natural that we should find evidence of it in the books we have published, and this evidence is here in abundance. Even if we allow for the forced restrictions of paper shortage and the absence of would-be authors on war service, our list of wartime architectural and planning books is impressive and encouraging: it is indeed difficult for a chronicler to know where to begin or where to lay emphasis.

HISTORICAL.—At one end of the scale are great and learned works, for the momentum of centuries of learning needs more than a six-year war to bring it to a halt. This proudly persistent scholarship is shown in the completion of the series of Wren Society publications of which the last of the twenty (the fifth wartime volume) was published in 1944. This final volume includes the catalogue of all the major collections of Wren drawings, in All Souls College, Oxford, St. Paul's Cathedral library and the Sir John Soane Museum, and also the index to all the previous volumes. The series has been published for the Society by the Oxford University Press (16 guineas the series or 2 guineas per volume). The close of this fine survey of all the known buildings and documentary evidence relating to Sir Christopher Wren was sadly marked by the death of Mr. Arthur T. Bolton, the editor. In another serial work of scholarly record, the survey of ancient London buildings, the London Survey Committee and the London County Council produced at its appointed time the third volume on the buildings in the Parish of *Saint Martin's-in-the-Fields*, Trafalgar Square and neighbourhood (1940, London Survey Committee). Outstanding for its scholarship and a work that at any time would have been memorable for its lavish production is the second volume of K. A. C. Creswell's *Early Muslim Architecture* (1940, Oxford University Press, 10 guineas), perhaps the finest, as it is the largest, work of intensive architectural scholarship of this century and a superb example of Oxford printing. Also from the Oxford University Press is Professor E. W. Tristram's *English Mediæval Wall Painting*: Vol. I *The Twelfth Century* (1945, Oxford University Press for Pilgrim Trust, 10 guineas). This is the first volume in a projected series on English medieval

painting and contains the first fruits of Professor Tristram's life-long study of a native art, which his labours have put into its high place on the art-history map. Tristram's work is remarkable not least for his almost incredibly accurate and objective delineation of these fragile and fading paintings which he has observed and recorded with an affection and understanding such as they have never received before. Many of them are reproduced in colour. This group of scholarly writings must include several smaller works which contrast with the noble scale of the two works by Creswell and Tristram: Anthony Blunt's sensitive and exact study of the greatest of French Renaissance architects, *François Mansart and the Origins of French Classical Architecture* (1941, Warburg Institute, 15s.), another book by Blunt, *Artistic Theory in Italy, 1445-1600* (1940, Oxford University Press, 7s.6d.), Nikolaus Pevsner's *Outline of European Architecture* (1943, Penguin Books, 1s.), and an important work by one of our most productive medievalists, John Harvey, on the elusive fourteenth-century architect-mason *Henry Yevele* (1944, Batsford, 15s.)

Of a different type, historical and scholarly, but with a very topical interest and indeed direct influence on the discussion relating to the rebuilding of London today is T. F. Reddaway's *Rebuilding of London after the Great Fire, 1666* (1940, Cape, 18s.). That hardy conservative perennial of textbooks on the history of architecture, Sir Banister Fletcher's *History of Architecture on the Comparative Method* (1943 and 1945, Batsford, 2½ guineas) has been republished twice during the war in its 11th and 12th editions. Although the historical method of this great work is subjected now to a good deal of lively criticism, there is no doubt that Fletcher's *History* with its 1,000 pages and 4,000 illustrations of architecture in all countries and periods, except the latest, will long remain a standard teaching reference book.

Lighter books on past architecture include many as good as any produced before the war. Three of these have grown directly from the war: John Summerson and J. M. Richards' *The Bombed Buildings of Britain* (1942, Architectural Press (Cheam), 15s.) is a pictorial survey of the losses in the great blitz of 1941–42 with brilliantly correct and concise historical notes by Summerson, the best of our younger scholars; A. S. G. Butler's witty, anecdotal *Recording Ruin* (1942, Constable, 7s.6d.), which largely centres round the author's experience on the St. Paul's Cathedral Fire Watch which saved the Cathedral from destruction, an island among the vast devastation of the City of London, and Sydney Jones' *London Triumphant* (1942, Studio, 15s.), a simple easy text around the author's meticulous drawings of war-damaged London.

London life and the London scene have been the subject of two books of exceptional literary merit and architectural erudition: James Pope-Hennessy's *London Fabric* (1939, Batsford, 10s.6d.) and Thomas Burke's

Streets of London through the Centuries (1940, Batsford, 10s.6d.). Other books on British cities also published by Batsford are R. A. L. Smith's *Bath* (1944, 12s.6d.), John Steegmann's *Cambridge* (1940, 10s.6d.) and Christopher Hobhouse's *Oxford* (1939, 8s.6d.): all lively and lavishly illustrated works which include a wealth of knowledge and far more real enjoyment and understanding of architecture than is often found in popular guides.

Walter Godfrey, antiquary, scholar and architect, who, as Director of the National Building Record, is, as it were, godfather of our architectural inheritance, has given in *Our Building Inheritance: Are we to Use it or Lose it?* (1944, Faber & Faber, 10s.6d.) a charming and alert panorama of the British architectural character. It is remarkable for containing one of the finest collections of photographs that have yet been published, the products of the National Building Record's photographic survey. A book of a very different kind but in the same general class is Sacheverell Sitwell's *British Architects and Craftsmen, 1600-1830* (1945, Batsford, 21s.), provokingly and engagingly erudite, witty and personal, a defence in the face of philistinism, modernity and asceticism of baroque and aristocratic England, a literary aristocrat's view of architecture as it was and may never be again. Gerald Cobb's *The Old Churches of London* (1942, Batsford, 15s.), Batsford and Fry's *Greater English Churches of the Middle Ages* (1940, Batsford, 7s.6d.) and H. Braun's *Story of the English House* (1940, Batsford, 10s.6d.) are three typical Batsford books with easy popular texts and a wealth of fine illustrations.

TOWN PLANNING.—At the other end of the scale of interest, books which deal not with the past but the future, are the great reports on the replanning of British cities, especially those which have been heavily bombed. Almost every city in the country is charged with the task of preparing a plan for its reconstruction. The first of importance to be published and possibly the most dynamically significant report in our planning history is the *County of London Plan* prepared for the London County Council by Professor Sir P. Abercrombie and Mr. J. H. Forshaw (1943, Macmillan, 12s.6d.). This has now been followed by another Abercrombie report, *The Greater London Plan, 1944* (1945, H.M. Stationery Office, 25s.), covering the 2,000 square miles surrounding the county. Abercrombie has also reported on the reconstruction of Plymouth in collaboration with the Plymouth City Engineer, Mr. Paton Watson, in *A Plan for Plymouth* (1943, Underhill (Plymouth)). It is interesting to record that these detailed technical reports are considered so important for the general public to study, indeed public interest demands this, that they are published at specially low cost and in large editions. There have also been officially sponsored plans published for Norwich (1945, Norwich Corporation, 7s.6d.) by C. H. James, S. R. Pierce and H. C. Rowley, for Durham by Thomas Sharp with the title *Cathedral*



House at Coombe, Surrey. From *Fine Building* by Maxwell Fry (Faber & Faber)



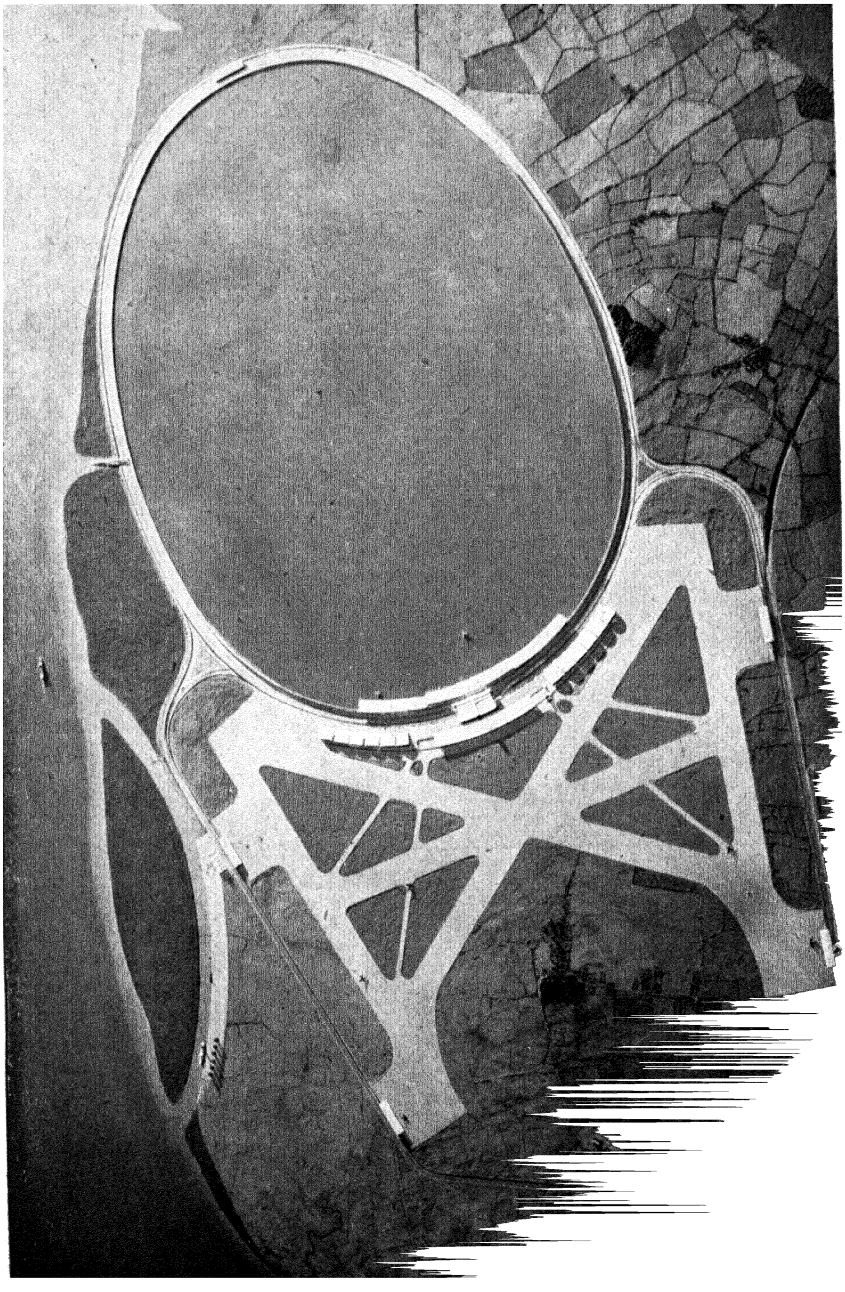
Terrace houses and blocks of flats near West Ham Park, London
From the *Greater London Plan, 1944* (H.M. Stationery Office)



House at Coombe, Surrey. From *Fine Building* by Maxwell Fry (Faber & Faber)



Terrace houses and blocks of flats near West Ham Park, London
From the *Greater London Plan, 1944* (H.M. Stationery Office)



A project for a London airport on the River Thames
From *Architecture Arising* by Howard Robertson (Faber & Faber)

City (1945, Architectural Press (Cheam), 5s.), for Merseyside by F. Longstreth Thompson—this is a report considered of such importance that it has been promoted directly by the Ministry of Town and Country Planning (1945, H.M. Stationery Office, 7s.6d.)—for Manchester and District by G. Noel Hill and R. Nicholas, and many others too numerous to mention. They extend even to the islands round the British coast with C. N. Hatfield's *Island Survey of the Isle of Man*, and to British territory overseas with Austen Harrison and R. P. Hubbard's remarkable survey and plan of *Valletta and the Three Cities*, the capital of Malta. A planning book of a rather different kind is the Association for Planning and Regional Reconstruction's *Map for the National Plan* (1945, Lund, Humphries, 15s.), which demonstrates in map form many of the fundamental social, economic, geographical and climatic features of Great Britain, the various subjects being chosen largely to illustrate points made in the Barlow and Scott reports.

No better view could be given of the vitality of British planning and architecture than through these books; they are the fighting spearheads of architecture which represent not only the planning thought but the planning action of Britain today, and are dynamic and moving challenges at the centre of our political life. Behind the big reports is a literature of technical and sociological studies in books and pamphlets too numerous to list. Outstanding are Thomas Sharp's *Town Planning* (1940, Penguin Books, 1s.), Abercrombie's *Town and Country Planning* (1943, Oxford University Press, 3s.), H. A. Tripp's *Town Planning and Road Traffic* (1942, Edward Arnold, 10s.), a book by one of London's Police Commissioners, which has literally 'put on the map' the idea of planning 'precincts' in cities, isolated by skilful road planning from the disturbance of city traffic. Other books in the same class are Kate Liepmann's *Journey to Work* (1944, Kegan Paul, 15s.), Mass Observation's *People's Homes* (1943, Murray, 10s.), the National Council of Social Service's *Size and Social Structure of a Town* (1943, Allen & Unwin, 1s.) and Flora and Gordon Stephenson's *Community Centres* (1941, Housing Centre, 3s.6d.).

Coming between the books written mainly for technicians and those for the general public are several good straightforward expositions or analyses of planning and housing. In 1941 G. and G. E. McAllister wrote in their *Town and Country Planning* (Faber & Faber, 12s.6d.) the best general outline of housing in Britain between the wars framed round a presentation of the ideas of the garden city movement, and in 1945 Sir Ernest Simon, a housing expert, wrote *Rebuilding Britain, a Twenty Years Plan* (Gollancz, 6s.), a critical and influential summary of housing and planning achievement before and during the war and as proposed for the future. C. B. Purdom, author many years ago of the standard work on the buildings of satellite towns, has written two closely reasoned and critical assessments of present planning and housing

problems. The more recent of these is entitled *How should we Rebuild London?* (1945, Dent, 12s.6d.).

Among the background books which have been best-sellers, surprising no doubt to their authors as much as anyone, are the epoch-making Government reports on planning, popularly known by the names of the Committee Chairmen, Sir Montague Barlow, Lord Justice Scott and Mr. Justice Uthwatt. It would be difficult to over-rate their importance. The first deals chiefly with the planning of towns under the imposing title *A Report on the Geographical Distribution of the Industrial Population*, the second with the countryside, *A Report . . . on Land Utilization in Rural Areas*, and the last with the complex and vexed question of how the people of Britain are to acquire control of the land of Britain to enable reconstruction planning to take place. The Barlow, Scott and Uthwatt Reports have been expounded popularly in many small books, the best being G. M. Young's *Country and Town* (1943, Penguin Books, 1s.) and a Nuffield College Report introduced by G. D. H. Cole, *Britain's Town and Country Pattern* (1943, Faber & Faber, 2s.6d.).

While the background to the reports on planning action are the technical works I have mentioned, in the foreground and addressed chiefly to the public is a remarkable number of lively and popular propagandist works educating and stirring up the people to understand planning and to back up the planners. By far the best of these is Ralph Tubbs' *Living in Cities* (1942, Penguin Books, 1s.), which has sold hundreds of thousands of copies and done more in its own line of education than any previous books; the Royal Institute of British Architects published two similar books, *Rebuilding Britain* and *Towards a New Britain*, in connection with a big exhibition held in 1943. Recently the *County of London Plan* has been the subject of a most ambitiously illustrated popular exposition by E. J. Carter and Erno Goldfinger (1945, Penguin Books, 3s.6d.), and Julian Huxley wrote a vivid description of the American Tennessee Valley Authority's planning, architectural and development work reprinted in *T.V.A.* (1943, Architectural Press (Cheam), 8s.6d.) from a special number of the *Architectural Review*. John Madge, an architect and sociologist, has written one of the best books in the *Target for Tomorrow* series, *The Rehousing of Britain* (1945, Pilot Press, 4s.6d.), which presents somewhat the same point of view as Sir Ernest Simon's book mentioned above, and includes a summary of the principal policies put forward by political parties.

A hundred and fifty years ago Britain had a living natural architecture and town planning; her towns were simple, well ordered, well-knit as social communities, and everything in them, new and old, was lovely to look at. During the crude scramble of the nineteenth century we lost most of what we had learnt and loved. What efforts were made in the twentieth century before the war to regain sanity and order and an 'urbane' and living architecture

seemed all to come to naught. Now it seems we can see light through the ruins and the light is in all this literature of planning because we have at last realized that our new architecture cannot exist simply by the creation of fine buildings here and there in the morass but must be established in towns, villages and country finely *planned* to serve a new post-war and peaceful land. Good planning precedes fine architecture, and fine architecture grows out of good planning. That is why so much emphasis has been laid on planning books. But there have been many good books, besides, which deal with architecture on its own.

MODERN ARCHITECTURE.—The most interesting by far are some which attempt to assess modern architecture. Early in the war one of our most brilliant architectural writers, J. M. Richards, editor of the *Architectural Review*, wrote *An Introduction to Modern Architecture* (1940, Penguin Books, 1s.), and since then there have been other excellent assessments of contemporary styles and trends. Maxwell Fry's *Fine Building* (1944, Faber & Faber, 15s.), despite its quiet title a rather highly strung and emotional confession of faith by one of our best modern architects, contrasts with Howard Robertson's *Architecture Arising* (1944, Faber & Faber, 10s.6d.) which, despite its more spirited title, is a dispassionate and even paternal assessment by one of our best-known and senior architects. J. Leatherst's *Style in Architecture* (1940, Nelson, 2s.6d.) and W. A. Eden's *The Process of Architectural Tradition* (1943, Macmillan, 6s.) can be mentioned as giving other facets of contemporary English architectural criticism; both are by architects and are highly contentious, as all books largely on stylistic matters must be. Maxwell Fry has also written, with his wife as co-author, a book, *Architecture for Children* (1944, Allen & Unwin, 7s.6d.), which is read by adults, as much as his other book, for the insight it gives into the creed of an architect who refines the popular technical-sociological approach by the spirited artistry of a sincere individualist and does it simply and directly in terms children can understand.

F. R. S. Yorke's *The Modern House in England* (1944, Architectural Press (Cheam), 21s.) has been reprinted, and a new edition has been published of his *Modern House* (1943, Architectural Press (Cheam), 25s.). These two books, illustrated, are standard works, the first being the only considerable study of the subject in existence.

BIOGRAPHY.—Biography has had a small share, but perhaps we are less inclined to memorialize individuals than at some times in the past. The most interesting, though certainly not the most temperate or impersonal biography, is the late Sir Reginald Blomfield's *Richard Norman Shaw* (1940, Batsford, 12s.6d.), a great Edwardian's tribute to a Victorian master. Arnold Whittick has written on *Eric Mendelsohn* (1940, Faber & Faber, 25s.), and Robert Lutyens, son of the greatest of all our Edwardian architects,

Sir Edwin Lutyens, succeeded in the incredibly difficult task of writing a critical appreciation of his father. His *Sir Edward Lutyens: An Appreciation in Perspective* (1942, Country Life, 8s.6d.), is a sensitive and, as it was inevitably, a highly intimate view of the only person in recent British architecture to whom the world 'genius' can perhaps surely be applied. Sir Herbert Baker, Lutyen's associate in the design of New Delhi and architect of the New Bank of England, has recorded a lifetime of memories in *Architecture and Personalities* (1944, Country Life, 2 guineas).

TECHNICAL.—There is no possibility here of dealing, except in the most cursory way, with the many technical books which range from a new and possibly the best straightforward teaching textbook on building construction that has yet been published—W. B. McKay's *Building Construction* (3 vols., Longmans, Green, 9s. each)—to some advanced research reports. It is interesting to record, however, that the most remarkable books have all come from Government sources. R. Fitzmaurice and W. Allen, two scientific officers of the Building Research Station, gave an entirely new and fundamentally important turn to designing quiet buildings in their *Sound Transmission in Buildings* (1940, H.M. Stationery Office, 4s.), and Fitzmaurice's epoch-making study of the fundamentals of building, *The Principles of Modern Building*, has been reprinted (1944, H.M. Stationery Office, 10s.6d.). During the past eighteen months the Ministry of Works have been issuing a series of handbooks on various aspects of building design, equipment and structure under the series title *Post-war Building Studies*. Twenty-two of these are promised, the sixteen published so far demonstrate brilliantly the liveliness and character of British building research during the war, and put into the hands of British architects concise and carefully considered opinion on 'best practice' in all the principal departments of building, with special emphasis on house design. There have also been two useful Encyclopædias, T. Corkhill's *Concise Building Encyclopædia* (1943, Pitman, 12s.6d.) and Dora Ware and Betty Beatty's *Short Dictionary of Architecture* (1944, Allen & Unwin, 6s.). Both are good handbooks for students from other countries who want good, accurate definitions of English building and architectural terminology.

Inevitably in wartime architectural books represent thinking and theorizing about architecture rather than the only solid achievement of architecture that counts in the long run, the actual creation of buildings. The time for that is coming now and we can hope that in the next few years books will show more of what has been built and will have something well worth showing on the firm basis of the thinking which is so well demonstrated in the books recorded here.

Edward Julian Carter was formerly Librarian-Editor to the Royal Institute of British Architects and is now Councillor for Libraries in UNESCO.

EDWARD BROADHEAD

THE BOOK LOUSE AND OTHER LIBRARY PESTS

APART from rats and mice, insects are the chief animal pests of books. Books and paper provide an environment where conditions for life are very difficult. The atmosphere is usually very dry; the food is mainly of a starchy or cellulose nature and, in addition, is tough and unpalatable. Nevertheless, many insects do attack books, and a relatively small number, about a dozen different kinds, are capable of doing serious injury if present in sufficient numbers.

Before considering individual species, it would perhaps be well to make a few general remarks about insect pests of books, some of more general biological interest, others which are more important in devising control measures and in understanding how these measures work. Within the insect group we find representatives of a number of different orders, which have adapted themselves quite independently to this mode of life. The majority of these insects which damage books are cosmopolitan in distribution. They have been introduced into most countries inadvertently by commerce, and they are all insects which can live on a wide variety of human products, such as stored foodstuffs, furniture, drugs and leather articles. It is on these commodities that they are most frequently present, but where books or documents are available undisturbed they will readily feed upon them. In order to kill these pests, a sound knowledge of their habits and life history is necessary. An insect which hides away in deep crevices may not be killed by fumigation of the room. We must know when it comes out of its retreat and when it is most active, and also what foods attract it most. It may then be possible to bait it successfully. A knowledge of how rapidly it breeds at different temperatures and in different moisture conditions will often give valuable information of the likelihood of an infestation developing, and where it will first appear, and so allow the infestation to be dealt with in its early stages. Unfortunately, control measures are rarely one hundred per cent efficient, and, even where they are completely successful, it must always be remembered that the pests have alternative sources of food, and may be coming in from another source of infestation nearby. Moreover, certain control measures, such as baiting, necessarily require long perseverance. If only one or two applications are given, a wrong impression may be gained of the efficacy of the treatment.

It is, perhaps, opportune here to point out that insects are divided into two main groups according to the nature of their life histories. In the first group are all those insects which have immature stages, called *nymphs*, resembling the adults in general appearance except for the undeveloped wings and sex

organs. Cockroaches, termites and booklice all belong to this group. The likeness of the emerging booklouse nymph to the adult can readily be seen in Figs. 3 and 4. To the second group belong all those insects which undergo a pronounced metamorphosis during their life history. The immature stages, called *larvæ*, are quite unlike the adults. The beetles are included in this group.

One of the most destructive pests of books is the drug-store beetle (*Stegobium paniceum*). This beetle (Fig. 1) is primarily a scavenger on dead plant products, and has undoubtedly been derived from wood-boring ancestors. Some of its close relatives, the death-watch and spider beetles, also damage

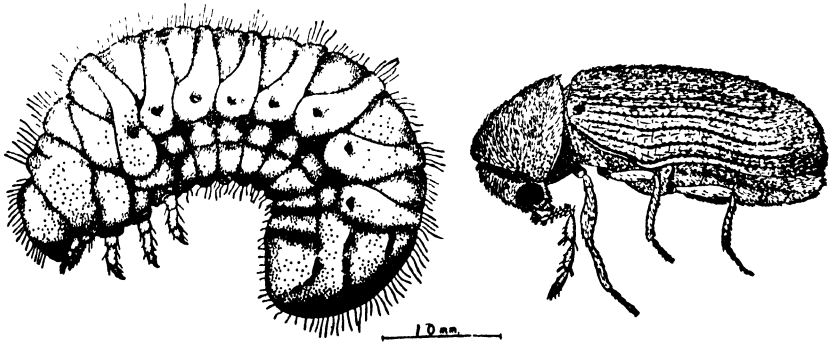


FIG. 1. The drug-store beetle (*Stegobium paniceum*)
Larva and adult

books. Linnæus mentioned the spider beetle *Ptinus fur* as a pest in libraries as long ago as 1766. In environments created by man, the drug-store beetle is partial to an amazing variety of foodstuffs. It damages food products, bores through leather and through dry wood and cane furniture, and has even been recorded feeding on aconite and belladonna, both very poisonous to human beings. The adult beetle is about one-tenth of an inch long, and is brown with golden pubescence. Like all other beetles, it has two pairs of wings; the posterior ones are used only for flight, and when at rest are folded beneath the hardened anterior pair known as elytra, which cover the hinder region of the body. Both the adult beetles and the larvæ burrow into the bindings of books and through the paper itself. From the eggs laid in the tunnels made by the adult beetles emerge the small white grubs, which continue the boring process. It is, indeed, the larval or grub stage which is most injurious. Where books are in continual use, they are very rarely damaged by any insect pest. Books stored undisturbed, particularly in dark or damp rooms, are most likely to be attacked. The drug-store beetle is usually dealt with quite adequately by going over books individually and killing larvae and adults. Books should be regularly inspected until no further trace of the insects is found. If infestation is heavy, and where large numbers of books

are involved, the following method is suggested. They should be packed in an airtight box, and sufficient carbon bisulphide or benzene in a container should be introduced, so that the fumes thoroughly impregnate everything and kill the insects. At least one pint of the liquid should be allowed for every two hundred cubic feet of box space, and the box should remain sealed for at least twenty-four hours. As both these fumigants are very inflammable, adequate precautions should be taken.

Another very destructive insect is the silverfish (*Lepisma saccharina*), a member of a wingless group of insects much more primitive than the beetles.

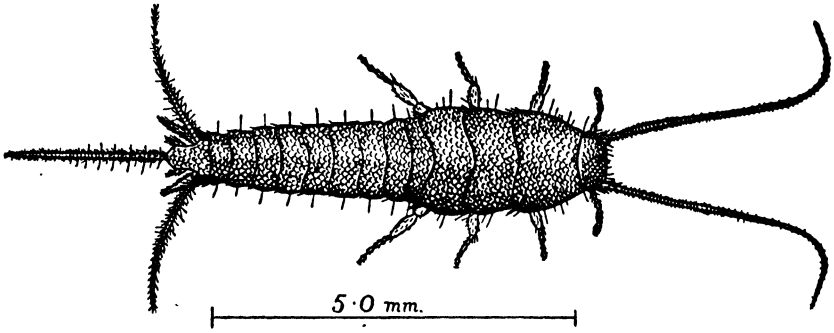


FIG. 2. The silverfish (*Lepisma saccharina*)

They are small, scale-covered creatures, almost half an inch long, with long antennæ on the head, and three long filaments on the hind end of the body (Fig. 2). The scales give them a glistening, silvery-grey, almost metallic lustre. They are active only at night, and hide away in crevices in the daytime, when they are difficult to find. If surprised in their nocturnal excursions, they run away with most remarkable rapidity and are very difficult to catch. The two most domestic and injurious species are the common silverfish, illustrated here (Fig. 2), and the firebrat, recognized by the dark patches on the back. They feed upon bookbindings, paper, wallpaper, starchy glue, curtains which have been starched, and various fabrics such as rayon; foods with a high starch content are preferred. They are widespread in houses and public buildings, especially in dark, damp basements and near any central heating equipment, such as stoves and hot-water pipes. In libraries, they are more likely to be troublesome to books and documents stored in dark, undisturbed places. Their life history varies in duration with climate. In warm climates, and in warm buildings, they may breed more or less continuously, maturing in about nine months; in temperate climates and in cool places it would seem that the eggs are laid only in the late spring, and the young may take two years to mature. They do not multiply rapidly, but once well established in a building they are difficult to eradicate, as they are very hardy and can live

for long periods, even as long as nine months, without food. Preventive measures are supplies of naphthalene or paradichlorobenzene in wrapped goods or in closely fitting cupboards. Where books are kept on open shelves, regular inspection is desirable, and if silverfish are present poisoned baits may be employed. The following mixture is recommended: oatmeal (ground to flour) 100 parts, white arsenic 8 parts, granulated sugar 5 parts, and salt 2½ parts by weight. These should be mixed with a little water and then thoroughly dried and ground into small bits. Use shallow boxes with a teaspoonful of bait in each, and cover loosely with crumpled paper. Care should be taken to see that it is out of reach of children and pets. Pyrethrum-kerosene sprays or pyrethrum powder laid on or near cracks in floor boards or other likely places at night are effective, and are not harmful to man or domestic animals, but they quickly lose their toxicity and must be renewed frequently.

Cockroaches do much less damage to books than silverfish. They are partial to parchment and to the covers of books, particularly leather covers, but they will not eat the paper. More important than this, however, is the particularly offensive 'roachy' odour they leave behind, which has a clinging quality. This odour is due to the excreta, to secretions of the wax glands and to the saliva which the insects pour out over anything on which they walk. Cockroaches are not likely to damage books in libraries. They need warmth and dampness, and are more likely to damage books and papers in households, where they will find, in addition, a greater variety of foodstuffs. Cockroaches are too well known to need description. Suffice it to say that they are closely related to grasshoppers and crickets and are of great antiquity, for they existed when the coal measures were first being laid down. Although there are over one thousand known species, only four or five have become domestic. The others live in woods and fields away from human dwellings. The four domestic species are: the common or Oriental roach (*Blatta orientalis*), which is the most frequent in English households; the German cockroach (*Blattella germanica*), known as the 'steam bug' in Lancashire and the 'Croton bug' in America, a much smaller species which also occurs in households in England; the American cockroach (*Periplaneta americana*) a native of tropical and sub-tropical America, and the Australian cockroach (*Periplaneta australasiæ*), a native of Australia. The latter species is the common household roach in India, but neither gained a foothold in houses in England, although they are sometimes found in warehouses. There are many types of control methods—spraying, baiting, trapping or fumigating. Fumigation by such poisonous gases as hydrogen cyanide should always be left to professional fumigators. A safe poisoned bait, easy to use, is a mixture of borax 1 part, and syrup 2 parts, smeared thickly over pieces of cardboard and then put under furniture, in bookshelves or in cupboards.

Effective in damp climates are the phosphorus pastes on the market. This paste may be spread over cardboard which is then rolled into a cylinder held firm by a rubber band, the paste being on the inside. The cylinders were then placed near the haunts of the creatures.

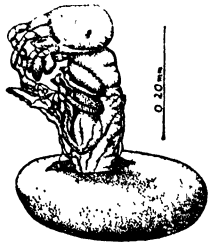


FIG. 3. The book-louse (*Liposcelis divergens*). Nymph emerging from egg. From *Discovery*, May 1945

Termites, or 'white ants,' occasionally do serious injury to books and documents. They are more nearly related to the cockroaches than to the true ants, but they resemble the latter in their social life. A colony consists essentially of the reproductive 'king' and 'queen', and a very large number of sterile males and females forming a worker caste, which builds the nest, forages, and feeds and tends the 'king' and 'queen' and the young. They are tropical and sub-tropical insects, and are notorious for the damage they do to wooden buildings or furniture in those regions. The only sure remedy in case of attack is to track the insects down to their nest and destroy that.

The last group of insects to be reviewed here are the very small 'booklice' (*Liposcelis divergens*) (Figs 3 and 4). These are not lice in the true sense of that word; they are harmless to man and animals. They are, however, ubiquitous in human dwellings, and are found on dusty shelves, in cupboards, cellars, in books and papers, especially in slightly damp conditions, where moulds will grow. It is thought that they feed on these moulds. In large numbers booklice can be very annoying and troublesome, but they will rarely, if ever, damage books or papers. In cases of heavy infestation, dry warmth and dustings of pyrethrum powder will quickly reduce their numbers.

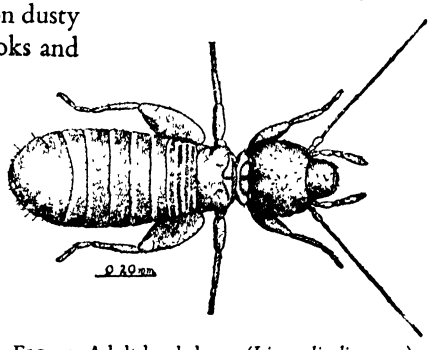


FIG. 4. Adult book-louse (*Liposcelis divergens*)

Considerable interest has been aroused recently by the reports on the effectiveness against mosquitoes and lice of the new insecticides, DDT and 666. It is probable that when security regulations are removed and further research work has been done, these insecticides will revolutionize pre-war control measures against certain insect pests, but not against all. It is already known that DDT is ineffective against greenfly, but it seems likely that it will be effective against the insects mentioned here.

Edward Broadhead, B.A., B.Sc., lecturer in Zoology at the University College of the South West, Exeter, is continuing his researches on booklice, on which subject he has written two papers, published in the *Entomologist's Monthly Magazine* (1944, Vol. 80, pp. 45–59 and 163–173), and a popular article, published in *Discovery* (May 1945).

W. R. LE FANU

BRITISH SURGICAL LITERATURE OF THE WAR YEARS

WAR, which provides the surgeon with so much material for his art, leaves him little time for scientific research. The recent years have seen rapid adaptation of new therapeutical methods to surgical purposes rather than striking surgical advances. Most of this work has been reported in medical periodicals, and there has not yet been leisure for its mature consideration in larger monographs. British surgeons and publishers have, all the same, maintained their high standard of book production; there has even been noticeable improvement in lay-out and illustration of technical books. The established textbooks have been revised, and several notable new books added to their ranks.

The following survey mentions only a selection of the books and periodical articles published since 1939; omission does not imply adverse criticism. Books for students or nurses, and books on the ancillary sciences of surgery, such as anaesthesia and radiology, have been deliberately omitted. The place of publication is London unless otherwise named; the periodicals' title-abbreviations are explained at the end of this survey.

In GENERAL SURGERY the most popular of the newer textbooks have been Pannett *Surgery* (second edition 1945, Hodder & Stoughton, 35s.); Illingworth *A Short Textbook of Surgery* (third edition 1942, Churchill, 27s.); Handfield-Jones and Porritt *The Essentials of Modern Surgery* (second edition 1943, Livingstone (Edinburgh), 40s.). Established books still in demand are Romanis and Mitchiner *The Science and Practice of Surgery* (seventh edition 1941, Churchill, 2 vols., 35s.); Rose and Carless *Manual of Surgery* (seventeenth edition by Wakeley and Hunter, 1943, Baillière, Tindall & Cox, 2 vols., 35s.); Souttar *The Art of Surgery* (fourth edition 1940, Heinemann, 2 vols., 25s.); Bailey and Love *A Short Practice of Surgery* (sixth edition 1943, H. K. Lewis, 36s.).

In OPERATIVE SURGERY the outstanding book is Grey Turner *Modern Operative Surgery* (third edition 1943, Cassell, 2 vols., £5 5s.), the work of expert collaborators; Illingworth *Textbook of Surgical Treatment* (second edition 1944, Livingstone (Edinburgh), 28s.) is an excellent shorter book. Hamilton Bailey *Emergency Surgery* (fifth edition 1943, Wright (Bristol), 75s.) is comprehensive. Love *Minor Surgery*, edited by Sir H. Rolleston (1943, Eyre & Spottiswoode for *The Practitioner*, 16s.). Bailey *Demonstrations of Physical Signs in Clinical Surgery* (ninth edition 1944, Wright (Bristol), 25s.) is an old favourite; a smaller book is S. Power's *Surgical Diagnosis* (1939,

Wright (Bristol), 12s.6d.). Two helpful guides are Raven *Surgical Care* (1942, Edward Arnold, 10s.6d.) and Atkins *After-treatment* (1944, Blackwell (Oxford), 18s.).

HEAD INJURIES are an urgent problem of war, surveyed in Rowbotham *Acute Injuries of the Head* (second edition 1945, Livingstone (Edinburgh), 30s.). There have been several important articles by Brigadier Hugh Cairns, notably *J. R. Army Med. Corps* (1941, Vol. 76, p. 12) on gunshot wounds and *Brit. Med. J.* (1941, Vol. 2, p. 465) on crash injuries. Jefferson's papers *Glasg. Med. J.* (1942, Vol. 20, p. 77) and, with Botterell, *Brit. Med. J.* (1942, Vol. 1, p. 781) command attention. Other useful contributions to head and face surgery are Eden and Turner *Proc. R. Soc. Med.* (1941, Vol. 34, p. 685); Patey and Riches 'The Smashed-in Face' *Lancet* (1943, Vol. 2, p. 161); Schorstein *Brit. J. Surg.* (1943–4, Vol. 31, p. 221); Gillies and Cuthbert *Med. Annu.* (1943, Vol. 61, p. 263); McIndoe 'Fractures of the Jaws' *Proc. R. Soc. Med.* (1940–1, Vol. 34, p. 267). Books on this subject include James and Fickling *Injuries of the Jaws and Face* (1940, Bale, 15s.) and Boyle *Fractures of the Jaws* (second edition 1942, Kimpton, 21s.).

NEUROSURGERY of war has been reported by Kenneth Eden, who died on active service, in *Lancet* (1943, Vol. 2, p. 689) and *Brit. J. Surg.* (1943–4, Vol. 31, p. 324). W. B. Highet, another tragic war loss to British surgery, studied nerve injuries experimentally *Brit. J. Surg.* (1942–3, Vol. 30, pp. 212 and 355). Alexander surveyed lesions of the spinal cord in *Edinb. Med. J.* (1942, Vol. 49, p. 409). H. J. Seddon has discussed suture of nerves *Lancet* (1942, Vol. 2, p. 87). The Medical Research Council issued a pamphlet *Aids to the Investigation of Peripheral Nerve Injuries* as their War Memorandum No. 7 (second edition 1943, H.M. Stationery Office, 2s.). Russell and Falconer discuss 'Antiseptics in Brain Surgery' *Brit. J. Surg.* (1940–1, Vol. 28, p. 472) and Sorsby and others 'Vital Staining in Brain Surgery' *Proc. R. Soc. Med.* (1942–3, Vol. 36, p. 137). Discussions on war injuries of the spine and peripheral nerves are recorded in *Proc. R. Soc. Med.* (1940–1, Vol. 34, pp. 447 and 513). Sympathectomy, which has been advocated lately in America, has not been fully discussed in Britain since Simmons and Sheehan 'The Causes of Relapse following Sympathectomy' *Brit. J. Surg.* (1939–40, Vol. 27, p. 234).

Surgical intervention in the THORAX was advancing rapidly just before the war. E. S. J. King *Surgery of the Heart* (1941, Edward Arnold, 50s.) is the standard authority. T. H. Sellors recently described surgical relief of 'Constrictive Pericarditis' *Brit. J. Surg.* (1945–6, Vol. 33, p. 215). Lung surgery was a specialty which L. O'Shaughnessy, killed on active service in 1940, dealt with in Kayne, Pagel and O'Shaughnessy *Pulmonary Tuberculosis* (1939, Oxford University Press, 42s.); other important contributions are

F. R. Edwards 'Pneumonectomy' *Brit. J. Surg.* (1939–40, Vol. 27, p. 392) and Gowar 'Pulmonary Lobectomy' *Brit. J. Surg.* (1941–2, Vol. 29, p. 3). Surgery of the hypopharynx is described by Graham *Edinb. Med. J.* (1942, Vol. 49, p. 145); G. L. Keynes breaks new ground in his outstanding 'Surgery of the Thymus Gland' *Brit. J. Surg.* (1946, Vol. 33, p. 201).

War wounds of the CHEST were discussed in *Proc. R. Soc. Med.* (1940–1, Vol. 34, pp. 73 and 83) and in a critical review by A. T. Edwards *Brit. J. Surg.* (1943–4, Vol. 31, p. 74). Other valuable papers are D'Abreu *Lancet* (1944, Vol. 2, p. 197) and Nicholson *Brit. J. Surg.* (1945–6, Vol. 33, p. 257). Davies and Coope *War Injuries of the Chest* (1942, Livingstone (Edinburgh), 6s.) is a useful small survey.

Surgery of BLOOD VESSELS has been brought into prominence by war exigencies, though a difficult problem for field conditions. Learmonth discusses it in *Edinb. Med. J.* (1940, Vol. 47, p. 225 and 1943, Vol. 50, p. 140). M.R.C. War Memo. 13 deals with *Arterial Injuries* (1944, H.M. Stationery Office, 4d.).

ABDOMINAL SURGERY is the subject of a large literature. Gordon-Taylor's *The Abdominal Surgery of Warfare* (1939, Wright (Bristol), 10s.6d.) has been followed by his very extensive surveys 'The Abdominal Surgery of Total War' *Brit. J. Surg.* (1942–3, Vol. 30, p. 89); 'Second Thoughts' *Brit. J. Surg.* (1944–5, Vol. 32, p. 247) and 'Abdominal Injuries of the V.1 and V.2 War on Britain' *Brit. J. Surg.* (1946, Vol. 33, p. 230). Parker *The Surgery of Abdominal Trauma* (1944, Churchill, 10s.6d.) is a slim summary. Major-General Ogilvie's papers, *J. R. Army Med. Corps* (1941, Vol. 77, p. 299) and *Lancet* (1944, Vol. 1, p. 555) are outstanding. Blackburn and his associates survey the field surgery of the abdomen in *Brit. J. Surg.* (1945–6, Vol. 33, pp. 46 and 152), and Porritt the abdominal wounds of 1944–5 *Brit. J. Surg.* (1946, Vol. 33, p. 267). More normal topics are acute appendicitis, reviewed by Rayner *Brit. J. Surg.* (1941–2, Vol. 29, p. 346) and duodenal ulcer, discussed by Somervell *Brit. J. Surg.* (1942–3, Vol. 30, p. 113). Two standard books on *Rectal Surgery* are: Miles (second edition 1944, Cassell, 17s.6d.) and Gabriel (third edition 1945, H. K. Lewis, 45s.). Broster *Endocrine Man* (1944, Heinemann, 12s.6d.) is an original 'study in the surgery of sex'. The use of synthetic oestrogens for prostate cancer, an American discovery of great promise, was discussed in *Proc. R. Soc. Med.* (1944, Vol. 37, p. 350) and by Fergusson and Pagel *Brit. J. Surg.* (1945–6, Vol. 33, p. 122).

Surgery of the LIMBS is the subject of M.R.C. War Memo. 5 *Emergency Amputations* (1941, H.M. Stationery Office, 2d.); Perkins *Brit. J. Surg.* (1943–4, Vol. 31, p. 377); Jack and Charnley *Brit. Med. J.* (1943, Vol. 2, p. 131). A. K. Henry *Extensile Exposure Applied to Limb Surgery* (1945, Livingstone (Edinburgh), 30s.) is a handsome monograph. Reparative

surgery is the subject of several reports, notably Cole *Brit. J. Surg.* (1940–1, Vol. 28, p. 585); Brown *Brit. J. Surg.* (1942–3, Vol. 30, p. 307); Doran *Brit. J. Surg.* (1943–4, Vol. 31, p. 351); Oldfield *Brit. J. Surg.* (1944–5, Vol. 32, p. 237). Bankoff *Plastic Surgery* (1943, Medical Publications, 30s.) is a general text book; Matthews *The Surgery of Repair, Injuries and Burns* (1943, Blackwell (Oxford), 45s.) is chiefly concerned with the face.

ORTHOPÆDICS is much to the fore in connection with rehabilitation. Mercer *Orthopædic Surgery* (third edition 1943, Edward Arnold, 45s.) and McMurray *A Practice of Orthopædic Surgery* (second edition 1943, Edward Arnold, 30s.) are standard books. Brittain *Architectural Principles in Arthrodesis* (1942, Livingstone (Edinburgh), 21s.) is an original contribution to a special aspect. W. R. Bristow discusses 'Orthopædic Lessons of the War' *J. R. Army Med. Corps* (1945, Vol. 85, p. 271).

R. Watson-Jones *Fractures and Joint Injuries* (third edition 1943, Livingstone (Edinburgh), 2 vols. 75s.) is comprehensive; there are useful smaller books on FRACTURES by Perkins (1940, Oxford University Press, 20s.), Hosford (1939, H. K. Lewis, 12s.6d.) and Bonnin (1941, Heinemann, 25s.) of which a second edition is announced. 'The Practitioner' booklet *Fractures and Dislocations* (1943, Eyre & Spottiswoode, 7s.6d.) is a handy compendium. Watson-Jones and Coltart have a critical review on 'Slow Union of Fractures' in *Brit. J. Surg.* (1942–3, Vol. 30, p. 260). Handfield-Jones *Surgery of the Hand* (1940, Livingstone (Edinburgh), 15s.) is the best on its subject. J. R. Armstrong *Bone-grafting in the Treatment of Fractures* (1945, Livingstone (Edinburgh), 25s.) provides a short, technical monograph, finely illustrated.

WAR SURGERY in general has seen a progressive development of technique. The difficult conditions of the early years made advisable the closed treatment of wounds advocated by the eminent Spanish refugee Trueta. Trueta's *Principles and Practice of War Surgery* (second edition 1944, Hamish Hamilton, 42s.) sets out his teaching. Northfield and others, *Special Surgery in Wartime* (1940, *The Practitioner* and Eyre & Spottiswoode, 6s.) and Maingot and others, *War Wounds and Injuries* (second edition 1943, Edward Arnold, 35s.) are presentative of current practice. With the second phase of the war and its rapid mobility in North Africa, active field surgery became essential. Bailey's *Surgery of Modern Warfare* (third edition, 6 parts, 1943–4, Livingstone (Edinburgh), 90s.) is a masterly survey by numerous experts. Ogilvie *Forward Surgery in Modern War* (1944, Butterworth, 10s.6d.) is authoritative. The final stage of the European war saw the British armies equipped to the point of luxury and the two-stage treatment of wounds became practicable. The whole development is surveyed by Ogilvie in *J. R. Army Med. Corps* (1945, Vol. 85, p. 259). Experience in the field is recorded in many articles, including Handley (France and Eritrea) *J. R. Army Med.*

Corps (1942, Vol. 79, p. 77); Porritt (Middle East) *Brit. J. Surg.* (1943–4, Vol. 31, p. 208); Ogilvie (Africa) *Brit. J. Surg.* (1943–4, Vol. 31, p. 313); Cade (R.A.F.) *Brit. J. Surg.* (1944–5, Vol. 32, p. 12). Cameron deals with incendiary bullet wounds *J. R. Army Med. Corps* (1942, Vol. 79, p. 269).

The treatment of BURNS also underwent considerable development in the light of great experience. The surgical aspect is dealt with by Wakeley *J. R. Nav. Med. Serv.* (1941, Vol. 27, p. 20) and *Lancet* (1942, Vol. 1, p. 410); Barnes *Brit. Med. J.* (1943, Vol. 1, p. 408); Osborne 'The Envelope Method' *Brit. J. Surg.* (1944–5, Vol. 32, p. 24). Gillies describes plastic surgery of burns *Med. Annu.* (1943, Vol. 61, p. 259). BLAST injuries were investigated by Williams *Brit. J. Surg.* (1942–3, Vol. 30, p. 38) and Cameron, Short and Wakeley *Brit. J. Surg.* (1943–4, Vol. 31, p. 51).

War surgery drew great advantage from the rapid development of BLOOD TRANSFUSION. Riddell *Blood Transfusion* (1939, Oxford University Press, 21s.) must be supplemented by the numerous articles in *Lancet* and *Brit. Med. J.* through 1939–42. There was a discussion in *Proc. R. Soc. Med.* (1941, Vol. 34, p. 257) and an authoritative guide in M.R.C. War Memo. 1 *The Treatment of Wound Shock* (second edition 1944, H.M. Stationery Office, 6d.). Sir L. Whitby summarizes progress in *J. R. Army Med. Corps* (1945, Vol. 85, p. 266).

The management of WOUND INFECTION was dealt with by Whitby *Brit. J. Surg.* (1940–41, Vol. 28, p. 124); Ogilvie *Wound Infection* (1940, *The Lancet*, 2s.6d.) and M.R.C. War Memo. 2 *Gas Gangrene* second edition 1943, 6 *Hospital Infection* 1941, and 11 *Cross Infection* 1944 (H.M. Stationery Office, 6d. each). Hunt discussed Vitamin C in wound-healing *Brit. J. Surg.* (1940–41, Vol. 28, p. 436). The use of sulphonamides was of much benefit (see *Lancet*, 1939, Vol. 2, p. 996; 1940, Vol. 1, p. 487). But PENICILLIN provided the most satisfactory answer, when authorized by M.R.C. War Memo. 12 *The Use of Penicillin in Treating War Wounds* (1944, H.M. Stationery Office, 3d.). *Brit. J. Surg.* gave a special supplementary issue (1944, Vol. 32, pp. 110–224) to 'Penicillin in Warfare' which contains important surveys. Patterson, Keating and Clegg report on 'Cloistridial Infections in Casualties from the Invasion of Europe' *Brit. J. Surg.* (1945–6, Vol. 33, p. 74).

ABBREVIATIONS

Brit. J. Surg.	British Journal of Surgery (Wright, Bristol). Quarterly. 42s. per annum.
Brit. Med. J.	British Medical Journal (British Medical Association). Weekly, 1s.6d.
Edinb. Med. J.	Edinburgh Medical Journal (Oliver and Boyd, Edinburgh). Monthly, 42s. per annum.

Glasg. Med. J.	Glasgow Medical Journal (Royal Medico-chirurgical Society of Glasgow). Monthly, 42s. per annum.
J. R. Army Med. Corps	Journal of the Royal Army Medical Corps (Staples). Monthly, 25s. per annum.
J. R. Nav. Med. Serv.	Journal of the Royal Naval Medical Service (Staples). Quarterly, 6s.
Lancet	The Lancet (Lancet). Weekly, 1s.
Med. Annu.	Medical Annual (Wright, Bristol). 25s.
M.R.C.	Medical Research Council.
Proc. R. Soc. Med.	Proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine (Longmans, Green). Monthly, £5 5s. per annum.

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DONALD G. ALDOUS

TALKING BOOKS FOR THE BLIND

THE Technical Research Committee of the National Institute for the Blind (224 Great Portland Street, London) from 1920 onwards investigated many different methods for recording sound, with the object of finding some system whereby the blind, particularly those unable to master Braille or other finger-reading—a considerable proportion of the blind population—could 'read' by listening to the spoken word reproduced.

Several devices were tested but were found to be impracticable or too expensive, and research was ultimately concentrated on two main systems: the gramophone disc and the film strip. In 1934 the Technical Research Committee decided to set up an experimental studio in London to expedite the study of both these methods and a Sound Recording Committee was appointed, under the chairmanship of Sir Ian Fraser, with St. Dunstan's offering to bear half the costs of the experimental work. Both the gramophone and film methods were found to be technically practicable, but the cost of the latter was high owing to the absence of commercial demand, whereas the manufacture of gramophone records was already a big industry. The gramophone method had the further merit that talking books of this type were already in use in the U.S.A., where the pioneer experiments in this field were undertaken by the American Foundation for the Blind, and it was obviously advantageous if books could be interchanged with the American libraries.

The chief technical problem encountered with the gramophone method was that a disc revolving at the standard speed of 78 revolutions per minute

could only reproduce a number of words equivalent to five or six minutes reading time, and a whole book would therefore require a large number of discs, making it both expensive and cumbersome. The Sound Recording Committee, after prolonged experiments, produced a 12-in. solid-stock disc, cut at 200 grooves per inch, rotating at 24 r.p.m., thus giving 25 minutes' reading time on each side. The use of such a record meant that the reproducer for playing it would need a motor capable of steady operation at this slow speed, and a special light-weight pick-up to ensure that the fine record grooves were not damaged. Other difficulties, e.g., the search for a suitable needle and the designing of the equipment to make it easy of operation by the blind, were successfully overcome, and the commercial gramophone companies agreed to process and press these special records.

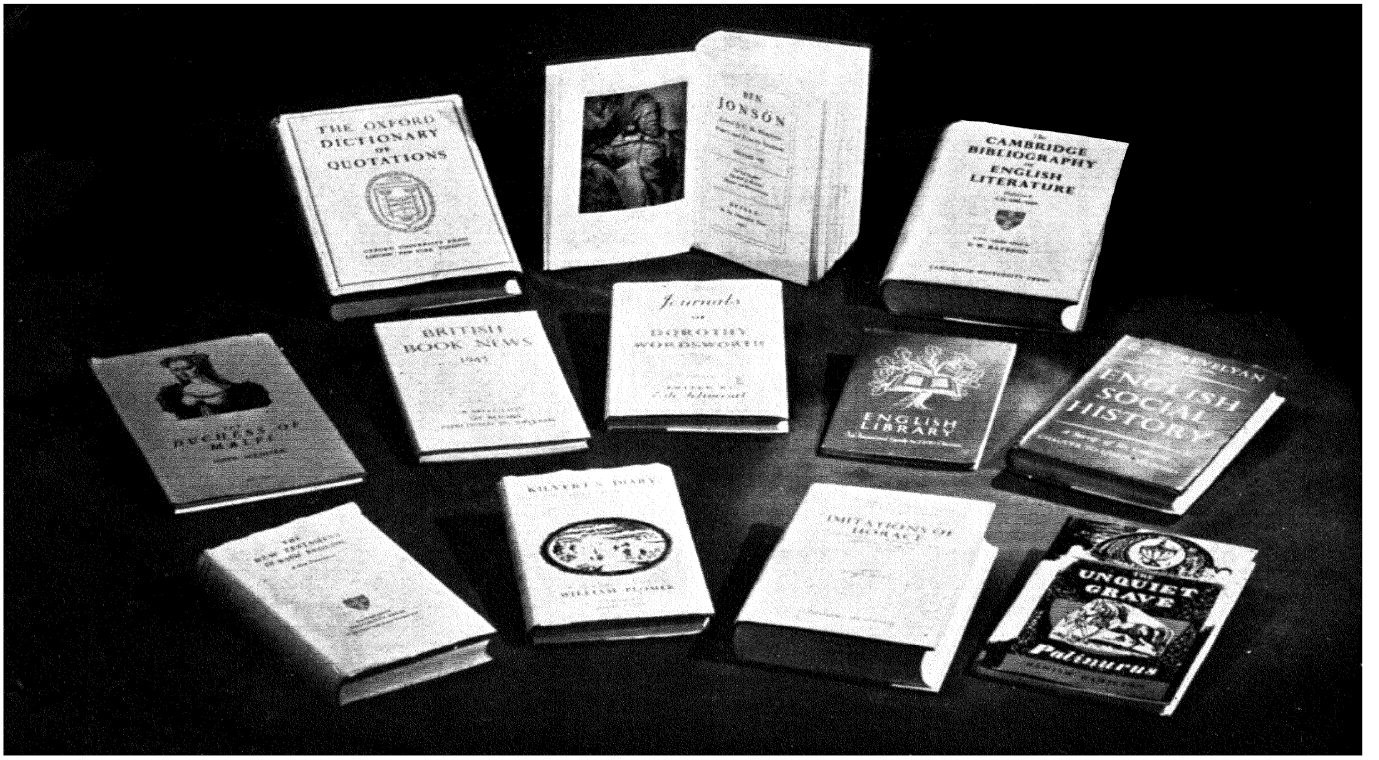
The talking-book scheme in its present form was inaugurated in 1936, and was of necessity launched on a limited scale, in view of the possibility of developments in the film tape or suitable methods of recording other than the disc. A limited number of machines was manufactured, and the Committee's policy was to sell them to the blind at production cost only, the prices ranging from about £6 10s. for electric models to about £4 for the spring motor and headphones type. Incidentally, all models can reproduce records at 24 r.p.m., American talking books at $33\frac{1}{3}$ r.p.m., and normal records at 78 r.p.m. A book selection sub-committee was then appointed to advise on the best books for recording, and many tests were made at the studio to choose readers with the right type of voice and delivery, e.g., Grisewood and Hibberd, of the British Broadcasting Corporation; few women's voices have been found suitable for this purpose. The Publishers' Association was also approached and permission was generously given to reproduce copyright works on payment of a nominal fee.

The talking-books library has issued about 1,700 reproducers, and the majority of these are used by some 1,600 individual blind persons in their own homes, but many are installed in blind institutions. The Central Library has now available 464 books, comprising biography, fiction, travel, science, history, etc. The aim of the library is to provide entertainment and not, at the moment, to supply educational books and study courses. About half the titles were recorded in the Committee's own London studio, and the other half are recordings made in the U.S.A. and purchased by the Committee. The book selection committee tries to meet all tastes, although certain books that present technical or phonetic difficulties are not acceptable for recording; but, apart from these exceptions, no censorship or text-cutting is imposed on the blind reader as such.

Membership of this popular talking-books library is free, and the only expense incurred by its members, after the initial purchase of a reproducer, is the payment of postage when returning the book containers, viz., 2½d. for



Some of the books published during the war



Some of the books published during the war

maximum weight of 15 lb. at the Blind Literature postal rate. Outgoing postage on containers is paid by the Sound Recording Committee, who may also, at their discretion, help individual cases of financial hardship towards buying a reproducer. Three books at a time may be borrowed by members, and the reading time allowed is one month; 23,572 books were circulated in 1943, representing the despatch and receipt of 35,128 containers, holding on an average about 12 records each.

Unfortunately, the outbreak of war so soon after the inauguration of the scheme considerably curtailed its extension, particularly in the matter of manufacturing new reproducers, and there is now a long waiting list of blind persons anxious to acquire reproducers. Other wartime difficulties have been the shortage of components for servicing reproducers already distributed, and unavoidable delays in obtaining American talking books. Restrictions on record materials, labour, etc., have limited the number of new books recorded to twenty-five a year, and made it difficult to replace broken or worn records, but, on the whole, the library has maintained an adequate service during the war years, and many improvements and expansion of the service are anticipated with the return to normal conditions. (Reprinted by permission from *Discovery*, December 1945.)

EDMOND SEGRAVE

BOOK PUBLISHING IN BRITAIN DURING THE WAR

BOOK publishers, perhaps rightly, would be the last people in the world to regard themselves as heroic figures, nor is it likely that they will ever be so regarded. Nevertheless, the history of book publishing in Britain during the war is a story of men achieving the impossible. Deprived of anything like an adequate supply of material and labour, and suffering grievous loss by enemy action, the British publishing industry has continuously produced books of every kind in a quantity which, though it has never been sufficient to meet the demand of book-hungry people, is probably greater than has ever been produced before.

The book trade in Britain was given an early opportunity to prove its stoic qualities. In the 1940 blitz on London, publishers were among the first victims. On the night of 29 December of that year, when the enemy struck with malice and fury in the famous incendiary raid on the City of London, it was the publishers, along with Wren churches and London's cherished

livery halls, who were the principal victims. That night Paternoster Row, Ave Maria Lane and Amen Corner were reduced to rubble and it was in these little streets that cluster round St. Paul's Cathedral that the British publishing trade had for centuries maintained its traditional centre. It is true that Paternoster Row had long ceased to be the only publishing centre in London, but many publishers, including some of the greatest as well as the largest, were situated there, and the association of books with Paternoster Row and Ave Maria Lane remained as strong as ever. Stationers' Hall was there; the headquarters of the Publishers and Booksellers Associations were there; and there, too, were the premises of Simpkin, Marshall, the great book wholesalers, upon whose stockrooms the majority of booksellers in this country depend for their supplies. On that night of holocaust a score of publishers were made homeless and millions of books were reduced to ashes. So many publishers suffered damage from enemy action at that period of the war and later that I hesitate to name any firm in particular among the victims, but the experiences of a firm whose imprint is known all over the world may serve to illustrate the kind of ordeal to which London publishers, along with the rest of their fellow citizens, were subjected. The publishing firm of Longmans, Green had been founded in the early part of the eighteenth century, in 1724. In the two centuries of its existence this firm had established a reputation that was unsurpassed anywhere in the world for books of permanent worth. Important works of theology, philosophy, history and economics filled pages of its catalogue, its educational list was vast, and its output of modern general literature was of a stature that fully maintained the firm's position among great publishers in the English-speaking world. During the autumn and winter months of 1940 this firm sustained misfortunes that were almost classic in their unrelenting malignancy. Twice during the autumn their offices had to be closed on account of bombs, their binding works were put out of action for some weeks, and on the fatal night of 29 December not only were their main Paternoster Row premises totally destroyed in the general conflagration, but their reserve warehouse was also completely wrecked. On Saturday, 28 December, Longmans had nearly six thousand titles, including some of the most famous books in English, on their active list. On Monday, 30 December, they could offer the public exactly twelve. In two days the careful work of creating and building and fostering through two centuries seemed to be undone. Yet within twenty-four hours of this disaster Longmans had already begun the task of restoring their business and the first orders for reprints had reached the printers. Six weeks later the reprinting of well over one and a quarter million volumes had been authorized, and every day parcels of famous books were coming from the binders to the despatch departments.

This is a notable and most admirable example of the manner in which

London publishers addressed themselves to the problem of survival during that period of the war. It would be easy to fill all the available space with other instances, e.g. the reorganization of Simpkin, Marshall, which was put into operation by a group of publishers before the old Simpkins, with the remains of its four million books, had ceased smouldering. These things were done because they had to be done; because books were necessary. They were necessary as weapons of war, and as aids to the nation's morale. The demand for more books and still more books began to be increasingly insistent; books for instruction, books for entertainment, books for the men and women serving in the Forces and for the civilian. Publishers put forth every effort to meet the demand, or, as it seemed, a dozen conflicting demands. The fighting man's hunger for books, both for recreation and instruction, was on several occasions eloquently expressed by the Prime Minister in appeals to the public for books; his comrade in the factories required urgent supplies of technological books on an ever-expanding diversity of subjects; all the Services had their special requirements in the way of training manuals. Meanwhile, for the general public, reading was found to be the one relaxation which the increasing strain and deprivations of war still permitted.

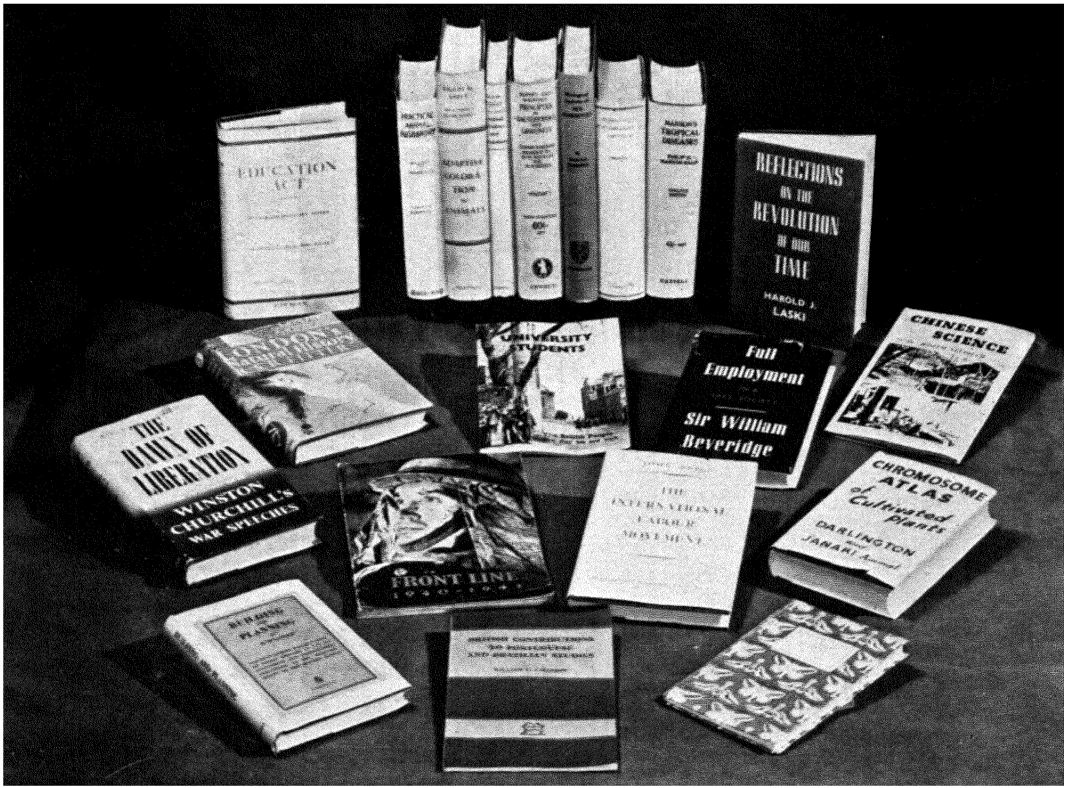
The problem of how to meet this demand was every publisher's main preoccupation; it filled his days and not infrequently it disturbed his nights. Something like twenty million books had been destroyed by bombs, but bombs had become a mere incidental to living. More continuously harassing and less escapable were the shortages of materials and labour. When paper rationing was first introduced, all paper users were put on a quota based on their consumption of paper in 1939. At the start, for a short time, book publishers were allowed a quota of 50 per cent, but this was soon reduced first to 42 per cent, then to 37½ per cent, and at that figure it remained for the greater part of the war's duration. The establishment of the year 1939 as the reference year was itself something of a misfortune for book publishers, since that year, which was one of uncertainties and alarms, had been a bad one for books. Equally severe shortages affected the binding of books. As regards labour the problem was an acute one. Book printing is a specialized branch of the printing industry and the whole vast output of British book manufacture depended on about seventy firms. Of these, twenty-five were engaged in printing only and sixteen in binding only; the rest did both printing and binding. By the summer of 1941 nearly a third of these firms had either been totally destroyed or seriously damaged by enemy action, while others had had their premises requisitioned to an extensive degree. Owing to the calls of national service such firms as remained in operation were short of staff. Orders piled up; the congestion and the delay increased.

It might have been feared that British book publishing, governed by such

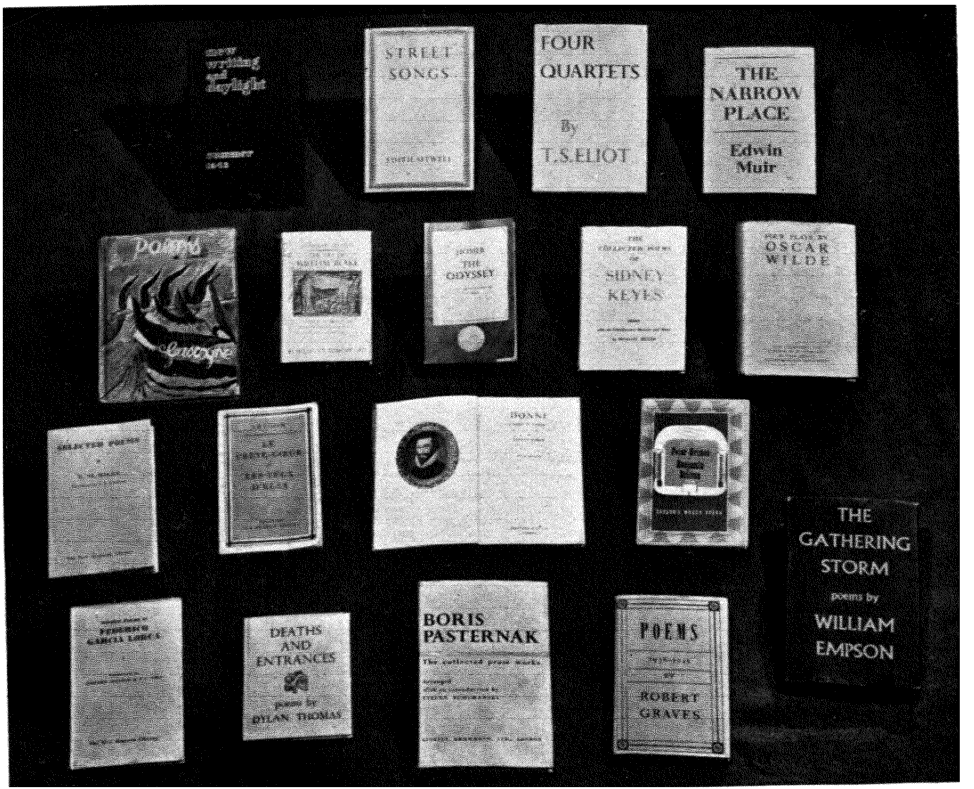
conditions, would have become febrile and unbalanced. No such symptoms manifested themselves. On the contrary, not only did book publishing maintain its equilibrium but, in addition to satisfying varying immediate demands, continued to serve letters always with devotion and often with sacrifice. Despite the exiguous paper ration which could have been used, if the publishers had chosen to consider only their pockets, on ephemeral entertainment, books of lasting quality (many of them great consumers of the precious paper) continued to come from the presses in an uninterrupted and impressive flow. I have been looking at some of the books on my own shelves (like many another I lost my personal library in 1940) and it seems to me that some of the most valuable and the most cherished volumes bear the dates 1941 and 1942. The great *Oxford Dictionary of Quotations*, for instance, the most delectable reference book that has ever been published, appeared in 1941 (Oxford University Press, 25s.); so did the third edition of the *Oxford Companion to Music* (Oxford University Press, 25s.). Rebecca West's big two-volume book *Black Lamb and Grey Falcon* belongs to 1942 (Macmillan, 42s.); so do Dorothy Wordsworth's Journals (Macmillan, 2 vols., 36s.) and the definitive editions of Swift and Pope, together with a crop of biographies and autobiographies—Barrie, Shaw, O'Casey, Sassoon, the list is a long one—that belong already by natural right to the shelves for permanent books. There are some scores of books published in Britain during the war that will still be living books fifty, perhaps a hundred, years from now.

Indeed the very books which in normal times might have been regarded as appealing only to the bookman or the scholar were the ones which the ordinary public clamorously demanded in great quantities, for the urgency of the time had increased the public taste for serious reading. (It is sometimes forgotten that fiction has never amounted to more than one-fifth of the total output of new books in Britain.) A striking example is provided by Trevelyan's *English Social History* (1944, Longmans, Green, 21s.). It is true that the appearance of a book by this author is something of an event, and that this particular book is a great one. Even so, it cannot be said to be 'everybody's book', and both its subject and its price might have been expected to limit its appeal. The book was completed in 1940 and was published first in America, but owing to the paper shortage its publication in this country was held up for two years. The first British edition consisted of sixteen thousand copies, which by normal peacetime standards is a fairly large one for such a book. Every copy was sold in a single day, and within two days the booksellers were reporting long lists of customers waiting for further supplies.

In order to make the most of their meagre supply of paper and other material the publishers adopted what was called a 'wartime economy' format. The paper was thinner, the margins were narrower, the print was smaller.



Some of the books published during the war



Some of the books published during the war

The skill of the best typographers was fully used to make these necessary economies as palatable as possible to the reader, and there is evidence that the efforts of British craftsmen in this direction were not without success. Towards the end of the war an Exhibition of Fifty Books of the year (1944)[1] was shown in various countries to show what British wartime book production was like. In New York it won this tribute from Mr. T. M. Cleland, prominent illustrator and designer of printing: 'This collection is a double miracle; the miracle that the books are here at all and the miracle that they are as fine as they are. Why should the British bookmakers, handicapped for paper, driven into cellars, weary from nights on watch—why should they have cared to bother about types and lay-out and make-ready, and even impressions; why should they have cared? . . . Because the British have the same indomitable stubbornness in defending their standards of craftsmanship as they have in defending their shores.'

At the present time there is a great shortage of books in Britain. New textbooks are needed in the schools and colleges. In 1943 the President of the Board of Education stated that the shortage of books was 'hampering the schools', and the position has steadily worsened since then. This is but one of the many special requirements that publishers are endeavouring to meet at home. In addition to the home needs, however, there are continually increasing demands for British books of all kinds from countries overseas. Throughout the war, despite the shortage of books at home, the demands on shipping space and the deadly perils of enemy-infested seas, British books have continued to go forth from these shores to all parts of the free world. Reckoned in the harsh language of commerce the annual export of British books has increased from £3,154,599 to £4,895,349, which is impressive enough; but it is true to say that British publishers in achieving this splendid result have not primarily been influenced by considerations of commercial success. Indeed it is a fact that every single book that has gone overseas during the past six years could have been sold with less trouble and more profit at home. Books, however, are something more than merchandise. I think the British book-publishing trade during the war years has amply demonstrated that it knows this.

[1] An illustrated article on this Exhibition appeared in *British Book News*, April 1945.

Edmond Segrave has been Editor of *The Bookseller*, the organ of the British book trade, since 1933.

KEIDRYCH RHYS

WELSH COMMENTARY

THE most remarkable news about Welsh books for generations appeared in the Press in the summer of 1944. It was that the Welsh League of Youth, Ifan ab Owen Edwards' boys and girls in green blazers, had managed to sell 54,000 books, written in *Y Gymraeg*, for our native publishers during their St. David's Day book drive. Two hundred and nineteen clubs, or 'hearths' as they are called, participated in the campaign. In 1937, their first year, this cultural youth organization had sold 1,205 books; in 1943 the figure had risen to 39,625. The 1944 book drive overshot its target by 9,000. These figures not only show the increase in book-buying generally; they reflect increasing national consciousness.

Considering that less than a million of us speak Welsh—still less are able to read it and cope with the New Orthography—and that most of our younger generation are out of the country, this book drive achieved amazing results. But it would be wrong to deduce from it that the Welsh book trade is in a sound position.

We Welsh are a neighbourly lot. But when someone tries to find out about us we tend to become the most secretive people on earth. Past political events certainly *have* driven us in on ourselves, and our highly individualistic publishers certainly reflect this trend. For decades we haven't cared a hang whether people outside Offa's Dyke[1] knew how we lived or not. Indeed we preferred to remain a mystery. So present-day Welsh publishing is largely a closed world to Englishmen. It was not always thus.

The first book published in the language was Sir John Price's *YN Y LHYVYR HWNN ytraethir . . .*, printed in London for Edward Whitchurch, 1546, a sort of catholic almanac or commentary on the Bible, forerunner of the hundreds of biblical commentaries which are still a mainstay of Welsh publishers. (Incidentally, John Gower, a Welshman of Brecon, wrote one of the earliest books published by Caxton.) Sir John Price, or Prys (1502–55), in his introduction, states that he was prevailed upon to publish the book because of the large number of Welshmen who knew no language but Welsh. It consists of a preface, directions how to read Welsh and sound the letters, a calendar giving Saints' days with the feasts of many Welsh saints, an almanac for twenty years, information as to the changes of the moon, the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, the Commandments, the Seven Virtues, the Seven Deadly Sins, with other prayers and instructions.

Afterwards, as Sir John Rhŷs writes in *The Welsh People*: 'It was not till 1719 that a book was first printed, or, in other words, that a printing-press

[1] The old boundary between England and Wales.

was established, within the limits of the Principality itself. Almost all the earliest Welsh books had been printed in London, excepting a small number printed on the Continent, especially at Milan and Paris, though other works by Welsh authors had also been printed at Cologne, Amsterdam, and Heidelberg. After London we find that Oxford and Shrewsbury and still later Bristol and Chester came to supply the Welsh book market during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. In the days of packhorses, Shrewsbury enjoyed a geographical position of great advantage for all purposes of communication between Wales and England, and there is a long roll of Shrewsbury travelling printers whose names are most closely associated with the Welsh literature of that period. It is now generally conceded that the first Welsh press was set up by one, Isaac Carter, in 1719, at Adpar, a suburb of Newcastle-Emlyn, on the Cardiganshire side of the river Teify. Carter eventually removed himself to Carmarthen, which soon became the main centre for South Wales, a position which it has, on the whole, held to the present day.'

Between 1546 and 1800 there were 440 books published in Welsh to 155 in English. Between 1801-95, 425 books were issued in Welsh to 3,188 in English. The first lot of figures are based on Rowland's *Llyfryddiaeth Gymraeg* (Welsh Bibliography), the second on Charles Ashton's two volumes covering later periods. Also most useful are the National Library of Wales' *Short Title List of Welsh Books*, the *Journal of the Welsh Bibliographical Society*, 1910–1915, and the *Catalogue of MSS. and Rare Books in the J. H. Davies Collection*, 1916. The best comprehensive catalogue of printed literature about Wales is the Cardiff Free Library Catalogue, 1898. Before the war two hundred books would be a fair estimate of the books that come off Welsh presses yearly.

In Wales the tradition of printer-publisher amateurishness lingers on. Yet a high proportion of first-class books do get published—a far higher proportion than in England. But the authors do not make anything out of their writing. Often they have to subsidize their books. And Welsh publishers are so individualistic that they cannot meet in an association.

There is no Welsh wholesaler in the book trade. And there is room for more booksellers, as distinct from newsagents, in Wales. One of the brightest, best appointed, most flourishing is the new Castle Bookshop, Duke Street, Cardiff, owned by Ieuan Jones-Davies. He is able to sell several hundred copies of popular Welsh books. Then there is Evans' Celtic Bookshop, Queen Street Arcade, Cardiff, older established, with a second-hand department. Swansea and Llanelly are well served by Morgans & Higgs and one or two smaller shops. J. R. Morris holds sway at Caernarfon. W. Hughes at Pwllheli does a surprising trade; so do Hugh Evans, Hackins Hey, Liverpool, and David Williams, Old Curiosity Shop, Carmarthen. Aberystwyth

has several pierhead shops, with perhaps Megan Edwards Hughes dominating. Wrexham has Trevor Jones. Ifan Kyrle Fletcher, specializing in antiquarian bookselling, has establishments at Newport and Caerleon. The surprising thing is that the intellectually alive South Welsh Valley towns have no notable bookseller-newsagents.

There have been many Welsh printers and booksellers in London since medieval times. In wartime, old Welsh books have risen steeply in price. Lewys Dwnn's *Heraldic Visitations of Wales* is one example.

The Welsh Manuscript Society's publisher, W. Rees, Tonn Press, Llandovery, was the man on whose list appeared all the Welsh classics. No one has emulated him since. It was he who first published Lady Charlotte Guest's *Mabinogion*. Perhaps Caradoc Evans killed the interest in the very desirable books issued by the Welsh Manuscript Society.

The Principality has always been well served bibliographically, from the time of the late Sir John Ballinger and Ifano Jones, author of *Welsh Printing and Printers*, and the late J. H. Davies. Today the National Librarian, Sir W. Llewellyn Davies, carries on the arduous editorial duties of the Bibliographical Society's *Journal*. And there are collectors in Wales with as keen eyes for specialities as Michael Sadleir has for Victorian railway literature.

William Morris (1834–96), of course, had Welsh blood. Johnes Hafod Library is worth attention—even if you don't happen to be a John Piper. The Gregynog Press is world famous. It was run by the two Misses Davies of Gregynog, and Dr. Tom Jones. Whether it did anything really useful for Wales remains to be seen. Up to now it seems to have had comparatively little influence, perhaps because other Welsh publishers thought it un-Welsh and unadventurous in not publishing new work.

The future? What is urgently needed is a General Reference Catalogue of *all* Welsh publications *and* all books appertaining to Wales. What else is wanted? More collaboration. A determination to face the facts of the trade squarely. Welsh books are far too cheap. (I ought to qualify this statement by saying that our Welsh Penguin-like series *Llyfrau'r Dryw* and *Llyfrau Pawb*, at 1s.3d. can sell 25,000 and pay an author £150 for sixty small pages.) Authors must be paid for their work. There must be more concern for typography. Publishing must be segregated from printing. There must be more pride in the business—the *End* isn't merely having a job for your printer to do. There must be more bookshops. There should be 'Book Pages' in the Welsh newspapers. And there should be one central wholesaler. The doyens of the Welsh book trade still visualize an old man with a sack of books and periodicals on his back crossing the hills to remote white farmsteads on the skyline.

Keidrych Rhys, critic and poet, is Editor of the quarterly *Wales*. His article first appeared in *Books* (August 1945).

BEATRICE WARDE

FIFTY-NINE WELL-DRESSED BOOKS

THE NATIONAL BOOK LEAGUE'S EXHIBITION OF BOOK DESIGN, 1946

FOR more years than I care to remember, British and American books have been annually rounded up for critical inspection as examples of design and craftsmanship, without regard to their literary merits: and in both countries there has been an annual exhibition of those fifty books of the preceding twelve months which seemed to the judges to deserve most commendation as examples of intelligent design or 'planning', good and honest production or 'execution', and generous value-for-price. That third virtue has always been taken seriously by the 'Fifty Books' selectors, and as a result the exhibitions have always been more exciting to professional designers on the one hand and to the ordinary booklover on the other hand, than they would have been if they had consisted merely of the fifty 'finest'—most luxurious—editions. Nothing thrills the professional designer more than the sight of a victory against 'fearful odds'—such as is scored when someone takes the cheapest possible paper and some modern high-speed composing and printing machines, and produces a huge-scale edition at a startlingly low price, something that is thoroughly delightful as a design and by no means contemptible as a production. And the man in the street is capable of sharing that thrill. I have heard a layman, during his first visit to a 'Fifty Books' show, exclaiming 'Why, *I* own a copy of that book . . . and I thought at the time what an attractive-looking book it was, though, of course, I didn't buy it for that reason.' I have heard the same idea expressed many times by booklovers. 'How pleasant to find here, under the limelight of a national exhibition, this charming little book which I chose for Uncle George's Christmas present.' Nothing is more likely to take the chill off the whole subject of Typography and Book Production, from the point of view of the man who doesn't know one type face from another and is still a long way from realizing that a six-guinea limited-edition book can be, in certain circumstances, a very great bargain.

The 'Fifty Books' shows have undoubtedly done what they were devised to do—raise the general standards of commercial book-production: and they have done it by convincing the ordinary reader that his ordinary reading-matter can be thought of as a problem in creative design.

Before 1939, the British 'Fifty' were annually collected, selected and shown by the First Edition Club in London. In 1944, the National Book League of Britain was challenged by the American Institute of Graphic Arts

The HEART OF PASCAL,

being

HIS MEDITATIONS & PRAYERS

NOTES for
HIS ANTI-JESUIT CAMPAIGN,
REMARKS
on LANGUAGE and STYLE, etc.

Drawn from THE *PENSÉES*
by
H. F. STEWART, D.D.



CAMBRIDGE
AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS
1945

THE AESTHETIC ADVENTURE



WILLIAM GAUNT

JONATHAN CAPE
THIRTY BEDFORD SQUARE
LONDON

(which invented the 'Fifty Books' idea) to revive the annual exhibition—if only as a way of calling attention to the extraordinary ingenuity and wit with which British publishers, illustrators and typographic designers were overcoming their fantastic wartime handicaps of paper shortage, labour shortage, binding-board famine, etc. The challenge was joyously accepted. While flying-bombs coughed and plunged over London, dozens of publishers proudly submitted specimen copies as candidates for the 'Fifty Books' honour. While V2 rockets crunched great new holes in the city, the selectors appointed by the National Book League met and argued heatedly over the relative merits of books which would have been automatically eliminated in pre-war days, if only on account of their poor, thin paper, but which now shone out as triumphs of consistent typography over material handicaps.



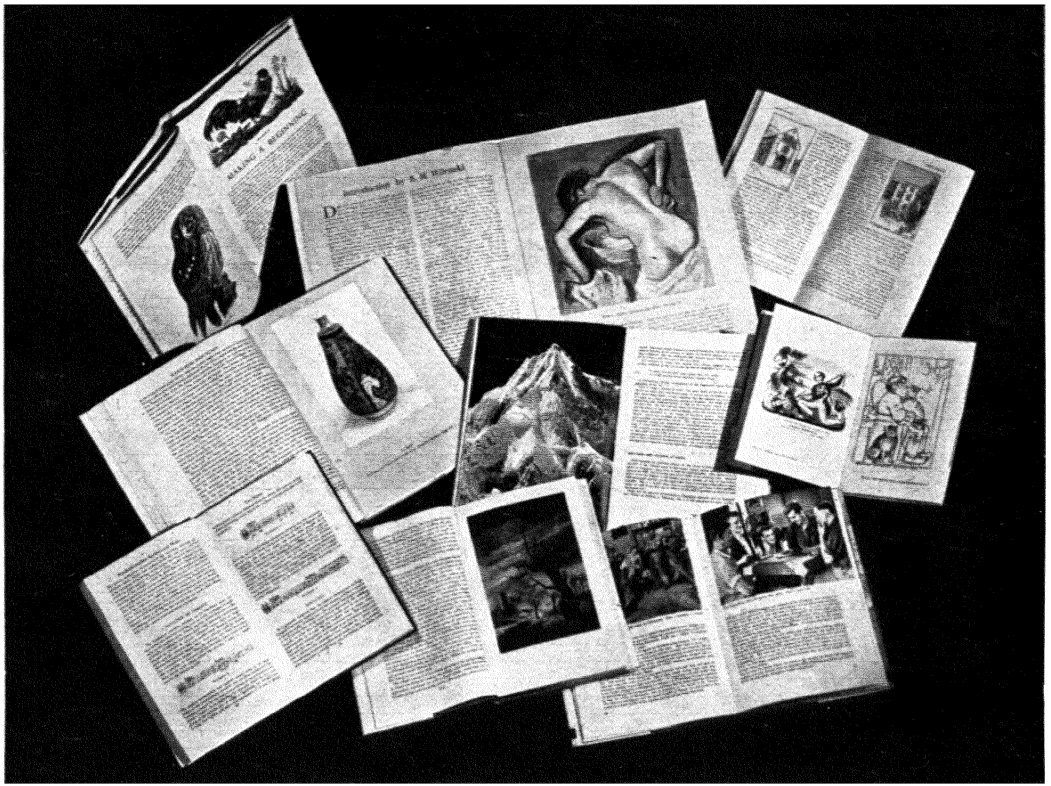
From *Lark Rise to Candleford* by Flora Thompson (Oxford University Press)

This year the National Book League has abandoned the 'Fifty Book's title and calls the show simply an 'Exhibition of Book Design, 1946'. There are, in fact, fifty-nine items, and it is easy to see why the emphasis was placed on design rather than on production. It is still wartime in the British book world; the shortages have by no means been relieved, and the actual craftsmanship or physical 'carry-through' of these books (machining, quality of paper and boards, etc.) is still far below peacetime British standards, which are as high as any in the world. But as examples of proud and thoughtful design, these fifty-nine books can go anywhere and claim respectful attention. And as an exhibition of 'money's worth' in commercial book manufacture, the show is really spectacular.

More than half of the items are priced at less than 8s.6d., the normal price of a new novel. There is not a single limited edition in the show—though, of course, the paper shortage accidentally 'limited' almost every item, and



Books from the National Book League Exhibition of Book Design, 1946



Books from the National Book League Exhibition of Book Design, 1946

sent them out of stock very soon after publication. If that had not been so, you could acquire no fewer than twelve of these exhibition-pieces for a total outlay of £1. 2s. 10d.—including several of the most covetable and charming items of the whole lot. Those would include the tiny fourpenny chapbook *Tom Thumb* (Transatlantic Arts) with gay colour illustrations by Enid Marx; Grace Gabler's *A Child's Alphabet* (Penguin Books, 1s.), with its thirty-one seductive pages of illustrations and drawn lettering; Nikolaus Pevsner's *The Leaves of Southwell* (Penguin Books, 2s.), a model of typographic elegance and harmony set in Eric Gill's delicate Perpetua roman; and Noel Carrington's *Popular English Art* (Penguin Books, 2s.), with thirty-two robust and vivid illustrations drawn direct on litho plates by Clarke Hutton, and the text set in the loveliest of all old face types, Monotype Bembo. There are twelve juvenile books in the exhibition, all of them a credit to a country that has much to be proud of in this field; only two of them cost more than 7s.6d., and five are priced at less than 6s. Only six items out of the fifty-nine were made to sell at more than a guinea, and those six are all Art or Technical books that required many costly plates. There are six books of verse: none too many, for, inasmuch as poetry does not come under the war economy agreement, this category offers the beholder the chance to rest his eyes on white paper that has not been loaded with the maximum number of words to the page.

To me, the most interesting thing about the exhibition is the number of books it contains in the category 'Art' ,and the appearance of so many cheap books in that category. The firm of Faber & Faber, who always seem to carry off the most items in a British 'Fifty Books' selection, have made a particularly brilliant showing this year in the 'Art' books. They published W. B. Honey's *The Ceramic Art of China*, with its 192 colour plates, 377 halftones, and handsome, though close-packed, text pages in Monotype Times New Roman with Perpetua titling capitals, at 63s.—the most expensive book in the show, and an undoubted bargain at the price. They were also responsible for the most spectacular five-shillings-worth—the *Dégas*, which represents their new 'Faber Gallery' series, and for *The Artists of the Winchester Bible* (44 illustrations, 10s.6d.), which to me is one of the most satisfying pieces of typography in the exhibition: a demonstration of what can be done with one good type face (in this case Poliphilus) and brains in the use of leading, shoulder-notes, chapter-openings, etc. Another Faber art book is R. H. Wilenski's *Dutch Painting* (30s.), which is composed with tranquil effectiveness in my favourite English type face, the roman of John Bell. I have already mentioned two Penguin 'Art' books, and if their extraordinarily fine *Modern Painters* series is not represented this year, it is only because it was greeted with due cheers in 1945. What is interesting in all this is that the British public, freed for nearly six years from

THE ARTISTS OF THE WINCHESTER BIBLE

The large Bibles of the twelfth century

During the twelfth century a series of magnificently large Bibles was produced in England, of which the Winchester Bible is the finest. Two others have claims to be reckoned with it, one now at Cambridge which was made for Bury St. Edmunds, and one probably made for Canterbury, of which the first volume is in the Lambeth Palace library. These Bibles were intended not for individual study but for ceremonial use, and their designers accordingly planned the decoration on a lavish scale, like that which was generally reserved for the service books used on the altars of the church. The designer of the Winchester Bible intended it to have a decorated initial letter, more or less elaborate, at the beginning of each book of the Bible. In a few instances these decorations were to consist of a design of conventional foliage, but generally they included figures, and sometimes there are two or three groups of figures in a single initial letter. Thus a design discussed in some detail later occurs in the roundel at the top of an initial letter P, halfway down the stalk of which Elijah is seen ascending in the chariot of fire, while at the foot of the initial appears Elisha catching Elijah's cloak. The cloak is seen in mid-air between the chariot and Elisha, and again in Elisha's hand as he grasps it; and by a pleasant liberty the artist has made it change colour *en route*. One or two books have more than one initial. In *Psalms*, for instance, no less than four pairs of initials were planned—though only two of them completed—pairs, because there are two versions of the text of this book, written in parallel columns, and each version has its initials.

The extent of their decoration

PLATE II

PLATE III

PLATES I, XX, XXII, XXIX, XXXVIII

THE GREY WASHER BY THE FORD

An Irish Legend

Clotted and curdled with light the water gleamed
drop by drop dripping from the soul,
and the aching and the hostile wound
yearned for reunion with the father soil:
  nor had he dreamed of dying.

Still that grey washer by the woeful ford
washed, and the dark curl of water bore away
all but deliberate sin. But when
he came with confident strength, and she saw who
  it was, she ceased what she was doing

and held the rag along her branch-like arm
and he with horror saw it was his soul,
his doppelgänger, snarl of uneasy night,
and every part was marked with its own seal,
  sign of the lizard, lion, or the dove.

And there, O agony, where his heart was
the bomb had flung its burning fragment in
and there was only a ragged twist of flesh;
his living heart was sick as he looked on
  his own blood spurting from its last sudden drive.

She stood with patience, waiting on his horror:
passionless service bent her body down
or made the old bone brittle; and she
working nightlong with her wash had won
  only anger with the nightingale;

the attentions of the advertisers of motor cars, nail-varnish, etc., has developed an unprecedented interest in the arts and music, so that it is now possible to plan a book on painting or sculpture or music or ballet, not in terms of the thousand or so people who can afford to pay a couple of guineas, but in terms of the two hundred thousand or so who can afford a couple of shillings.

Speaking of music, Faber & Faber are also responsible for C. Henry Phillips's *The Singing Church: An Outline History of the Music Sung by Choir and People* (21s.), which deserves special mention for the good drawing and calligraphy of the musical examples, and for its 'allusive' use of a new display face, Albertus. The Cambridge University Press is represented by three items that show characteristic deftness in page-management. The title-page of *The Heart of Pascal* is interesting. Speaking of title-pages, William Gaunt's *Aesthetic Adventure* (Cape, 10s.6d.) is a good instance of the supreme typographic virtue of 'knowing where to stop'. The designer has *referred to* the past 'period' with that bit of decoration—without any attempt to make the whole page a 'period piece'.

The page of verse is from *The Cloth of Flesh* by Séan Jannett (Faber & Faber).

Mrs. Warde, an American living in London, is a typographer of distinction. Under her own name she has published *Type Faces New and Old* (*Transactions of the Bibliographical Society*, 1935), and under the pseudonym of Paul Beaujon is the author of several monographs, including *Eighteenth-Century French Typography and Fournier le Jeune* (1926) and *The 'Garamond' Types* (1926). She has also contributed articles on typography to the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, *The Fleuron*, and other European and American typographical periodicals. She is Publicity Manager of the Monotype Corporation, and the founder and Vice-President of Books Across the Sea, of which T. S. Eliot is President, a society of American and British friends of books acting as one group to promote mutual understanding.

ARUNDELL ESDAILE

THE BRITISH MUSEUM READING ROOM

SCHOLARS in many parts of the world will rejoice to hear that the Reading Room of the British Museum will be reopened this June.

At the outbreak of war it was felt that so large a concourse as the normal Room full of readers would be very difficult to shepherd to safer places in time of air-raids, so the Room was taken out of use, and the comparatively few readers whom war duties did not keep elsewhere were housed, with the books of reference, in the inner North Library, previously used as the rare-book reading room, which was both smaller and more strongly protected from above. The entire collections of rare books were evacuated, as were all the manuscripts and, of course, the antiquities, in accordance with plans which had been started as early as 1934.

The roof of the Reading Room itself sustained only slight injury, but the

northern end of the King's Library was hit, the Department of Manuscripts lost all its windows, and (not at Bloomsbury but in the store at Hendon, in the north-west suburbs of London) the collection of nineteenth- to twentieth-century newspapers was badly damaged. Much the worst disaster occurred in the bad raid in May 1941, when the south-eastern part of the building was fired, and fragments of the burning roof were blown over on to the nearest quadrant of the 'Iron Library', the bookstacks surrounding the Reading Room. Over 100,000 volumes were totally or partly destroyed that night. Large progress has been made in the task of replacing the loss, but some of these books will certainly turn out to be rarer than was realized, and some may never be replaced.

Not only in its wide hospitality to foreign scholars, but in its origin this famous Reading Room is a symbol of the truth that learning knows no frontiers. For it was conceived and planned (with the Iron Library, which forms a single structure with it) by a British Museum official of foreign birth, Antonio (afterwards Sir Anthony) Panizzi, who had come to this country in 1821 as a political refugee from Modena. Panizzi was a scholar, an expert in old Italian poetry, but also a man of modern ideas and of immense force and administrative power. He was the first to conceive a great national Library as we now know it, and after a long and hard struggle with reactionaries, he was able to give body to his conception, a methodical collection of a million or more books, in all languages, recorded in a catalogue drawn up by exact rules, fully housed, and available to several hundred readers in a conveniently planned room.

In his time the growth of the library, hastened not only by the new steam printing press and paper-making machinery but by his own policy of purchase and of legal deposit[1] (which under the Copyright Act of Parliament of 1842 he was the first to enforce), had driven the Trustees of the Museum to look for fresh space for book-stores. The buildings, as they then stood, had been completed in 1845 on Smirke's plan of 1823, drawn when the accession of King George III's Library gave the final death blow to old Montague House, the original home of the Museum and its Library. They consisted of four wings, enclosing a quadrangle—on which it is recorded that younger Museum Assistants used to play cricket in their lunch hour. This unfilled quadrangle was the site Panizzi chose. The new Reading Room and bookstacks were commenced in 1854 and finished in 1857.

It was manifest that a large stone structure would exclude light from the Exhibition galleries in the surrounding wings, and could not be contemplated. But in 1851 there was to be seen in London a notable example of large-scale construction in cast iron; this was the Great Exhibition building

[1] The British Museum Library receives a copy of very nearly every book and periodical published in Britain.

in Hyde Park, designed by Joseph Paxton, and afterwards long to be well known, when re-erected at Sydenham, as the Crystal Palace, though now it no longer exists, having been destroyed by fire in recent years. Panizzi planned a circular domed Reading Room—the only form in which a large area could be covered without being interrupted by supporting columns, as may be seen by comparing the Reading Room with Henri Labrouste's rather later Salle de Travail at the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris; the room was to seat over 450 readers, or well over four times as many as its predecessors. It is controlled from the centre, where the Superintendent's area is on a raised floor, so that he has an uninterrupted view between the rows of seats, which radiate outside the circular catalogue-desks. The walls, like the whole room, are bare of ornament and are filled with books, in three tiers. Those on the ground floor, amounting to some 25,000, are books of reference, and are available to readers without requisition; in themselves they form a pretty substantial library.

This central space, was, and is surrounded by the book-store. Here, too, metal construction, now generally adopted for library stacks, was new on this scale, though it had recently been used by Labrouste at the Ste. Geneviève and, combined with stone, by T. N. Walter at the Library of Congress. The method is both cheaper and far more economical of space. The new structure did not reach to the walls of the main building, as both light and a roadway, if only for fire prevention, had to be allowed. It is roofed with glass.

In 1907, after the fall of the contemporary and rather similar roof of Charing Cross Station, a thorough examination of the structure was made, with results which throw much credit on the engineers and contractors of 1854. Of recent years reconstruction, in steel and on a more space-saving plan, has been in progress; for the Library now contains over five million books, against a million and a half in Panizzi's time.

In those days, and for long after, there was no other large general library in London available to students, or anywhere in the country outside Oxford and Cambridge. Admission was therefore very freely given. Today, when both general and special libraries are easily available, and when the student population, native and foreign, has been many times multiplied, it has become necessary to preserve the books and also to keep the seats for those who really need the Room. But the Reading Room is the home of the true student, of whatever nation. There were foreign readers in 1759, as there are now, and will be, let us hope, for centuries to come.

Readers wishing to use the British Museum Library for research are normally admitted, without charge, on the recommendation of some reliable person.

Dr. Arundell Esdaile was President of the Library Association 1939–45. He entered the British Museum (Department of Printed Books) in 1903 and was Secretary from 1926–40. He has published *National Libraries of the World* (1934, Grafton, 21s.) and his latest book is *The British Museum Library* (Allen & Unwin).

W. C. MOORE

BOOKS ON PLANT DISEASES AND PESTS: 1939-1945

THE successful fulfilment of wartime food production programmes in Britain did not depend solely on increasing acreages under food crops, but also on the extent to which these crops could be maintained in a satisfactory state of health. This threw a heavy burden on both adviser and research worker, whose preoccupation with practical problems left them little time for book writing. Even so, the wartime output of books on plant diseases, if not on insect pests, fully maintained pre-war standards; indeed, the gaps that did exist were soon revealed and often early filled. Lack of time and urgency of need gave impetus to the modern tendency for the compact and readily revised monograph or handbook on particular subjects or special crops to replace the big and comprehensive volume covering the whole field of plant pathology or entomology, which in this age of increasing specialization is well-nigh beyond the capacity of the individual.

PLANT DISEASES.—Most plant diseases are caused by fungi, bacteria and viruses or are a result of mineral deficiencies in the soil, and a sound knowledge of the causal agents is essential to a proper understanding of the nature and control of disease. The general reader will find E. C. Large's *The Advance of the Fungi* (1940, Cape, 18s.) a unique and fascinating history of research on plant diseases, in which their vital impact on social life is brilliantly and convincingly portrayed. In a narrower and more technical field S. D. Garrett, in his *Root Disease Fungi* (1944, Chronica Botanica (U.S.A.), $4.50), has discussed modern views on the close relations that exist between root parasites, their host plants, and the soil in which both grow. M. C. Rayner's *Trees and Toadstools* (1945, Faber & Faber, 6s.) is in lighter vein, and describes in lucid and simple language the delicately balanced associations between many toadstools and the roots of common British woodland trees. In *A Dictionary of the Fungi* (1943, Imperial Mycological Institute, 20s.) G. C. Ainsworth and G. R. Bisby have given the specialist a companion he has long desired. Written in basic English, it provides an introduction to the classification of mycology, an index to its names, a glossary of its terms and a guide to its methods, and its warm reception may be judged from the fact that a second edition was called for early in 1945. Collectors of fungi, whether amateur or professional, cannot do better than obtain G. R. Bisby's *Introduction to the Taxonomy and Nomenclature of Fungi* (1945, Imperial Mycological Institute, 5s.), for it bears the stamp of personal experience on every page, and is packed with practical hints on how and what to collect,

the equipment needed, and the way to examine, measure, record, name and preserve fungi. And for the laboratory worker the collection of selected recipes and formulæ made by R. C. McLean and W. R. Ivimey Cook in *Plant Science Formulæ* (1941, Macmillan, 7s.6d.) provides a very handy reference book.

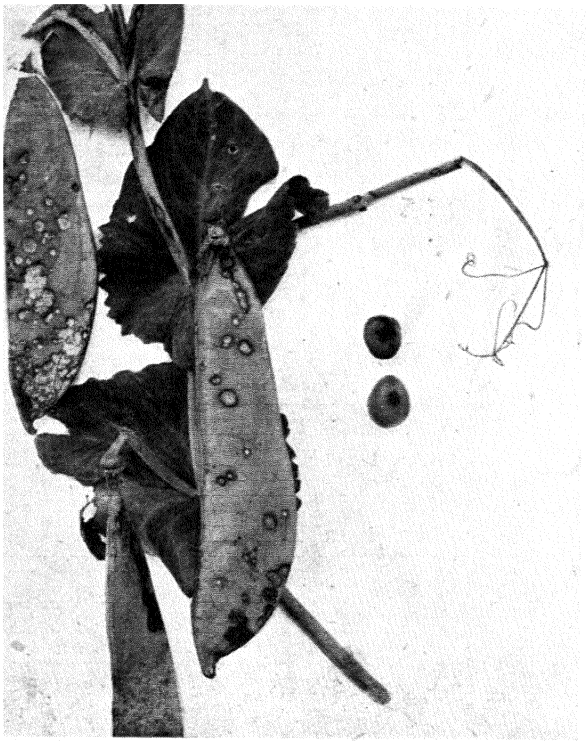
Bacterial diseases are relatively unimportant in Britain, and there is no book dealing exclusively with them. On the other hand, recent books on viruses and the diseases caused by them truly reflect Britain's material contribution to this subject. F. C. Bawden's *Plant Viruses and Virus Diseases* (1943, Chronica Botanica (U.S.A.), $4.75), for instance, is a masterly survey of recent progress in research on viruses, in which the author has himself played a brilliant part. Critical and stimulating, it presents the specialist with a remarkably clear picture of current views on the nature and behaviour of viruses. To his earlier technical volumes Kenneth Smith has added two very readable books for the layman; both *The Virus: Life's Enemy* (1940, Cambridge University Press, 7s.6d.) and *Beyond the Microscope* (1943, Penguin Books, 1s.) are wide in scope and cover the whole sphere of human, animal and plant viruses. *Virus Diseases of Farm and Garden Crops* (1945, Littlebury (Worcester), 10s.6d.), by the same author, is a descriptive account of common British plant virus diseases and is intended to appeal to farmers and students.

One striking advance of recent years has been the recognition that plants become unhealthy unless minute traces of certain mineral elements—boron, magnesium, manganese, etc.—are present in the soil. T. Wallace has become pre-eminent in this field and in *The Diagnosis of Mineral Deficiencies in Plants: A Colour Atlas and Guide* (1943, H.M. Stationery Office, 10s., and *Supplement*, 1944, 5s.) he has endeavoured to describe, and in some 200 colour photographs to portray, what happens when plants are starved of one or other of these minerals.

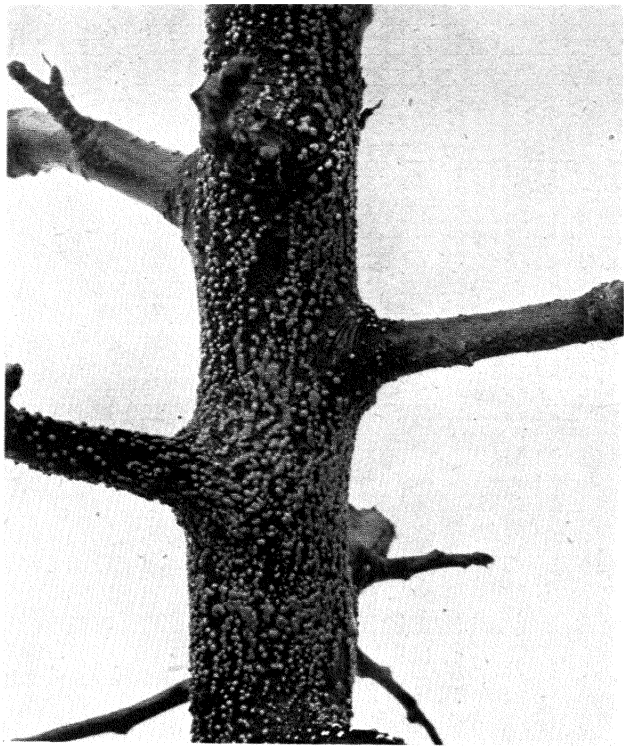
The *List of Common British Plant Diseases* (1944, Cambridge University Press, 5s.), compiled by a committee of the British Mycological Society, is an authoritative catalogue of all the notable diseases of plants occurring in Britain, together with the correct scientific names of the parasites that cause them, and it should be of special interest to overseas readers if only because it includes the equivalents in eight European languages of many British common names of plant diseases. Official reports on the incidence and severity of crop diseases in England and Wales have been issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries periodically since 1917. Of the more recent reports, that compiled by W. C. Moore entitled *Diseases of Crop Plants: A Ten Years' Review (1933-42)* (1943, H.M. Stationery Office, 2s.) has been described as being virtually a concise encyclopedia of crop diseases for areas having geographic and agricultural characteristics similar to those of Britain. There are also several books and booklets dealing with the diseases of



Grain weevils. From *Report on a Survey of the Infestation of Grain by Insects* by J. W. Munro, (H.M. Stationery Office)



od spot of pea. From *Diseases of Vegetables* by D. E. Green (Macmillan)



By courtesy of the East Malling Research Station

Coral spot of apple. From *Diseases of Fruits and Hops* by H. Wormald (Crosby Lockwood)

individual crops. Some of these arose directly out of wartime problems and were written to help farmers, market gardeners, allotment holders, or fruit-growers. Among them may be mentioned W. C. Moore's *Cereal Diseases: Their Recognition and Control* (1945, H.M. Stationery Office, 1s.), D. E. Green's *Diseases of Vegetables* (1943, Macmillan, 8s.6d.), L. Ogilvie's *Diseases of Vegetables* (1941, H.M. Stationery Office, 1s.6d.) which has passed through several editions, and the more ambitious and beautifully illustrated *Diseases of Fruits and Hops* (1945, Crosby Lockwood, 21s.) by H. Wormald. By far the best account of potato diseases that has appeared is included in *The Potato in Health and Disease* (1945, Oliver & Boyd, 25s.) by T. Whitehead, T. P. McIntosh and W. M. Findlay, and though perhaps rather scientific for most farmers it should amply meet the needs of teachers and advisers. Kathleen Sampson and J. H. Western's *Diseases of British Grasses and Herbage Legumes* (1941, Cambridge University Press, 5s.) is a strictly technical monograph of high merit and the only one in its field, while W. C. Moore's *Diseases of Bulbs* (1939, H.M. Stationery Office, 4s.) was specially designed to help both grower and research worker, and presents in readable form a digest of the literature of the world on the diseases of tulip, narcissus, gladiolus and other flower bulbs.

INSECT PESTS.—A rational approach to the problems of pest control must necessarily be founded on an appreciation and sound knowledge of the diversity of form and physiological function found in insect life, and in this field two mutually complementary books of outstanding merit have appeared in recent years. A. D. Imms' *Outlines of Entomology* (1942, Methuen, 12s.6d.) is a condensation of his earlier and now classic textbook of entomology and provides the University student with a scholarly if somewhat austere introduction to the morphology and classification of insects. V. B. Wigglesworth's *Principles of Insect Physiology* (1939, Methuen, 30s.), on the other hand, is concerned primarily with the functions of insects; it is by a master of his subject and has become the standard work.

Only a few books were published on the pests of individual crops. Wireworms presented one of the biggest problems in recovering arable from grassland during the war, and the survey carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and summarized in *Wireworms and Food Production: A Wireworm Survey of England and Wales, 1939–1942* (1944, H.M. Stationery Office, 1s.) yielded valuable information and provided a basis for sound cropping advice. A. M. Massee's *Pests of Fruits and Hops* (1945, Crosby Lockwood, 21s.) first appeared a year or two before the war and has now become indispensable to adviser and grower alike. This and the companion volume by Wormald on fruit diseases constitute a splendid survey of the fruitgrower's problems. T. Goodey, in *The Nematode Parasites of Plants*

catalogued under their Hosts (1940, Institute of Agricultural Parasitology (St. Albans), 10s.), has compiled an alphabetical catalogue of all the plants known to have been attacked by eelworm, together with the scientific names of the eelworms parasitic on them.

Several popular books have also appeared, including Malcolm Burr's *The Insect Legion* (1939, Nisbet, 12s.6d.), W. C. Harvey and H. Hill's *Insect Pests* (1940, H. K. Lewis, 10s.6d.), and a delightful account by Hugh Nicol in *The Biological Control of Insects* (1943, Penguin Books, 1s.) of the control of insect pests by means of parasites and predators.

Insect infestation of stored products was a source of much concern during the war, and J. W. Munro's lucid *Report on a Survey of the Infestation of Grain by Insects* (1940, H.M. Stationery Office, 1s.3d.) revealed the very frequent occurrence of such infestation throughout all the industries producing, housing, transporting, manufacturing or using cereals and cereal products. Brief descriptions of the insects that infest stores and warehouses are included in H. Hayhurst's *Insect Pests in Stored Products* (1940, Chapman & Hall, 15s.), and H. E. Hinton and A. S. Corbett's *Common Insect Pests of Stored Food Products* (1943, British Museum (Natural History), 1s.) is a useful guide to the identification of many of these insect pests. Other and more technical publications dealing with certain aspects of this subject are H. E. Hinton's *Monograph of the Beetles associated with Stored Products*: Vol. I (1945, British Museum (Natural History), 30s.) and M. E. Solomon's *Tyroglyphid Mites in Stored Products: I—A Survey of Published Information* (1943, H.M. Stationery Office, 9d.).

PLANT PROTECTION.—The control of plant diseases and pests has become an exacting science involving the closest co-operation between the biologist, the biochemist and the biophysicist. For many years Hubert Martin has been a leader of research in this field and has striven to ensure the welding together of the various interests in the tasks of plant protection. His *Scientific Principles of Plant Protection* (1940, Edward Arnold, 22s.6d.), which first appeared in 1928, is a brilliant achievement, for it presents the biologist with an intelligible exposition of the physico-chemical factors involved, furnishes the chemist and physicist with a means of approach to the biological side, and at the same time provides an essential book of reference on insecticides and fungicides. A fund of information on the sources, botany and cultivation of plants that yield products of insecticidal value, as well as on the chemistry, commercial production and world trade of the products themselves, is contained in H. J. Holman's *Survey of Insecticide Materials of Vegetable Origin* (1940, Imperial Institute of Entomology, 3s.6d.), and another noteworthy recent publication is H. C. Gough's *Review of the Literature on Soil Insecticides* (1945, Imperial Institute of Entomology, 10s.).

GENERAL.—Though not strictly falling within the compass of this article, it may not be out of place to mention certain books that have a bearing on two subjects in which there has been keen public interest during the last few years.

Since patulin and penicillin appeared on the scene, attention has been focused on the nature and industrial uses of mould fungi, and for the industrial chemist and the plant pathologist no better introduction to the subject can be found than in the pages and beautiful microphotographs of George Smith's *Introduction to Industrial Mycology* (1942, Edward Arnold, 20s.). The scope and methods of economic microbiology are dealt with in *Applied Mycology and Bacteriology* (1940, Leonard Hill, 10s.), by L. D. Galloway and R. Burgess.

The possibility of using edible fungi to add variety to wartime diet aroused considerable interest, and much assistance has been given to the public by John Ramsbottom, not least through the medium of his *Edible Fungi* (1943, Penguin Books, 2s.6d) and *Poisonous Fungi* (1945, Penguin Books, 2s.6d.), two charming books which include a number of colour plates by Rose Ellenby. There is also an official publication *Edible and Poisonous Fungi* (1945, H.M. Stationery Office, 3s.6d.) on the subject, in which the lifelike coloured illustrations are from paintings by Elsie Wakefield, the distinguished mycologist.

Walter Cecil Moore, a past President of the British Mycological Society, is Mycologist to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

JANET ADAM SMITH

ROBERT BURNS: 1759-1796

ROBERT BURNS was a ploughman, and a poet; and a legend grew up, that is still too often believed today, that he was an illiterate peasant on whom the Muse of Poetry had descended with the gift of tongues. This is very far from the truth. Burns was a well-educated man. His father, though a poor farmer, joined with a few neighbours to engage a tutor for their sons. As a boy, Burns read Shakespeare, Dryden and Milton, Addison, Locke and Pope; later he read Shenstone and Thomson's *Seasons*. And later, too, he discovered the recent poets of his own country, Allan Ramsay (who wrote *The Gentle Shepherd*) and Robert Fergusson. For Burns is not so much the founder of a tradition of Scottish poetry, as almost the last inheritor of one. The forms he uses are of long standing. The six-line stanza of 'To a Mouse' or 'Address to the Deil', that we associate with Burns's name, was used by Fergusson, Ramsay, and earlier poets; the stanza of 'The Jolly Beggars' was

the same as that of 'The Cherrie and the Slae' by the sixteenth-century poet Alexander Montgomerie. Burns's songs are adaptations of traditional folk-songs, or are written to fit traditional tunes. There is no poet more immersed in tradition than Burns, and to appreciate his poems fully we need a knowledge of his predecessors, and of the literary atmosphere of Scotland in his day, as well as a knowledge of his own circumstances.

The principal editions of Burns's poems are: *The Poetry of Robert Burns* (Centenary Edition), edited by W. E. Henley and T. F. Henderson (4 vols. 1896–7, Nelson, 7s.6d. each, and in Nelson Classics, 3s.6d Vol. IV contains an essay by Henley); *The Complete Poetical Works of Robert Burns* (3 vols. 1896, Oxford University Press), edited by J. Logie Robertson, who also edited the volume in the Oxford Standard Authors Series, *The Poetical Works of Robert Burns, with Notes and Glossary* (1919, Oxford University Press, 6s.). Burns's letters, which throw much light on his reading and methods of composition, have been definitively edited from the original MSS. by DeLancey Ferguson: *Letters of Robert Burns* (2 vols. 1931, Oxford University Press, 30s.).

Of the many biographies of Burns, the following may be mentioned: J. G. Lockhart's *Life of Robert Burns* (1828, Edinburgh, reprinted in Dent's *Everyman's Library*, 3s.6d.); A. Angellier's *Robert Burns: La Vie et les Œuvres* (1893, Paris); Catherine Carswell's *The Life of Robert Burns* (1930, Chatto & Windus, 15s.; 1932, cheap edition 7s.6d.; 1936, *Golden Library* edition 5s.) —the man rather than the poet; F. B. Snyder's *Life of Robert Burns* (1932, Macmillan (New York), 18s.); Hans Hecht's *Robert Burns* (1936, Hodge (Edinburgh), 17s.6d.); and DeLancey Ferguson's *Pride and Passion, Robert Burns, 1759–1796* (1939, Oxford University Press, 12s.6d.).

These volumes all contain, in varying degree, appreciation and criticism of Burns's poetry. Other criticism will be found in essays by Carlyle (originally a review of Lockhart's *Life*, reprinted in Carlyle's *Collected Essays* (2 vols., *Everyman's Library*, Dent, 3s.6d. each)), Matthew Arnold (*Essays in Criticism*, second series 1888, Macmillan, 3s.6d.), and R. L. Stevenson (*Familiar Studies of Men and Books*, 1882; reprinted *Everyman's Library* (Dent) 3s.6d., Collins' and Nelson Classics, 3s.); some of these are included in *Robert Burns: Poetry and Prose*, with introduction and notes by R. Dewar (1929, *Clarendon English Series*, Oxford University Press, 3s.6d.); and Burns's relations to his predecessors is touched by W. P. Ker in a paper on 'The Politics of Robert Burns' (*Collected Essays of W. P. Ker*, Vol. I, 1925, Macmillan, 25s.).

Burns's predecessors in Scottish poetry may be read in such anthologies as M. M. Gray's *Scottish Poetry from Barbour to James VI* (1935, Dent, 7s.6d.), and John Buchan's *The Northern Muse* (1924, Nelson, 15s., cheap edition 5s.). Robert Fergusson's *Scots Poems* have been edited by Bruce Dickins (1925, Porpoise Press, 9s.), and a selection from Fergusson will shortly be published

by the Saltire Society, Edinburgh (for whom Oliver & Boyd are publishers). The same Society has issued *Selected Poems by Allan Ramsay*, edited by H. Harvey Wood (1940, 3s.6d.).

For the literary background, there is T. F. Henderson's chapter (XIV) in the *Cambridge History of English Literature*, Vol. IX, on 'Scottish Popular Poetry before Burns', and the same author's *Scottish Vernacular Literature* (1910, Grant (Edinburgh), 4s.6d.): H. G. Graham's *Scottish Men of Letters in the Eighteenth Century* (1901, A. & C. Black, 18s.); H. W. Thompson's *A Scottish Man of Feeling: Some Account of Henry Mackenzie* (1931, Oxford University Press, 15s.). Mackenzie was an Edinburgh lawyer and novelist who wrote one of the earliest reviews of Burns's poems, and this book gives a very full picture of literary Edinburgh; and John Speirs's *The Scots Literary Tradition* (1940, Chatto & Windus, 7s.6d.).

For a scholarly account of the Scotland Burns lived in there is H. G. Graham's *Social Life of Scotland in the Eighteenth Century* (1906, A. & C. Black, 5s.), and for a traveller's impression of the same there is much to be learnt from the Lowland sections of Dr. Samuel Johnson's *Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland* and James Boswell's *Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides*, edited by R. W. Chapman and published together in one volume (1930, Oxford University Press, 3s.6d. and 8s.6d.).

Janet Adam Smith, a distinguished Scottish critic, is the author of *Robert Louis Stevenson* (1937, *Great Lives Series*, Duckworth, 2s.), *Life Among the Scots* (1946, *Britain in Pictures Series*, Collins, 5s.) and *Mountain Holidays* (1946, Dent, 15s.), a record of her experiences as a mountaineer.

HESKETH PEARSON

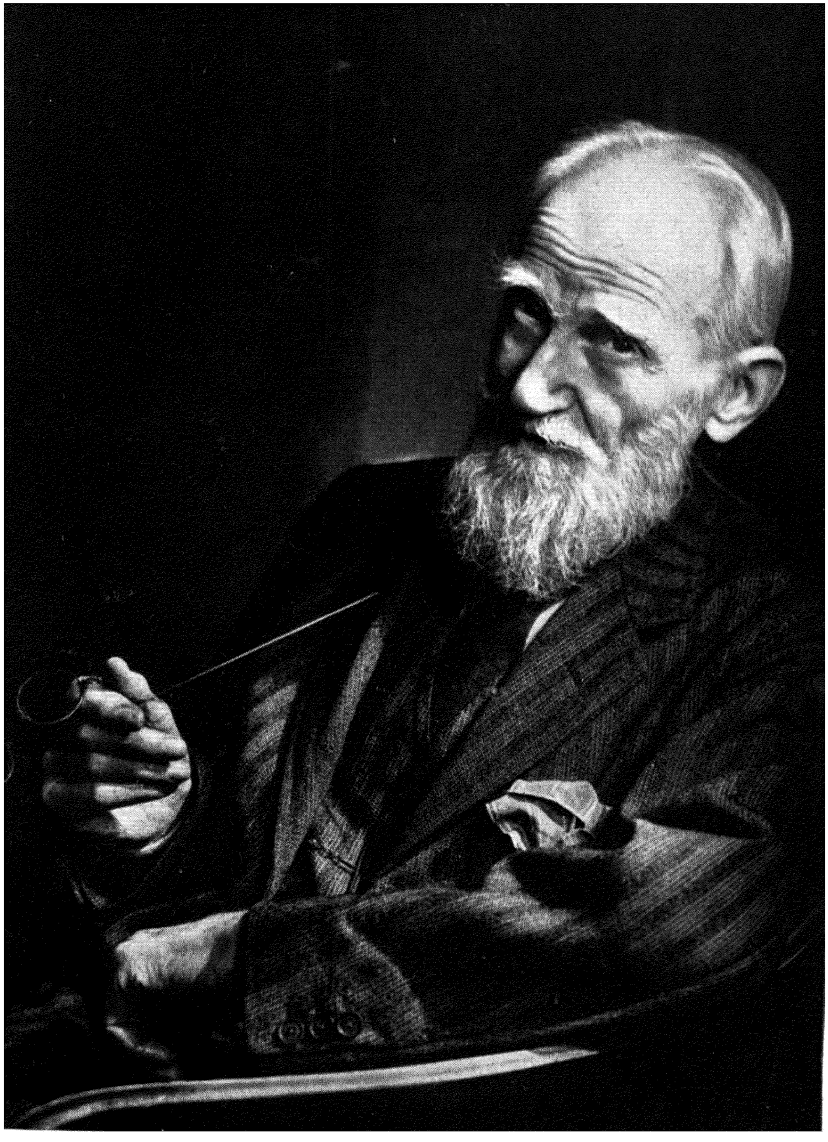
BERNARD SHAW AT NINETY

THE 90th birthday of George Bernard Shaw on 26 July 1946 cannot be allowed to pass without some notice of the work of a man whose plays were to give an impetus to the British drama unknown since the time of Shakespeare. Shaw was born in Dublin in 1856 and began his literary career as a novelist. He wrote five novels, of which the best known is *Cashel Byron's Profession* (author's edition, 1901), and though he hated them all, because they reminded him of his poverty-stricken days, they contain the germ of the philosophy he was later to teach as a dramatist, and he learnt his craft by writing them. Next he became a critic of music, first for the *Star* newspaper (republishing his articles in *London Music in 1888–9 as Heard by Corno Di Bassetto*, 1937), and then for the *World* (*Music in London 1890–4*, 3 vols. 1932). Lastly he criticized plays for the *Saturday Review* (*Our Theatres in the Nineties*, 3 vols. 1932).

During his later years as a critic he began to write that series of comedies which practically founded the Repertory Movement in Great Britain, though at first they were regarded as utterly unsuited to the theatre. They are the product of four distinct creative periods. In the first period he tried to suit the actors and audiences of the late nineteenth century, but his attempts failed, and his ten early dramas, *Plays, Pleasant and Unpleasant* (2 vols. 1898) and *Three Plays for Puritans* (1901) were published before they had been properly produced in England. Some of these dealt with social problems and included: *Widowers' Houses* (1892), a play about rack-renting of slum property; the popular *Arms and the Man*, a satire on war and the romantic idea of the soldier; *Mrs. Warren's Profession*, which dealt with prostitution; *The Philanderer*, a satire on Ibsenism and the New Woman; *Candida*, *Cæsar and Cleopatra*, and others. During this period Shaw also published *The Quintessence of Ibsenism* (1891) and *The Perfect Wagnerite* (1896, reprinted in *Major Critical Essays*, 1931), in which he gave a socialist interpretation of Wagner's *Ring of the Nibelungs*.

He then settled down to write plays solely to please himself, with the result that he pleased the public, and intellectual London flocked to the Court Theatre, where a Repertory Theatre was not only initiated but proved most successful. This second period saw the publication of *Man and Superman* (1903), in which he first expounded his philosophy of the Life Force, which owed something to Samuel Butler and Nietzsche; *John Bull's Other Island*, which dealt with Ireland, and *Major Barbara*, a play about the daughter of an armaments manufacturer who joined the Salvation Army (1907); *The Doctor's Dilemma*, which exposed the pretensions of the medical profession, and *Getting Married* (1911); *Misalliance* and *Fanny's First Play* (1914); *Androcles and the Lion*, which dealt with Christianity in Roman times, and *Pygmalion* (1916). Of these only *Fanny* and *Pygmalion* were written for the fashionable theatres, and with them Shaw ceased to be the idol of a clique, becoming a popular West End dramatist. *Misalliance* and *Getting Married* discussed the relations of parents and children and marriage problems generally: they are extremely entertaining debates broken up by farce, and their prefaces, longer and more important than the plays themselves, are brilliant examples of dialectic and lucid, forceful exposition. Shaw's influence as a social thinker on the generation that was coming to maturity before World War I was immense.

He started his third period with two plays that no audience could then be expected to appreciate: *Heartbreak House* (1919), in the manner of Tchekov, and *Back to Methuselah* (1921), a 'Metabiological Pentateuch', in which he carried still further his idea of creative evolution. He followed these up with two of his greatest successes, *Saint Joan* (1924) and *The Apple Cart* (1930), having occupied much of his time between them by writing *The Intelligent*



George Bernard Shaw



Bust of Shelley by Mrs. Leigh Hunt. From *Shelley: A Life Story* by Edmund Blunden (Collins)

See digest, page 455



William Makepeace Thackeray

See page 105

Woman's Guide to Socialism and Capitalism (1928), which contains the essence of his creed as a socialist.

His fourth period began with *Too True to be Good*, which, with *On the Rocks*, appeared in 1934. Afterwards came his Vision of Judgment, *The Simpleton of the Unexpected Isles*, which was published in 1936 with *The Millionairess*. None of these four plays was successful; but *Geneva* (1939) had a fair run, and *In Good King Charles's Golden Days* (1939) reverted to an earlier style.

Shaw's sole publication since the beginning of World War II was a summary of his beliefs, *Everybody's Political What's What* (1944), though he has written prefaces to his last two plays, an extra act for *Geneva*, and in his ninetieth year has begun work on a new comedy.

Shaw was one of the early members of the Fabian Society with Sidney and Beatrice Webb, and a great part of his career was devoted to furthering Socialism in Britain. In 1925 he was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature.

All Shaw's books are published by Constable & Co. Ltd. in various editions from 2s. upwards.

In honour of Shaw's birthday, Oxford University Press have published as the 500th title in their *World's Classics* (3s 6d.) his *Back to Methuselah*, with a new preface, and Penguin Books have published 100,000 copies each of ten volumes issued in a special uniform edition. The titles are: *Pygmalion*; *Major Barbara*; *Androcles and the Lion*; *The Doctor's Dilemma*, *Plays Pleasant* ('Arms and the Man', 'Candida', 'The Man of Destiny', 'You Never Can Tell'), *Plays for Puritans* ('The Devil's Disciple', 'Cæsar and Cleopatra', 'Captain Brassbound's Conversion'), *Adventures of the Black Girl in Search of God and Lesser Tales*; *Plays Unpleasant* ('Widowers' Houses', 'The Philanderer', 'Mrs. Warren's Profession'), *Man and Superman*, *Saint Joan*. A volume of essays, *G.B.S. 90*, edited by S. Winsten, has been published by Hutchinson at 21s.

Hesketh Pearson is the author of a life of Bernard Shaw (1942, Collins, 21s.) His other publications include *Doctor Darwin* (1930, Dent, cheap edition 1945, Penguin Books, 1s.), *Gilbert and Sullivan* (1935, Hamish Hamilton, 10s.6d.), *Tom Paine* (1939, Hamish Hamilton, 5s.), *Conan Doyle* (1943, Methuen, 12s.6d.).

DOUGLAS McKIE

BOOKS ON THE HISTORY OF SCIENCE: 1939-1945

ALTHOUGH war did not break out until the autumn of 1939, its menacing shadow had already fallen upon many of our activities before that fateful date, and some of the books of which we shall here take notice were produced before 1939 in conditions of difficulty and preoccupation which, while greatly intensified afterwards, were already prevailing in the preceding year. The whole period, however, despite these adverse circumstances, has been marked by many outstanding books on the history of science.

GENERAL HISTORIES.—One of the most important works to appear during the war years on the history of science is Professor Charles Singer's *A Short History of Science to the Nineteenth Century* (1941, Oxford University Press, 10s.6d., reprinted 1941 and 1943); it embodies conclusions reached after a lifetime of research by the senior British historian of science, covers the field from the Greeks to the development of modern classical science, and is well suited to the general reader. A revised and enlarged edition of Sir William Dampier's *A History of Science and its Relations with Philosophy and Religion* (third edition 1942, Cambridge University Press, 25s.) bears witness to the high opinion in which this book is held; it is specially valuable for its treatment of the rise of the physical sciences in the modern period. Sir William Dampier has also produced *A Shorter History of Science* (1944, Cambridge University Press, 7s.6d.), more suited to the general reader who may find the philosophical part of the larger work difficult.

Dr. Sherwood Taylor's *A Short History of Science* (1939, Heinemann, 8s.6d.) surveys the history of science in brief compass but fine perspective, and with some well-chosen illustrations. In a further study, *Science, Past and Present* (1945, Heinemann, 10s.6d.), Dr. Taylor describes science as a living growing organism with special reference to the ever-increasing part that science plays in human life and thought; he has included in the book numerous passages from the works of the great discoverers and scientists which will be very helpful to those who lack access to the originals.

SCIENCE, ANCIENT AND MODERN.—In *Greek Science: Its Meaning for Us* (*Thales to Aristotle*) (1944, Penguin Books, 1s.), Professor B. Farrington presents a picture of early science in which its outlook is linked with the techniques of the time. Another historical study of a special period is H. T. Pledge's *Science since 1500* (1939, H.M. Stationery Office, 7s.6d.), which deals with the history of mathematics, physics, chemistry and biology in the modern period as a 'background' study to the various manuals on the history of special scientific subjects published by the Science Museum, London. Professor A. Wolf's *A History of Science, Technology and Philosophy in the Eighteenth Century* (1938, Allen & Unwin, 25s.) carries a century further the studies published in the earlier volume on the science of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; the book is profusely illustrated and covers the wide range of the sciences in 'The Age of Enlightenment'.

HISTORIES OF THE SCIENCES.—R. L. Waterfield's *A Hundred Years of Astronomy* (1938, Duckworth, 15s.) and A. J. Berry's *Modern Chemistry: Some Sketches of its Historical Development* (1946, Cambridge University Press, 10s.6d.) give excellent summaries of the recent past in the sciences to which they separately refer. But the outstanding history of a particular science to appear during this period is Professor F. J. Cole's *A History of*

Comparative Anatomy from Aristotle to the Eighteenth Century (1944, Macmillan, 30s.). This book is in a class by itself; it reviews the long history of comparative anatomy from the times of the Greek biologists onwards and the text is illustrated with nearly two hundred illustrations, many of them full-page reproductions, a large number not having appeared previously in a book published in Britain. All who care for learning, scholarly accuracy and skilled craftsmanship will find pleasure and profit in this splendid book.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—Sir Henry Lyons in his *The Royal Society of London : 1660–1940* (1944, Cambridge University Press, 25s.), the publication of which unhappily he did not live to see, reviews the early history, institution and administration of the Society, its many vicissitudes and its ultimate establishment as the pre-eminent scientific society of the world. During the war years the Society published a new edition of *The Record of the Royal Society of London* (fourth edition 1940, The Royal Society of London, 21s.); the previous edition was published twenty-eight years ago and the new one covers a period of great advance.

EARLY SCIENCE IN OXFORD.—Three further volumes have been added to the series published under this title by Dr. R. T. Gunther: Vol. XII *Dr. Plot and the Correspondence of the Philosophical Society of Oxford* (1939, 25s.), Vol. XIII *The Life and Work of Robert Hooke*, with a facsimile reprint of Hooke's *Micrographia* of 1665 (1938, 20s.), and Vol. XIV *Life and Letters of Edward Lhwyd* (1945, 42s.). These valuable additions to this well-known series were published in Oxford by the author, as were the earlier volumes in the series.

COMENIUS.—The tercentenary in 1941 of the visit of the great European, John Amos Comenius, to England was heralded by Professor E. T. Campagnac's English translation of Comenius's *The Way of Light* (1938, University of Liverpool Press and Hodder & Stoughton, 6s.). In October 1941 the tercentenary was observed in Cambridge and the addresses then given, including one of President Beneš, have been edited by Dr. Joseph Needham under the title of *The Teacher of Nations* (1942, Cambridge University Press, 5s.).

BIOGRAPHIES.—In the period under review many biographical studies of the great scientists have appeared. A. Armitage's *Copernicus, the Founder of Modern Astronomy* (1938, Allen & Unwin, 10s.), a scholarly presentation of its subject, is one of those books assured of a permanent place in the literature of the history of science. Dr. F. Sherwood Taylor's *Galileo and the Freedom of Thought* (1938, Watts, 7s.6d.) is a careful and detailed study of Galileo's life and work and deals objectively with the points so often in dispute about the quarrel between Galileo and the Church. Dr. J. F. Scott's *The Mathematical Work of John Wallis, D.D., F.R.S.: 1616–1703* (1938

Taylor & Francis, 12s.6d.), will be welcomed by all those interested in the history of mathematics and the history of the Royal Society in its early days. E. F. MacPike's *Hevelius, Flamsteed and Halley: Three Contemporary Philosophers and their Mutual Relations* (1938, Taylor & Francis, 12s.6d.) is another authoritative work dealing with great figures in a great period. *James Gregory, Tercentenary Memorial Volume* (1939, published for the Royal Society of Edinburgh by Bell, 25s.), edited by Professor H. W. Turnbull, is another outstanding contribution to the history of science in the seventeenth century; it includes Gregory's correspondence with John Collins, his hitherto unpublished mathematical manuscripts, the addresses and essays communicated to the Royal Society of Edinburgh on 4 July 1938, and a study of Gregory's published works. Professor Turnbull has also written a very interesting and valuable historical summary, *The Mathematical Discoveries of Newton* (1945, Blackie, 5s.). Dr. L. J. M. Coleby's *The Chemical Studies of P. J. Macquer* (1938, Allen & Unwin, 6s.) gives an account of the life and work of the compiler of the first chemical dictionary.

Two fine biographical studies on seventeenth-century Cambridge scientists come from Cambridge. P. H. Osmond's *Isaac Barrow: His Life and Times* (1944, Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 12s.6d.) is a biography that has long been needed; it is well written with skilful delineation of the seventeenth-century background and gives a lively picture of the high-principled Barrow, who resigned the Chair of Mathematics to make way for his pupil, Newton. Professor C. E. Raven's *John Ray, Naturalist: His Life and Works* (1942, Cambridge University Press, 30s.) is one of the most valuable biographies of this period; the seventeenth-century naturalist is brought vividly to life by one who, while his main interest is theology, shares the scholarship, interests and Christian humanism of his subject.

Professor A. S. Eve and Mr. C. H. Creasey in the *Life and Work of John Tyndall* (1945, Macmillan, 21s.) deal with one of the most original of scientific thinkers and a giant of the Victorian age. Dr. Norman Feather's *Lord Rutherford* (1940, Blackie, 5s.) is a study of the scientific work of the master by one of his distinguished pupils. A larger study by Professor A. S. Eve, *Rutherford, being the Life and Letters of the Rt. Hon. Lord Rutherford, O.M.* (1939, Cambridge University Press, 21s.), covers all Rutherford's life and activities and presents a good picture of one to whom the word 'genius' may unquestionably be applied. Here it is appropriate to mention Dr. Alexander Wood's little book, *The Cavendish Laboratory* (1946, Cambridge University Press, 2s.6d.), with its interesting illustrations of the famous laboratory, where so much of Rutherford's work was done and which, opened as recently as 1874, is known to all the world as the scene of some of the most remarkable discoveries in atomic physics; and also Lord Rayleigh's *The Life of Sir J. J. Thomson* (1942, Cambridge University Press, 18s.), an



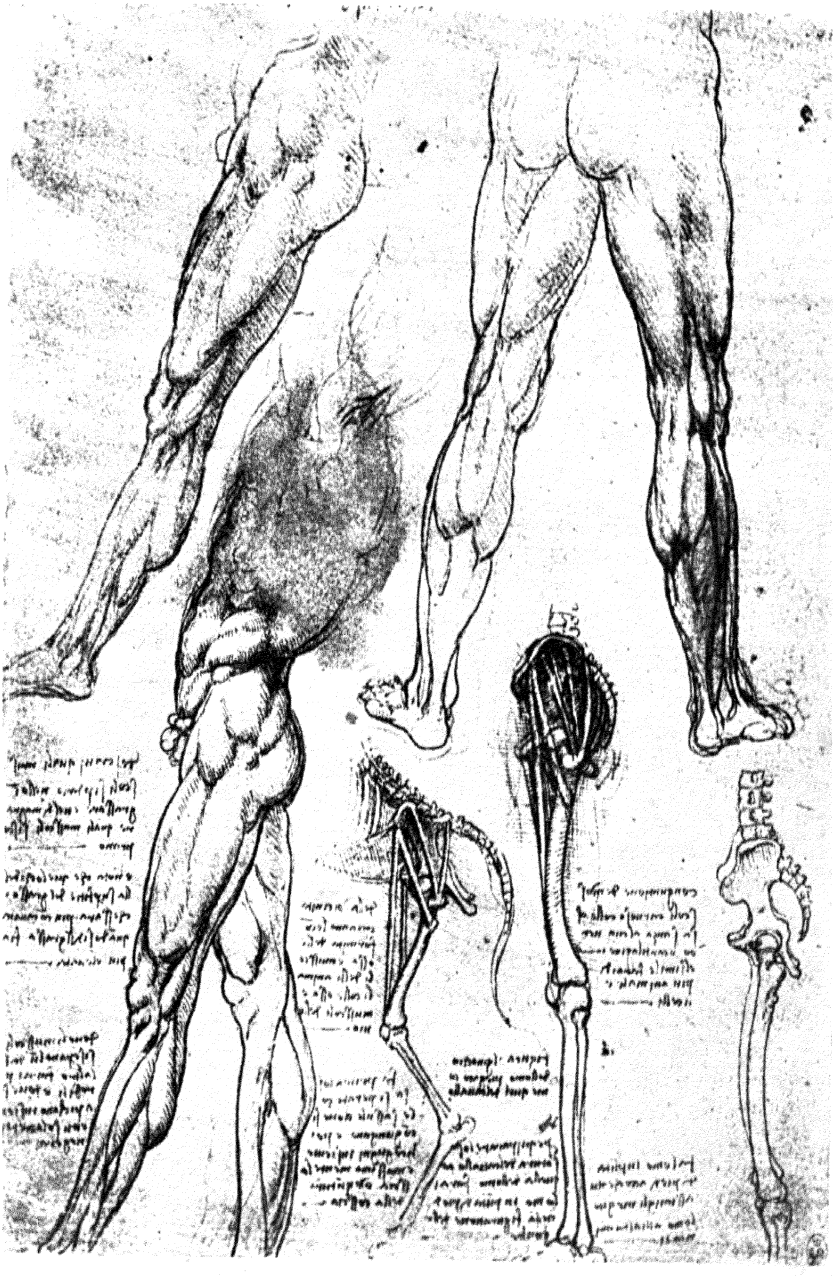
Illustrations of Beasts from Bartholomew's *De proprietatibus rerum* (written in the thirteenth century) from an edition printed by Wynkyn de Worde in 1495. From *A Short History of Science* by F. Sherwood Taylor (Heinemann)

excellent study of the man and the scientist who laid the foundation of so much that has changed the scientific outlook of our age.

In *The Story of an Invention and its Consequences* (1940, Faber & Faber, 12s.6d.), Lilian Gilchrist Thompson describes the work of her brother, Sidney Gilchrist Thomas, with many personal details of the life of the famous metallurgist. Lady Barlow in *Charles Darwin and the Voyage of the 'Beagle'* (1946, Pilot Press, 15s.) has edited Darwin's unpublished letters and notebooks, and readers will find here much to enlighten them about Darwin's intellectual development during the period in which his theory of evolution was taking shape. Dr. E. M. Brockbank's *John Dalton, Some Unpublished Letters*, etc. (1944, Manchester University Press (Manchester), 7s.6d., boards, 7s.) is an interesting addition to the literature on Dalton published on the centenary of his death. J. G. Crowther's *Famous American Men of Science*, first published in 1937, has now appeared (1944) in two volumes in the Penguin Books.

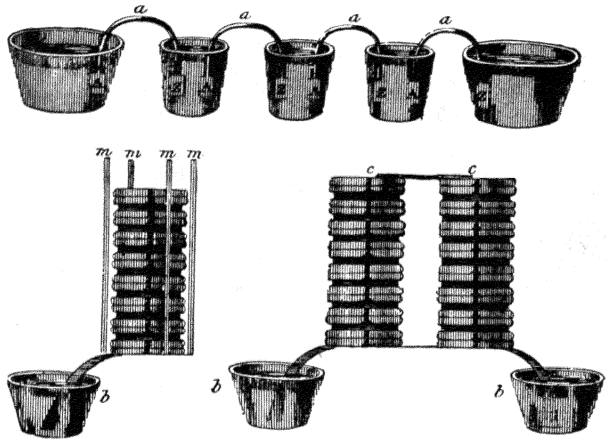
PERIODICAL LITERATURE.—In periodical literature the *Annals of Science* (Taylor & Francis, 20s. per volume of four numbers), a review of the history of science since the Renaissance, has appeared, although at irregular intervals, during the war. Numbers were published in August 1940, August 1941, December 1942 and July 1945. The first of these numbers contained the fifth and concluding part of Dr. H. P. Bayon's study on William Harvey; the second contained two notable contributions, one by Sir Philip Hartog on 'The Newer Views of Priestley and Lavoisier' (the text of two lectures delivered in the University of London in May 1939) and the other by Dr. K. J. Franklin on a survey of the discoveries relating to the cardio-vascular apparatus and the foetal circulation. Other contributors in the wartime numbers include Dr. F. J. North on the discoveries at Paviland Cave and the work of William Buckland; Professor J. R. Partington on the early history of strontium and the study of hydrocarbon flames; Dr. F. Sherwood Taylor on the origin of the thermometer and the evolution of the still; Dr. K. J. Franklin on the work of Jean Méry on the foetal blood-flow; Dr. Leonard Dobbin on the discovery of phosgene; Professor T. S. Patterson and Dr. C. Buchanan on the crystal forms of certain tartrates and racemates; Dr. E. C. Millington on the Young-Helmholtz theory of colour vision and on early theories of cohesion; and Mr. Anthony Spriggs on John Hunter and his approach to pathology.

The tercentenary of Newton's birth in December 1942 was marked by some interesting contributions in various scientific periodicals. Professor E. N. da C. Andrade gave to the Royal Society a lively and characteristic address on 'Newton and the Science of his Age', which was published in the *Proceedings of the Royal Society of London* (Series A, vol. 181, pp. 227–43).

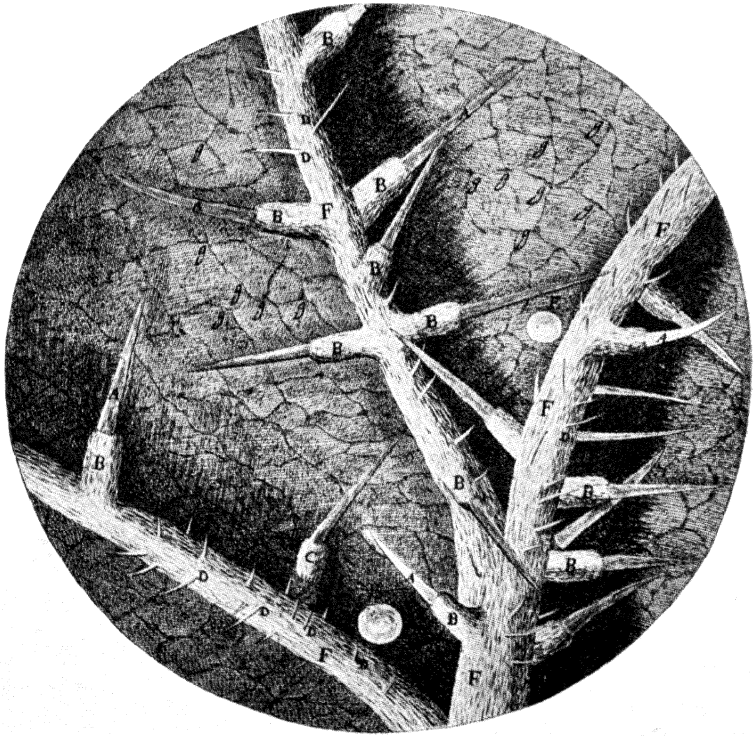


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Leonardo's comparison of the posterior limbs of man and horse
From *A History of Comparative Anatomy* by F. J. Cole (Macmillan)



Volta's 'Crown of Cups' (above) and his 'Pile' (below), marking the first production of an electric current. From *A Short History of Science* by Charles Singer (Oxford University Press)



The stinging hairs on a nettle-leaf as seen in the microscope, from **Robert Hooke's** *Micrographia* (1665), the earliest treatise on the microscope. From *A Short History of Science* by F. Sherwood Taylor (Heinemann)

Professor Andrade's tercentenary lecture on Newton delivered to the Physical Society was published in the Society's *Proceedings* (1943, vol. LX, pp. 129–45). Professor Allan Ferguson's 'Newton and the Principia', an analysis of the great masterpiece of physical science, appeared in the *Philosophical Magazine* for December 1942, which number included also a study by Dr. D. McKie of Newton's chemical work which showed that Newton was not a devotee of alchemy, as had long been supposed, but rather a pioneer groping towards the ideas of modern chemistry.

No review of this period should exclude mention of Sir D'Arcy Wentworth Thompson's *Science and the Classics* (1940, Oxford University Press, 5s.); all who appreciate the work of this great scholar will find enjoyment and stimulus in the reading of this book. Another work by an expert is Dr. H. W. Dickinson's *A Short History of the Steam Engine* (1939, Cambridge University Press, 15s.), a most important book by an authority well known for his long researches in the subject. Mention might also be made of an interesting little book by Lucia Moholy, *A Hundred Years of Photography* (1939, Penguin Books, 1s.)

Dr. Douglas McKie is Reader in the History and Philosophy of Science at University College, London. He is the author of *Antoine Lavoisier The Father of Modern Chemistry* (1935, Gollancz, 10s.6d.) and, jointly with N. de V. Heathcote, of *The Discovery of Specific and Latent Heats* (1935, Edward Arnold, 6s.).

HERBERT G. WOOD

THE NEW TESTAMENT IN ENGLISH

FRESH translations of the New Testament are always of interest. The Authorized Version of 1611[1] will never be superseded as a classic in English literature, but changes in English usage and advances in knowledge call for alternative versions. The Revised Version[2] of 1881 was undertaken primarily because by that date we had a better Greek text from which to translate, and many words and expressions in the Authorized Version had become archaic and liable to be misunderstood. Since 1881, further light has been thrown on the text of the New Testament, and the popular character of the Greek in which it is written has been demonstrated by the recovery of a mass of non-literary documents of the first and second centuries A.D. from the rubbish-heaps of Egypt. So the standards adopted by the revisers have come in for criticism and their work needs to be supplemented. In America a revised standard version has recently been published, but no such further revision has been attempted in this country, though Dr. Weymouth's version[3] was an experiment in that direction.

Meanwhile individual scholars and groups of scholars have offered alternative renderings. The most popular and important of these modern translations is undoubtedly the late Dr. Moffatt's.[4] It is not a revision of earlier versions, like Dr. Weymouth's, but a fresh independent rendering by a scholar of immense learning and great literary ability. Dr. Moffatt's judgments both on text and translation were sometimes too individual to win general approval. An occasional Scotticism was apt to disturb the reader unfamiliar with Scottish terms and phrases, as when the 'unjust steward' of the parable in Luke became a 'factor'. But whatever its defects, Dr. Moffatt's translation will always rank high as an outstanding contribution to the better understanding of the New Testament. Different groups of experts who remain anonymous have given us 'The Twentieth Century New Testament'[5] and 'The New Testament in Basic English'.[6] The first was characterized by a generous recognition of the popular nature of the Greek of the New Testament, but perhaps it tended to be too colloquial in consequence. The second was more successful in illustrating the possibilities and limitations of Basic English than in illuminating the meaning of the New Testament, though it sometimes achieved an effective simplicity.

Challenging comparison with its predecessors we now have 'The New Testament newly translated into English' by Monsignor Ronald A. Knox (Burns, Oates & Washbourne, 6s.). Like the revised version of 1881, it has church-authority behind it. The translation was undertaken at the request of the Roman Catholic hierarchy of England and Wales, and they have sanctioned its use in public worship. Like Dr. Moffatt's translation, it is the work of an individual scholar. It is based on the Latin of the Vulgate, and in a sense is a revision of the Douai version,[7] which as previously revised by Bishop Challoner has long been in use among Catholics. But while Monsignor Knox has retained some familiar features of the older version, such as 'charity' for 'love' in I Corinthians, 13, and 'chalice' for 'cup' in the story of the Last Supper, he has wisely decided to make a fresh independent translation and the ecclesiastical authorities have wisely encouraged him to do so. The result is a fine literary achievement, a rendering in a nervous style, at once modern and challenging and yet not without dignity.

One example, taken from St. Mark's Gospel, chapter 10, must suffice by way of illustration. 'Then they brought children to him asking him to touch them: and his disciples rebuked those who brought them. But Jesus was indignant at seeing this: Let the children come to me, he said, do not keep them back: the Kingdom of God belongs to such as these. I tell you truthfully, the man who does not welcome the Kingdom of God like a child, will never enter into it. And so he embraced them, laid his hands upon them and blessed them.' It is interesting to compare this rendering with others. Though the Latin of St. Jerome and the parallel in Luke,

chapter 18, favour the 'little children' so familiar to us in the Authorized Version, Monsignor Knox follows Dr. Moffatt and modern scholars generally in refusing to emphasize the tender age or small size of the children.

Even from this brief example, the reader will get some idea of the freshness and independence of Monsignor Knox's translation. Perhaps he has been most successful in dealing with St. Paul's epistles, where departures from familiar phrases are less resented than in the Gospels, and where there are more obscurities which a new version can clear up. Some may regret that Monsignor Knox was not asked to translate direct from the Greek. He has, however, kept his eye on the Greek throughout, and his scholarly notes indicate where the Latin does not adequately represent the Greek. This new translation will appeal both to the general reader and the student.

First published in America and later in this country, the new revised standard version of the New Testament[8] mentioned earlier in this article is the work of a group of scholars. It is definitely a revision and it is more conservative than the translations by Dr. Moffatt and Monsignor Knox. A valuable booklet[9] published at the same time explains the advances in knowledge which have taken place since the standard version was first made about sixty years ago. It makes clear the principles which have guided the revisers. Both the new American version and that of Monsignor Knox will richly reward both the general reader and the more exact student.

[1] The 'Authorised Version' of the Bible, translated from the Greek, was first published in 1611. Many editions of the Bible, and of the New Testament separately, are published at various prices by the Oxford University Press, the Cambridge University Press, Eyre & Spottiswoode, Collins, and other publishers.

[2] The Revised Version of the Bible, 1881. Many editions of the Bible, and of the New Testament separately, are issued at various prices by the Oxford University Press, the Cambridge University Press and the British and Foreign Bible Society.

[3] Weymouth's translation of the New Testament. 1902, James Clarke. Fifth edition 1929, 4s., 5s. and 10s.6d.

[4] Moffatt's Translation of the Bible. 1913, Hodder & Stoughton, 21s. New Testament alone, 1913, Hodder & Stoughton, 7s.6d.

[5] The Twentieth Century New Testament, 1898–1901, revised edition 1904, National Sunday School Union, from 3s. Temporarily out of print.

[6] The New Testament in Basic English. 1941, Cambridge University Press, 3s.6d.

[7] The Douai-Rheims Bible, translated from the Latin Vulgate. New Testament by J. Fogny, Rheims, 1582. Old Testament by L. Kellam, Douai, 1609–10. Now published by Burns, Oates & Washbourne. A new edition of the whole Bible is now in preparation. New Testament only issued by the same publisher at 4s.6d., 5s. and 7s. 6d.

[8] The Revised Standard Version of the New Testament. 1947, Nelson, 12s. 6d.

[9] Introduction to the Revised Standard Version of the New Testament, by Members of the Revision Committee. 1947, Nelson, 1s.

Herbert G. Wood is Professor of Theology and Dean of the Faculty of Arts in the University of Birmingham. His many publications include: *Rationalism and Historical Criticism* (Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 1s.), *The Kingdom of God and the Teaching of Jesus* (1914, Headley, 1s.), *Quakerism and the Future of the Church* (1920, Allen & Unwin, 2s.6d.); *Christianity and the Nature of History* (1934, Cambridge University Press, 6s.); *Communism, Christian and Marxist* (Epworth Press, 2s.6d.); *Christianity and Civilization* (1942, Cambridge University Press, 3s.6d.), and an essay in *Christianity and the Crisis* edited by Percy Dearmer (Gollancz, 3s.6d.).

PHILIP HENDERSON

WILLIAM MORRIS:

MARCH 1834—OCTOBER 1896

POET, designer, weaver, manufacturer, typographer, publisher, socialist—the list of William Morris's activities seems almost inexhaustible. In energy and inventiveness he was alike prodigious. There was hardly a branch of the arts of design on which he did not leave his mark. In his insistence on a return to functional simplicity in the heyday of Victorian eclecticism, he is the acknowledged pioneer of the whole modern movement in architecture and design. It is true that in protest against his age Morris looked back to the fourteenth century, but what he actually effected was a return to fine craftsmanship in the things of daily use. Following Ruskin, he defined beauty as the result of man's joy in his work, as a quality inseparable from the craftsmanship which had been degraded by the mass-production of industrial capitalism. Morris thus arrived at socialism by way of æsthetics, and his lectures, collected in 1882 as *Hopes and Fears for Art*, with their passionate sincerity and simple forthright utterance, are still models of their kind. It is as a prose-writer rather than as a poet that Morris is, for the most part, seen at his greatest, and he is nowhere greater or more sane than in his Utopia *News from Nowhere* (1890).

In his poetry, most of which has the air of fading Pre-Raphaelite tapestries, Morris returned to the manner of Chaucer and set himself to retell the great stories and legends of the world. Its sheer bulk is colossal: *Jason* (1867) runs to 1,366 lines, *The Earthly Paradise* (1868–70) fills four large volumes, and *Sigurd the Volsung* (1877), a prodigious achievement by any standard, ranks as one of the greatest epics of the nineteenth century. He also wrote prose romances in an archaic style resembling Malory's *Morte d'Arthur*, translated several French thirteenth-century prose romances and the Icelandic *Grettis Saga* and *Volsunga Saga*, with Eirikr Magnusson. He also translated the *Aeneid*, the *Odyssey* and *Beowulf*. In the field of literature this represents a body of work which might have been sufficient for one man's life, but his activities as a socialist resulted in an entirely new and original poetry, *Pilgrims of Hope* (1886).

Morris joined Hyndman's Democratic Federation in 1883, founded the Socialist League in 1885, and edited and financed their weekly journal *The Commonweal* and, with Belford Bax, wrote *Socialism, its Growth and Outcome* (1893). When the League split owing to internal disputes, he left it, bitterly disillusioned in the cause of revolutionary socialism.

His designs for wallpapers, fabrics and chintzes are still enchanting with their rich atmosphere of summer contentment and reflect his delight in

gardens and the open air. The firm of Morris, Marshall and Faulkner, which later became simply Morris & Co., was founded in 1861 for the marketing of these wares, and carried out commissions for church decoration in many parts of England. He also founded a Society for the protection of Ancient Buildings in protest against the unskilful restoration of many old and beautiful churches.

The Kelmscott Press was founded, with Emery Walker, in 1890, and between January 1891 and the closing of the press in 1897 produced fifty-two works in the style of the decorated woodcut books of early printing. For these Morris designed the type, borders and initials. In nothing he undertook did he exercise an influence so profound as that which sprang from his work as a printer. The Kelmscott books are so important because Morris understood that type, illustrations and ornament should be designed in sympathy with one another, and the researches carried out by modern typographers still follow his historical methods. He began by designing new type after a careful study of the roman types of the fifteenth-century Venetian printers, Jacobus Rubeus and Nicolas Jenson. His 'Troy' was a Gothic type inspired by the letters of very early German printers like Schoeffer of Maintz, Koberger of Nuremburg and Lainer of Augsberg. The 'Chaucer' type is a smaller size of 'Troy'. Their names derived from the Kelmscott books for which they were used—a reprint of the first book ever printed in English, Caxton's *Recuyell of the Historyes of Troye*, and the magnificent edition of Chaucer (1894), which, in spite of its archaism, remains one of the great books of all time. Now a collector's rarity, it was printed in black and red with eighty-seven woodcut illustrations from designs by Burne-Jones, with a binding of white pigskin with silver clasps. Other books issued by the press included More's *Utopia*, Ruskin's *The Nature of Gothic* (from *The Stones of Venice*), Keats's poems and the majority of Morris's own works.

At this time there was no such thing as a private printing press in England and commercial printing had fallen to a very low level after the brilliant beginning in the earlier years of the century. The productions of the Kelmscott Press have been severely criticized in recent years. Morris's page is considered too black and his decoration overwhelmingly exuberant. With his hatred of the Renaissance, Morris was apt to regard printing as an extension of manuscript. But if he denied the validity of machine printing, he restored here as elsewhere the dignity of the craftsman and paved the way for the revival of fine book production in the twentieth century.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.—H. Buxton Forman, *The Books of WilliamMorris, with Some Account of his Doings in Literature and in the Allied Crafts* (1897); T. Scott, *A Bibliography of the Works of William Morris* (1897); A Vallance,

William Morris: his Art, his Writings and his Public Life, including a classified bibliography (1897); S. C. Cockerell, *A Note by William Morris on his Aims in Founding the Kelmscott Press* (1898); *The Collected Works*, with introductions by May Morris (1910–15, Longmans, Green, 24 vols., 252s.); *Stories in Prose, Stories in Verse, Shorter Poems, Lectures and Essays*, edited by G. D. H. Cole (1934, Nonesuch Press, 15s.); May Morris, *William Morris: Artist, Writer, Socialist* (1936, Blackwell (Oxford), 2 vols., 52s.6d.) with an essay by G. Bernard Shaw, *William Morris as I Knew Him*; A. R. H. Ball, *Selections from the Prose Works* (1931, Cambridge University Press, 3s.6d.); *The Defence of Guenevere, The Life and Death of Jason*, and other poems (*World's Classics*, Oxford University Press, 3s.6d.); *Early Romances in Verse and Prose* (*Everyman's Library*, Dent, 4s.); *The Life and Death of Jason* (*Everyman's Library*, 4s., *World's Classics*, 3s.6d., *Nelson Classics*, 3s.6d.); *The Story of the Glittering Plain* (Longmans, Green, 1s.6d.); *News from Nowhere* (*Nelson Classics*, 3s.6d.).

BIOGRAPHY AND CRITICISM.—The standard life is by J. M. Mackail (1899, Longmans, Green, 2 vols.). Also to be consulted: A. Clutton-Brock, *William Morris: His Work and Influence* (1914, *Home University Library*, Oxford University Press, 3s.6d.); G. B. Glasier, *William Morris and the Early Days of the Socialist Movement* (1921, Longmans, Green, 6s.6d.); Henry Sparling, *The Kelmscott Press and William Morris* (1924, Macmillan, 18s.); Holbrook Jackson, *William Morris: Craftsman and Socialist* (1908, revised 1926); Gerald H. Crow, *William Morris: Designer* (1934, Studio, 7s.6d.); Montague Weekley, *William Morris* (1934, *Great Lives Series*, Duckworth, 2s.); N. Pevsner, *Pioneers of the Modern Movement: Morris to Gropius* (1936, Faber & Faber, 10s.6d.); A. D. M. Hoare, *The Works of William Morris and Yeats in Relation to Early Saga Literature* (1937, Cambridge University Press, 6s.); M. R. Grennan, *William Morris: Medievalist and Revolutionary* (1946, Columbia University Press, U.S.A.; Oxford University Press, 16s.6d.)

The catalogue of Swedish books included in the National Book League's International Exhibition of Book Design, held in London in July 1946, contained an introduction by Erik Wettergren, Director of the National Museum of Art, Stockholm, in which he said: 'Sweden is deeply indebted to English typography, and the debt is of long standing. In this, as in so many other fields of decorative and applied art, it was the word and example of William Morris that kindled ideals and pointed the way.'

Philip Henderson is a poet and critic among whose works the following may be mentioned: *First Poems* (1930, Dent), *A Wind in the Sand: Poems* (1932, Lane), *Events in the Early Life of Anthony Price: A Novel* (1935, Lane), *Literature and a Changing Civilization* (1935, Lane), *The Novel Today* (1936, Lane), *And Morning in His Eyes*, a study of Christopher Marlowe and the Elizabethan stage (1937, Lane), and *The Poet and Society*, essays on modern poets (1939, Secker & Warburg). Editor of *The Complete Poems of John Skelton* (1931, Dent, 10s.6d.), *The Shepherd's Calendar and Other Poems*, by Edmund Spenser (*Everyman's Library*, Dent, 4s.), with Thomas Caldwell, *The Golden Book of Modern English Poetry* (*Everyman's Library*, Dent, 4s.), *George Crabbe: Poems* (1946, Lawson & Dunn, 6s.6d.), and *Emily Brontë: Poems* (1946, Lawson & Dunn, 6s.6d.).



H. G. Wells, the great ... novelist and social thinker, who died on 13 August 1946

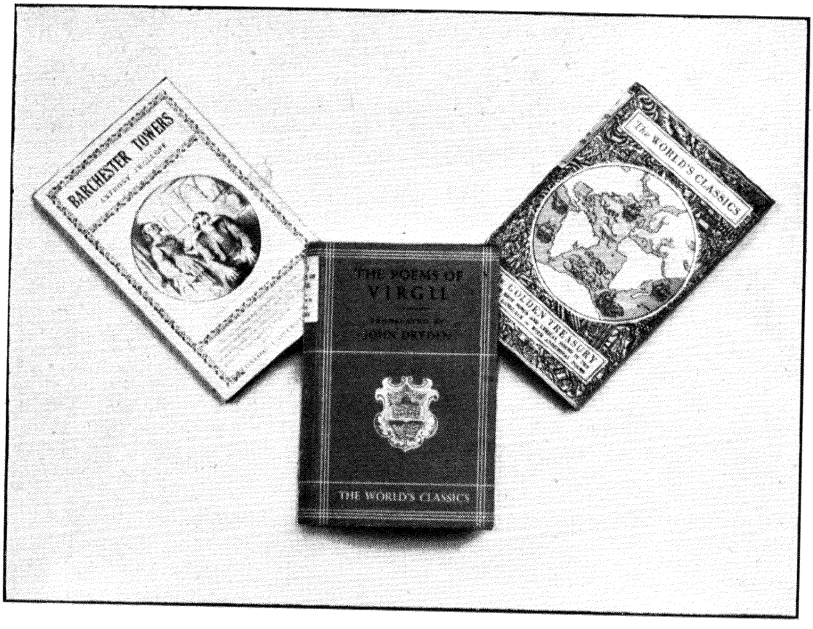
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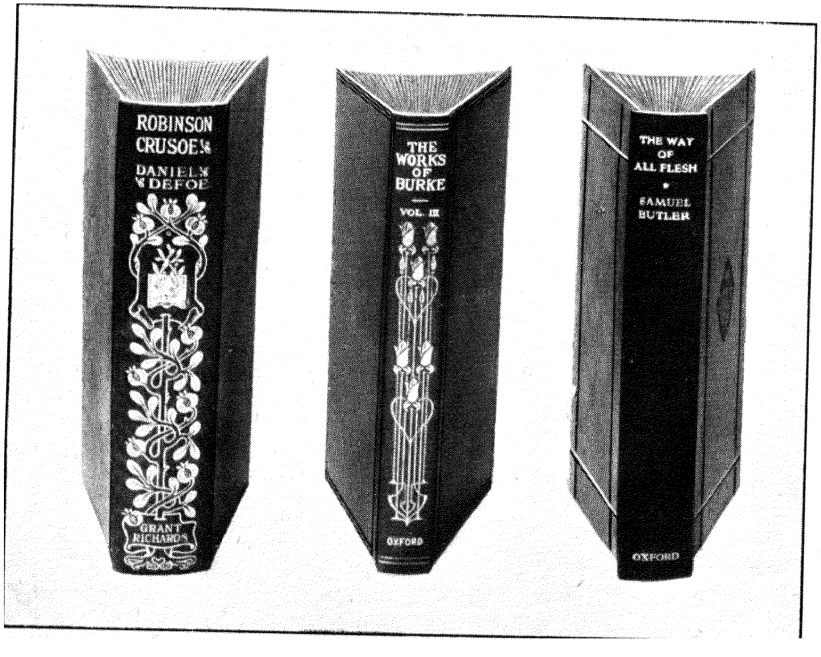
NEWS FROM NOWHERE OR AN EPOCH OF REST.
CHAPTER I. DISCUSSION AND BED.

TOP at the League, says a friend, there had been one night a brisk conversational discussion, as to what would happen on the Morrow of the Revolution, finally shading off into a vigorous statement by various friends, of their views on the future of the fully-developed new society.

SAY Sour friend: Considering the subject, the discussion was good-tempered; for those present, being used to public meetings & after-lecture debates, if they did not listen to each other's opinions, which could scarcely be expected of them, at all events did not always attempt to speak all together, as is the custom of people in ordinary polite society when conversing

The first page of *News from Nowhere*. This book, written and designed by William Morris, was printed at his Kelmscott Press in 1890





Specimens of bindings and jackets of the *World's Classics* through the last twenty years

GRANT RICHARDS

THE WORLD'S CLASSICS

THE FIRST FIVE HUNDRED

WHEN I first began to consider the series which became the World's Classics, I was rather new to the game of publishing, and gave too little thought to sales outside the British Isles and even to the implications of the title. So my first six volumes were *Jane Eyre*, *The Essays of Elia* (with the *Last Essays*), *Selected Poems of Tennyson*, *The Vicar of Wakefield*, Hazlitt's *Table Talk*, and one American book, Emerson's *Essays*. They appeared in June 1901, at what seems now the Utopian price of one shilling, and I like to think that their immediate success owed a good deal to their format as well as their contents. At that time cheap editions were usually ugly, and I had set out to produce something more attractive. I did perhaps err a little in giving them a 'spine' so much decorated, but if so I erred generously, and the design—by Laurence Housman—pleased me.

My expectations were not modest, but my capital was. By the autumn of 1903 I had issued forty-nine titles, reprints were being called for steadily and their popularity at home and overseas had become embarrassing: they were locking up too much of my capital. To my regret the series was handed over to the Oxford University Press, and now, forty years later, I congratulate them heartily on the success with which they have brought up their adopted child.

The World's Classics have kept pace with advances in taste and technique, they are eminently well printed, and their present slim format is comfortable in the pocket as well as charming on the bookshelf. They maintain a high standard of textual accuracy and (a departure from my own policy) they often include an introduction by a well-known critic. To justify their series title, they have gone far beyond English and American literature: Homer, Aeschylus, Plato and Virgil, Dante, Cervantes, Montaigne, Goethe, Tolstoy and Ibsen are among the many foreign authors represented, with the Bible, the Koran, and the Analects of Confucius. But many minor authors appear also, the Press having often included for the benefit of students books of limited appeal which it is hard to find elsewhere.

Fiction, Drama, History, Biography, Philosophy, Science, Politics and Travel naturally constitute important sections. The World's Classics, however, like all the other outstanding series of cheap classics, have distinctive features, of which I can here pick out only a few. Notable are the numerous anthologies of poetry, literary criticism, short stories, and political and historical documents. They include *English Prose* and *English Verse*, edited by W. Peacock, each in five volumes, which cover the whole range of our

JANE EYRE

AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY

BY

CHARLOTTE BRONTË



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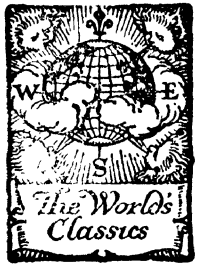
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London New York Toronto

World's Classics, No. 487. 1940.

literature; *Russian Short Stories, Polish Tales; Ghosts and Marvels; Scottish Verse; Speeches and Documents in Indian Policy;* etc. (The sales record is held by Palgrave's *The Golden Treasury, with Additional Poems*, which has sold over 1,500,000 copies.) The *Works* of Shakespeare occupy nine volumes. Mrs. Gaskell is unusually well represented, with many other novelists. The inclusion of Constance Holme's eight novels of Westmorland was a triumph for Sir Humphrey Milford: hardly noticed in their original form, they became 'best-sellers' in this series. Anthony Trollope is represented by over thirty titles (far more than in any other series), and these must have contributed much to his present vast popularity. More notable still are the many volumes of Tolstoy, for these are in the 'standard' English translation by Aylmer Maude, and are accompanied by his biography of this great novelist and challenging social thinker.

Indeed, the World's Classics have brought together a goodly company of books, 'for instruction and delight', and it is very apt that their number should be made up to five hundred with *Back to Methuselah*, by the doyen of living British authors, Bernard Shaw.

The price of the World's Classics is now 3s 6d. net double volumes, on India paper, 6s net. (Those not available at present will be reprinted as soon as practicable.) A catalogue may be obtained post free from the Oxford University Press, Amen House, Warwick Square, London, E.C.4; 114 Fifth Avenue, New York 11, U.S.A., 480–86 University Avenue, Toronto, Canada, Leighton House, 346–348 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia, B I. Building, Nicol Road, Post Box No. 31, Bombay, India; Bharat Buildings, Mount Road, Madras, India, Mercantile Buildings, Lal Bazar Street, P.O. Box No. 530, Calcutta, India, Markham's Buildings, Adderley Street, Cape Town, South Africa.

F. T. Grant Richards, who began his career as a publisher in 1897, has himself written over a dozen books, including novels, a guide to the Riviera, two volumes of reminiscences, and a book on A. E. Housman, whose exquisite *Shropshire Lad*, etc., he published.

F. SEYMOUR SMITH

H. G. WELLS

Born 21 September 1866: died 13 August 1946.

ON 21 September 1946, H. G. Wells would have been eighty years of age. This great British writer and thinker, who had 'so long walked hand in hand with time', grew up in an England which provided for only a select group of people that 'spaciousness and leisure' he considered essential for true living. These were the lucky ones. As the son of an unsuccessful shopkeeper (but a first-class professional cricketer) the young Herbert George Wells found none of the amenities of life ready-made for him. Fortunately he broke his leg when he was between seven and eight years of age, and by the time he was well again 'the reading habit had got me securely'.

His unquenchable desire to earn a living as a writer, and his early scientific work as a student, produced his first two books: *Text Book of Biology* (1893), later revised by A. M. Davies (University Tutorial Press, 9s.6d.), and *Honours Physiography*, written in collaboration with a fellow student. By the end of the century he was a well-established writer. Novels, short stories, social studies, political essays, history, biography, books for children, scientific papers—his life-work list is amazing in quantity, impressive in quality; its world-wide influence scarcely yet assessable.

His 'scientific' stories and novels first gained him his countless readers. From *The Time Machine* (1895, reprinted with an early romance *The Wheels of Chance* in *Everyman's Library*, Dent, 4s.) to *The Country of the Blind and Other Stories* (1911), he delighted and stimulated an ever-growing world audience. *The Invisible Man* (1897, Macmillan, reprinted in *Collins' Classics*, 3s.) and one of his best short stories, *The Man Who Could Work Miracles*, both reached a new generation as successful films. These stories of the grotesque, of strange scientific happenings, queer incidents, and remarkable prophecies, came at a time when the popular presentment of science had only just begun.

In *Anticipations* (1901, Macmillan), with its significant sub-title: the reaction of mechanical and scientific progress upon human life and thought, Wells first displayed his uncanny insight into the future. It was he who first saw in an early mechanical tractor the armoured car and the tank of the present time, and, more than that, foresaw the revolution it would make in military strategy. Thirty-two years later, in *The Shape of Things to Come* (1933, Hutchinson, 10s.6d.), he set the world thinking forward again.

A one-volume 'omnibus' of the *Scientific Romances* was published in 1933 (Gollancz, 8s.6d.), and his best short stories were reprinted in 1945 in another 'omnibus' (Benn, 10s.6d.). The former included *The Island of Dr. Moreau* (1896); *The Invisible Man; The War of the Worlds* (1908), a forecast of the destruction of cities by air bombardment; *The First Men in the Moon* (1901); *The Food of the Gods* (1904); *In the Days of the Comet* (1906); and *Men Like Gods* (1923).

It was in *Love and Mr. Lewisham* (1900, Macmillan, reprinted *Collins' Classics*, 3s.) that Wells first displayed his genius for characterization and that Wellsian humour which must assuredly make him immortal as a novelist. The full flowering came soon in *Kipps: the Story of a Simple Soul* (1905, Macmillan, reprinted *Collins' Classics*, 3s.). This and the lovable *Mr. Polly* (1910, Nelson, reprinted in *Collins' Classics*, 3s.) are probably his most popular novels. Wells did not, as future students of social science may assume, creat the 'New Woman', but he recognized what she was as soon as she appeared, and understood with startling precipience the implications of her arrival and subsequent development. *Ann Veronica* (1909, reprinted

1944, *Everyman's Library*, Dent, 4s.) is no longer 'a modern love story', but it lives because it is a good novel and a remarkable social document. Through the years, other novels appeared with central topics drawn from the particular theme which happened at the time to be exercising this acute and inquiring mind. From the political novel *The New Machiavelli* (1911, reprinted *Collins' Classics*, 3s.) to *Mr. Britling Sees it Through* (1915, reprinted *Collins' Classics*, 3s.) on the impact of World War I on the citizen; from education in *Joan and Peter* (1918, reprinted *Collins' Classics*, 3s.) to the return to the rich vein of humour of *Mr. Polly* in the novels of his later years, *Christina Alberta's Father* (1925, Cape, 3s.6d.); *Babes in the Darkling Wood* (1940, Secker & Warburg, 9s.6d.) and *You Can't Be Too Careful* (1941, Secker & Warburg, 9s.) there is no sign of flagging. Of all this prodigious output which helped to educate his own and younger generations, perhaps the masterpiece is *Tono Bungay* (1909, Macmillan, 6s.; reprinted *Collins' Classics*, 3s.). He himself thought it was 'perhaps my most ambitious novel'. One of the greatest novels of our times it certainly is.

Not content with this Balzacian output, H. G. Wells found the time and brain to cope with the vast directive and editorial work required to produce the celebrated *Outline of History* (1920, reprinted 1937, Cassell, 8s.6d.), one of the most seminal works ever published. To this category belongs, too, *The Science of Life*, produced with the help of Julian Huxley and G. P. Wells (1929, reprinted 1937, Cassell, 10s.6d.), and the compendious *Work, Wealth and Happiness of Mankind* (1932, Heinemann, 12s.6d.; reprinted 1934, 6s.).

His personal view of the development of his own life and ideas was presented in *Experiment in Autobiography* (1934, Gollancz and Cresset Press, 2 vols., 21s.). Scores of other writers have written of him and his works. The most useful books are *A Dictionary of the Characters and Scenes in the Novels, Romances and Short Stories of H. G. Wells* by George Connes (1926, Hachette, 15s.); *H. G. Wells, Educationist* by F. H. Doughty (1926, Cape, 5s.); a short study by Ivor Brown in the *Writers of To-day Series* (1923, Nisbet, 2s.); *H. G. Wells: Personality, Character, Topography* by R. T. Hopkins (1922, Palmer, 12s.6d.); *H. G. Wells: a Sketch for a Portrait* by G. H. West (i.e. G. H. Wells) (1932, Howe, 10s.6d.), and the same author's two bibliographical works *A Bibliography of the Works of H. G. Wells, 1893–1925 (with some Notes and Comments)* (1925, Routledge, 25s.), and *The Works of H. G. Wells, 1887–1925, a Bibliography, Dictionary and Subject-index* (1926, Routledge, 12s.6d.).

His last published work was the brief *Mind at the End of Its Tether* (1945, Heinemann, 6s.), a fitting if pessimistic commentary on the catastrophe awaiting mankind if our best teachers and brains are not used intelligently and quickly.

F. Seymour Smith, F.L.A., is Chief Librarian, Finchley, London, and author of *The Classics in Translation* (1930, Scribner), and *An English Library* (1943, Cambridge University Press for the National Book League, 2s.).

PERCY E. SPIELMANN

BOOKS ON BRITISH ROADS AND TRANSPORT: 1939-1945

TRACKS, roads and railways, with their pack-horses, lorries and trains, have ever acted as a pointer on the dial of human development. Food, trade and gregariousness are the fundamentals of existence, and the history of roads and transport is the history of mankind. The vital necessity of roads to Britain has been shown by the appearance during the war of books covering many aspects of the subject—general and technical, and even planned prophecy.

GENERAL.—No better book for the general reader has been written than Geoffrey Boumphrey's *British Roads* (1939, Nelson, 3s.6d.). It describes in a most readable style, with a wealth of detail, the development of roads from the earliest times. Its low price is no measure of its value. Charles Boff's *The Boys' Book of Roads* (1941, Routledge, 6s.) makes a much wider appeal than its title suggests. It is an inspiring story of road development and usage, with illustrations admirably selected to encourage an ever-increasing interest. It concludes with chapters on Waterways and on Coaching Days, as a kind of unheaded Appendix to the main subject.

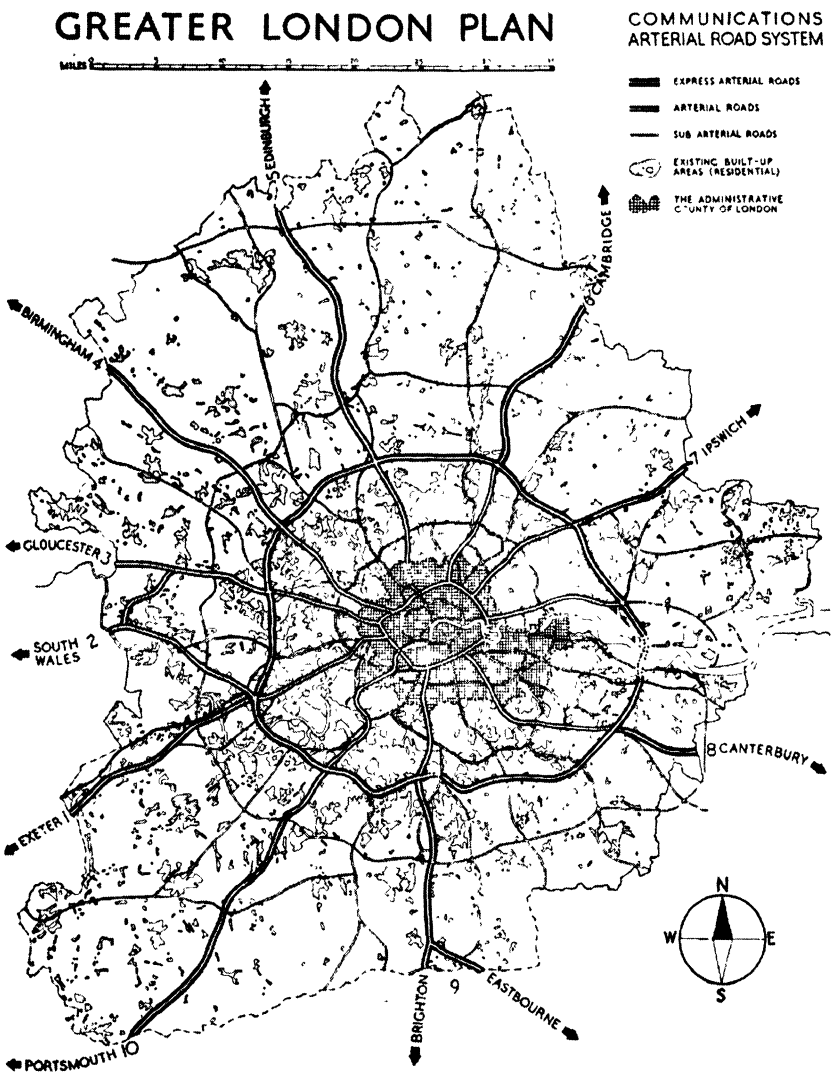
In Britain, tracks twisting to avoid marshes and to conform to boundaries, have become the winding roads of the countryside. These, built originally for wagons and coaches, were superseded by the development of railways; but with the advent of the motor car traffic began to return to them. The study of local roads, therefore, is not merely a matter of topography, but should, and indeed must, include a background and basis of history. Ronald Good's *The Old Roads of Dorset* (1940, Longmans (Dorchester), 2s.6d.) is a pleasantly informative general history of British roads of the old type. Similarly, Henfrey Smail's *The Worthing Road and Its Coaches* (1943, Aldridge Bros. (Worthing), 6s.) is another instance of local history leading to a wider study of the subject. Both books show a genial handling of detail and tend to arouse a most un-urban serenity of spirit.

TRANSPORT.—Cheap transport is imperative if a low price of commodities is to be maintained, not only by allowing of lower distributive charges to the public, but also of cheaper carriage of raw materials to the factories. So intimately is transport associated with industry that its importance as a 'tool' has been considered to be sufficiently great as to qualify it for freedom from taxation. Colin Wise's *The Story of Transport* (1941, Oxford University Press, 1s.3d.) is a short, popularly written account of the subject, with occasional flashes of humour. It touches not only on travel of all ages and in many parts of the world, but also on the many forms of transport and travel, and their effect on mankind. Those who are interested in the impact of

war on British transport should study L. G. White's pamphlet *Road Transport in War-Time* (1939, Jordan, 6d.), which summarizes the official controls and regulations required at the outbreak of hostilities. *Road Transport*, edited by C. F Klapper (1945, Staples Press, 2s.6d.) gives a review of peacetime problems.

Another aspect of transport is provided by the fierce road-rail controversy. On the one hand, the railways are hampered by over-capitalization (due primarily to the enormous prices they paid originally for the land over which they were built), as well as by the increasing transference of valuable goods traffic to the roads. On the other hand, the roads complain that they, and the volume of transport they wish to carry, are harassed and limited by the influence of the railways. The situation is further complicated by an appreciable proportion of the country's road transport being owned and run by the railways. It would be unfair to suggest that the railways have been trying to behave to the roads as they did to the canals—that is, buying them up in order to allow them to decay, but certainly a prosperous and independent road transport would be a danger to the railways in the absence of an agreement regarding co-ordination of organization and the sharing of traffic. And the problem is now complicated still further by the prospect of State Control and directive legislation.

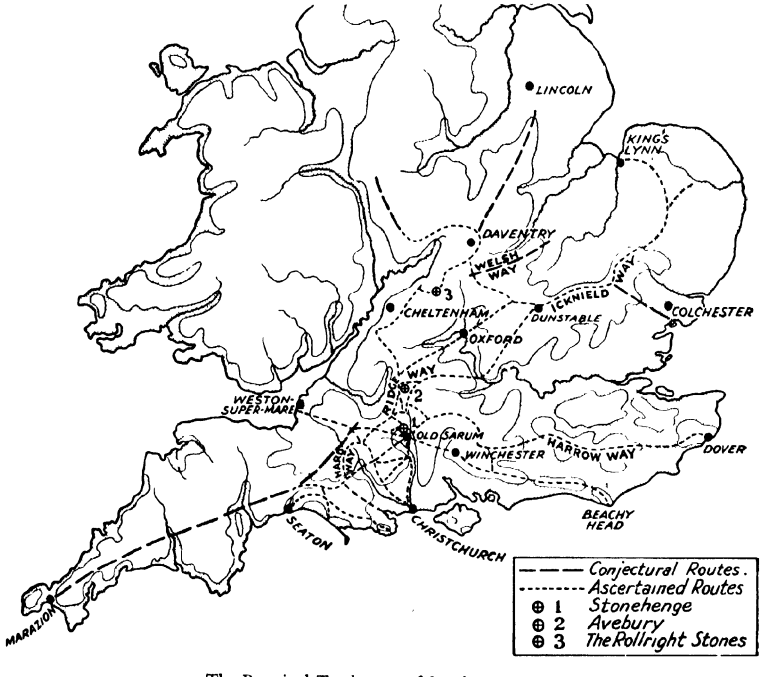
As the matter stood in 1939, the railways had a real source of grievance in being restricted by out-of-date statutes and schedules. This is clearly demonstrated in Sir Charles Stuart-Williams and Ernest Short's *Railways, Roads and the Public* (1939, Eyre & Spottiswoode, 6s.), which describes accurately the great public service performed by the railways; but the book is inevitably biased and ignores the fact that road transport has developed in accordance with public demand. No one, however, will disagree with the authors when they say that: 'It is greatly to be hoped that the demand for a "square deal" [for the railways] in Britain will not degenerate into a dog-fight between the railway and road interests. There is no basic divergence between the two parties, as there is manifestly traffic enough for both. The difficulty in reaching an amicable decision lies in the immense number of separate units engaged in road transport. What stands out plain to view is that the existing rates classification which legislation has forced upon the railways is utterly unsuitable as a basis upon which road and rail interests can co-operate.' Which looks rather like the dictum *divide et impera* in reverse! Brigadier-General Sir H. Osborne Mance takes a more objective view in *The Road and Rail Transport Problem* (1940, Pitman, 7s.6d.). After examining the problem in this and other countries (as, in fact, the other volume does also), a study is made of possible solutions. There might be: (1) Unrestricted competition; (2) Combined monopoly of road and rail transport; (3) Co-ordination of competing monopolies; (4) Controlled competition between road and rail, and (5) A combination of some of the above.



From the *Greater London Plan, 1944* (H.M. Stationery Office)



Roman road between Gloucester and Cirencester. (Geoffrey Boumphrey)



The Principal Trackways of Southern Britain
From *British Roads* by Geoffrey Boumphrey (Nelson, 1939)

It is number five that is considered to be preferable, and therefore most worthy of the elaboration given to it. Ernest Davies' *British Transport* (1945, published by Gollancz for the Fabian Society, 1s.) is an exposition, from the Labour viewpoint, of the experience gained in organization and control during the war; and it makes a strong plea that such experience should be preserved and used in the coming years.

SAFETY.—Casualties on the roads have been disturbing public opinion for years. Much and earnest discussion has long been going on in official, technical and public organs, but death and injury continue. Very broadly, the position can be summarized as the Ministry of Transport telling the Public to take more care, and the Public answering that there will be no improvement until the present errors of road design are altered to suit modern traffic requirements. These polite cerebrations are so imperfectly translated into action that one welcomes such a book as G. W. Wray's *Death on the Road* (1938, Bale, 2s.6d.), which is a plea of a somewhat emotional nature, and forms a striking contrast to the usual admonitions and statistics. This human approach is based on facts and figures, but the demonstration of the problem is from the point of view of the sufferers and not of the lecturer. However, in all the attempts to solve this very complex matter, there is insufficient realization that the problem requires both a short-term and a long-term solution.

TECHNICAL.—There have been many technical publications during the war years, but few books. As soon as the official ban on the technical secrets of the production of road emulsions was lifted, Garner, Gabriel, and Prentice's *Modern Road Emulsions* (1939, The Road Emulsion and Cold Bituminous Roads Association, Ltd.) was free to appear in a greatly improved edition, and to describe much more fully than before the manufacture, testing, and uses of these materials. In spite of its origin, this book shows no spirit of propaganda. F. W. M. Eglinton's *Tiling and Paving* (1939, Crosby Lockwood, 2s.6d.) is a book for students, and contains an elementary but fundamental account of road paving. Official pamphlets have been many and valuable. Great attention should be paid to the Bulletins, Technical Papers, and Special Reports of the Road Research Board, describing the work done at the Road Research Laboratory, Harmondsworth, Middlesex, and also to those issued by the Building Research Station, which sometimes reflect on road problems. Though not an official body in the same sense, the British Standards Institution is an organization of national importance, and recognized as the standardizing body of Britain. The Standard Specifications, Codes of Practice, and Glossaries contain much valuable technical information for readers who are not interested in them as standards.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING.—The intensive study of this

subject during the recent years has brought into full prominence the dominating importance to the everyday life of the people of the simultaneous planning of roads and buildings, with the present and future volume and nature of the traffic fully in mind. This subject is well and concisely discussed in Geoffrey Boumphrey's *Town and Country Tomorrow* (1940, Nelson, 3s.6d.). It is still more stressed in Sir H. Alker Tripp's *Town Planning and Road Traffic* (1942, Edward Arnold, 10s.). Here the former Assistant Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, writing as a private individual, gives the advantage of experience at a high level, following his earlier book on *Road Traffic and its Control* (1938, Vol. 7 of *The Roadmakers' Library*, Arnold, 26s.).

The bombing of Britain during the Second World War has given a great stimulus to the intensive study of the rebuilding of the damaged parts of towns and cities, coupled with plans for the improvement of the health and contentment of city dwellers. Public interest in London was first awakened by the publication by the Ministry of Transport of Sir Charles Bressey and Sir Edwin Lutyens' *Greater London Highway Development Survey, 1937* (1938, H.M. Stationery Office, 7s.6d.). Interest was still further aroused by an exhibition at the Royal Academy showing how the rebuilding of London should proceed so as to preserve and enhance the beauty of the city as well as to improve its other amenities. Then came the impressive volumes giving two authoritative schemes for the resurrection and development of London during the following fifty years. J. H. Forshaw and Professor Sir P. Abercrombie's *County of London Plan* (1943, Macmillan, 12s.6d.) was prepared for the London County Council. Abercrombie's *Greater London Plan, 1944* (1945, H.M. Stationery Office, 25s.) was a report prepared on behalf of the Standing Conference on London Regional Planning at the request of the Ministry of Town and Country Planning. The final plan, that for the City of London, is not yet produced. A mention of these would be out of place here, except that they are examples of the importance of traffic problems in the life of the community. An excellent and stimulating 'Digest of Plans for Future Highways' is presented in J. F. Bramley's *Roads for Britain* (second edition 1946, Staples Press, 2s.6d.) with a Foreword by Sir Charles Bressey. It is copiously illustrated with care and judgment and is a valuable summary of the problem. A 'popular' production is George C. Curnock's *New Roads for Britain* (1944, British Road Federation, 2s.6d.). It is informative and constructive.

Dr. Percy Spielmann has been the British Representative on the International Committee on the Nomenclature and Standardization of Tests of Roadmaking Materials (Permanent International Association of Road Congresses) since 1927. He is the Editor of *The Roadmakers' Library* (Edward Arnold), and author of *Constituents of Coal Tar* (1924, Longmans, Green, 12s.6d.); *Bituminous Substances* (1925, Benn, 15s.); *Road Making and Administration*, with E. J. Elford (1934, *The Roadmakers' Library*, Edward Arnold, 25s.); *Asphalt Roads*, with Brig. A. C. Hughes (1936, *The Roadmakers' Library*, Edward Arnold, 25s.).

R. H. HILL

THE NATIONAL CENTRAL LIBRARY

THE National Central Library began in a very modest way in 1916 as the Central Library for Students, founded by Dr. Albert Mansbridge to provide books for organized study groups such as the adult classes of the Workers' Educational Association. Its first home, until 1922, was a house in Tavistock Square, London. It then moved to more convenient quarters in Galen Place, a little nearer to the British Museum which was later to come into relation to it as a kind of foster-father. By this date it had already added to its original function and was providing public libraries, mainly the smaller libraries, with books which they were not themselves able to supply to their readers. This feature gradually broadened and after a time became its main activity. In 1930 the Central Library was reconstituted as the National Central Library, and in 1931 it obtained a Royal Charter. By 1933, when it moved to its present home in Malet Place, a countrywide system of library co-operation had come into existence and the Library had become the recognized national centre for the loan of books to readers in all parts of Britain through their public, county, university or other libraries.

The N.C.L. operates in close association with the nine regional library systems and bureaux in England and Wales which were gradually developed between 1931 and 1937, with the Scottish Central Library for Students and the Irish Central Library for Students, and with an important group of 162 'outlier libraries', each with its special contribution to make to the 21,000,000 books which the interlending system makes available for loan.

The Library's own stock is now about 89,000, since more than half of it was destroyed by enemy action in 1941. These dates and figures give an indication of the surprising growth of library co-operation in Britain in a single generation, a change, as Sir Frederic Kenyon has described it, 'not of constitution nor of legal enactments, but of spirit'. Up to 1927 the Library service consisted mainly of a large number of unrelated units; but largely as the result of the Departmental Committee's report on public libraries issued in 1927, it was possible for Sir Frederic Kenyon to write eight years later, 'Entirely by the good will of the local authorities, co-operation has been substituted for isolation. . . . The libraries of the country have been linked together, first into a series of regional groups, which now cover nearly the whole kingdom, with a strong library as the centre of each, and finally by the creation of a National Central Library which co-ordinates and assists the whole work, and binds it into a single unity.'

For some years before the war a useful international lending service had also been developed. In 1938, through the agency of the National Central Library, 508 books were lent by British libraries to libraries in twenty-four

foreign countries, and 283 books were borrowed from libraries in sixteen foreign countries. Arrangements are being made for re-opening this service, which may be expected to develop steadily. International borrowing is only put into operation, however, when no copy of the book required is available in the country where it is needed, and for this reason, among others, applications are not dealt with unless they are forwarded through the applicant's national library centre. Similar procedure will be followed as the system is resumed; but, in present conditions, resumption can only be gradual; and it cannot be expected that the process of international borrowing alone will go very far to overcome the lack of British books in countries whose libraries have suffered severely from the war.

At the outbreak of war in 1939, the staff of the N.C.L. numbered thirty-one permanent members, nearly all of whom had had several years' training in its service during the most intensive period of its growth. The staff falls into fairly well-defined departments. Apart from the administrative staff there is first what is called the *Library Department* which deals with books from the Library's own stock. Apart from dealing with the numerous gifts and accessions, their chief function is concerned with the purchase, preparation and issue of books which have proved, on investigation, not to be available elsewhere. As in other libraries, war conditions and the shortage of books inevitably involve this part of the staff in considerable difficulties in following a set policy in the acquisition of books. Since the N.C.L. sets out to *supplement* existing provision it has no need to aim at a balanced collection; but during the war, in order to acquire books at all, it has had to depart from this principle of following the demand and has been compelled to order books in anticipation of a call for them—and sometimes in advance of their publication.

Secondly, we have the *Information Department*, concerned with applications for books which cannot be met by the Library Department and have to be traced elsewhere, and which makes arrangements for their loan. The success of such work depends upon a sound knowledge of literature, libraries and bibliographical sources and often upon the help of experts in specialist literature. It is this department whose work depends largely on the great union catalogues, on the printed catalogues of special libraries and on bibliographies. When these sources fail, details of the books required are sent out two or three a week to groups of libraries likely to possess them. The functions of such a department might easily be extended, given sufficient funds, to supplying bibliographical information of all kinds. It might also become a channel through which libraries and booksellers might receive advice, if and when they required it, about the most suitable book on any subject and the best edition of an author. The work of the Information Department centres around the great National Union Catalogue and the

union catalogue of special outlier libraries, which are in process of formation at the Library. I say 'in process of formation' because by no means all the resources of regional systems or of all the outlier libraries are yet included in them; and not all the regions themselves have complete catalogues. Moreover, the war is responsible for vast arrears both in adding new entries and in deleting those withdrawn from library stocks. We calculate that the National Union Catalogue contains 1,942,000 entries; that of the outlier libraries 205,000 entries. If the recommendations of Mr. L. R. McColvin, Westminster City Librarian, in reference to the regional bureaux and the N.C.L. are ever fully implemented very considerable changes may be involved. I ought also to mention the London Borough Libraries Union Catalogue, the first of these great union catalogues in this country, on which work was begun in 1930 and completed in a very few years.

Thirdly, there is the department concerned with *Adult Classes*, the work for which the Central Library was originally started and with which its Founder, Dr. Mansbridge, is so intimately associated. This department supplies on loan to students attending organized adult classes those books which they cannot obtain from their local, urban or county library or from the extra-mural library of their university. It has always had its own stock of books, quite distinct from the general stock of the Library. All its stock, catalogues and records, apart from a few thousand volumes out on loan, were destroyed by fire in 1941 and an entirely new stock is now being built up.

Another department of the Library—a more recent addition—is a *Bureau of American Bibliography*, established in 1938 with the aid of the Rockefeller Foundation. The object of this interesting and promising project is to provide a centre of information about American books of all kinds and especially those more recently published, about which it is often difficult to obtain reliable and detailed information. This Bureau has for its basis a complete set of the Library of Congress catalogue cards, numbering about a million and a half, and most of the important bibliographical reference books and catalogues.

Among the other activities which the Library has undertaken, and one capable of extension and development, is the distribution of books and periodicals offered as gifts by libraries, institutions and individuals. In the last pre-war year nearly 8,000 volumes were distributed to well over a hundred libraries.

The objects of the Library are defined by its Charter as follows:

(*a*) to supply on loan to libraries or in exceptional cases to individuals books for study which cannot conveniently be obtained in any other way;

(*b*) to supply such books on loan to groups of adult students;

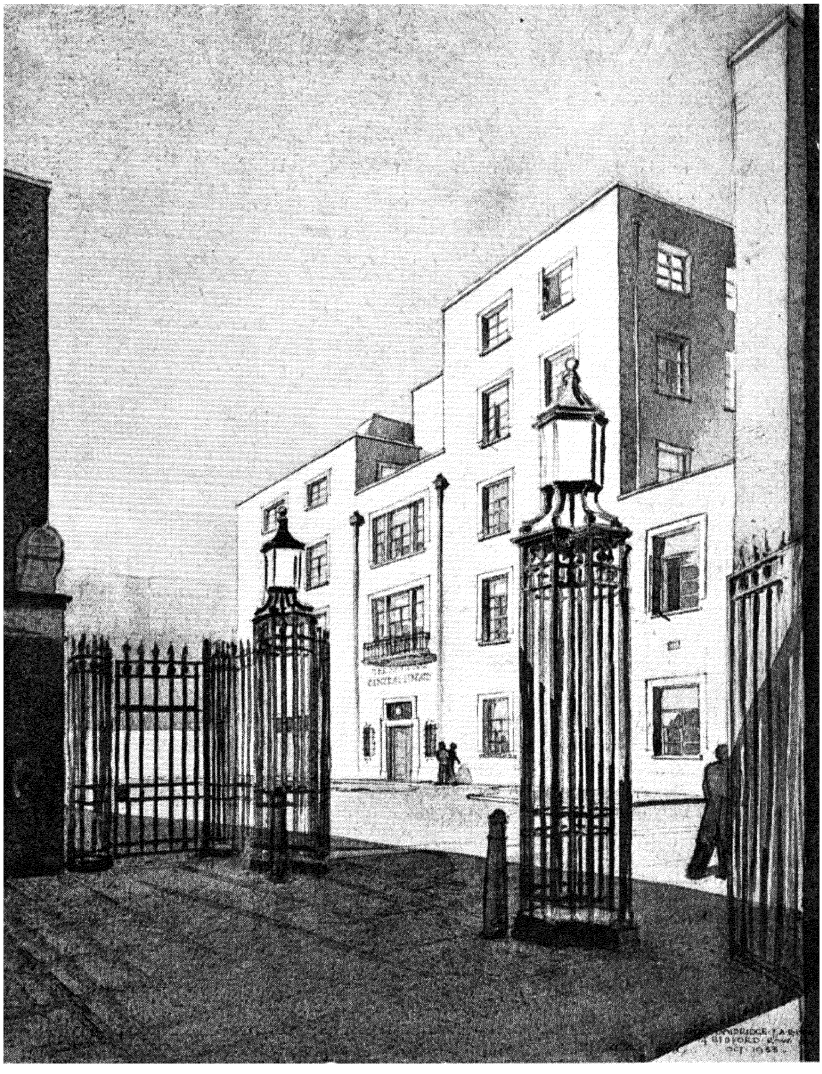
(*c*) to act as an exchange or clearing house for mutual loans of such books between other libraries;
(*d*) to act as a centre of bibliographical information both for national and international purposes;
(*e*) to facilitate access to books and information about books;
(*f*) to take such action as may conduce to the above objects.

It will be observed that these objects are loosely drawn and that the Trustees are left a fairly free hand. It has in fact been their policy to develop the Library, so far as funds and opportunity have served, as a centre of national co-operative projects concerned with libraries and bibliographical information, and to extend their scope and sympathy to international projects. Growth has been cautious and gradual. The Library has consistently aimed at being complementary or supplementary to existing sources of supply, to be catholic in its scope, to ensure that its facilities shall not become a substitute for local provision, and to meet genuine demands as they present themselves rather than to anticipate them.

To pass on to our future activities: the most urgent, apart from the rebuilding of our much-damaged Library, is that of replenishing our stock—about this there is considerable urgency. At the Inter-Allied Book Centre formed by the Conference of Allied Ministers of Education at Salisbury Square, London, upwards of a million volumes were assembled collected from book-salvage drives and from various other sources, for allocation to war-devastated libraries here and abroad. Naturally it was arranged that the British Museum should have the first claim on such books as it needed; the N.C.L. was then called in to select such books as were required to replace its losses.

Another project in which we hope to be of some assistance is a survey of the resources of research libraries which the University and Research Section of the Library Association proposes to take in hand. Here we hope that the knowledge of special collections, which our Information Department has accumulated, may prove to be of considerable help. We shall also be actively concerned, with the Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux and other bodies, in the preparation of the British Union Catalogue of Periodicals, which is already making excellent progress under the skilled editorship of Mr. Theodore Besterman.

In course of time there will be other opportunities to be grasped. One has only to analyse the lists of wanted books which the Library has to circulate to realize that there are certain branches of study for which we have little or no resources ourselves, and for which some scheme of co-operative provision needs to be worked out. Law, medicine and music, for instance, all present difficulties in the way of accessibility, storage and expense. Co-operative book-purchase and the maintenance of a central register of



The National Central Library, London
The building presented by the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust in 1933



Sir Walter Scott
From the lithograph by J. R. Hamerton

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books and manuscripts of which microfilms have been made have also been mentioned as possible activities of the Library, while the proposal that the N.C.L. should be closely associated with a central cataloguing service and with certain other bibliographical work for the general benefit of librarians is one of the major recommendations of the McColvin Report and of the Library Association's 'Proposals'. It will be remembered that the Departmental Committee of 1927 favoured a scheme for central cataloguing and expressed a hope at that time that it might be undertaken by the British Museum. The matter of a centralized service is under discussion and I shall not be expected to do more than point out one or two obvious needs which have to be met before any concrete proposals can be brought forward. The extent to which it would be welcomed by librarians would need to be assessed with some accuracy, costs would require to be very carefully worked out in consultation with experts, the help of publishers would have to be enlisted, and the experience of the Library of Congress would have to be carefully studied.

Another task which has been suggested for the Library, and one in which it is to some extent engaged already, is that of acting as a national reserve to which other libraries can transfer books for which the local demand seems to have ceased, books which may still be useful but which occupy space urgently needed for others in frequent demand. There is much to be said for the proposal—it is by no means uncommon to receive requests for out-of-date works which other libraries have discarded. Our difficulty at the moment is to find shelf space; meanwhile there are almost daily signs that libraries are ready to dispose of such material. It is interesting to recall that this suggestion was made by Dr. A. W. Pollard, one of the Library's greatest supporters, over thirty years ago.

I have described the work in which I, as a newcomer, have found the N.C.L. engaged at the end of a remarkable period of its history and after six years of war. It is an achievement of which my predecessor, Dr. Newcombe, has every reason to be proud; but I know that he would be inclined to attribute its success to the encouragement and helpful interest of the librarians of the country and to the unstinting support of the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust rather than to himself. I should like to emphasize the opportunity which lies in the hands of all librarians to bring the resources of the N.C.L. and of the interlending system to more and more of those who can benefit from it. I would also commend its work and its great possibilities to all those who can help in placing its finances on a firmer basis. More than half of the Library's funds have so far come from the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, with very valuable help from other Trusts. A grant from national funds (reduced during the war) has sufficed for only about one-third of its expenses. The libraries of the country are

subscribing up to their available means, but they have their own needs to supply and they are all faced with the task of reconstructing book stock or buildings—sometimes both. It is hoped that the National Central Library's wide character and possibilities may speedily secure for it an appropriate and reliable income.

R. H. Hill, M.A., F.L.A., is Librarian and Secretary to the Trustees of the National Central Library, and the above is largely reprinted from an Address delivered before the London and Home Counties Branch of the Library Association at Brighton, on 6 October 1945, by kind permission of the author and *The Library Association Record.*

STANLEY UNWIN

ON TRANSLATIONS

THE difficulties of translation from one language to another constitute an age-old problem, but the recent discussions by the Conference of Allied Ministers of Education, and the importance of the interchange of thought, particularly between the many linguistically divided European countries, has brought the question once again to the forefront.

The number of people who consider themselves competent to undertake this most exacting task is legion, whilst the number who really master the technique is small indeed. The idea so frequently entertained that mere knowledge of a foreign language is all-sufficient is a complete fallacy; even the most exhaustive knowledge is inadequate unless associated with the real ability, first of all, to write one's own language. And, with the few exceptions which prove the rule, translations should always be *into* one's mother tongue, and be made by someone thoroughly conversant with the subject-matter of the work.

The greater the literary merit of the original, the greater is the need for literary gift and practice on the part of the translator. For example, throughout the ages there have been translations of the Chinese classics, many of them scholarly, but it required the poetic genius of Arthur Waley to reflect and re-create the unique literary style and content of many of them.

During the last forty years there has been a steady and most welcome improvement both in the quality of translations into English and in the status of translators. But that cannot be said of all countries in Europe. In Spain and Portugal, for instance, the present fervent desire for translations of British books vastly exceeds the number of translators competent to prepare them, and some of the leading publishers in those countries are much concerned

about the resultant inadequacy and inaccuracy of many of the translations now being published. It is a matter of the utmost importance to the authors whose work is being translated. This may be judged by the following examples of French as well as Spanish and Portuguese mis-translations of literary and scientific works chosen at random from scores to which my attention has recently been drawn.

'I took her word for it' translated as

'I promised her I would do it'.

'You are kidding' becomes 'You are uncovering yourself'.

'No; I liked it'—'No; I love him.'

'A girl with a face like that could get away with murder' is translated 'A girl with a face like that had to travel with a murderer'.

'He has the run of the village' becomes

'He drinks all the village's rum', and

'He devilled for her' is changed into

'He became the devil's advocate'.

Turning to a standard work on fractures,

'The effects of a pneumatic drill' becomes

'The effects of a bicycle pump' and

'A patient who is fit only for light work' is printed

'is fit only for work by artificial light'.

Unfortunately, there is no simple way to cure this deplorable state of affairs, because nearly every remedy calls for qualifications.

First and foremost the translator should be adequately paid. Payment for translation should be a first charge and take precedence over the author's remuneration. If translation rights are sold to the highest bidder, the publisher who sweats his translators scores every time.

But a high rate of payment to the translator does not, alas! ensure high quality, as one of my Spanish colleagues complained. He had agreed to pay an exceptionally good fee to a translator who had been rightly praised for a superb piece of work. But the translator seized the opportunity to farm out this further work at a fraction of what he himself was being paid, intending no doubt to check and polish the version thus obtained. In fact, when the time came he did neither, but delivered under his own name a thoroughly incompetent piece of work which the publisher himself had to revise.

Time is an important factor; the best work cannot be done with one eye on the clock. The publisher who employs three or four translators each to do a third or a quarter of a literary work in the shortest possible time and then boasts of the rapidity with which he has made the work available, ought to be condemned, rather than praised, for such 'enterprise'. Likewise, the publisher who, to save time, money or effort has a translation made from a translation instead of from the original language.

It should be a universal practice to print on the back of the title page of any translation the title of the original work. This was recommended by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation and endorsed by both the International Publishers' Congress and the Publishers' Association of Great Britain.

The translator's name should likewise always be given, provided it is his (or her) *exclusive* work. This last condition is important. Here are two examples from my own experience to illustrate why.

We were asked by the author to employ a translator of whose work we had no experience, but we declined unless evidence could be produced of the lady's competence. We were shown a book bearing her name as translator, and were satisfied after reading it. When she delivered the translation we were appalled; it was unbelievably bad, and utterly different from the sample work submitted. It had to be completely revised by an expert translator. Whilst this was being done we telephoned to the publisher of the book we had examined, and inquired whether his translation really was this good lady's work. He laughed and replied, 'Oh no, it was completely re-written in this office'. When our book was finally ready I refused (despite threats of a law suit) to print the lady's name as translator unless she agreed to have added the words 'revised by ——'. It finally appeared with no translator's name.

In the other case we employed a famous translator, but the author, a foreigner who thought he knew English, insisted upon such changes into un-English idioms that the translator refused to allow his name to be used on the final version.

In both cases we were taken to task for not printing the translator's name; in both cases it would have been wrong to do so.

But apart from mis-translations, we have recently been confronted all too often with deliberate tampering with the text. The late Philip Guedalla complained bitterly to me of the way his views had been 'edited' or suppressed in foreign versions of his work without his knowledge or consent. There should, of course, be a clause in the contract for the sale of the rights which definitely prohibits this.

It is sometimes suggested that some tribunal should be set up to examine and approve translations. But this remedy might easily prove worse than the ills it was intended to cure. In many countries such a tribunal would be used as a form of censorship, or, in a country like Spain, as an additional kind to the many already in force.

The best remedy is informed criticism. Bad translations should be denounced. But authors should do their part by giving preference to publishers who take pride in the quality of their translations and maintain a high standard. Authors might also in some cases show a readiness to consider

suggestions from the translator for the truncation or omission of passages either superfluous or ambiguous for the English reader. Naturally this last suggestion does not apply to works of imagination.

The publication of translations is in general more speculative than the issue of original work because there are in effect two authors to pay, namely, the translator and the actual author. In the case of a long book the additional cost would be substantial. To take an extreme case, to retranslate *War and Peace* would amount at current rates to about £750. The tendency, therefore, is for books with a potentially large sale to be selected for translation, and they are not always their country's best ambassadors.

For this reason it is sometimes suggested that the publication of translations should be financed by the Governments which are concerned to have their books available in other languages. This is probably both unnecessary and unwise; but if for commercial reasons any work of outstanding importance had remained untranslated for, say, five years, Governments would be well advised to offer to bear the cost of translation if a publisher was willing in that event to produce the work at his own risk and expense.

What in effect such a Government would be doing would be to put the book on the same footing as one actually written in the language in which it was to be published, and thereby eliminating the additional risk to which I have referred. The provision of the translation would often turn the scale and promote the publication of many useful and badly needed translations.

Sir Stanley Unwin, LL.D., the famous publisher, is President of the International Publishers' Congress, and a Past President of the Publishers' Association of Great Britain. He is the author of the standard work *The Truth About Publishing*, now in its fourth edition. The author is at work upon a fifth.

S. T. BINDOFF

BRITISH DEMOCRACY

I. INTRODUCTORY

FOR upwards of a century the history, constitution and procedure of the British Parliament have attracted an attention commensurate with the importance of that institution. This series of short bibliographies presents a selection from the resulting mass of literature, beginning with works of a general or introductory nature.

Every history of England necessarily includes a good deal about Parliament. Of the many one-volume histories, G. M. Trevelyan, *History of England* (second edition, revised, 1942, Longmans, Green, 17s.6d.) is a classic, and J. A. Williamson, *The Evolution of England* (1931, Oxford University Press, 7s.6d.) makes an admirable alternative. The volumes of the 'Oxford History' (individual titles will be mentioned in succeeding articles) are the most up-to-date guides to each period; they include chapters on social and cultural history, and comprehensive bibliographies. Constitutional history is surveyed in two recent books: J. E. A. Jolliffe, *The Constitutional History of Medieval England* (1937, A. & C. Black, 18s.), and D. L. Keir, *The Constitutional History of Modern Britain** (1938, A. & C. Black, 21s.). There is much of constitutional interest in Sir W. S. Holdsworth's monumental *History of English Law* (1922–38, 12 vols., Methuen. Vols. 1–9, 27s.6d. each, Vols. 10–12, 35s. each, Index 22s.6d.), which has so far reached the eighteenth century.

A. F. Pollard, *The Evolution of Parliament** (revised edition 1926, Longmans, Green, 16s.) is a brilliant essay by a great constitutional historian, and C. H. McIlwain, *The High Court of Parliament and its Supremacy* (Oxford University Press, 18s.) a profound critical study. Professor McIlwain has brought together a number of essays on parliamentary and related topics under the title *Constitutionalism and the Changing World* (1939, Cambridge University Press, 15s.). R. S. Rait, *The Parliaments of Scotland* (1924, Maclehose, Jackson (Glasgow), 30s.) describes the institution absorbed by its greater neighbour at the union of England and Scotland in 1707. The late Colonel Josiah Wedgwood, M.P., was instrumental in launching a most ambitious project in the shape of a biographical dictionary of all the men who sat in the House of Commons before 1832. The two volumes so far published are noticed in the next article; but there is also a valuable *Interim Report of the Committee on House of Commons Personnel and Politics, 1264–1832* (1932, H.M. Stationery Office, 2s.6d.) which is the starting-point for many aspects of parliamentary history. What Colonel Wedgwood aspired to do

for the Commons has already been largely done for the Lords in the *Complete Peerage* by G. E. C[okayne] (1887–98, 8 vols. Bell), of which a revised edition has reached Volume 10 (1936, St. Catherine Press, 3½ guineas per volume. The House of Lords is also the subject of a *Constitutional History of the House of Lords* by L. O. Pike (1894, Macmillan).

Since it is not only through Parliament, but also through many other political and social institutions, that Britons have learned to govern themselves, the history of these institutions is a natural adjunct to parliamentary history proper. The evolution of English society since the fourteenth century has recently been traced by G. M. Trevelyan in his *English Social History** (1944, Longmans, Green, 21s.). Sidney and Beatrice Webb made a monumental survey of *English Local Government* (1906–29, 9 vols. Longmans, Green, 12s.6d.–36s. each), and also wrote the standard account of one of the most significant forms of modern mass co-operation in their *History of Trade Unionism* (new edition 1902, Longmans, Green, 21s.). The disintegration of the medieval social and economic order under the impact of modern ideas is the master-theme of a master-historian, R. H. Tawney, whose *Religion and the Rise of Capitalism* (1926, Murray, 6s.) contains much that is germane to the present purpose, as does E. Lipson, *A Planned Economy or Free Enterprise* (1944, A. & C. Black, 15s.), based upon his massive *Economic History* (3 vols. A. & C. Black. Vol. 1 eighth edition, 1940, 35s.: Vols. 2 and 3 published together, third edition 1943, 55s.).

II. TO THE ACCESSION OF QUEEN ELIZABETH, 1558

The history of England during the later Middle Ages, which is the background of the first two centuries of parliamentary history, has been comparatively neglected. Pending the appearance of the relevant volumes of the 'Oxford History', the most up-to-date accounts are to be found in Volumes VII and VIII of the *Cambridge Medieval History* (1932–6, Cambridge University Press, 52s.6d. each). By contrast, the early Tudor period is a well-tilled field; in addition to A. F. Pollard's writings there is an excellent volume by H. A. L. Fisher in the *Political History of England* (Vol. 5, *1485–1547: Henry VII–Henry VIII*, reprinted 1913, Longmans, Green, 15s.), and a stimulating short synthesis by C. H. Williams, *Tudor Despotism* (revised edition 1935, Nelson, 7s.6d.).

The origin and early character of Parliament have been much debated since Bishop Stubbs dealt with them in his *Constitutional History* in 1875. F. W. Maitland's famous introduction to the *Memoranda de Parliamento* (1893, Rolls; reprinted in *Maitland: Selected Essays*, 1936, Cambridge University Press, 12s.6d.)* was the inspiration of much subsequent research. The study

which the French scholar, D. Pasquet, published in 1914 and which was translated by R. G. D. Laffan, with a preface by G. Lapsley, as *An Essay on the Origin of the House of Commons** (1926, Cambridge University Press, 7s.6d.) is the best introduction to the problems involved, which are also ably handled in A. B. White, *Self-Government at the King's Command* (1933, Oxford University Press, 11s.6d.) and in B. Wilkinson, *Studies in the Constitutional History of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Centuries* (1937, Manchester University Press (Manchester), 12s.6d.). The trend of recent work, notably that of H. G. Richardson and G. O. Sayles, has been reviewed by G. Lapsley ('Recent Advance in Constitutional History', in the *Cambridge Historical Journal*, V, 1936, 119–61).

A notable foreign contribution to English parliamentary history was Ludwig Riess's essay of 1885 on the medieval electoral system; this has been translated and edited by Miss K. L. Wood-Legh as *The History of the British Electoral Law in the Middle Ages* (1940, Cambridge University Press, 7s.6d.). Miss May McKisack made a thorough search of local records to produce her *Parliamentary Representation of the English Boroughs during the Middle Ages* (1932, Oxford University Press, 10s.), and the late Miss Maud Clarke approached the same problem by a different route in her *Medieval Representation and Consent** (1936, Longmans, Green, 18s.). The personnel of the fifteenth-century House of Commons is analysed in the two volumes of the official 'History of Parliament', *Biographies of the Members of the Commons, 1439–1509* and *Register of the Ministers and Members of Both Houses, 1439–1509* (1936: 1938, H.M. Stationery Office, 40s. each). Another aspect of late-medieval parliamentary history is discussed by H. L. Gray in *The Influence of the Commons on Early Legislation* (1932, Oxford University Press, 17s.), and the intellectual background by S. B. Chrimes in his *Constitutional Ideas in the Fifteenth Century* (1936, Cambridge University Press, 21s.).

Parliamentary development under the first two Tudors occupies a leading place in K. Pickthorn, *Early Tudor Government: Henry VII and Henry VIII* (1934, Cambridge University Press, 2 vols., 12s.6d., 25s.). A. F. Pollard has written many articles on the sixteenth-century parliaments, but of his detailed study of the great Reformation Parliament the only fragment in print is his fascinating article on 'The Reformation Parliament as a Matrimonial Agency and its National Effects' in *History*, New Series XXI (1936–7), 219–29.

Among notable books which treat of or illustrate the development of ideas of corporate responsibility elsewhere than in Parliament may be mentioned: G. G. Coulton, *Medieval Panorama: The English Scene from Conquest to Reformation** (1938, Cambridge University Press, 21s.); J. Tait, *The Medieval English Borough* (1936, Manchester University Press (Manchester), 17s.6d.); G. C. Homans, *English Villagers of the Thirteenth Century* (1941, Oxford

University Press, 19s.); and W. J. Ashley, *An Introduction to English Economic History and Theory* (Part I, fourth edition 1909; Part II, 1893. Longmans, Green, 7s.6d., 14s.).

III. FROM THE ACCESSION OF QUEEN ELIZABETH TO THE RESTORATION, 1558–1660

THE century which separates the accession of Queen Elizabeth from the Restoration of Charles II may well be called the 'heroic age' of parliamentary history. The period is covered in outline by two volumes of the *Oxford History of England*, J. B. Black's *The Reign of Queen Elizabeth* (1936, Oxford University Press, 12s.6d.) and Godfrey Davies's *The Early Stuarts, 1603–1660* (1937, Oxford University Press, 12s.6d.), and in much greater detail by J. A. Froude's *History of England from the Fall of Wolsey to the Defeat of the Spanish Armada* (1909–12, Dent, *Everyman's Library*, 10 vols., 4s. each), continued to 1603 by E. P. Cheyney (1914–26, Longmans, Green, 2 vols.: Vol. 1, 16s., Vol. 2, 30s.), and S. R. Gardiner's *History of England, 1603–1642* (1883–4, Longmans, Green, 10 vols.), *History of the Great Civil War* (1886–93, Longmans, Green, 4 vols.) and *History of the Commonwealth and Protectorate* (revised edition 1903, Longmans, Green, 4 vols.), the last continued to 1658 by C. H. Firth as *The Last Years of the Protectorate* (1909, Longmans, Green, 2 vols. 24s.), the entire series of thirty-two volumes finishing the fullest connected narrative of any century of English history. The sixteenth and seventeenth centuries are also served by the two volumes of the Royal Historical Society's *Bibliography of British History*, that for the *Tudor Period* by Conyers Read (1933, Oxford University Press, 30s.) and that for the *Stuart Period* by Godfrey Davies (1928, Oxford University Press, 21s.).

Professor J. E. Neale's forthcoming study of *The Elizabethan Parliament* will supersede everything at present available. It will depict the House of Commons not only as a microcosm of contemporary upper-class society but as an aggressive body of men who were already challenging the government on just those issues which were soon to provoke the constitutional crisis. The development of that crisis under Elizabeth's successors has long been a favourite theme of constitutional historians. A useful modern survey is J. R. Tanner's *English Constitutional Conflicts of the Seventeenth Century*★ (1928, Cambridge University Press, 15s.). The political theories of the age are analysed by J. W. Allen in his *English Political Thought, 1603–1660*, Vol. I. *1603–1644* (1938, Methuen, 21s.) and by G.P. Gooch in *English Democratic Ideas in the Seventeenth Century*★ (second edition with notes by H. J. Laski, 1927, Cambridge University Press, 10s.6d.).

What Professor Neale is doing for the Parliament of Elizabeth a group of American scholars, led by Professor W. Notestein of Yale, has been doing

for that of the early Stuarts. In both cases the work has brought to light much fresh material and, above all, the many private diaries kept by M.P.s during their attendance at Westminster. The series of diaries for the Parliament of 1621 has been published by W. Notestein, Frances H. Relf and H. Simpson as *The Commons Debates, 1621* (1936, Oxford University Press, 7 vols. 7 guineas), while among later diaries the *Journal of Sir Simonds D'Ewes* during the Long Parliament, of which Professor Notestein has edited the first six months and W. H. Coates a further three (1942, Yale University Press) throws fresh light on the prelude to the Civil War. Professor Notestein has also written the classic account of *The Winning of the Initiative by the House of Commons* (1926, Oxford University Press); other important contributions are Dr. Frances Relf's *The Petition of Right* (1918, University of Minnesota Press), D. H. Willson's *The Privy Councillors in the House of Commons, 1604–1629* (1940, Oxford University Press, 27s.) and F. D. Wormuth's *The Royal Prerogative, 1603–1649* (1939, Oxford University Press, 9s.).

In related fields, Miss M. Campbell's *The English Yeoman under Elizabeth and the Early Stuarts* (1945, Oxford University Press, 25s.) is the first serious study of the class which once formed the 'backbone' of English society. Miss Margaret James has investigated the social consequences of the Great Rebellion in her *Social Problems and Policy during the Puritan Revolution, 1640–1660* (1930, Routledge, 21s.); urban government is described in J. H. Thomas's *Town Government in the Sixteenth Century* (1933, Allen & Unwin, 8s.6d.), and the greatest of early achievements in the field of 'social security' by Miss E. M. Leonard in *The Early History of English Poor Relief* (1900, Clay).

IV. FROM THE RESTORATION TO THE FIRST REFORM ACT, 1660–1832

THE constitutional compromise of 1660 survived only until 1688, when the abdication of James II left Parliament supreme in the State. The main interest of parliamentary history during the next century and a half lies in the consolidation of this supremacy, and more particularly in the evolution of the cabinet-and-party systems as the chief links between, on the one hand, Parliament and the executive, and, on the other, Parliament and the electorate.

The general history of the century from 1660 to 1760, which was the chosen field of such masters as Macaulay, Ranke, Lecky, and, more recently, Trevelyan, is now ably summarized in two volumes of the *Oxford History of England*: G. N. Clark's *The Later Stuarts, 1660–1714* (1934, Oxford University Press, 12s.6d.) and Basil Williams's *The Whig Supremacy: 1714–1760* (1939, Oxford University Press, 12s.6d.). The period 1760–1815 is less well catered for, but the years 1815–32, besides their inclusion in E. L.

Woodward's 'Oxford' volume (see section V of this bibliography), are the subject of the earlier part of D. Halèvy's masterly *History of the English People* (1926–34, Benn, 5 vols., 21s.–25s. each), also available as Pelican Books Nos. A9, 16 and 30 (Penguin Books, 1s. each).

M. A. Thomson's *A New Constitutional History of England*,* Vol. 4, 1642–1801 (1938, Methuen, 16s.) is an excellent guide to the governmental history of the period. The late A. S. Turberville wrote two volumes, *The House of Lords in the Reign of William III* (1913, Oxford University Press, 8s.6d.) and *The House of Lords in the Eighteenth Century* (1927, Oxford University Press, 21s.), which, with his recent article entitled 'Aristocracy and Revolution: The British Peerage, 1789–1832' (*History*, Vol. XXVI, pp. 240–63), trace the fortunes of the Upper House from 1688 to 1832, while E. and A. G. Porritt's *The Unreformed House of Commons* (1929, Cambridge University Press, 2 vols., 32s.6d.) is a comprehensive study of the Lower House during the period of its domination by the landed gentry.

E. R. Turner brought together a mass of material in his *The Cabinet Council of England, 1622–1784* (1930–2, Oxford University Press, 2 vols., 35s. each), but this material needs further digestion; meanwhile, Trevor Williams's article on 'The Cabinet in the Eighteenth Century' (*History*, Vol. XXII, pp. 240–52) conveniently indicates what has been done in this field. K. G. Feiling's two volumes, *A History of the Tory Party: 1640–1714* (1924, Oxford University Press, 18s.) and *The Second Tory Party: 1714–1832* (1938, Macmillan, 15s.), will long remain the standard authority, and although there is nothing comparable on the Whigs, M. Roberts's *The Whig Party: 1807–1812* (1938, Macmillan, 25s.) and A. Aspinall's *Lord Brougham and the Whig Party* (1927, Manchester University Press (Manchester), 18s.) are important for the generation preceding the Reform Act of 1832.

The parliamentary history of the second half of the eighteenth century has been revolutionized by the work of L. B. Namier, whose *The Structure of Politics at the Accession of George III** (1929, Macmillan, 2 vols., 30s.) and *England in the Age of the American Revolution* (1930, Macmillan, 25s.) present the results of the most intensive study so far made of the House of Commons at any period. An important earlier work is G. S. Veitch's *The Genesis of Parliamentary Reform* (1912, Constable) which, with G. M. Trevelyan's *Lord Grey of the Reform Bill* (second edition 1929, Longmans, Green, 12s.6d.) and J. R. M. Butler's *The Passing of the Great Reform Bill* (1914, Longmans, Green, 12s.6d.), traces the origin, rise and triumph of the reform campaign; with them may be read M. Macdonagh's centenary account of *Daniel O'Connell and the Story of Catholic Emancipation* (1929, Burns Oates & Washbourne, 20s.). The economic transformation of England is surveyed by the French scholar P. Mantoux in his *The Industrial Revolution in the Eighteenth Century* (1928, Cape, 16s.), and its social repercussions are the

theme of Mrs. M. Dorothy George's *England in Transition** (1931, Routledge, 7s.6d.) and of a series of studies by J. L. and B. Hammond (*The Village Labourer*, 6s., *The Town Labourer*, 6s., *The Skilled Labourer*, 6s., and *The Age of the Chartists*, 12s.6d., 1919–33, Longmans, Green).

V. FROM THE FIRST REFORM ACT TO THE ADOPTION OF UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE, 1832–1928

THE history of Parliament during the last century is dominated by the progressive extension of the franchise, for it was this, more than any other single factor, which determined the changes in the personnel, procedure and political complexion of the House of Commons. There are several excellent studies of the growth of modern Britain. The *Oxford History of England* covers the nineteenth century in two volumes, E. L. Woodward's *The Age of Reform, 1815–1870* (1938, Oxford University Press, 15s.) and R. C. K. Ensor's *England, 1870–1914* (1936, Oxford University Press, 12s.6d.); while among single-volume histories we may set against G. M. Trevelyan's standard *British History in the Nineteenth Century and After (1782–1919)* (1938, Longmans, Green, 12s.6d.) such recent surveys as the late P. Guedalla's *The Hundred Years* (1936, Hodder & Stoughton, 12s.6d.) and Arthur Bryant's *English Saga, 1840–1940* (1940, Collins, 10s.6d.). The two volumes of *Early Victorian England, 1830–1865*, edited by G. M. Young (1934, Oxford University Press, 42s.), cover almost every aspect of English society; the editor afterwards expanded his own contribution into an essay upon the whole reign under the title of *Victorian England: Portrait of an Age* (1936, Oxford University Press, 7s.6d.), which is a remarkable interpretation of a remarkable era.

In the constitutional field, Walter Bagehot's classic essay of 1867 on *The English Constitution* (1928, *World's Classics*, Oxford University Press, 3s.6d.) has lost none of its freshness through its elevation to the dignity of an historical source. K. B. Smellie's *A Hundred Years of English Government** (1937, Duckworth, 15s.) is something more than a good textbook of constitutional and administrative history; the same period is covered in greater detail by A. Berriedale Keith in *The Constitution of England from Queen Victoria to King George VI* (1940, Macmillan, 2 vols. 30s.).

Dr. J. A. Thomas makes a thorough analysis of the personnel of the 'reformed' Lower House in *The House of Commons, 1832–1901: A Study of its Economic and Functional Character* (1939, University of Wales Press Board (Cardiff) 7s.6d.). The great political parties of that period were ruthlessly dissected in the first volume of a famous treatise, M. Ostrogorski's *Democracy and the Organization of Political Parties*, translated by F. Clarke (1902, Macmillan, 2 vols. 25s.). In party history proper, attention has been

focused upon the 'left'; K. Feiling's history of Toryism has not passed 1832, and although G. Kitson Clark has produced an able study of *Peel and the Conservative Party, 1832–1841* (1929, Bell, 20s.), there is no history of the Conservative Party to place alongside, for example, Sir Henry Slesser's recent *History of the Liberal Party* (1944, Hutchinson, 12s.6d.). The radical wing of Victorian liberalism is dealt with by S. Maccoby in *English Radicalism, 1832–1852* (1935, Allen & Unwin, 16s.) and *English Radicalism, 1853–1886* (1938, Allen & Unwin, 16s.), and the rise of the Labour Party receives its fullest treatment in G. D. H. Cole's *British Working-Class Politics, 1832–1914* (1941, Routledge, 7s.6d.).

The evolution of the cabinet system is the subject of two notable studies: W. Ivor Jennings' *Cabinet Government** (1936, Cambridge University Press, 21s.) is an authoritative exposition, while A. Berriedale Keith presents a livelier and more controversial account in *The British Cabinet System, 1830–1938* (1938, Stevens, 15s.). F. J. C. Hearnshaw edited a series of studies of *Prime Ministers of the Nineteenth Century* (1927, Macmillan, 12s.6d.), and among recent biographies of individual prime ministers may be mentioned A. A. W. Ramsay's *Sir Robert Peel* (1928, Constable, 14s.), P. Guedalla's *Palmerston* (1926, Benn, 10s.6d.), André Maurois' *Disraeli*, translated by H. Miles (1927, Lane, 12s.6d.) and W. Watkins Davies's study of the rise of *Lloyd George: 1863–1914* (1939, Constable, 12s.6d.).

Works on political and social theory include C. Brinton's *English Political Thought in the Nineteenth Century* (1933, Benn) and R. H. Murray's provocative *Studies in the English Social and Political Thinkers of the Nineteenth Century* (1929, Heffer (Cambridge), 2 vols. 12s.6d. each), while A. V. Dicey's *Relations between Law and Public Opinion in England in the Nineteenth Century** (second edition 1917, Macmillan, 15s.) justly ranks as a classic in its field. G. D. H. Cole's *A Century of Co-operation* (1945, Allen & Unwin, 10s.) describes one of the greatest working-class achievements of modern times.

VI. PARLIAMENT TODAY

A SURVEY of the literature upon Parliament at the present day may well begin with the standard authorities. Sir T. Erskine May's *Parliamentary Practice: Treatise on the Law, Privileges, Proceedings and Usage of Parliament* was first published in 1844 and is now in its fourteenth edition (1921, Butterworth & Co., 55s.). Volume I of Sir W. R. Anson's *The Law and Custom of the Constitution* is devoted to Parliament (fifth edition 1922, Oxford University Press, 18s.), while A. V. Dicey's *Introduction to the Study of the Law of the Constitution* is now available in a new edition (ninth edition 1939, Macmillan, 15s.). J. Redlich's *The Procedure of the House of Commons, A Study of its History and Present Form*, translated by A. S. Steinthal (1908, Constable,

3 vols. 31s.6d.), remains the outstanding foreign contribution to this standard literature. The general reader will find that the contents of G. F. M. Campion's *An Introduction to the Procedure of the House of Commons** (1929, Philip Allan) fully accords with its title.

W. Ivor Jennings's *Parliament* (1939, Cambridge University Press, 25s.) and his more general study of *The British Constitution* (1941, Cambridge University Press, 8s.6d.) are as good as one would expect from so eminent an authority. There has recently been a welcome increase in the number of popular guides to Parliament. Sir C. P. Ilbert's *Parliament, Its History, Constitution, and Practice* (1929, Oxford University Press, 2s.6d.) is now joined by W. J. Brown's *Everybody's Guide to Parliament** (1945, Allen & Unwin, 7s.6d.) and S. Gordon's *Our Parliament* (1945, Hansard Society, 6s. This society exists to arouse interest in and promote knowledge of all aspects of the British Parliament). K. Derry's *British Institutions of To-Day* (1937, Longmans, Green, 3s.6d.) is an excellent popular handbook, and C. S. Emden's *The People and the Constitution* (1933, Oxford University Press, 15s.) a thoughtful essay which approaches its subject historically. Among more academic treatises Sir J. A. R. Marriott's *The Mechanism of the Modern State* (1927, Oxford University Press, 2 vols. 42s.) is a comparative study of which considerable parts relate to Britain, and Sir Ernest Barker's *Reflections on Government** (1942, Oxford University Press, 21s.) gathers the fruits of a lifetime's devotion to political philosophy.

The increasing tempo of political life quickly renders out of date studies of parties and programmes, but, in their different ways, books such as Lord Hugh Cecil's *Conservatism* (1911, Oxford University Press, 3s.6d.), Lord Samuel's *Memoirs* (1945, Cresset Press, 15s.) which contains a noble affirmation of the Liberal creed, and R. H. Tawney's *The Acquisitive Society* (1921, Bell, 4s.6d.) are of permanent interest.

H. E. Dale's *The Higher Civil Service of Great Britain* (1941, Oxford University Press, 10s.) and E. N. Gladden's *The Civil Service: Its Problems and Future* (1945, Staples & Staples, 10s.6d.) treat of one of the most significant elements in contemporary government. The threat to Parliamentary sovereignty from the growth of so-called bureaucracy is a well-worn theme which has found a recent echo in C. K. Allen's *Law and Orders: An Inquiry into the Nature and Scope of Delegated Legislation and Executive Powers in England* (1945, Stevens, 15s.).

One of the most notable phenomena of contemporary politics in Britain is the transformation of local government. H. Finer's *English Local Government** (1933, Methuen, 21s.) is a modern treatise which bears comparison with J. Redlich and F. W. Hirst's classic *Local Government in England* (1903, Macmillan, 2 vols. 21s.), and such popular guides as A. N. C. Shelley's *The Councillor* (1939, Nelson, 2s.) reflect the wide interest of the subject.

Whether and how the democracy which has triumphed in the political sphere can be extended to the economic and social life of the nation is a question which dominates much contemporary thinking; against the pessimism of F. von Hayek's *The Road to Serfdom* (1944, Routledge, 10s.6d.) must be set more hopeful predictions such as Mrs. Barbara Wootton's *Freedom under Planning* (1945, Allen & Unwin, 6s.) and Sir William Beveridge's *Full Employment in a Free Society* (1944, Allen & Unwin, 12s.6d.).

* Books marked with an asterisk are suitable for those who want only a general introduction to the subject.

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Miniature Bibliographies: SOME BRITISH NOVELISTS

H. N. WETHERED

1. THACKERAY

William Makepeace Thackeray (1811–1863) was the most cosmopolitan of great English writers. He knew his Paris as well as he knew his London. He was born in India, of a family distinguished for its military and administrative record; he married an Irish lady; his grandmother lived in Paris and gave him frequent opportunities, of which he freely availed himself, for improving his acquaintance with French life and literature. This was the secret of his beautiful style, which even those who were inclined to dislike his manner could never fail to acknowledge. He also made two lecture tours in America. Educated at Charterhouse and Cambridge he studied art in Paris and then had to turn to journalism for a living. He could write on any subject that came his way with the same grace and freedom that never varied from his earliest days to the end of his career. *The Paris Sketch Book: by Mr. Titmarsh* (1840) contained a selection of these writings. Then followed the writing of *Catherine* for *Fraser's Magazine*, a comparative failure, and, four years later, *The Memoirs of Barry Lyndon, Written by Himself*, one of his most brilliant efforts yet likewise a comparative failure. Not until 1848 did he reach with *Vanity Fair* the turning point of his career, the first real recognition of his genius by the public. *Pendennis* (1850) led the way to *Esmond* (1852) which ranks with *Vanity Fair* as Thackeray's masterpiece. *The Virginians* (1857) was written as a sequel to *Esmond* after what was perhaps his most popular work at the time, but of which Thackeray had some doubts—*The*

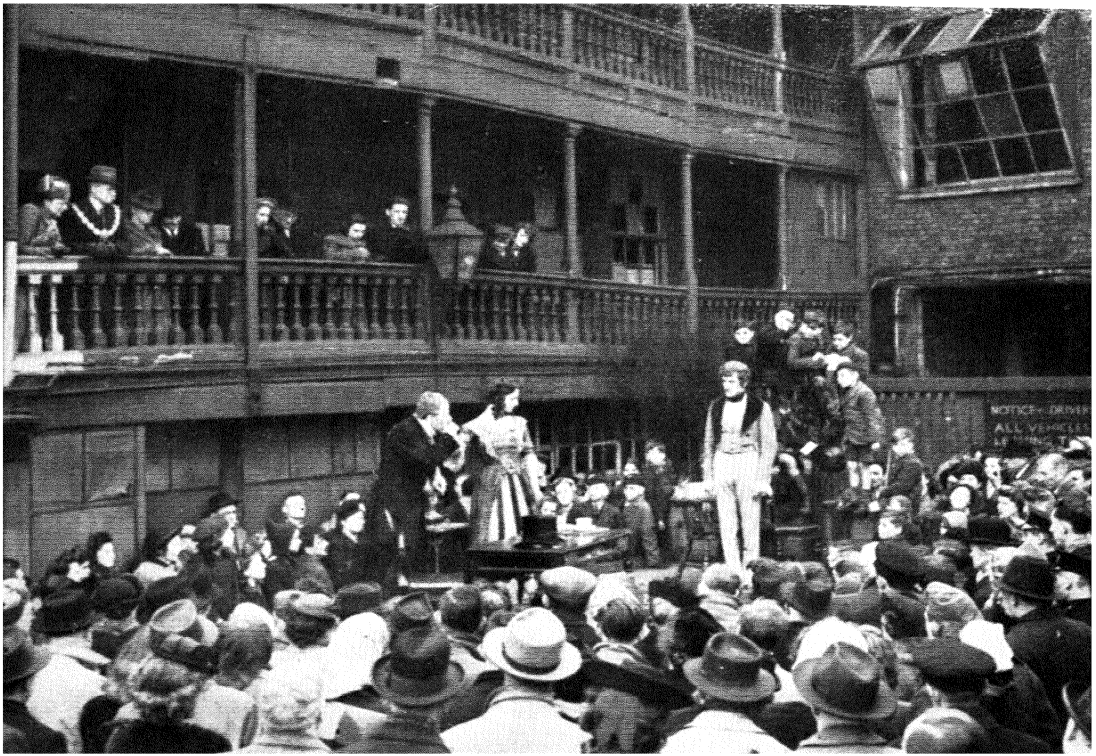
Newcomes (1854). In this the character of the Colonel was said to have been a portrait of his step-father.

This ended his great period. He was now suffering from ill health and misfortunes of many kinds, so that a shadow slowly spread over his life and his work. *Lovel the Widower* (1859) and later *Philip*, betrayed his prevailing melancholy mood, and with *Denis Duval* unfinished—a last brave effort—he died in 1863 in his fifty-second year.

Although so great a figure in English literature none has been so much the object of extreme partisanship. People either loved him or accused him of bitter cynicism and an unenviable view of human nature. The reason for this was largely that he was so constantly pitted against his great contemporary, Dickens. Actually no comparison between the two men was legitimate. Their styles were entirely different: Dickens was all English, whereas Thackeray drew his inspiration mainly from French sources and owed much to the influence of Balzac. *The Book of Snobs*—originally a satirical series of contributions to *Punch* (which Thackeray regretted were ever republished)—added to the writer's reputation for an uncongenial attitude towards the habits of his fellow creatures. It helped to detract from his position as one of the great masters of English fiction, as well as an essayist of exceptional charm and a writer of light verse unequalled for its dexterity and humour.

It is well known that he left instructions that no biography should be written of him. Probably he felt that he had himself contributed all that was of any real value, since a great part of his work, if read between the lines, was autobiographical. His books tell the story of his life better than any official biography could have done. This has not, however, prevented a vast amount of personal material being printed concerning his life. A *Collection of Letters* appeared in 1887; and further *Letters* were edited by his daughter in 1924. Four volumes of Thackeray's letters are being issued by Harvard University Press. The agents for these volumes in the British Empire, excluding Canada, are Oxford University Press, and the English price is six guineas the set. (Orders from Europe may be sent to either publisher.)

Among the complete editions of Thackeray's works may be mentioned *The Biographical Edition* (1898, Murray, 13 vols. 78s. the set); *The Centenary Biographical Edition* (1910, Murray, 26 vols. 6s. each); and *The Oxford Thackeray* (1908, Oxford University Press, 17 vols. 3s.6d. each) edited by George Saintsbury who collected his Introductions in *A Consideration of Thackeray* (1931, Oxford University Press, 3s.6d.), the best critical survey yet issued. The cheaper editions are too numerous to give in detail. The best known are issued in the *World's Classics* (Oxford University Press, 3s.6d.), *Collins' Pocket Classics* (3s.), *Nelson Classics* (3s.6d.) and *Everyman's Library* (Dent, 3s.6d.). Thackeray's friend, Anthony Trollope, contributed an intimate appreciation in the *English Men of Letters Series* (Macmillan, 3s.6d.)

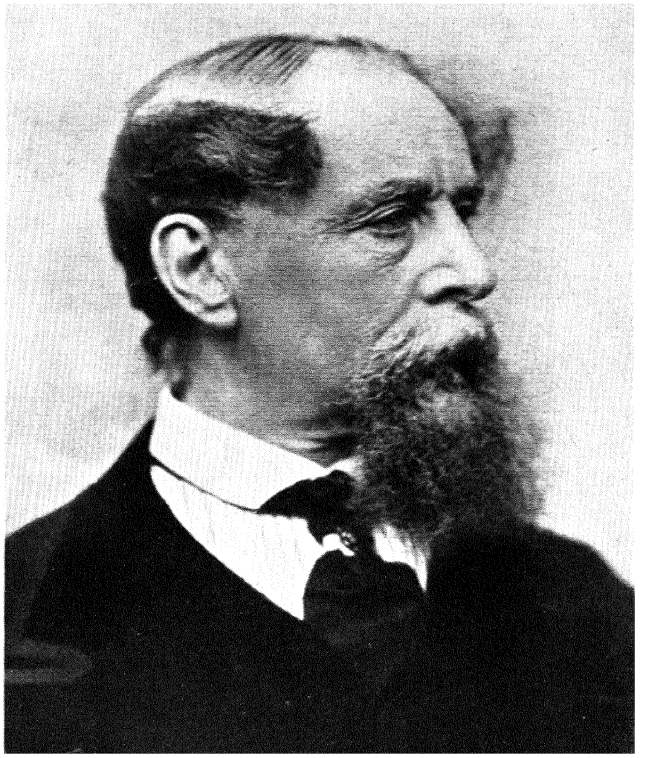


The birthday of Charles Dickens, on February 7th, is celebrated every year by a dramatic performance of scenes from one of his novels, given by a company of amateur actors in the courtyard of the George Inn, Southwark, London. This photograph shows a scene from *David Copperfield* being acted on the 134th anniversary in 1946. The 'George' is mentioned in Dicken's novel *Little Dorrit*. It was built about 1677 and now belongs to the National Trust



By courtesy of Lord Glenconner

Charles Dickens, aged 25, by Samuel Laurence
From *Charles Dickens* by Una Pope-Hennessy (Chatto & Windus)



Charles Dickens, aged 56

in 1887. Since then there have been volumes on Thackeray by Charles Whibley (1903, Blackwood, 3s.6d., *Modern English Writers Series*), Lewis Melville (1928, Benn, 21s.), Malcolm Elwin (1932, Cape, 7s.6d.), John W. Dodds (*Thackeray: A Critical Portrait*, 1942, Oxford University Press, 15s.) and others. Numerous essays have also been written, notably by E. V. Lucas on his connection with *Punch* and in *Views and Reviews* by W. E. Henley.

Among Mr. Wethered's publications the following may be mentioned: *On the Art of Thackeray* (1938, Longmans, Green, 12s.6d); *The Mind of the Ancient World* (1937, Longmans, Green, 12s.6d.); *A Short History of Gardens* (1935, Methuen, 12s.6d.); *Dickens All the Year Round*, with Charles Turley (1932, Seeley, Service, 8s.6d.); *From Giotto to John* (1926, Methuen, 10s.6d.); *Mediæval Craftsmanship and the Modern Amateur* (1923, Longmans, Green, 10s.6d.).

LESLIE C. STAPLES

2. CHARLES DICKENS

THE fame of Charles Dickens (1812–70), the greatest and most popular of English novelists, rests upon his creativeness, his humour, and his abundant variety of invention. Apart from Shakespeare, there has been no greater example of creative force in the whole of English literature. His characters are household words and it would be true to say that they are better known than the stories in which they appear. He was pre-eminently a writer for the people, and was also, as compared with other novelists of the nineteenth century, a writer with a purpose, in that in his novels he exposed injustice and oppression. His faults are many, melodrama and sentimentality being the most glaring, but his genius overrides them all.

He began his career as a lawyer's clerk, studied shorthand and became the premier parliamentary reporter of his day; the financial results he supplemented by writing sketches for his editor. These were collected, in 1836, in two volumes under the title of *Sketches by Boz*, his first published book. These brief papers obtained for him, in the same year, a commission to write a narrative to accompany some comic sporting plates by Robert Seymour, to be published by Chapman & Hall. This resulted in *The Pickwick Papers*, which was to become one of the world's comic masterpieces, appearing in monthly parts. It began poorly, but on the appearance of Sam Weller in the fifth issue the sales soared to amazing heights; the whole country was reading *Pickwick*, and the author, at 24 years of age, found himself famous. *Oliver Twist* followed in 1837 in *Bentley's Miscellany*, which Dickens edited for a time. *Nicholas Nickleby* appeared in serial form in 1838. In 1840 Dickens produced a weekly paper, *Master Humphrey's Clock*, which ran for rather less than two years, during which *The Old Curiosity Shop* and *Barnaby Rudge* appeared in its pages.

Dickens's first visit to America resulted in *American Notes* (2 vols. 1842). He had been received with unbounded enthusiasm, but this work met with bitter criticism, as did the American chapters of *Martin Chuzzlewit*, which began its course of monthly parts in 1843. The first of the famous Christmas Books, *A Christmas Carol*, appeared in the same year, to be followed at subsequent Christmases by *The Chimes*, *The Cricket on the Hearth*, *The Battle of Life* and *The Haunted Man*.

In 1846 he became the first editor of the *Daily News* but quickly relinquished the task as uncongenial. The travel sketches he published in it were subsequently published as *Pictures from Italy* in the same year.

Dombey and Son, in twenty monthly parts, commenced in 1846. It was followed in 1849 by what is usually considered his masterpiece, *David Copperfield*, which is to some extent autobiographical, and which is one of the few really great English novels. 1850 saw the first number of his celebrated weekly journal, *Household Words*, which ran for eight years. In it appeared *A Child's History of England* (1851–53) and *Hard Times* (1854). *Bleak House* (1852) and *Little Dorrit* (1855) were both published in the familiar green-covered twenty monthly parts.

In 1859 *Household Words* gave place to *All the Year Round*, which he edited until his death eleven years later. In its pages appeared *A Tale of Two Cities* (1859), *The Uncommercial Traveller*, a collection of short papers (1860), and *Great Expectations* in the same year. The monthly parts method of publication was renewed for *Our Mutual Friend* (1864) and for *The Mystery of Edwin Drood* (1870), which he left but half completed at his death.

Dickens had a great interest in the theatre. At one time he thought of adopting it as a career but his success in letters came first and he did not pursue the idea. A great part of his later years was spent in public readings from his works which were superlatively good, but, although he realized large sums thereby, in an attempt to leave his heirs well provided for, the effect on his health was disastrous and must undoubtedly be held accountable for his comparatively early death at the age of 58.

The standard 'Life', by his friend John Forster, appeared three years later. Although subjected to strong criticism from some quarters, it not only remains indispensable but is one of the greatest biographies in the language. It suffers chiefly from having been written too soon after the death of its subject, when full treatment could not be afforded out of regard for living people. The best edition is that edited by J. W. T. Ley (1928, Cecil Palmer), whose annotations are invaluable and fill in most of the gaps left by Forster designedly or through lack of knowledge.

There have been many other 'Lives', the latest of which, *Charles Dickens* by Dame Una Pope-Hennessy, appeared in 1945 (Chatto & Windus, 21s.). Critical estimates are *Charles Dickens, a Critical Study* by George Gissing

(1897, revised edition 1926, Blackie, 2s.6d.) and *Charles Dickens* by G. K. Chesterton (1906, Methuen, 7s.6d.). Short appreciations appeared in *Soliloquies in England* by George Santayana (1922, Constable, 12s.), *The English Comic Characters* by J. B. Priestley (1925, Lane, 7s.6d., cheap edition 1928, 3s.6d.), *Charles Dickens and Other Victorians* by Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch (1925, Cambridge University Press, 10s.6d., cheap edition 1927, 3s.6d.) and *Early Victorian Novelists* by Lord David Cecil (1934, Constable, 10s.). Mention must be made of *The Dickens World* by Humphrey House (1941, second edition 1942, Oxford University Press, 10s.6d.). A large number of books have appeared dealing with topographical aspects of Dickens's works, among them *Days in Dickensland* by Walter Dexter (1933, Methuen, 7s.6d.), *The Dickens Country* by F. G. Kitton (1905, revised edition 1925, A. & C. Black, 5s.) and *The Real Dickens Land: With an Outline of Dickens's Life* by H. Snowden Ward (1904, Chapman & Hall, 10s.6d.).

The editions of the novels are too numerous to indicate more than the most notable. Several appeared during Dickens's lifetime, the First Cheap Edition, the Library Edition and the Charles Dickens Edition, all published by Chapman & Hall, who later issued the Household Edition, which was the first to discard the original 'Phiz' illustrations. Chapman & Hall continued to produce edition after edition, the Fireside, the Centenary, etc., and what is undoubtedly the best of all, the National. Many other publishers have also issued sets, the Oxford University Press, Macmillan, and popular reprints such as those of *Everyman's Library* (4s.), the *World's Classics* (3s.6d.), *Collins' Classics* (3s.), *Nelson Classics* (3s.6d.) and of Chapman & Hall themselves. The Nonesuch Dickens, carefully edited and beautifully designed, was issued by the Nonesuch Press in a limited edition in 1938.

Leslie C. Staples is Honorary Secretary of The Dickens Fellowship and Honorary Editor of *The Dickensian*, the quarterly journal issued by the Fellowship.

PHILIP HENDERSON

3. THE BRONTËS

THE work of the Brontë sisters (Charlotte 1816–55; Emily 1818–48; Anne 1820–49) marks the beginning of an entirely new development in the English novel—the direct expression of romantic passion of an almost terrifying intensity. Up till their time, women novelists such as Fanny Burney, Maria Edgeworth and Jane Austen, when dealing with the passion of love, had confined themselves within decorous limits. These daughters of an Irish clergyman, living in a remote Yorkshire village in the early years of the nineteenth century, observed no such limits. Their lives were short and

tragic, and they all died before middle age of the hereditary disease of consumption. Charlotte alone married, but she died within a year of her marriage. The sisters filled posts as schoolmistresses and governesses at various periods, in which they were very unhappy. Charlotte, for a time, taught at the Pensionnat Héger in Brussels, and her letters, telling of an unreciprocated love for M. Héger, were only published many years after her death.

The Brontës wrote under the pseudonyms of Currer, Ellis and Acton Bell, feeling that there was a prejudice at that time against female authors, and their first venture was a joint volume of poems (1846), published at their own expense, of which two copies were sold. Charlotte Brontë's *Jane Eyre* (1847), with its force, directness and evocative power, presents the passion of love in the heart of a young orphan girl in all its wildness and nakedness. Though it is a landmark in the English novel, *Jane Eyre* has a certain clumsiness and awkwardness of construction that is absent from *Shirley* (1849) and *Villette* (1849), her greatest novels. *The Professor*, in which she describes M. Héger and her love for him, did not appear till after her death though it was first in order of composition. Charlotte Brontë's life was written by Elizabeth Gaskell in 1857, and is one of the classic biographies in the English language.

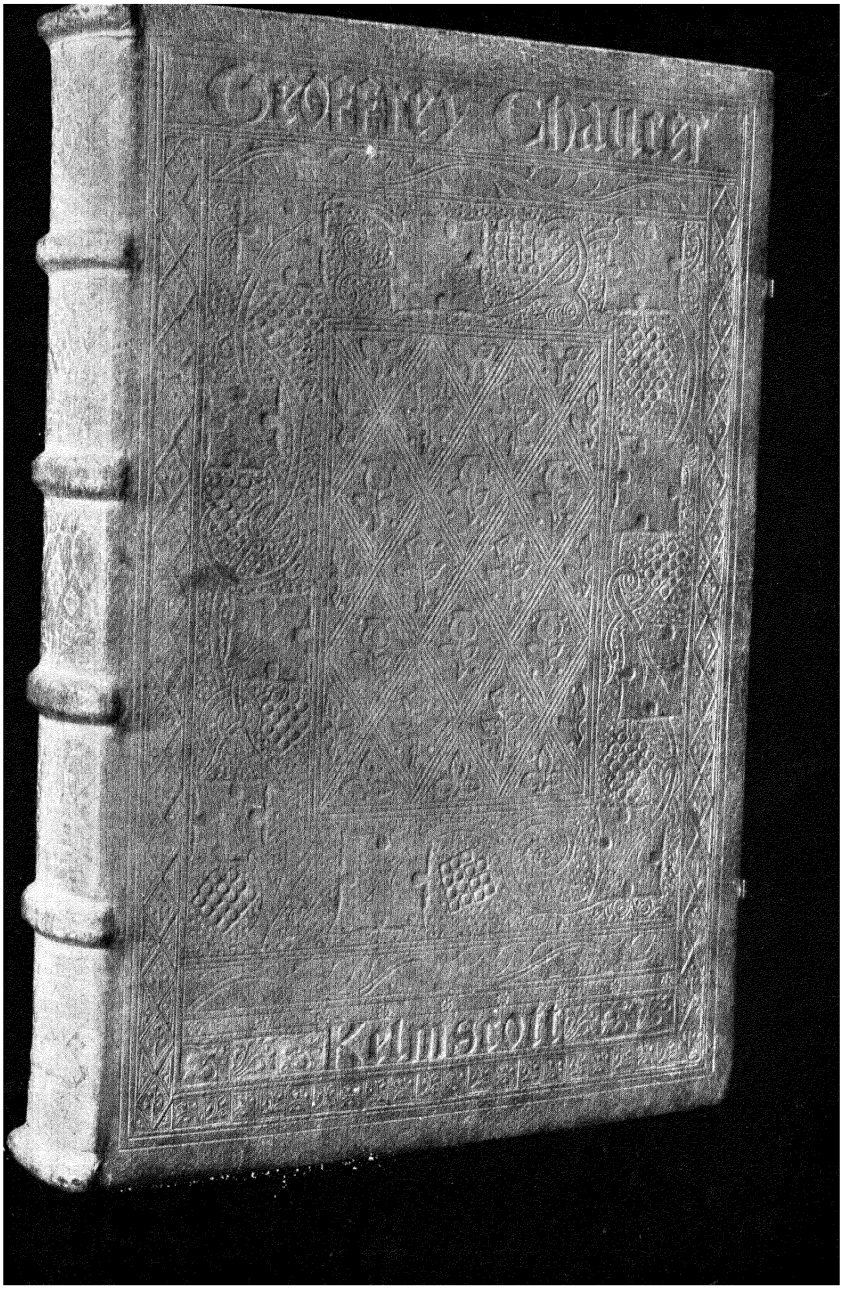
Emily Brontë is a far greater writer than her elder sister. Her single novel, *Wuthering Heights* (1847), is a work of elemental power comparable to Greek tragedy, and stands alone in the tradition of the English novel without predecessors or descendants. Much of its inspiration was derived from incidents in the earlier history of the Brontë family in Ireland, as recounted by her father, the Reverend Patrick Brontë, and its wildness and strangeness is Irish rather than English. It is the story of a passionate love that transcends mortal boundaries and becomes a metaphysical epic of the forces of good and evil in the soul of man. Emily was also a great poet, though it is only recently that she has been recognized as such. She had very little contact with the outside world, and lived a secluded life in her father's parsonage. The novels of Anne, *Agnes Grey* and *The Tenant of Wildfell Hall* (1848), are weaker in conception than her sisters' work, but she inherited something of the family genius, and they are full of charm.

The Brontës have now become something of a cult in Britain, and the literature that has grown up around them is almost more extensive than that dealing with any other English writer, except Shakespeare.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.—B. A. Wood, *A Bibliography of the Works of the Brontë Family* (1895, Brontë Society); T. J. Wise, *A Bibliography of the Writings in Prose and Verse of the Brontë Family* (1917, privately printed); A. Birrell, *Charlotte Brontë* (1887), which contains an exhaustive bibliography and facsimile reproductions of manuscripts. The standard edition is that by T. J.



Anne, Emily and Charlotte Bronte
From the portrait by Branwell Bronte in the National Portrait Gallery



Binding for the Chaucer, designed by Morris and executed in white pigskin with silver clasps at T. J. Cobden-Sanderson's Doves' Bindery
From *William Morris. Designer* (Studio)

Wise and J. A. Symington, *The Shakespeare Head Brontë* (1932–6, Blackwell (Oxford), 19 volumes, 12 guineas), which includes Mrs. Gaskell's *Life of Charlotte Brontë*, the novels, the poems, the letters and miscellaneous and unpublished writings. There are also the Haworth edition of the Brontës, edited by Mrs. Humphrey Ward and Clement Shorter (1897, Murray, 7 volumes, 6s. each); Shorter's edition of *Wuthering Heights* (1911), giving many facsimile reproductions of Emily Brontë's manuscripts; *The Novels and Poems of Charlotte, Emily and Anne Brontë* (1901–7, *World's Classics*, Oxford University Press, 7 volumes, 3s.6d. each), which include Mrs. Gaskell's *Life*, and a reprint of the first edition of *Wuthering Heights*, giving the original Yorkshire dialect removed in the revised edition made by Charlotte Brontë. The novels are also obtainable in *Everyman's Library* (Dent, 4s. each), in *Collins' Classics* (Collins, 3s. each), and in *Nelson Classics* (Nelson, 3s.6d. each). The only correct edition of Emily Brontë's poems is that by C. W. Hatfield (1941, Columbia University Press, U.S.A.: Oxford University Press, 14s.). Helen Brown and Joan Mott's *Gondal Poems of Emily Brontë* (1938, Blackwell (Oxford), 5s.) gave several of these poems for the first time. A recent selection is that by Philip Henderson, *Emily Brontë: Poems* (1946, Lawson & Dunn, 6s.6d.).

BIOGRAPHY AND CRITICISM.—Mrs. Gaskell's *Life of Charlotte Brontë* is in *Everyman's Library* and *World's Classics*. Also to be consulted: May Sinclair, *The Three Brontës* (1912); Clement Shorter, *Charlotte Brontë and her Circle* (1905); E. M. Delafield, *The Brontës: Their Lives Recorded by their Contemporaries* (1935, Hogarth Press, 8s.6d.); A. M. F. Robinson, *Emily Brontë* (1883); Romer Wilson, *All Alone: The Private Life and History of Emily Jane Brontë* (1928, Chatto & Windus, 12s.6d.); Ernest Dimnet, *Les Sœurs Brontë* (1910, Gallimard, Paris: translated 1927, Cape, 7s.6d.); William Wright, *The Brontës in Ireland* (1893) for early family history; E. and G. Romieu, *The Brontë Sisters* (1931, Skeffington, 12s.6d.); Charles Simpson, *Emily Brontë* (1929, Country Life, 15s.) for the Yorkshire background; Isabel C. Clarke, *Haworth Parsonage* (1927, Hutchinson, 12s.6d.); Virginia Moore, *The Life and Eager Death of Emily Brontë* (1936, Rich & Cowan, 18s.), which contains an exhaustive bibliography, but is unreliable and fanciful; E. F. Benson, *Charlotte Brontë* (1932, Longmans, Green, 5s.); F. E. Ratchford, *The Brontë's Web of Childhood* (1941, Columbia University Press, U.S.A.: Oxford University Press, 17s.6d.); also the publications of the Brontë Society, Haworth Parsonage, Yorkshire.

See note at conclusion of **article, page 76.**

WILLIAM BEATTIE

4. SIR WALTER SCOTT

THE great Scottish novelist and poet, Sir Walter Scott (1771–1832), is no recent rediscovery. It is true that since 1932, the centenary of his death, there has been an increase in the study of his life and correspondence. But that began out of interest in the man rather than as part of a 'revival' of his works. These have shown no sign of standing in need of any such revival. Later novelists, French and Russian especially, have given us new psychological and naturalistic nuances, emotional depths and skill in construction and characterization that leave Scott looking in some ways like a hopelessly limited and old-fashioned writer. What is neither old-fashioned nor limited about him is the full idea of life that we get from his novels—essentially a poetic idea; for Scott (like Hardy) was a poet before he became a novelist, and he went on being a poet and developing as a poet even after he had ceased writing sustained verse.

Still earlier, before he had published original work of any account, he made a reputation by his *Border Minstrelsy* (1802–3), a great collection of traditional songs and ballads from the long-turbulent frontier between Scotland and England. Almost from his delicate Edinburgh childhood, when he was sent to his grandfather's farm at Sandyknowe near Kelso to recover after infantile paralysis (which left him lame for life), he had been passionately interested in Border Ballads. Blending the different forms, retouching, even rewriting, he did for the ballads very much what Robert Burns had done for the old Scots songs.

More than the literature of the German period of *Sturm und Drang* (Storm and Stress) to which he had been introduced by Henry Mackenzie's lecture (1788) and at which he tried his hand in translation, the ballads influenced his own verse. His longer narrative poems, such as *The Lay of the Last Minstrel* (1805), *Marmion* (1808) and *The Lady of the Lake* (1810), are never likely to regain anything like their first immense popularity but they are recovering from irrelevant though inevitable comparisons, and their directness and sense of movement are once again attracting readers sated (as their earliest readers were) with very different poetical fashions. About the songs and shorter poems, such as *Rosabelle*, *Young Lochinvar*, *Ah, County Guy*, *Proud Maisie* or *Brignall Banks*, there can be only one opinion: they are as good as anything in their kinds.

When his first novel, *Waverley*, appeared anonymously (like many of its successors) in 1814 and went through four editions in that year, Scott was forty-two. At the High School of Edinburgh he had been no great formal scholar, but his reading in literature and history was that of Edward Waverley

himself. His learning and interest in antiquity went into a good skin and not only fattened into things like the great edition (1808) of the seventeenth-century English poet and dramatist, John Dryden, but constantly nourished his creative work. This is one side of him. The other is his zest for life—for his family (both as wife and children and as the foundation of a clan), for society, fame and wealth, for friendship, for the companionship of 'characters' like Leyden and Hogg, for an active out-of-doors life from which lameness never kept him, and for the scenery of Scotland, which he practically discovered, in his many journeys in the Lowlands and the Highlands. The more irksome indoor duties of a legal apprenticeship gave him that capacity for hard work which stood him in such good part when he was overtaken at fifty-five by financial disaster. There was an unpractical, improvident side to Scott, that came out in extravagances such as the buying of land for his rather pretentious house at Abbotsford. But to offset that and 'the violence of his irritable and most ungovernable mind' which we hear of for a short period, there was a practical (but never a cold) side that had something to do with his legal training. This practical side showed him what he could do supremely well in literature and what he could do not so well, and above all it warned him when his day as a popular poet was past its height.

From 1814, when *Waverley* appeared, the best of Scott's novels poured from his pen for the next ten years—*Guy Mannering* (1815), *The Antiquary* and *Old Mortality* (1816), *Rob Roy* (1817), *The Heart of Midlothian* (1818), *The Bride of Lammermoor* and *A Legend of Montrose* (1819), *The Fortunes of Nigel* (1822), *St. Ronan's Well* (1823) and *Redgauntlet* (1824). These are the principal Scottish novels, where Scott is on his own ground and not too far from his own time and where we find such famous characters as Edie Ochiltree, Dominie Sampson, Dandie Dinmont, Baillie Nicol Jarvie and Jeanie Deans. Although in the novels set further in the past, such as *Ivanhoe* (1819), *Kenilworth* (1821) and *Quentin Durward* (1823) there are on the whole fewer really round characters, Scott never leads us into a falsely or insipidly romantic past. There is always everyday realism and, above all, humour and a true understanding of people in every class of society, but especially quite ordinary people. There are some fine short stories, such as the supernatural *Wandering Willie's Tale* and two based on the conflict between Highland feeling and that of more civilized people, *The Two Drovers* and *The Highland Widow*. Scott has probably had a greater influence on European fiction than any other British novelist has ever had.

Nothing ever seemed to interfere with Scott's correspondence, and what is left of it is voluminous. He is not one of the acknowledged great letter-writers. When he wrote letters, it was primarily to give news or advice, to exchange information or do business. Banter breaks in pleasantly from time to time, but nothing in the way of style or manner. He is at his ease with a

great variety of people, both men and women, and he is never on his guard against either his correspondent or posterity. His outlet for personal emotion is rather the *Journal*, begun at the time of the financial crash (1825) and his wife's death (1826). It is the story of his fight to pay off his debts (which his family were finally able to do, as the result of his efforts, after his death) and his increasing ill-health under the burden, down to the paralysis which killed him at sixty-one. But it is so full of the country and visits, and pleasures past and present, that it is not easy, on looking back to it, to remember that it covers only Scott's last and worst years.

BIBLIOGRAPHY: There is a liberal selection of Scott's most important works in *Everyman's Library*, published by Dent (E) 4s. each, *World's Classics* published by the Oxford University Press (W) 3s.6d. each, *Collins' Classics* (C) 3s. each and *Nelson Classics* (N) 3s.6d. each. Most of the Waverley Novels, the Poems and the Journal were available in these series before the war, and will no doubt be reprinted as soon as practicable.

The 'Border' Edition of the novels (Macmillan, 6s. each) has the advantage of notes and introductions by the congenial Andrew Lang. The 'Edinburgh Waverley' is the most handsome edition (48 vols., 1901–3). The *Short Stories* have been collected with an introduction by David Cecil (W).

As well as various convenient editions of the poems (E2*, W, etc.), there is an excellent selection of *Songs and Lyrics* made by Sir Herbert Grierson (1942, Oliver & Boyd for the Saltire Society, 3s.6d.), and a small volume of *New Love-Poems*, of biographical interest, edited by Davidson Cook (1932, Blackwell (Oxford), 5s.).

The *Familiar Letters* (1894, 2 vols., Edinburgh) has been superseded by the Centenary Edition of the *Letters* by Grierson, assisted by Cook, W. M. Parker, etc. (1932–7, 12 vols., Constable, 18s. each). No index to this great work has been published, but a very full one, compiled by Parker, is available in the National Library of Scotland. Letters *to* Scott have been printed in two selections made by Wilfrid Partington—*The Private Letter-Books* (1930, Hodder & Stoughton, 30s.) and *Sir Walter's Post-bag* (1932, Murray, 16s.).

The *Journal*, first published by David Douglas (1890, Edinburgh; now N2), is appearing in a fuller and more accurate version edited by the late J. G. Tait (1939–41, Vols. 1–2, Oliver & Boyd, 5s. each; Vol. 3, revised and completed by Parker, in the press). Save for *The Lives of the Novelists* (E, W) and *Tales of a Grandfather* (several selections), the miscellaneous prose works are found only in older editions.

The Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border has been edited by T. F. Henderson (1902, 1932, 4 vols., Edinburgh) and by Thomas Henderson (1931, Harrap, 10s.6d.). The strictures made on Scott's editorial faithfulness by F. J. Child

* E2 means *Everyman's Library*, 2 volumes, and so on.

and T. F. Henderson should be reconsidered in the light of M. R. Dobie's article 'The Development of Scott's *Minstrelsy*' (in *Edinburgh Bibliographical Society Transactions*, 1940).

The edition of Dryden (1808, 18 vols.), still the only complete one, was revised by George Saintsbury (1882–93, Edinburgh).

The classic Memoirs of the *Life of Sir Walter Scott* (1837–8, 7 vols., Edinburgh) by John Gibson Lockhart, Scott's son-in-law, was reissued in a convenient one-volume edition (1896, A. & C. Black). Lockhart's shorter, revised and more generally recommendable *Narrative of the Life* (1848, 2 vols.) has been reprinted in E. Grierson's *Sir Walter Scott, a New Life* (1938, Constable, 18s.), an outcome of the author's work on the Centenary *Letters*, is 'supplementary to, and corrective of, Lockhart's Biography'. The sub-title, 'broadcast lectures to the young', should not be allowed to stand between the adult reader and the same author's *Sir Walter Scott* (1932, Edinburgh). Others qualified to deal justly with Scott as a man and writer are George Saintsbury (1897, *Famous Scots Series*) and John Buchan (1932, Cassell, 5s.). It is inadvisable to miss Florence A. MacCunn's *Sir Walter Scott's Friends* (1909, Edinburgh).

Some idea of Scott's influence on European literature, an influence furthered to a certain extent by A. J.-B. Defauconpret and other translators, is to be gained from such studies as Louis Maigron, *Le Roman Historique à l'Epoque Romantique: Essai sur l'Influence de Walter Scott* (1912, Paris, Champion), Erik Lindströmm, *Walter Scott och den Historiska Romanen och Novellen i Sverige intill 1850* (1925, Göteborg, Elanders Boktryckeri Aktiebolag) and Karl Wenger, *Historische Romane deutscher Romantiker* (Untersuchungen über d. Einfluss Walter Scotts) (1905, Leipzig and Berne).

There have been several worthy bibliographers. Greville Worthington has dealt in minute detail with the first editions of the novels in *A Bibliography of the Waverley Novels* (1930, Constable, 24s.), and William Ruff with the editions of the poetical works published in Scott's lifetime (*Edinburgh Bibliographical Society Transactions*, 1937–8). William C. Van Antwerp's *A Collector's Comment on his First Editions of the Works of Sir Walter Scott* (1932, San Francisco) presents a great deal of miscellaneous information in an agreeable form. Those interested in Scott's MSS. and proof-sheets should consult the catalogues of the centenary exhibitions held in Edinburgh and New York in 1932 as well as the National Library of Scotland *Catalogue of MSS. Acquired since 1925* (Vol. 1, 1938). J. C. Corson's *A Bibliography of Sir Walter Scott* (1943, Oliver & Boyd, 32s.) is 'a classified and annotated list of books and articles relating to his life and works, 1797–1940'.

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GEOFFREY KEYNES

5. JANE AUSTEN

JANE AUSTEN (1775–1817) is a great writer in miniature, occupying a peculiar position in the history of English literature. She stands midway at the beginning of the nineteenth century, between the voluminous letter-writing novelists of the eighteenth century and the more romantic female novelists of the nineteenth century. She is more precise in her characterization than her predecessors, with almost no moralizing, more demure and self-contained than her successors, such as the Brontës. She is the novelist of the 'manners' of her period, and never does she venture outside the society and the class with which she is familiar. She recognized her own limitations when she likened her art to fine brush-work on a 'little bit (two inches wide) of ivory', and she has but six completed novels to her name. Yet her popularity has never really waned during the last 120 years, and she has exercised so great a fascination over her readers, young and old, that she has almost become a cult, with devotees who read her books over and over again and are familiar with her characters down to the last detail. Her books are conversational; so much so, that several times in recent years certain of them have been successfully adapted for the stage. There is hardly ever an exciting incident, yet they unfailingly hold the reader's attention by reason of the acuteness of Jane Austen's observation of human beings, particularly in their failings, and by the wit, sometimes spiced with a little malice, with which they are presented. She began writing before she was twenty-one, and had seen but little of life beyond her immediate circle of acquaintances, but her native genius has infused so much of life into the puppets that appear on her small stage that their affairs and emotions, though trivial in themselves, take on an interest and importance that quite transcend the 'period piece' and come to seem timeless and universal.

Jane Austen's novels follow more or less a pattern, with a heroine as central figure around whose love affairs the plot turns. These six heroines are among the most attractive young women in fiction, and are drawn with consummate skill. Many of the minor characters are equally perfect, though the young men are, on the whole, less successful. There is much rich comedy in all the novels.

Although Jane Austen is essentially a nineteenth-century authoress of the Regency period, she began to write in 1795. It was not until 1811 that her first novel, *Sense and Sensibility*, was published. This was first written in the form of letters, under the influence, no doubt, of Fanny Burney and Samuel Richardson, but it was completely re-cast, the letter-form being abandoned,



Jane Austen



Captain Wentworth . . . drew out a letter from under the scattered paper, placed it before Anne with eyes of glowing entreaty.
From *Persuasion* by Jane Austen (Macmillan)

before it was printed in a small edition. This was soon exhausted, so that a second edition was called for in 1813. The second novel, *Pride and Prejudice*, was written in 1796–7, but the first draft was again greatly altered before it was published in 1813. This book was immediately successful and it was reprinted in the same year. A third edition appeared in 1817. The third novel to be written was *Northanger Abbey*, in 1797–8. It was not published until 1818, after the author's death, together with the last of the novels, *Persuasion*, written 1815–16. Meanwhile two more novels had appeared, *Mansfield Park*, written 1811–13 and published in 1814 (second edition 1816), and *Emma*, written 1814–15, and published in 1816. This, the last novel published in her life-time, the authoress dedicated to the Prince Regent.

Jane Austen's fame spread to the United States of America as early as 1816, when an edition of *Emma* was published in Boston. All the novels were later published in America and they have been translated into a number of languages.

A few years after her death the publication of the novels was undertaken by Richard Bentley, who published a series of standard editions from 1837 until 1886. Among the collected editions of her works that have since appeared may be mentioned R. W. Chapman's edition, the text based on collation of the early editions by Dr. Chapman, with notes, indices and illustrations from contemporary sources (third edition 1933, Oxford University Press, 5 vols. 5s. each); the Adelphi Edition (1923, Secker and Warburg, 7 vols. 5s. each); the Vox Edition (1934, Dent, 7 vols. 5s. each); J. C. Squire's edition (1934, Heinemann, 8 vols. 5s. each), and an edition published by Lane (1934, 8 vols. 5s. each). Of these Dr. R. W. Chapman's edition is the most sumptuous and the most authoritative text yet published.

All the novels have also been separately reprinted many times, and have appeared in *Everyman's Library* (Dent, 4s. each), the *World's Classics* (Oxford University Press, 3s.6d. each), *Nelson Classics* (3s.6d. each) and *Collins' Classics* (3s. each). *Persuasion* and *Northanger Abbey* have been published by Penguin Books (1s. each) and *Pride and Prejudice* has been included in the Penguin Illustrated Classics (1s.).

The most authoritative biography is *Jane Austen, her Life and Letters* by W. and R. A. Austen-Leigh (1913, E. Smith, 10s.6d.), a book of exceptional accuracy. *Jane Austen's Letters*, edited by R. W. Chapman (1932, Oxford University Press, 2 vols. 42s.) is the only complete edition, containing some unpublished letters and correcting the text of most from the originals, together with a brief commentary, full indices, and a chronology of her life. There is a large number of critical studies in the form of both books and essays, including those by Augustine Birrell ('Elementary Jane' in *More Obiter Dicta*, 1924, Heinemann, 7s.6d.); Michael Sadleir (*The Northanger Novels*, English Association Pamphlet No. 68, 2s.6d.); Lord David Cecil

(Leslie Stephen Lecture, 1935, Cambridge University Press, 1s.6d.); Elizabeth Bowen (in *The English Novelists*, 1936, Chatto and Windus, 8s.6d.); Elizabeth Jenkins (1938, Gollancz, 15s.); E. M. Forster (in *Abinger Harvest*, 1936, Edward Arnold, 12s.6d.); M. Lascelles (*Jane Austen and her Art*, 1939, Oxford University Press, 10s.6d.); Sheila Kaye-Smith and G. B. Stern (*Talking of Jane Austen*, 1943, Cassell, 12s.6d.).

Geoffrey Keynes, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.S., the eminent surgeon, is Vice-President of the Bibliographical Society and a Trustee of the National Portrait Gallery. His publications include bibliographies of John Donne, William Blake, William Hazlitt and one of Jane Austen (1929, Nonesuch Press, 16s.).

A NOTE ON THE SUBJECT HEADINGS

British Book News is classified by the Dewey Decimal Library Classification, using mainly the following divisions:

000 GENERAL WORKS 010 Bibliography 020 Library economy 030 General encyclopaedias 040 General collected essays 050 General periodicals 060 General societies Museums 070 Journalism Newspapers 080 Polygraphy Special libraries 090 Book rarities

100 PHILOSOPHY [AND PSYCHOLOGY] 110 Metaphysics 120 Other metaphysical topics 130 Physiologic, abnormal and differential psychology Metapsychology 140 Philosophic systems and doctrines 150 Psychology 160 Logic Dialectics 170 Ethics 180 Ancient and Oriental philosophers 190 Modern philosophers

200 RELIGION 210 Natural theology 220 Bible 230 Doctrinal Dogmatics Theology 240 Devotional Practical 250 Homiletic Pastoral Parochial 260 Church: institutions and work 270 General history of the Church 280 Christian Churches and sects 290 Non-Christian religions

300 SOCIAL SCIENCES 310 Statistics 320 Political science 330 Economics Political economy 340 Law 350 Administration 360 Welfare and social institutions 370 Education 380 Commerce Communication 390 Customs Costumes Folklore

400 PHILOLOGY 410 Comparative 420 English Anglo-Saxon 430 German and other Teutonic 440 French Provençal 450 Italian Rumanian 460 Spanish Portuguese 470 Latin and other Italic 480 Greek and other Hellenic 490 Other languages

500 PURE SCIENCE 510 Mathematics 520 Astronomy 530 Physics 540 Chemistry 550 Geology 560 Palaeontology 570 Biology Anthropology 580 Botany 590 Zoology

600 USEFUL ARTS AND APPLIED SCIENCE 610 Medicine 620 Engineering 630 Agriculture 640 Home economics 650 Communication Business 660 Chemic technology 670 Manufactures 680 Mechanic trades 690 Building

700 FINE ARTS AND RECREATION 710 Landscape and civic art 720 Architecture 730 Sculpture 740 Drawing Decoration Design 750 Painting 760 Engraving 770 Photography 780 Music 790 Amusements

800 LITERATURE (excluding fiction) 810 American 820 English Anglo-Saxon 830 German and other Teutonic 840 French Provençal, etc. 850 Italian Rumanian, etc. 860 Spanish Portuguese, etc. 870 Latin and other Italic 880 Greek and other Hellenic 890 Other literatures

900 HISTORY [AND GEOGRAPHY] 910 Geography Travels 920 Biography 930 Ancient history 940 Modern history Europe 950 Asia 960 Africa 970 North America 980 South America 990 Oceania and polar regions

FICTION

BOOKS FOR YOUNG READERS (Fiction and Non-Fiction)

The headings are given in the above order and the Dewey number is given in brackets at the end of each annotation.

BOOK LIST
1946

A critical selection compiled by a number of experts. Not all the books mentioned were published in 1946. The earlier monthly issues of 'British Book News' for 1946 included books published in the last months of 1945.

GENERAL WORKS

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Societies

THE BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, 1892–1942: STUDIES IN RETROSPECT. *Bibliographical Society*, 30s. D4. 215 pages.

The first international conference of librarians was held in London in the 1870's, when the Library Association was formed. There resulted in 1892 a clear differentiation between librarianship and bibliography, and the chief officers of the Library Association lent their support to the foundation of the Bibliographical Society. In this volume the present Secretary of the Bibliographical Society, F. C. Francis, summarizes the development of the Society—its membership, publications, library, exhibitions, foreign connections and legal status—during the first fifty years. Dr. W. W. Greg shows how the definition of bibliography itself has during that period been given sharper outlines. The remaining papers deal with individual subjects of bibliographical study. Dr. V. Scholderer writes on Early Printed Books, F. S. Ferguson on English Books Before 1640, Professor F. P. Wilson on Shakespeare and the New Bibliography, Harold Williams on The Eighteenth Century, Michael Sadleir on Nineteenth-Century Books, and W. A. Jackson on American Bibliography. (010.6)

CONFERENCE OF ALLIED MINISTERS OF EDUCATION. Books and Periodicals Commission Report on Translations. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 2d. M8. 8 pages.

The cultural relations between peoples depend upon the exchange of ideas and in this the translation of the great works of creative literature plays an essential part. The Commission based their inquiry into the present position upon an analysis of thirty numbers of the *Index Translationem*, a quarterly published between 1932 and 1939 by the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation in Paris and composed from lists sent in by every country of the foreign works translated into its language. The present pamphlet gives a summary of those findings, an account of the Chinese National Institute for Compilation and Translation, and recommendations of the means by which a freer circulation of translated work might be promoted. (010.6)

General

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS FROM MEDIEVAL SOURCES. Clarissa P. Farrar and Austin P. Evans. *Columbia University Press (New York)*: *Oxford University Press (London)*, 50s. lM8. 547 pages.

The compilers spent fifteen years on this bibliography with the object of supplying answers to insistent questions about medieval literature: Has a particular work been

translated? Is the translation adequate? Of several translations, what is the relationship? The present volume is limited to literature which originated in the period from Constantine the Great to the year 1500 in the area of Europe, northern Africa and western Asia. (011)

Great Britain

BRITISH BOOK NEWS. Bound Volumes 1944 and 1945. *Longmans, Green*, 6s. and 7s.6d. D8. Illustrated. Index of titles, authors and subjects.

These volumes bring together in permanent form the monthly issues of *British Book News* for the years concerned, with additional information including publishers' addresses, particulars of organizations of interest to bookmen, and of reference books and periodicals. In the 1945 volume a glossary has been added, and the monthly Book Lists have been re-grouped so that the books on each subject are to be found together under the one heading. (015.42)

WHITAKER'S FIVE-YEAR CUMULATIVE BOOK LIST, 1939–1943. *Whitaker*, 80s. R8. 621 pages.

A complete list of all the books published in the United Kingdom in the years 1939–43 inclusive, giving in one alphabetical list details as to author, title, sub-title, size, number of pages, price, date, classification and publisher of every book. (015.42)

History of Books

BOOKS AND READING. Book List No. 64. *National Book League*, 3d. (4d. post free from the National Book League, 7 Albemarle Street, London W.1). Fifth edition. C4. 4 pages.

A select list of books compiled by Anne Cliff, B.A. The compiler has had in mind the reader who wishes to know more of the history of books and reading, and of the means whereby books have been made available to him. Brief annotations on the contents of the books have been added to those titles that are not self-explanatory. (016.002)

Newspapers and Periodicals

NEWSPAPER PRESS DIRECTORY, 1945. *Mitchell*, 21s. M8. 368 pages.

Besides full particulars of the newspapers and periodicals of Great Britain, Northern Ireland, and Eire, this directory records names and addresses of news agencies, press photographers and photo agencies, engravers and electrotypers, and commercial art studios. (016.072)

Political Science

LIBERAL PRINCIPLES AND POLICY. Book List No. 111. *National Book League*, 2d. (3d. post free from the National Book League). Second edition. C4. 2 pages.

A select list of books, compiled by the Liberal Party of Great Britain Publications Department, containing the following sections: Biography; Finance and Free Trade; Industrial Questions; Land Reform and Agriculture; Other Questions; Policy Reports and Periodicals. (016.32)

Political Parties

CONSERVATIVE OUTLOOK AND PRINCIPLES. Book List No. 5. *National Book League*, 2d. (3d. post free from the National Book League). Seventh edition. C4. 2 pages.

A select list of books compiled by the National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations. Section headings include Biography, Political Science and Philosophy, Imperial History and Economics, and Economic and Social Science. (016.329)

Law

LEGAL BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS. Being the Third Cumulative Supplement to Sweet and Maxwell's *Legal Bibliography. Sweet & Maxwell*, 5s. D8. 144 pages. Index.

This Supplement continues the original work (consisting of six volumes) to the end of 1945, noting new legal publications throughout the Empire. The entries are grouped under names of countries but the index lists the works under subject headings. The part devoted to the Dominions and Colonies includes particulars of the latest Revised Editions of the Laws as well as the recent textbooks. (016.34)

Local Government

LOCAL GOVERNMENT. Book List No. 151. *National Book League*, 3d. (4d. post free from the National Book League). Third edition. C4. 4 pages.

A select list of books compiled by the National Association of Local Government Officers. The aim has been to provide a list of books which are of value to the student and the general reader interested in social science, etc. Some more advanced types of specialist work or reference book are therefore not included. (016.352)

Science

A SELECT LIST OF STANDARD BRITISH SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL BOOKS. *ASLIB (Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux)*, 3s.6d. to members, 5s. to non-members. R8. 63 pages. Index.

This list is not intended to be exhaustive, but has been compiled as an aid in assembling a representative library of the best British books in science and technology. Originally published in 1937, a revised edition appeared in 1938. The present edition has been completely reorganized, enlarged and brought up to date by Miss Iris Lovatt under the general editorship of Theodore Besterman with the co-operation of numerous experts. Sections cover: Historical and General Works; Psychology; Education; Economics; Transport; Mathematics; Astronomy; Physics; Chemistry; Fuel Technology; Geology; Mineralogy; Meteorology; Biology; Biochemistry; Botany; Zoology; Medicine and Surgery; Engineering; Aeronautics; Agriculture; Metallurgy; Textiles; Architecture, Building and Town Planning. (016.5)

Electrical Engineering

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING. Book List No. 207. *National Book League*, 6d. (7d. post free from the National Book League). C4. 8 pages.

A select list of books, compiled by the late J. Corthesy, Librarian 1913–46 of the Institution of Electrical Engineers. Section headings include Biographies, Electronics, Generators and Motors, Radio Engineering, Telegraphy and Telephony, etc. (016.6213)

Agriculture

AGRICULTURE AND RURAL ECONOMY. Book List No. 58. *National Book League*, 6d. (7d. post free from the National Book League). C4. 8 pages.

A select list of books compiled by recognized authorities containing the following sections: General (Practical Handbooks, Historical and Descriptive, Agricultural Policy, Miscellaneous); Bees; Birds; Breeding (Animal); Breeding (Plant); Buildings; Cattle and Dairy Farming; Chemistry (Agricultural and Dairy); Drainage, Irrigation and Water Supplies; Economics; Marketing and Co-operation; Farm Livestock; Fruit Culture; Field Crops; Forestry; Grassland; Machinery; Human and Animal Nutrition; Pests; Plant Diseases and Fungi; Soils and Fertilizers; Vegetable Growing and Veterinary Science. (016.63)

Italy

A SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ITALY. W. O. Hassall. *ASLIB (Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux)*, 6s. to members, 8s.6d. to non-members. M8. 82 pages. Paper bound.

A bibliography compiled by the Librarian at Holkham Library in Norfolk as a guide book to the literature of Italian studies in many fields, covering geography, population, cities and regions, language, literature and history, social, economic and political life, art and music. It is classified under subject headings and consists mainly of British and American publications. The compiler has added an appendix, a revised version of a survey of special collections in England of use for Italian studies, which he originally prepared for the quarterly *Journal of Documentation* issued by ASLIB. (016.945)

India

INDIA AND BURMA. Book List No. 62. *National Book League*, 6d. (8d. post free from the National Book League). Fourth edition. C4. 12 pages.

A select list of books covering all aspects of Indian and Burmese life, history and culture, compiled by Sir Frank Brown, honorary secretary of the East India Association, honorary treasurer of the Royal India Society, and a member of the editorial staff of *The Times*. This edition incorporates some of the titles in the 1942 edition and many works published since. Burma is given a separate section as Part 2, but many of the entries in Part 1 have substantial relation to that country for, until April 1937, it was part of the Indian Empire. A few novels are included, and there are occasional brief indications of the scope of a book. Annuals and other periodicals are listed together in Part 3. (016.954)

Australasia

BEST BOOKS ON AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY. E. Lewin. *Royal Empire Society*, 4s. D8. 63 pages. Index. (*R.E.S. Bibliographies* No. 13)

This work, which is necessarily selective, supplements the more general bibliography in this series by the same compiler, *Best Books on the British Empire* (second edition, 1945, 4s., *R. E. S. Bibliography* No. 12). The section headings are Bibliography and Literature, History and Biography, Discovery and Exploration, Administrative and Political, Arts and Crafts, Geography and Physiography, Aboriginal Races, Zoology and Nature Study, and Reviews and Journals. (016.993)

Author Catalogues: Auction

BOOK-PRICES CURRENT, 1945. F. Partridge (Editor). *Witherby*, 32s.6d. D8. 453 pages.

Volume fifty-nine of an annual publication which provides a record of the prices at which books have been sold at auction during the season, arranged in one alphabet under authors. The book serves not only as a guide to current prices of scarce and other books in the antiquarian market, but as a bibliographical record. (018.3)

LIBRARY ECONOMY

National Associations

THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION YEAR BOOK, 1946. *Library Association*, 5s. 1C8. 158 pages. Portrait.

The year book gives a list of the officers and council of the Association, and contains the Charter and bye-laws, together with the syllabus of examinations, facilities for study and training, list of suggested textbooks for students of librarianship, and copies of the examination papers set in 1945. (020.622)

Progress and Future of Libraries

UNIVERSITY AND RESEARCH LIBRARIES OF GREAT BRITAIN: THEIR POST-WAR DEVELOPMENT. *Library Association*, 6d. R8. 15 pages.

This booklet contains proposals, formulated by the University and Research Section and adopted by the Council of the Library Association, which are consistent in principle with those published by the Association in 1943 for the post-war reorganization and development of the public library service. Consideration is given to the place of university and research libraries in a national system and the national, and local, organization of book resources for research. The retention of the present system of voluntary co-operation of independent organizations is recommended, but fuller co-ordination is urged. To this end a survey of the national resources for research is proposed. Other sections deal briefly with Administration and Finance, Staffing, Government Libraries and Old Endowed Libraries. (021.03)

Buildings

MODERN PUBLIC LIBRARIES: THEIR PLANNING AND DESIGN. E. H. Ashburner. *Grafton*, 25s. D8. 168 pages. 16 photographs. 12 folding lithographic plates of plans and figures. 19 plans in text. 4 tables. Bibliography. Index.

See Digest, page 410. (022)

Classification

A PRIMER OF BOOK CLASSIFICATION. W. Howard Phillips. *Association of Assistant Librarians*, 7s. Revised and enlarged edition. sC8. 185 pages. Tables. Index.

A revision of a text-book (first published in 1937) popular with students preparing for examinations in librarianship. All the principal book classification schemes are described and chapters on the Bliss, Brown and Dewey schemes have been brought up to date. The appendices include notes on the future of the *Classification Decimale Universelle*, and hints to examination candidates. The author has had considerable experience as a tutor in classification. (025.4)

MANUAL OF BOOK CLASSIFICATION AND DISPLAY. E. A. Savage. *Allen & Unwin*, 12s.6d. lC8. 250 pages.

A survey of the chief classification schemes which have not been superseded, with explanations on how to construct classification schemes theoretically and practically for general and special collections. The author is Principal Librarian of Edinburgh Public Libraries, Scotland. (025.4)

Special Libraries

A READER'S GUIDE TO THE BRITISH LIBRARY OF POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE. *London School of Economics*, 1s. D8. 76 pages.

A descriptive manual which should be of use to reference librarians as indicating the organization and facilities of this great British research centre. (026.3)

British Libraries

BRITISH LIBRARIES. Lionel R. McColvin and J. Revie. *Longmans, Green*, 1s. D8. 44 pages. 11 photographs. Bibliography. Paper bound. (*British Life and Thought Series*)

This compact essay deals mainly with present-day conditions. It discusses the functions of a library, and surveys the extensive (free) public library system in town and country, with its co-operative organizations; schools, university and national libraries; libraries of scholarship and research; commercial libraries; librarianship; and probable future developments. The authors are librarians of distinction; and Mr. McColvin has been Honorary Secretary of the Library Association since 1934. (027.042)

State and Government Libraries

FIRST AND SECOND REPORTS FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY (HOUSE OF COMMONS). *H.M. Stationery Office*, 2s. M8. 96 pages. Index.

The Committee was appointed in October 1945 to inquire into the present state of the Library of the House of Commons. The First Report recommends the immediate filling of deficiencies in stock, the preparation of card catalogues, and the appointment of additional staff. The Second Report recommends, *inter alia*, additional rooms and stacks, new lighting, removal of the present limit to expenditure on books, co-operation between the Library and other libraries, and a reorganization of the staff with improved status and salaries. The Minutes of the Proceedings and the full Minutes of Evidence taken before the Committee are given. (027.542)

Children's Books

CHILDREN'S BOOKS OF YESTERDAY. Percy Muir (Compiler). *National Book League: Cambridge University Press*, 2s. sF8. 192 pages.

An exhibition of children's books of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, mainly British, comprising over a thousand books, manuscripts and original illustrations, was held in May and June at the headquarters of the National Book League, London. The descriptive catalogue, compiled by Mr. Percy Muir, who arranged the exhibition, contains a Foreword by Mr. John Masefield, the Poet Laureate. (028.5)

Authorship

THE WRITERS' AND ARTISTS' YEAR BOOK, 1946. *A. & C. Black*, 5s.
Thirty-ninth edition. C8. 303 pages.

A directory for writers, artists, playwrights, film writers, photographers and composers, giving an up-to-date list of the names and addresses of journals and magazines published in Britain and throughout the British Commonwealth and Empire and in America, their requirements and rates of payment, also the names and addresses of the principal British, Commonwealth and American publishers, literary and art agents, photographers, music publishers and societies of interest to authors, journalists, artists and musicians, with an outline of their aims and constitution. Special articles are included on such subjects as: The Copyright Act of 1911, Serial Rights, The Writer and Income Tax Liability, The Market for Poetry and Plays, Writing for the Films and for Broadcasting, Translations, Agreements, etc. (029.6)

PERIODICALS

THE SUBJECT INDEX TO PERIODICALS, 1943. T. Rowland Powel (Editor). *Library Association*, 77s. R4. 366 pages.

This volume is the latest in an annual series which began in 1915. Entries are given specific 'subject headings' which are arranged in alphabetical order, approximately 500 English and American periodicals being indexed. A prefatory note explains that the index 'is intended principally to erve the general reader. Broadly speaking, therefore, highly specialized periodicals whose contents are covered by sectional indices or abstracts, are not dealt with.' (050)

JOURNALISM

Ethics

TRUTH AND THE PUBLIC. Kingsley Martin. *Watts*, 1s. R16. 45 pages.

In his Conway Memorial Lecture, delivered in London in 1945, the Editor of the *New Statesman* is concerned with the relation between truth, reason and politics looked at primarily from the editorial angle, but also historically and philosophically. Beginning with Bentham and the English Utilitarians, the progenitors of the peculiar brand of Liberalism that dominated democratic thought through the later part of the nineteenth century, he argues that Bentham and Mill were evidently too optimistic in supposing that if people knew the truth they would act rationally. Mr. Martin thinks that the subsequent reaction against Liberalism has now gone too far, and shows the menace to truth represented by the universal propaganda of newspaper and radio. His discussion of these influences should prove to be a valuable contribution to clear thinking. (070.11)

Liberty of the Press

PRESS, PARLIAMENT AND PEOPLE. Francis Williams. *Heinemann*, 8s.6d.
C8. 260 pages.

The main theme of this important but popularly written book is the relationship between Government and people, organized through Parliament and the Press. It is divided into three sections: the first dealing with the associations between Government and Press in Britain during the Second World War; the second and most important with 'The Problem of the Future'; and the third is of the nature of an appendix on

the question of secrecy in foreign policy. During the war the author was Controller of News and Censorship at the Ministry of Information, and he gives an account of the day-to-day working of the Ministry's Press Department and its relations with other Government Departments. He discusses the functions of the Public Relations officers of the various Government Departments and also the explanation by Press, radio and film of important Government measures after they have become law, maintaining that it is the essence of government by consent in a democracy that the governed should understand not merely what the Administration is enacting, but why it is enacting it. He writes as a champion of the freedom of the Press and is definitely against Government attempts at control. (070.13)

Newspapers

NEWS IN OUR TIMES, 1896–1946. Golden Jubilee book of the *Daily Mail*. *Associated Newspapers*, 7s.6d. C4. 192 pages. 170 illustrations.

Fifty years ago Lord Northcliffe, then Alfred Harmsworth, started a new chapter in newspaper history with his halfpenny *Daily Mail*, supplying information in briefer and more sensational form than the more serious newspapers. This birthday book, which includes a copy of the first *Daily Mail* printed, is a pictorial record of the last half century's international news and its presentation by a pioneer of what was then called the 'new journalism'. The *Daily Mail* first appeared on Monday, 4 May 1896, and its popular success fully justified Lord Northcliffe's expectations. (072)

WILLING'S PRESS GUIDE, 1946. *Willing's Press Service*, 8s.6d. Seventy-second edition. IC8. 378 pages.

A comprehensive index and handbook of the Press of the world, revised annually, giving the names and addresses, prices and subscription rates of the chief British, Dominion, Colonial and foreign newspapers and journals, including reporting and news agencies in Britain. (072)

PHILOSOPHY [AND PSYCHOLOGY]

METAPHYSICS

Methodology

THE PHILOSOPHY OF CLASSIFICATION. A. Broadfield. *Grafton*, 12s.6d. D8. 102 pages.

The author is Reference Librarian in the City of Leicester, England. His work is an examination of the logical basis of classification, discussing likeness, evolution and purpose. The treatment extends beyond bibliographical classification to the classification of the sciences, of technical processes, medicine, etc. (112)

MENTAL CHARACTERISTICS

Child Psychology

THE PROBLEMS OF FAMILY LIFE. A. H. Bowley. *Livingstone (Edinburgh)*, 5s. C8. 100 pages. Illustrated.

In this little book the author, who is Senior Psychologist to the Leicester Education Committee, records her experiences of the difficulties of parents and children. The first two chapters deal with the elements of happy family life and the psychological

needs of the family, followed by chapters on 'unhappy' families, illustrated by records of cases dealt with at her clinics. This book is a valuable appendix to the author's earlier work, *The Natural Development of the Child.* (136.7)

INTELLIGENCE TESTS FOR YOUNG CHILDREN. C. W. Valentine. *Methuen*, 4s. C8. 66 pages. Diagrams. Bibliography. Index.

This useful and comprehensive book deals with intelligence tests for children between the ages of two and seven or eight, thus covering the nursery school, infant school and early junior school periods. The nature, purpose and validity of the tests are fully described and clear instructions are given, with the help of diagrams, for a wide variety. The tests, which are simple and imaginative, involving little apparatus, may be used, and a quick estimate of a child's intelligence formed, by those who have had no previous experience in testing. (136.702)

Physiognomy

THE HUMAN FACE. John Brophy. *Harrap*, 15s. D8. 248 pages. 23 illustrations.

A psychological, philosophical and physiognomical study of its subject which brings together much curious learning. In his study of the human face, the first work of its kind, the author, a well-known novelist, ranges over several centuries and many countries; his knowledge of painting also makes it an acute commentary on the development of the portrait from this point of view. (138)

ETHICS

International

OUR THREATENED VALUES. Victor Gollancz. *Gollancz*, 5s. C8. 157 pages. Frontispiece.

Victor Gollancz, who is a well-known British left-wing writer and publisher, has written this book in the conviction that it is not the atomic bomb, but the decay of the values of western civilization, which is the greatest danger to be faced in Europe. The first part of the essay discusses the nature of the western tradition and the main dangers which threaten it. The second part describes how these values could be fostered and deals mainly with Britain's relations with the Soviet Union, and the treatment of defeated Germany. (172.4)

THE PROBLEM OF WAR IN NINETEENTH-CENTURY ECONOMIC THOUGHT. Edmund Silberner. Translated by Alexander H. Krappe. *Princeton University Press (Princeton): Oxford University Press (London)*, 20s. D8. 346 pages. Bibliography. Index.

This book is a scholarly consideration of the relationship between war and economics as reflected in the history of economic thought in the nineteenth century. It is divided into three parts devoted successively to liberalism, protectionism and socialism. It is the first historical account of this subject to appear. Its author was formerly Lecturer in Economic History in the University of Geneva, and is now continuing his work in the United States. (172.4)

Social

THE MIND AND HEART OF LOVE. M. C. D'Arcy. *Faber & Faber*, 15s. D8. 333 pages.

This is a very profound and learned book by a man who is both a philosopher and a priest. Through a bewildering tangle of doctrines, theist and non-theist, Christian and otherwise, Father D'Arcy seeks to unravel the formidable problem implicit in the very idea of love—love as giving and love as receiving, to name one of the terms in which the question poses itself—further complicated for the Christian by the command that he should love God with all his heart and his neighbour as himself. The contrast between the divine *Agape* and the selfish and human *Eros*, with a consideration of M. de Rougemont's discussion on courtly love in *Passion and Society*, leads to the religious problem of the possibility of an entirely disinterested love, making use of Rousselot's interpretation of St. Thomas Aquinas. Friendship is then discussed, the duality of Reason and Will with a long examination of Freud and Jung, followed by the development of the doctrine of the self, in which the author takes Gerard Hopkins as his guide. The exposition of the theme of the duality of *Animus* and *Anima*, as preached by Claudel, forms in a sense the real heart of the book and is further developed in two chapters on Love and Sympathy and Love and Sacrifice, in which the influence of Schlegel is very apparent. 'The secret of the two loves', he writes, 'is therefore to be found in persons, and in the relations of persons . . .', a conclusion reached very largely by his exalted doctrine of personality—perfectly Western in its negation of the extinction of personality, but at the same time realizing that 'the finite person is not primarily concerned to possess itself, still less to possess God, so much as to belong to God. "Unarm Eros, the long day's task is done"; in Agape is rest and everlasting life.' (177.6)

ANCIENT PHILOSOPHERS

Medieval

REALISTS AND NOMINALISTS. Meyrick H. Carré. *Oxford University Press*, 8s.6d. D8. 144 pages.

The Lecturer in Philosophy in the University of Bristol here seeks to describe certain great issues of medieval thought in short studies of the views of four representative figures, St. Augustine, Peter Abelard, St. Thomas Aquinas and William of Ockham, whose treatment of the problem of knowledge, its nature, scope and validity, the author briefly surveys. (189)

Patristic

THE CITY OF GOD. St. Augustine. R. V. G. Tasker (Editor). *Dent*, 2 vols. 6s. F8. 371 : 444 pages. (*Everyman's Library*)

This new edition of St. Augustine's great work is complete in a revised version of Healey's translation of 1610. The present volumes are based on the revised edition of this published in 1620 together with selected notes from the Commentaries of Joannes Lodovicus Vives and a long introduction by Sir Ernest Barker. *The City of God* was written after the sack of Rome by Alaric the Goth in 410, and is both an apology for the Christian faith and a philosophy of history. It is also a compendium of the manners and customs of the fifth century. (189.2)

RELIGION

BIBLE

INTRODUCTION TO THE BIBLE. Stanley Cook. *Penguin Books*, 1s. sC8. 223 pages.

The author deals less with the text of the Bible than its context, but enough is said about questions of literary and historical criticism to put the reader in possession of the more generally accepted results of biblical scholarship and to indicate the matters that are still under discussion. After an outline history of the biblical text and canon, the rest of the book is chiefly concerned with biblical theology, which the author discusses first in relation to religious developments elsewhere during the biblical period from the standpoint of what may be called comparative theology, and secondly in relation to the intellectual, moral and spiritual problems of our time. The closing chapters are concerned with the Bible's place in the life of today. (220)

THE AUTHORITY OF THE BIBLICAL REVELATION. H. Cuncliffe-Jones. *James Clarke*, 8s.6d. D8. 119 pages. (*Library of Contemporary Theology*)

The book is a careful examination of the problem of theological interpretation which has emerged from the period of critical and historical investigation of Biblical origins. Dr. Jones, a theologian from the English Free Churches, resumes the problems and findings of this earlier period in chapters on 'The Bible as Historical Literature', 'The inter-relation of the historical and theological study of the Bible'. The value of the book lies in its discriminating assessment of the present stage in Biblical scholarship and, without suggesting the answers, raises the urgent and pertinent questions. (220.1)

New Testament

THE NEW TESTAMENT TRANSLATED INTO ENGLISH. Ronald A. Knox. *Burns, Oates & Washbourne*, 6s. F8. 605 pages. Imprimatur Bernadus, Archiepiscopus Westmonasteriensis, 12 Oct. 1945.

See article, page 71. (225)

THE FIRST EPISTLE OF ST. PETER. E. Gordon Selwyn. *Macmillan*, 25s. C8. 532 pages. Index.

The Dean of Winchester's commentary on the Greek text of I Peter belongs to the great tradition of British commentaries in succession to Wescott on 'St. John' and Sandy and Headlam on 'Romans', and combines religious depth with ripeness and accuracy of scholarship. He sets the whole question of the relationship between the Epistles of the New Testament in a fresh and illuminating context. The book consists of the Greek text with exegetical notes, a number of additional notes on questions of criticism and interpretation, an introduction devoted to an exposition of the theology and ethics of the Epistle, and a discussion of its authorship, sources, occasion and date, and two essays. The first of these is on the well-known passage about 'the spirits in prison' (I Peter, 3, 18), which Dr. Selwyn believes to be concerned with the theology of Sophism and the Christian life. The second essay deals with the interdependence of I Peter and the other New Testament Epistles, with a detailed examination of sources underlying the Epistle, and the parallels of thought and phrase are illustrated in a series of synoptic tables. (227.92)

THE REVELATION OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE. Hans Feibusch (Illustrator). *Collins*, 16s. R4. 57 pages. 13 plates and endpapers.

The text of this edition of *Revelations* is taken from the great Authorized Version of the Bible of 1611, and the large-scale auto-lithographic illustrations are by a well-known mural painter. The book has been produced in the belief that when the outlines of an even greater catastrophe than World War II are looming over the world in the shape of atomic warfare, the time has come 'to look on mankind and its fate from a wider angle than the social and economic one'. (228)

DOCTRINAL

A HISTORY OF THE EXPANSION OF CHRISTIANITY. Vol. VII. ADVANCE THROUGH STORM, A.D. 1914 AND AFTER, WITH CONCLUDING GENERALIZATIONS. K. S. Latourette. *Eyre & Spottiswoode*, 25s. R8. 541 pages. 12 maps.

This volume completes Professor Latourette's massive work *History of the Expansion of Christianity*, which was begun in 1938 and which, with exceptional impartiality and erudition, covers the whole subject in space and time from the first preaching of the Gospel to the year 1944. He differs from most ecclesiastical historians in that he is more concerned with the future than the past. The 'Great Century' to which he devotes three of the seven volumes is in his view the nineteenth, and this change of emphasis is doubtless partly due to his American environment of forward-looking optimism, but probably more to the fact that he writes not as a theologian but as a specialist in missionary history who sees the last century and a half as the age when Christianity transcended all cultural limitations and penetrated to the uttermost ends of the earth. Whilst rejecting any identification of Christianity with the traditional culture of Western Christendom, he shows that it has played a far larger part in the expansion of modern civilization than is generally recognized, and in spite of the secularizing tendencies of the modern State the evidence of this final volume would seem to prove that the expansive power of Christianity is still unimpaired. (230)

God the Holy Ghost

THE HOLY SPIRIT IN PURITAN FAITH AND EXPERIENCE. Geoffrey E. Nuttall. *Blackwell (Oxford)*, 15s. D8. 192 pages.

This book is the erudite D.D. thesis (Oxford) of Dr. Nuttall, Lecturer in Church History at New College, a Free Church training college in London. The book not only takes up a neglected theme in Christian theology but threads its narrative with abundant quotation from the innumerable divines of the Puritan period. A careful synopsis heads each chapter, and the whole work is a mine of useful quotation and fine scholarship. (231.3)

Salvation: Faith

GOD WITH US. Three Meditations. S. L. Frank. Translated by Natalie Duddington. *Cape*, 12s.6d. lC8. 296 pages.

The author is a distinguished Russian theologian who wrote this statement of Christian belief in Paris during the Second World War, sending the manuscript to England in small instalments enclosed in letters to his son, the last instalment arriving in 1942. The essay is an expression of the author's belief in immanence. (234.2)

Satan

TALK OF THE DEVIL. Denis de Rougemont. *Eyre & Spottiswoode*, 8s.6d. lC8. 176 pages.

An analysis of the rôle of the Devil, the force of pure evil, in modern life, originally published as *La Part du Diable*, and translated into English by Kathleen Raine, the well-known English poet. Basing the personification of the Devil on the now generally accepted theory of the reality of Myth, the author traces the working of the evil principle in modern tendencies in politics, art and morals, giving a brilliant analysis of Hitlerism. He points out the dangers that lurk in the anæsthesia of peace, in many political panaceas, and in the tendency to sink the individual, responsible for his own destiny both here and hereafter, in the anonymous mass. The writer is a Swiss Protestant, but his conclusions should commend themselves to all who accept the fundamental tenets of revealed religion. (235)

DEVOTIONAL

WILLIAM TEMPLE AND HIS MESSAGE. A. E. Baker. *Penguin Books*, 1s. sC8. 240 pages.

William Temple was Archbishop of Canterbury for only two and a half years, but during that time his influence on the British people in the field of social justice and international relations, and on the Christian Church as a whole, was unique. He was a prolific writer, and in this book Canon Baker has made a collection of extracts from his works which gives a summary of his whole message as philosopher, theologian, educationalist, and, above all, as a Christian leader. The field covered is very wide, representing practically all his more important published works and dealing, among other matters, with Science, Revelation, Religious Experience, Eternal Life, Evil, Sin and Forgiveness, the Gospel Story, the Reunion of Christendom, Worship, the Holy Communion, Prayer, Democracy, Service and Education. A memoir by the Bishop of Chichester gives an outline of his life and work with a brief assessment of the man himself and of his tremendous significance. (240)

HOMILETIC

DISCERNING THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES. Reinhold Niebuhr. *Student Christian Movement Press*, 8s.6d. C8. 166 pages.

This latest volume of Sermonic Essays by one of the most famous Christian thinkers of the United States deals with the perennial themes of the Christian faith in their relevance to the life and problems of today. The ten essays, based on sermons actually preached, reflect the same attitude of mind that has been recorded in his earlier writings. Those written since the end of the war with his reflections on the situation which confronts the victorious nations are of special interest. He agrees with the Hebrew idea that nations may be called upon to execute the judgement of God on the proud, but that at the same time the judgement of God stands over the nation which He uses as His instrument of judgement. He is concerned with how the nations are to gain the kind of humility which is needed for our times and feels that it is ultimately a religious achievement. In the sermon *Nemesis of the Nations* he writes: 'Every new conquest of Nature means that human responsibilities are set in a wider field, yet every new mastery of Nature is also a new temptation to human arrogance,' and expresses the opinion that we are dealing with ultimate issues only if the pride of the heart, not the ignorance of the mind, is vanquished. (252.3)

CHRISTIAN CHURCH

Church and Civil Government

THE STATE AS A SERVANT OF GOD. Philip S. Watson. *Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge*, 4s. C8. 120 pages.

The author is Lecturer in Systematic Theology in the Methodist College for Ministerial training at Handsworth, Birmingham. His book is a careful examination of the nature, duties, and limitations of the State in the light of Christian biblical and theological tradition. A notable feature of the book is a long series of quotations from the teaching of Martin Luther which is here adjusted to a modern setting. The book also explains how the author ceased to hold pacifist convictions and his theological reasons for his present position. (261.7)

Anglican Church Ritual

STRANGE VICTORY. M. Warren. *Canterbury Press*, 6s. C8. 124 pages. (*St. Paul's Library*)

This volume by the General Secretary of the Church Missionary Society is one of a new series which attempts to provide 'a distinctively Anglican interpretation' of Evangelical Theology. *Strange Victory* is a study of the Holy Communion Service and owes much of its theme to Gustav Aulen's *Christus Victor*. It is both practical and meditative, the chapters of the first part entitled 'How shall I come?' 'Whom shall I meet?' 'What will he do?' The second part comes to grips with the liturgy, 'The Preparation', 'The Adoration', 'Memorial-Communion-Sacrifice', 'The Mystery', while the third part and last chapter 'A Goodly Heritage' builds an effective climax. (264.03)

Missions: Anglican Church

CHRISTIAN HISTORY IN THE MAKING. J. MacLeod Campbell. *Church Assembly*, 15s.6d. D8. 250 pages.

'This book may easily prove to be the most important which has yet been written on the missionary work of the Anglican Communion,' writes the Archbishop of York in the introduction to this history of Anglican missions. Dr. Campbell is the General Secretary of the Missionary Council of the Church Assembly and his great gifts and experience show to good advantage in the remarkable feat of compression of this book. Here with a wealth of allusion and quotation is a perspective of great value covering an important chapter in the history of the Church militant here on earth. (266.3)

CHRISTIAN CHURCHES AND SECTS

Anglican Church

THE DOCTRINE OF THE CHURCH AS HELD AND TAUGHT IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND. Leonard Hodgson. *Blackwell (Oxford)*, 1s.6d. D8. 30 pages. Paper bound.

A statement and an interpretation of the official formularies of the Church of England, prepared by the Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Oxford, in consultation with other theologians representing the Catholic and Evangelical traditions, for the use of the committee on 'The Church' appointed by the continuation committee of the Edinburgh (1937) World Conference on Faith and Order. (283)

——India

TOWARDS AN INDIAN CHURCH. The Growth of the Church of India in Constitution and Life. C. J. Grimes. *Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge*, 15s. Limited edition. D8. 295 pages. 3 maps. Bibliography. Index.

The author, who was Archdeacon of Calcutta from 1926 to 1933, has written an authoritative account of the historical background of the Anglican Church in India since 1600, with particular reference to the constitutional events preceding the grant of autonomy to that Church in 1927. The Acts of Parliament in 1927 effecting this, the Indian Church Measure and the Indian Church Act, are reprinted and there is a list of Diocesan bishops of the Indian Church 1814 to 1944 and a table of dates. Foreword by the Archbishop of Canterbury. (283.54)

Protestantism: Lutheran

MELANCHTHON: ALIEN OR ALLY? Franz Hildebrandt. *Cambridge University Press*, 8s.6d. D8. 136 pages.

Dr. Hildebrandt's book is the first treatment of Melanchthon in English for a long time. He shows that Melanchthon was the only humanist with whom Luther came to terms, and in his chapters he shows the nature of the compromise which resulted when the two ferments of Reformation and Renaissance were mingled. Dr. Hildebrandt, now an English Methodist minister, was formerly a colleague of Pastor Martin Niemöller, and what he has to say is constantly illuminated with telling parallels from the German Church struggle as he experienced it at first-hand. (284.1)

Quakers

FRIENDS IN EUROPE. Handbook of the Society of Friends (Quakers). *Friends World Committee for Consultation*, 3s.6d. C8. 154 pages.

This handbook gives an account of the background and activities of the Quaker Groups in Europe, the American continent and other parts of the world, with a selection of quotations in English, French and German, interpreting Quaker experience. (289.6)

Judaism

THE JEWISH WAY OF LIFE. I. Epstein. *Edward Goldston*, 5s. C8. 230 pages.

Rabbi Dr. Epstein is a renowned Rabbinic scholar and *The Jewish Way of Life* is a learned and comprehensive statement of the Jewish faith as, in words from the Chief Rabbi's preface, 'an ethical civilization and a way of life'. There are important chapters on 'Justice', 'Righteousness', 'Love', 'The Vocation of Israel', and the last part of the book deals with 'The Religious Observances', 'The Holy Days', 'Institutions', 'The Jew and the State' in an attractive and illuminating manner. (296)

THE EMERGENCE OF THE JEWISH PROBLEM, 1876–1939. James Parkes. *Royal Institute of International Affairs: Oxford University Press*, 12s.6d. D8. 266 pages.

The author shows how anti-Semitism first appeared in 1879 as a deliberately planned political weapon after the quarrel between Bismarck and German National-Liberals. In 1881, after the assassination of Alexander II, the Russian Government made a scapegoat of the Jews, and the great exodus of Russian Jewry to the West began. In 1882 the first of the existing Zionist settlements was founded in Palestine. In those few years were crowded events which were to mould the future of Jewry for many generations. This study traces the course of those events up to 1939. (296)

SOCIAL SCIENCES

SOCIOLOGY

THE DEMOCRAT AT THE SUPPER TABLE. Colm Brogan. *Hollis & Carter*, 8s.6d. D8. 192 pages.

The author presents his arguments in the form of conversations held at the supper table of an English boarding house between a Democrat, a business man, a Communist, a progressive schoolmaster, a poet and an Indian Nationalist. 'What', the Democrat asks them, 'is wrong with everything everywhere?' The conversations turn for the most part on the decay of dogmatic religion and the spread of proletarian conditions by legislation. The Democrat also delivers a long monologue on Free Enterprise. (301)

Social Psychology

A HANDBOOK OF SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY. Kimball Young. *Kegan Paul*, 21s. D8. 580 pages. (*International Library of Sociology and Social Reconstruction*)

A valuable synthesis of social studies which touch not only on social psychology in the narrower sense, but also sociology, anthropology, political science, and other disciplines. The author also includes recent experiences in World War II, which are essential for any sociological appreciation of phenomena like morals, public opinion, myths, etc. A bibliography and references for further reading will enable the student to pursue those branches of the subject in which he is especially interested. (301.15)

AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE: ANTI-SEMITISM. James Parkes. *Penguin Books*, 1s. sC8. 150 pages.

Mr. Parkes has here added to his studies of the Jewish question another volume which carries the story of modern anti-semitism to 1945. It is divided into three sections: a short account of the anti-Jewish movement in Germany from Bismarck to Hitler; an attempt to explain it and its reactions upon its victims by psychological and sociological methods; and, finally, after a brief review of the Jewish communities of the world, proposals for the elimination of anti-semitism, among which the establishment of a Jewish Commonwealth in Palestine takes pride of place. The author also gives an account of anti-semitism in Austria, France (the Dreyfus Case), and Russia before the Soviet regime. (301.1523)

Lectures

THE UNITED STATES AFTER WAR. Alwin H. Hansen, F. F. Hill, Louis Hollander, Walter D. Fuller, Herbert W. Briggs and George D. Stoddard. *Cornell University Press (New York): Oxford University Press (London)*, 10s.6d. M8. 180 pages.

In these lectures given at Cornell University during the summer of 1945 six eminent Americans looked into the future and shared with their audiences what they foresaw in their respective fields—'Social Planning for Tomorrow', 'Agriculture in the Post-War Economy', 'The Role of Organized Labour in the United States Economy', 'American Business after the War', 'Power Politics and International Organization', and 'Educating American Citizens'. Introduction by C. W. de Kiewiet. (304)

Periodicals

STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK. M. Epstein (Editor). *Macmillan*, 30s. C8. 1,504 pages.

The eighty-third annual issue of this year book; 486 pages are devoted to the British Commonwealth, 198 pages to the United States, and 820 pages to other countries. These are preceded by an introductory section dealing with the United Nations Organization, the International Labour Organization, the International Court of Justice, etc. The amount of information given for each country varies, but includes such items as: general description; constitution and government; area and population; religion; justice and crime; finance; defence; agriculture and industry; commerce, shipping and navigation; communications; banking; money, weights and measures; diplomatic and consular representation; and statistical and other books of reference. (305)

Study and Teaching

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE PROVISION FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 3d. C4. 15 pages. 2 tables. (*Command Paper* 6868)

This report by an expert committee surveyed the existing field of University and Governmental research work in the economic and social sciences, and recommended a considerable increase in the University Grants to provide more teaching and research posts on a permanent basis, together with library and other technical equipment. An inter-departmental committee should survey and advise upon the research work in economic and social questions which is undertaken by Government Departments. (307)

Social Surveys

PILOT PAPERS: SOCIAL ESSAYS AND DOCUMENTS, JANUARY 1946. Charles Madge (Editor). *Pilot Press*, 3s.6d. lM8. 83 pages.

The second volume of this publication is the first to be issued as a quarterly periodical. Contributions include: a study of ITMA (It's That Man Again), the popular radio feature, with Tommy Handley; F. D. Klingender on Victorian rogues, with a collection of photographs dating from 1860 and taken by the deputy governor of Derby Gaol; a statistical study of the reason for the Labour Party's victory at the General Election held in Britain last year, by Mark Abrams; a paper on the theory and practice of popular science, by David Evans, the editor of the scientific paper *Discovery*; R. P. Lynton on the psychology of factory workers during the transition from war to peace; and Dennis Chapman on social surveys in the field of housing and planning. (309.1)

FUTURE BOOKS. Vol. I. OVERTURE. M. B. Milne (Editor). *Leathley Publications*, 5s. lImp8. 104 pages. 80 pages of illustrations.

The first number of a simply but authoritatively written survey of current problems and achievements in Britain and the world in the spheres of government, industry, science, the arts, literature, economics and social sciences, with many photographs in colour, drawings and Isotype charts. The unsigned articles are the result of co-operative research and writing. The present number contains: The National Brains Trust—an analysis and an appraisement of the higher-grade Civil Service; Medicine in Peace and War, by Stephen Taylor; Trading with the U.S.S.R.; The New 'Old Vic', an article

on the most important development in the English theatre in recent years, by W. J. Turner; Housing and Homes, by Mark Abrams; Forty Years of Aircraft History; Poetry—Yesterday, To day and To-morrow, by C. Day Lewis; Britain's Book-reading Habits, a survey; Coal—The National Plague Spot; The Scattered Beauty of London, by Stephen Spender; T.V.A. for South-East Europe, by Professor David Mitrany; Paper for the Press, by R. H. Fry. Cartoon by Osbert Lancaster, 'A Hundred Years of Progress'. (309.1)

FIRST SPRING OF PEACE. A. G. Weidenfeld and H. de C. Hastings (Editors). *Contact Publications*, 3s.6d. R4. 126 pages. 30 illustrations.

A new venture in British publishing with imaginatively laid out type and illustrations. Articles include: The End of Europe? by Sebastian Haffner; The Foreign Office, by R. H. S. Crossman; Talking to Neighbours, a debate between Kingsley Martin, the editor of the *New Statesman*, and Ed. Murrow, a Vice-President of the Columbia Broadcasting System; James Laver on how English fashions appeared to the French after the Napoleonic war years of separation; Elizabeth Bowen on the much-bombed English coastal town of Folkestone; Philip Toynbee on the English Literary Scene; Benedict Nicolson on new pictures in the National Gallery; Connery Chappell on Arthur Rank and British films; Bernard Hollowood on Production Per Man Hour; Francis Eagar on television in Britain; Benedetto Croce on his own philosophy; Professor J. D. Bernal on scientific research during World War II; Professor David Mitrany on This Pragmatic Decade; E. F. Schumacher on Premises for Prosperity; Hargreaves Parkinson on The Future of the City. (309.1)

——Britain

THE CONDITION OF THE BRITISH PEOPLE, 1911–1945. Mark Abrams. *Gollancz*, 6s. C8. 119 pages.

A factual survey prepared for the Fabian Society giving a synopsis of statistics relating to population, housing, national income, social security, poverty and kindred matters, with evidence of the progress achieved in the years under review. The author's conclusions are in the main unbiased, but sometimes unduly sweeping and limited. (309.142)

THE SOCIAL USE OF SAMPLE SURVEYS. *Political and Economic Planning*, 1s.9d. lC8. 24 pages. (*Broadsheet* No. 250)

This pamphlet discusses the scope and utility of the sample Social Survey as it has been developed in Great Britain, especially as used by the Ministry of Food, the Board of Trade, the Ministry of Labour, the Ministry of Information, and other Government Departments during the late war. The type and purpose of several of these Surveys are analysed in detail, together with the difficulties and objections that have been met. Emphasis is laid on the importance of technique: care in planning the questionnaire and choosing the sample of population to be questioned, skill in interviewing and in interpreting the results. It is suggested that a permanent Survey Unit might in future be attached to the Central Office of Information or other department for Governmental work, while local authorities and trade organizations might wish to use the social survey for more restricted purposes. A central non-official source of competent professional advice on the planning and execution of Social Surveys should be set up. (309.142)

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: A PHYSICAL, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC SURVEY AND PLAN. Gordon E. Payne. *Gloucestershire County Council*, 20s. C4. 320 pages. 42 maps. Numerous illustrations and diagrams.

One of the most comprehensive surveys of an English county that has ever been undertaken. The author is a planning consultant, and was formerly County Planning Officer. He discusses the geology, drainage, landscape, agriculture and industry, the population and its distribution, public services, transport facilities and housing, and makes recommendations for the future development of the area. (309.14241)

——Canada

FRENCH CANADA IN TRANSITION. C. Everett Hughes. *Kegan Paul*, 15s. M8. 227 pages. 15 diagrams. 5 maps. Bibliography. Index. (*International Library of Sociology and Social Reconstruction*)

The author, who is Associate Professor of Sociology in the University of Chicago, surveys the problem of the relationship between the two ethnic elements in Canada and analyses it by means of a social survey of a small French town in Quebec, with a chapter each on Quebec and Montreal. The survey is detailed, descriptive, unselective, and reflects conflicts aggravated by recent industrialization and further complicated by the ethnic conflict between the French population and the English-speaking owners and managers of the new industries. (309.1714)

STATISTICS

STATISTICAL MATHEMATICS. A. C. Aitken. *Oliver & Boyd*, 5s. Fourth edition, revised. C8. 161 pages. Index. (*University Mathematical Texts Series*)

The reader of this textbook is assumed to possess a knowledge of algebra up to the binomial theorem, the simpler infinite series, and of elementary calculus. From this basis the mathematics of statistics are dealt with as simply as possible covering probability, correlation, regression, the sampling distribution of the simpler coefficients, and some treatment of the problem of estimation. (311)

Population

THE POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN. Mark Abrams. *Allen & Unwin*, 3s.6d. lC8. 51 pages.

An attempt to present in simplified form the main population trends in Britain in the last sixty years. The author discusses the possible causes of the decline in the birth-rate with some consideration of population policies. An Appendix draws attention to the 'pattern of fertility' in England and Wales in 1939, as shown by the new vital statistics collected under the Population (Statistics) Act. (312.1)

BRITAIN AND HER BIRTHRATE. A Report prepared by Mass Observation. *Murray*, 21s. D8. 246 pages.

This Report is remarkable from three different aspects. It presents a hitherto unused method of collecting information and material about birth-rate problems; it contains statistical data and social description and analysis of fundamental importance to the

study of population trends; and it deals with many important sociological questions indirectly related to these problems. The method of report may be described as a *questionnaire* assisted by a number of special devices to get significant facts. It contains about a thousand interviews with married women between the ages of twenty and forty-five, in a factory and in Gloucester. A quantitative analysis of five hundred letters by a birth-control clinic forms another part of the evidence, together with several observational studies of households with children. In all it is estimated that about three thousand potential parents were implicated. (312.1)

General Statistics: Europe

STATISTICAL BULLETIN. Emergency Economic Committee for Europe. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 1s.6d. D4. 42 pages.

The first edition of the Statistical Bulletin to be issued publicly by the Emergency Economic Committee for Europe in English, and French, contains surveys and tables concerning Industry and Production, Prices and Cost of Living, Food and Agriculture, Iron and Steel, Coal (Production, Employment, Exports and Imports, and Consumption), and Transportation in the following countries: Belgium, Denmark, France, Netherlands, Norway, United Kingdom, U.S.A., Czechoslovakia, Luxembourg, Turkey, Sweden and Bulgaria. Further editions will appear periodically. (314)

——Britain

MONTHLY DIGEST OF STATISTICS. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 2s.6d. Annual subscription 32s. D4.

This digest, the first number of which was issued in January 1946, brings together in summary form statistics which show the changing pattern of the economic activity of Britain, including Employment, Fuel and Power, Raw Materials, Manufactured Goods, Building, Agriculture and Food, External Trade, Merchant Shipping, Inland Transport, Finance, Wages and Prices. (314.2)

WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, 1946. *Whitaker*. Leather, 25s. Cloth, 12s.6d. Paper (abridged edition), 7s.6d. C8. 1,088; 1,088: 704 pages. 13 coloured maps in leather edition. Index.

The seventy-eighth annual volume of this publication gives the usual information about British Government Departments, churches, institutions, universities, schools and the Press, and information and statistics of the history, governments, finance, trade, armed forces, etc., of all the countries of the world. A diary of the war from 1939 to 1945 is also included, with a record of the Moscow and Teheran Conferences, the Soviet advance, the Anzio and Normandy landings, the freeing of Rome, Paris, Brussels and Athens, the invasion of Germany, and the victories in the Western Pacific and South-East Asia, as well as the usual astronomical section, the reviews of science and invention in 1945, the principal publications in Britain during 1945, films of the year, a dramatic summary (1944–45), sport, and information on such subjects as U.N.R.R.A., Britain's war effort, the Home Guard, Social Security and education, stratosphere and rocket flight. The abridged edition omits the detailed information about countries other than Great Britain and Ireland and the special articles and reviews. (314.2)

——South Africa

OVERSEAS REFERENCE BOOK OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA. J. Mockford (Editor). *Todd*, 105s. D4. 570 pages. 8 photographs. 14 coloured maps. Index map and 55 sectional maps. Tables. Index.

An authoritative work on the industries, towns and history of the Union (including also South-West Africa, Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland). Besides general articles and information, there are sections dealing with every subject likely to be of interest to those having business dealings with the country, including a survey of the South African market, and lists of advertising agents, banks, chain and department stores, newspapers and periodicals. (316.8)

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Theory

THE OPEN SOCIETY AND ITS ENEMIES. K. R. Popper. *Routledge*, 2 vols. 42s. D8. 275:352 pages. Notes. Index.

See Digest, page 411. (320.1)

SOCIAL THINKING. Hyman Levy. *Cobbett Press*, 7s.6d. C8. 174 pages.

Professor Levy sets out to give an explanation of the philosophical approach and the methods of thought which, as a Marxist, he believes necessary to social and political analysis and to a mastery of the social problem. Exercises to show how the methods of thought under discussion are applied in everyday life are given at the end of each section. (320.152)

Essays

DEMOCRACY ALIVE. A selection of recent speeches. Stafford Cripps. Alan Jarvis (Editor). *Sidgwick & Jackson*, 12s.6d. D8. 131 pages.

Sir Stafford Cripps, who was Minister of Aircraft Production in the late Coalition Government, is now President of the Board of Trade in the Labour Government. In his introduction to this collection of speeches, the Editor, writes: 'I have made no attempt to build up a complete picture of the political theory and action in which he believes, but I have rather selected a number of statements which disclose his faith in the democratic method and the needs of a living and progressive democracy'. The speeches given begin with Sir Stafford Cripps' Rectorial Address to the University of Aberdeen on 6 February 1943, and are then divided into sections—'The Election', 'The Task Ahead', 'The Team' (the Government Service, the Research Worker, the Artist and Craftsman, the Industrial Designer), 'The Home and the Family', and 'International Affairs'. (320.4)

Study

THE STUDY OF POLITICS. D. W. Brogan. *Cambridge University Press*, 1s.6d. C8. 42 pages.

The text of the inaugural lecture delivered by the author as Professor of Political Science in Cambridge University. Dr. Brogan discusses such questions as: Should a Professor of Political Science claim to be neutral? What right has Politics to be considered as a subject proper for university studies? What range of subjects—history,

philosophy, economics, sociology—should have bearing upon politics? He concludes with the hope that 'the example of university studies may teach this terribly threatened generation that more permanent victories are won by clearer heads and cleaner hands than the world, left to itself, will suggest to the politician that he should use'. (320.7)

History: France

DEMOCRACY IN FRANCE: THE THIRD REPUBLIC. David Thomson. *Oxford University Press*, 10s.6d. C8. 283 pages. Bibliography. Index.

This is a book both for the student and for the intelligent general reader. It is not a history of the Third Republic in France, but is an inquiry into the working of democratic ideals and institutions in France during the Third Republic. This inquiry is made under six heads: The Revolutionary Tradition; The Social Basis; The Democratic Instrument; The National Vision; The Modern Challenge; and The Future Outlook. The study of these subjects may serve as a guide to the making of the Fourth Republic, now taking shape. The author, who is a Fellow and Tutor of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge University, is both scholarly and interesting in his treatment. (320.944)

——India

FEDERATING INDIA. D. R. Gadzil. *Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics (Poona, India)*, Rs. 6 or 12s. D8. 107 pages. Statistical tables. Map.

A careful factual presentation of the problems of Indian Federation. It considers such topics as 'The Assumption of Unity', the formation of 'Federating Units', 'Main Cultural Divisions', Hindu-Muslim relations in their cultural, linguistic and political aspects, and the constitution of a federation in such matters as 'Reservation and Weightage', 'Regionalism', 'Minorities', 'Problems and Procedure of Separation'. The Appendix contains detailed statistics of the composition by community and language of the population of each district in British India and of some important States, based on the census of 1931 and 1941. (320.954)

Form of State

VICTORS, BEWARE. Salvador de Madariaga. *Cape*, 10s.6d. lC8. 304 pages.

A restatement of the principles and practice of Liberalism by a distinguished Spanish Liberal. Señor de Madariaga examines such concepts as Democracy, Fascism, Revolution, the People, etc., and seeks to arrive at a fresh evaluation of their meaning and significance as distinct from their generally accepted meaning as the counters of political controversy. He believes that a community must be judged by the kind of men and women it breeds and that the chief condition for a healthy nation is that its men and women should be free. Freedom, he argues, should come before prosperity, or even security, but he believes that it can only be achieved within a framework of unity, and that the socialization of a number of the big industries and services is indispensable to the general good and the political and economic health of an otherwise liberal nation. These principles are then applied to a study of contemporary foreign affairs based on the author's long experience as a member of the Secretariat and as a Delegate in the Council of Assembly of the League of Nations. (321)

——Federal

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT. K. C. Wheare. *Oxford University Press*, 15s. M8. 278 pages. Bibliography. Table of cases. Index.

See Digest, page 412. (321.021)

——Democratic

BRITISH DEMOCRACY. An Introduction to Citizenship. Robert M. Rayner. *Longmans, Green*, 7s.6d. D8. 223 pages.

An historical approach to the understanding of British democratic institutions, Britain's association with the Dominions, and the problems of Ireland and India. The author compares British democracy with the forms of democracy in the United States of America and Russia. (321.8)

Nationalities and Races: Europe

THE NATIONALITIES OF EUROPE. H. N. Chadwick. *Cambridge University Press*, 12s.6d. D8. 220 pages. Map.

The author, Emeritus Professor of Anglo-Saxon in the University of Cambridge, argues that no question of our time has given rise to more unrest than that of nationality, yet no question of any importance has had less attention paid to it. His book is an attempt to remedy this dangerous position. He begins with a general survey and definition of nationality, then discusses the linguistic map of Europe which has not greatly changed since the seventh century. This is followed by a study of the histories of certain nationalities, and particularly of Italy and Germany, showing how consciousness of history and of legendary history plays a great part in the formation of the national character and aspiration. He proposes the establishment of a State-recognized Institute where linguistic, historical and archæological studies should aim at the removal of ignorance and insularity and beget international understanding, claiming for the humanistic faculties the same importance for the future of humanity as is now generally accorded to science. (323.1)

——Arabia

THE ARAB AWAKENING. George Antonius. *Hamish Hamilton*, 12s.6d. Second edition. D8. 471 pages.

First published in 1938, this book gives the most comprehensive account available to the general reader of the genesis of the Arab National Movement, from the modest cultural initiations a century ago to its political climax in the agitation of Arab public opinion which gave point to the Sharifial revolt of 1916. It is a story of attempts to revive a sense of political solidarity based on communities of race, traditions and the Arabic language. The last three chapters discuss the settlements after World War I and their outcome in the light of subsequent events. (323.153)

——India

INDIA (CABINET MISSION): CORRESPONDENCE AND DOCUMENTS CONNECTED WITH THE CONFERENCE BETWEEN THE VICEROY AND REPRESENTATIVES OF THE CONGRESS AND THE MUSLIM LEAGUE, MAY 1946. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 4d. sR8. 19 pages. Paper bound. (*Command Paper* 6829)

The documents include: memorandum by the President of the Muslim League embodying minimum demands by way of an offer, in accordance with the Conference decision; points suggested on behalf of the Congress as a basis for agreement; note by the Congress on the principles to be agreed upon as suggested on behalf of the Muslim League. (323.154)

——Palestine

EXCHANGE OF NOTES BETWEEN HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA REGARDING THE CONSTITUTION OF A JOINT ANGLO-AMERICAN COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY INTO THE PROBLEMS OF EUROPEAN JEWRY AND PALESTINE, WASHINGTON, 10TH DECEMBER 1945. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 1d. sR8. 4 pages. (*Command Paper* 6822)

This paper gives the text of Mr. James F. Byrnes's note to the Earl of Halifax and of the Earl of Halifax's reply. (323.1569)

REPORT OF THE ANGLO-AMERICAN COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY REGARDING THE PROBLEMS OF EUROPEAN JEWRY AND PALESTINE. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 1s.3d. M8. 80 pages. (*Command Paper* 6808)

The Committee was appointed in January 1946 to examine political, economic and social conditions in Palestine as they bear upon the problem of Jewish immigration and settlement; to examine the position of the Jews in those countries in Europe where they have been the victims of Nazi and Fascist persecution, and the practical measures taken or contemplated to be taken in those countries to enable them to live free from discrimination and oppression and to make estimates of those who wish or will be impelled by their conditions to migrate to Palestine and other countries outside Europe; and to hear the views of competent witnesses on the problems of Palestine. The findings of the Committee are set out in the present report. (323.1569)

NISI DOMINUS: A SURVEY OF THE PALESTINE CONTROVERSY. Nevill Barbour. *Harrap*, 8s.6d. lC8. 248 pages. Tables. Charts. 3 maps. Index.

Nevill Barbour has lived for many years in the Middle East and was in Palestine in 1936 when the troubles broke out, and from then until 1939 he was able to study the controversy at first hand. For part of this period he was local correspondent for *The Times*. *Nisi Dominus* studies the Arab-Zionist conflict in Palestine as a whole. The author traces the history of Zionism, and its development into a political party. He discusses the Arab reactions and the plans of the British Government. He succeeds in going to the root of the controversy, and his book will be useful to readers who wish to form a sound judgment upon the Palestine problem. (323.1569)

The State and the Individual: Freedom of Speech

THE FIRST FREEDOM. Morris L. Ernst. *Macmillan*, 15s. D8. 331 pages. Bibliography. Tables. Maps. Index.

Mr. Ernst, who is a distinguished American lawyer, believes that freedom of speech is not threatened only by State action but also by the monopoly control of the Press, the radio, and the cinema. In this book he argues his case with reference to the United States and makes constructive suggestions for restoring free enterprise in these fields. (323.443)

Elections: Greece

REPORT OF THE ALLIED MISSION TO OBSERVE THE GREEK ELECTIONS, ATHENS, 10TH APRIL 1946. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 6d. M8. 33 pages. (*Command Paper* 6812)

This report is published under the following headings: Formation of the Mission, Preliminary Operations of the Mission, Greek Political Parties and Electoral Procedure, the Election Campaign, Negotiations and Contacts with the Greek Governments, Operation of the Mission, etc. Extracts, with a list of the contents, are given from the complete Appendix, a full and comprehensive document to be published at a later date. The extracts include: Description of the Sample Surveys with statistical supplement, Analytical Report prepared by the Technical and Planning Section, Summary of Final Report issued to the Press. (324.495)

Colonies: British

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 2d. M8. 12 pages. (*Command Paper* 6317)

A despatch dated 12 November 1945 from the British Secretary of State to the Colonial Governments dealing with the administration of funds under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1945, with details of the allocation of funds in different areas. (325.342)

GROOT BRITTANNIË EN ZIJN ONDERHOORIGHEDEN. Lord Hailey. *Longmans, Green*, 1s. sC8. 64 pages.

The Dutch edition of Lord Hailey's *Britain and her Dependencies*. Chapter headings include: Verbetering van den levensstandaard, De ontwikkeling der maatschappelijke diensten, Gemeenschappen met een gemengde bevolking, Politieke ontwikkeling, Plannen voor internationaal toezicht. (325.342)

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, 1606–1945. Martin Wright. *Faber & Faber*, 10s.6d. D8. 187 pages.

The legislative council is the key to the understanding of the British Colonial system, for it reflects the degree of self-government possessed by each colony. The present study is designed as an introduction to the subject and is intended equally for the general reader and the colonial administrator. It is the precursor of a series, edited by Margery Perham, that will present individually the councils of the leading British colonies. (325.342)

——Africa

TRUSTEESHIP: TERRITORIES IN AFRICA UNDER UNITED KINGDOM MANDATE. Colonial Office. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 2d. M8. 8 pages. (*Command Paper* 6840)

A general statement regarding the future administration of Togoland, the Cameroons and Tanganyika under the International Trusteeship System established in the United Nations Charter. The draft terms of Trusteeship for Tanganyika are set out. (325.342)

——West Africa

BRITAIN AND WEST AFRICA. J. Cary. *Longmans, Green*, 1s. C8. 71 pages. 14 photographs. 2 endpaper maps. (*Longmans' Pamphlets on the British Commonwealth*)

Mr. Joyce Cary, formerly in the Nigerian Political Service, gives the historical background of Britain's relations with West Africa since the seventeenth century. After chapters on the Merchant Adventurers, the Old Imperialism in Africa, and the New Nationalist Imperialism from 1870, the author gives an interesting account of the gradual evolution of British colonial policy during this century. This includes indirect rule in Nigeria introduced by Lord Lugard and Sir George Goldie, whereby local administration was conducted through the existing tribal organization. Lastly, Mr. Cary comes to the new colonial policy of State Partnership and the Colonial Development Acts. The maps and photographs are excellent. (325.342)

——Nigeria

REPORT TO THE NUFFIELD FOUNDATION ON A VISIT TO NIGERIA. J. T. Saunders, R. L. Turner, I. D. Veale, for the Nuffield Foundation. *Oxford University Press*, 2s. D8. 67 pages. Paper bound.

The purpose of the visit made to Nigeria by the authors of this report—representing the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and London—was to enable them to study the work for which probationers for the Colonial Administrative Service are to be trained at these Universities. This report should be read in conjunction with the reports on the post-war organization and training of the Colonial Service, see page 175. (325.342)

——East Africa

LABOUR CONDITIONS IN EAST AFRICA. G. St. Orde Browne, for the Colonial Office. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 2s. M8. 94 pages. Tables. Map.

A comprehensive and well-informed account of this subject by the Labour Adviser to the British Secretary of State for the Colonies. Major Orde Browne arrived at Mombasa and Dar-es-Salaam in October 1944 and made an extensive tour of East Africa, visiting many mines, plantations and farms, hospitals and jails in the district. He also paid a brief visit to Zanzibar. His report covers such aspects of the subject as the conditions on which the African population will consent to work for European *entrepreneurs*, their standard of efficiency, the need for training, the various Labour Departments, industrialization, trade unions, juvenile labour and details of the East Africa Military Labour Service and of labour in Belgian Mandated territory. (325.342)

INTER-TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION IN EAST AFRICA. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 2d. M8. 11 pages.

This deals with the inter-territorial organization created to co-ordinate and direct the joint war-efforts of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, outlining the defects in the existing arrangement with proposals for reorganization on a peacetime basis. (325.342)

——Rhodesia

THE ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL CHANGE. Godfrey and Monica Wilson. *Cambridge University Press*, 7s.6d. C8. 177 pages.

The field covered by the authors of this study, which is based on observations in Central Africa, consists of Tanganyika, Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia, with the exception of the coastal belt of Tanganyika. Their object was to observe the changes in relations brought about by the impact of western civilization on a primitive society and to discover whether the study of these changes yielded any clue to the causes of general disequilibrium in the world today. (325.342)

——Borneo

NORTH BORNEO. Colonial Office. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 3d. Foolscap 7 pages. (*Colonial* No. 202)

Agreement for the transfer of the Borneo Sovereign Rights and assets for the British North Borneo Company to the Crown, 26 June 1946. (325.342)

——Ceylon

CEYLON: REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM. Colonial Office. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 2s.6d. M8. 159 pages. Tables. Folding map. (*Command Paper* 6677)

The Commission visited Ceylon in December 1944. By means of advertisements in the newspapers they invited the public to submit proposals designed to give effect to the British Government's Declaration of Constitutional Reform of May 1943 and to send in criticisms of any such proposals as had been or might be made public. Between 22 January and 15 March 1945, twenty public sessions were held at the Town Hall, Colombo, at which the writers of the representative memoranda were invited to elaborate and discuss their proposals. Eight deputations and individual witnesses were heard in this way and representatives of almost all important shades of opinion were heard. A verbatim record of this evidence was published simultaneously in London and Ceylon. The Commission visited nine provinces in Ceylon, and gained first-hand knowledge of the economy and social services of the country. This report is the result of their investigations. (325.342)

CEYLON: STATEMENT OF POLICY ON CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM. Colonial Office. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 2d. M8. 8 pages. (*Command Paper* 6690)

An outline of the measures which have been, and are to be, adopted by the British Government towards granting the people of Ceylon full representative self-government. The present report states that 'His Majesty's Government are in sympathy with the desire of the people of Ceylon to advance towards Dominion status and they are anxious to co-operate with them to that end. With this in mind, H.M. Government have reached the conclusion that a Constitution on the general lines proposed by the Spulbury Commission (which also conforms in broad outline, save as regards the Second Chamber, with the constitutional scheme put forward by the Ceylon ministers themselves) will provide a workable basis for constitutional progress in Ceylon.' (325.342)

——West Indies

DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE IN THE WEST INDIES, 1943–44. Colonial Office. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 2s. M8. 115 pages. (*Colonial* No. 189)

A Report prepared by Sir Frank Stockdale, Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies, covering the general background and economic position, the progress made in welfare schemes, with an account of limitations imposed by wartime conditions, in agriculture, forestry, fisheries, education, public health, housing and planning, labour and trade unions, social welfare, communications and other public works, with conclusions. Appendices give a summary of the schemes under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, and development and welfare bulletins. (325.342)

REPORT ON AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES, FORESTRY AND VETERINARY MATTERS. West India Royal Commission. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 3s.6d. M8. 235 pages. (*Command Paper* 6608)

This Report by F. L. Engledow, Drapers Professor of Agriculture, Cambridge University, is supplementary to that of the West India Royal Commission of which Professor Engledow was himself a member. Chapters include: Food Supply, Inherent Agricultural Circumstances, A General Survey of Agriculture, Land Ownership and Lease, Peasant Agriculture, Land Settlement, Estate Agriculture, Soil Erosion, Maintenance of Soil Fertility, Agricultural Education and Research, etc. Appendices give statistical tables of population and land, imports and exports and agricultural produce for 1937. (325.342)

WEST INDIA ROYAL COMMISSION, 1938–39. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 2s. M8. 108 pages. (*Command Paper* 6656)

The statement of action taken on the recommendations contained in the above reports presented by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to Parliament in June 1945. (325.342)

WEST INDIA ROYAL COMMISSION REPORT. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 7s.6d. M8. 480 pages. (*Command Paper* 6607)

The Royal Commission visited Barbados, British Guiana, British Honduras, Jamaica, the Leeward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago, and the Windward Islands in order to investigate social and economic conditions. The Commisssioners reached Jamaica in October 1938 and heard evidence submitted on behalf of many groups and organizations. Lists of these witnesses are given in the Appendices. The Report covers all aspects of life in the areas visited, including agriculture, finance, social services, administration, social structure, public health, housing, land settlement, labour and trade unions, the negro population and colour prejudice, with sections devoted to general conclusions and recommendations. (325.342)

Foreign Relations

THE BIG THREE. David J. Dallin. *Allen & Unwin*, 8s.6d. C8. 232 pages.

The author begins with the world situation as created by the victory of the United Nations, and then traces, over a period of some two hundred and fifty years, the history of the foreign policies of Britain, the Soviet Union and the U.S.A. both in

relation to one another and to those regions of the world which have been, and are, the causes of conflict between them. The dangers arising from this situation are, says the author, concentrated in three main areas of the world—Eastern Europe, the Middle East and the Far East. He does not emphasize these dangers, but thinks that the United Nations will be as helpless in preventing world war as was the League of Nations. (327)

DIPLOMATIC HISTORY, 1713–1933. Charles Petrie. *Hollis & Carter*, 18s. D8. 384 pages.

An account of the relations between the leading powers of the world from the Treaty of Utrecht to Hitler's accession to office, a useful work of reference for students of this period in European history. Sir Charles Petrie argues that the pattern of diplomacy is not wholly fortuitous but is governed by certain ever-recurring principles. The book is remarkable for its condensed, lucid and objective presentation of the subject. (327)

FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND THE PUBLIC. John Price. *Royal Institute of International Affairs*, 1s. C8. 52 pages. (*Looking Forward Pamphlets* No. 9)

The current problems of international affairs, which are so vitally important to the ordinary citizen, can only be understood in the light of the simple facts and principles which lie behind the conduct of international relations in general. This pamphlet sets out to explain the methods and machinery for handling foreign affairs, the aims and purposes of international organization, the policies which governments may pursue, the interests which they attempt to promote or defend, and the principles by which their actions are governed. The author is Chief of the Industrial Relations Section of the International Labour Office in Montreal. (327)

THE SECRET DREAM. J. B. Priestley. *Turnstile Press*, 2s. L.Post 8. 40 pages.

Three broadcast talks, revised and expanded for publication, which were delivered earlier this year by the well-known English novelist and playwright. They are *Britain and Liberty*, *America and Equality*, *Russia and Fraternity*. Mr. Priestley analyses the social ideas and aspirations of the three countries and their peoples in an attempt to promote a better understanding between them. (327)

——Europe

MYTHS AND REALITIES IN EASTERN EUROPE. Walter Kolarz. *Lindsay Drummond*, 12s.6d. D8. 274 pages. Maps. Bibliography. Index.

This book deals with Europe's danger zone—the area between Russia and Germany—and shows the full extent of the intermixture and interdependence of the nations occupying the area. The author emphasizes the danger of nationalist intolerance and uses his extensive knowledge of the history and culture of a great many peoples not in order to champion the case of a certain nation or group of nations, but to serve the cause of a lasting peace in a united Europe. Topics dealt with include Polish-Russian and Polish-German relations, the problem of East Prussia, the question of religious and national minorities, and the transfer of populations. Each section is illustrated by a clear map. (327.4)

——Britain

THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN. Crane Brinton. *Harvard University Press (Cambridge, Mass.): Oxford University Press (London)*, 9s.6d. 1C8. 317 pages. Map endpapers. 2 maps in text. Appendices: I, Some Vital Facts about Britain; II, Suggested Reading. Index.

The author is Professor of History in Harvard University, U.S.A. The subject is treated in four parts: The Background: A Survey of Modern Britain; The British Isles in the War; Anglo-American Relations in the Past; and Problems of the Present and the Future. The book should interest the general reader as well as the historian and the student of international affairs. (327.42)

BRITISH SECURITY. *Royal Institute of International Affairs*, 8s.6d. 1C8. 176 pages. Index.

The need for a reassessment of the main problems of Britain's search for security stimulated this valuable survey by an Institute Study Group. The situation in which Britain finds herself at present is contrasted with past conditions, and possible lines of approach for the future are studied against a background of Britain's relation to an international world order and to specific nations and regions. The conclusion is that 'the security of the United Kingdom, the hopes and efforts of the whole nation, should be concentrated on the fulfilment of the Charter of the United Nations', security depending on the continued co-operation of the Great Powers. (327.42)

FRANCE AND BRITAIN. *Royal Institute of International Affairs*, 6s. D8. 110 pages. Endpaper map.

This book was written before the disclosure of the atomic bomb and the situation it analyses has undergone many changes. It nevertheless gives some useful information, its main plea being that Anglo-French relations should be 'de-emotionalized' and frankly based on considerations of national interest on both sides and upon those facts of geography and power which make co-operation between the two countries equally necessary to both of them. The authors urge that since Britain is now committed to intervention in the affairs of Eastern as well as Western Europe, it is important that this 'revolution' in British policy should not only be understood by the British people but should clearly appear to Britain's Continental allies. As to whether the 1940 offer of Anglo-French union should be revived, the writers hold that Franco-British co-operation cannot be isolated from the general context of Western European security. This is then discussed as part of a general European and world system. Anglo-French economic relations are also discussed with 'a Western European economic group' in view and there is a short chapter on Anglo-French cultural relations. (327.42)

——Russia and America

FROM A POLITICAL DIARY: RUSSIA, THE UKRAINE AND AMERICA, 1905–1945. Arnold D. Margolin. *Columbia University Press (New York): Oxford University Press (London)*, 20s. R8. 250 pages. Index.

Dr. Margolin was a distinguished Russian lawyer who opposed the Czarist régime and took an active part in the liberation movement. He was, however, disappointed by the results of the Revolution and left Russia to settle in the United States. In the first part of this book he discusses, as a witness and participant, the events of 1905 and

1917 and the Versailles Peace Treaty. The second part analyses American foreign policy and Russian relations, and their effect on other nations before and after the Second World War. There is a considerable appendix which gives letters, declarations and other documents illustrating the account. (327.470973)

——Palestine

SYRIA AND THE LEBANON. A Political Essay. A. H. Hourani. *Royal Institute of International Affairs: Oxford University Press*, 18s. D8. 412 pages. 5 maps. Bibliography. Index.

This book is the first of several which the Institute plans to issue on Middle East countries and problems. In Syria and Lebanon, with their diversities of religious, political, cultural and economic outlook, and the legacy of their status as Mandated Territories, most of the issues which affect the Middle East as a whole are to be seen in their most complex and baffling forms. The book is provided with a postscript which brings the record of events up to April 1945. Appendices give the text of documents, and recent statistics of the population of Syria and Lebanon. (327.569)

——America and China

CHINA AND AMERICA: THE STORY OF THEIR RELATIONS SINCE 1784. Foster Rhea Dulles. *Princeton University Press (Princeton): Oxford University Press (London)*, 18s.6d. lC8. 284 pages. Bibliography. Index.

This book, by the author of *The Road to Teheran: The Story of Russia and America, 1781–1943*, is the first to treat as a separate subject the relations of the United States and China from 1784, when the first little American trading vessel, the *Empress of China*, reached Canton, to the conclusion of the war against Japan in 1945. It is a lively account of a very important subject and will interest not only the specialist but the general reader. (327.730951)

——Australia and India

NEW HORIZONS: A STUDY OF AUSTRALIAN-INDIAN RELATIONS. Bertram Stevens. *Australian Institute of International Affairs: Peter Huston (Sydney)*, 10s.6d. D8. 221 pages. Synopsis. Tables. 11 maps. Index (alphabetical and in commodities).

Sir Bertram Stevens was Premier of New South Wales from 1932 to 1939, and Australian Representative of the Eastern Group Supply Council from 1941 to 1942. In the latter capacity he spent two years of the war period in India, which he saw slowly developing into an industrialized country. In this book the author studies this changing economy and its place in the British Commonwealth of Nations, and especially the economic relations of India and Australia. The study is designed primarily for the specialist, but would interest any serious-minded reader who realized the significance of economic developments in the East. (327.9400954)

Legislation: Britain

THE LAW, PRIVILEGES, PROCEEDINGS AND USAGE OF PARLIAMENT. T. Erskine May. Fourteenth edition, edited by Sir Gilbert Campion. *Butterworth*, 75s. R8. 1,062 pages. Index.

See Digest, page 414. (328.42)

OUR PARLIAMENT. S. Gordon. *Hansard Society*, 6s. sC8. 158 pages.

An authoritative introduction by a Clerk of the House of Commons to the origin, history and procedure of Parliament in Britain. Mr. Gordon is particularly concerned to answer the question: Does the existence of Parliament secure personal liberty? His answer is that Parliament 'has the greatest possible importance in preserving our liberties', but that the personal freedom secured by habeas corpus since 1679—'the procedure which alone stands between the ordinary citizen and the concentration camp'—the principle of absolute freedom of speech and freedom of public meeting which the British people enjoy, does not continue automatically, and depends upon the perpetual vigilance of the electorate. He points out that parliamentary government in Britain has never degenerated into tyranny because the members of the House of Commons have never put personal power before the welfare of the country. Mr. Gordon gives a full account of the House of Commons and the House of Lords at work and successive sections deal with the duties of the Speaker and other officials, the place of the parties, the work of the members of the Press Gallery, etc. His book will also prove valuable to those who wish to pursue their study of this subject through the writings of Anson, Bagehot, Dicey, Erskine May and other scholars who have in more recent years made distinguished contributions to this field. A glossary of parliamentary terms is included. (328.42)

THE HANSARD SOCIETY HANDBOOK, 1946. 1s. sC8. 28 pages.

The Hansard Society was founded in 1944 to arouse interest in, increase knowledge of, and spread information about, the Parliament of Britain and its institutions. The present handbook gives information about the activities of the Society and the history of Hansard. In 1800 William Cobbett, dissatisfied with the inadequacy of parliamentary reports as they then existed in the daily Press, issued his *Parliamentary Debates*. These were printed by Thomas Hansard and in due course the publication became the property of the printer and was re-named Hansard's *Parliamentary Debates*, which aimed at giving verbatim reports of the proceedings of both Houses of the British Parliament. The reporting, however, was still unsatisfactory, being compiled from the daily Press, and in 1909 Parliament instituted its own Publication and Reports Committee, appointing eleven of the most skilled reporters in the kingdom who prepared each day a complete and official report of all parliamentary proceedings which was issued on the day following the debates. (328.42)

SOME PROPOSALS FOR CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM. Sir C. Headlam and others. *Eyre & Spottiswoode*, 7s.6d. D8. 144 pages.

This short work has been produced by a group of Conservatives whose desire is to maintain British traditional forms of government by adapting them to meet modern conditions. It begins with an analysis of the main principles of the parliamentary system, and recommendations are made for improving the efficiency of Parliament. One section deals with the composition of the Cabinet and the co-ordination of Government Departments, another with the procedure of Parliament, and further recommendations concern the correlation of foreign affairs and defence. (328.42)

JOURNAL OF THE PARLIAMENTS OF THE EMPIRE. Quarterly. *Empire Parliamentary Association*, 5s. R8.

This gives a summary of the debates and proceedings of the Parliaments of Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, India, Southern Rhodesia, Ceylon, Ulster and Eire. (328.4202)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES (HANSARD): HOUSE OF COMMONS. *H.M. Stationery Office.* Daily parts, 6d.; weekly Hansard, 1s.6d.; weekly index, 3d.; bound volumes (issued irregularly), from 6s.6d. to 12s.6d. Annual subscription: Daily parts, 70s.; weekly Hansard, 60s., with weekly index, 70s. R8.

Verbatim reports of the proceedings of the British House of Commons, issued in daily parts on the day following the debate, in weekly bindings (Friday to Thursday), and also in cloth-bound volumes (price varies according to size). The indices to the volumes are issued separately at 1s. Vol. 415, 29 October to 16 November 1945, 10s.; Vol. 416, 19 November to 7 December 1945, 10s.; Vol. 417, 10 December to 20 December 1945, 7s.; Vol. 418, 22 January to 8 February 1946, 9s.6d.; Vol. 419, 11 February to 1 March, 10s.; Vol. 420, 4 March to 22 March, 10s.; Vol. 421, 25 March to 18 April, 12s.; Vol. 422, 30 April to 17 May, 9s.6d.; Vol. 423, 20 May to 7 June, 10s.; Vol. 424, 18 June to 5 July, 9s.6d.; Vol. 425, 8 July to 23 July, 8s.6d.; Vol. 426, 24 July to 2 August, 6s.6d.; Vol. 427, 8 October to 23 October, 8s.6d.; Vol. 428, 24 October to 6 November, 7s.6d.; Vol. 429, Index. (328.4202)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES (HANSARD): HOUSE OF LORDS. *H.M. Stationery Office.* Daily parts, 6d.; bound volumes (issued irregularly), 10s. Annual subscription: Daily parts, 55s. R8.

Verbatim reports of the proceedings of the British House of Lords, issued in daily parts on the day following the debate and in cloth-bound volumes. The price of the index volumes varies according to size. Vol. 137, 1 August to 22 November, 1945, 10s.; Vol. 138, 26 November 1945 to 24 January 1946, 10s.; Vol. 139, 29 January to 7 March, 10s.; Vol. 140, 12 March to 1 May, 10s.; Vol. 141, 7 May to 27 June, 10s.; Vol. 142, 2 July to 1 August, 10s. (328.4202)

——India

LORD MACAULAY'S LEGISLATIVE MINUTES. Selected with an historical introduction by C. D. Dharker. *Oxford University Press,* 18s. D8. 312 pages. Bibliography. Index.

Part I (Introduction—132 pages) opens with a chapter on the legislative machinery of the East India Company before 1833 and proceeds to a critical discussion of the Charter Act of 1833 which centralized the authority of the Government of India, the new technique of law making, and Lord Macaulay's projects of reform. Part II reprints thirty-five Minutes (1835–37), written by Macaulay as first Law Member of the Indian Council, which throw light not only on his legislative outlook but also on the administrative and political conditions of India at that time. These Minutes are selected from the Legislative Records preserved in the India Office. (328.54)

Political Parties

THE PARTY SYSTEM AND NATIONAL INTERESTS. Viscount Samuel. *Hansard Society,* 1s. sC8. 19 pages. Paper bound.

The report of an address, delivered before the Hansard Society on 10 October 1945, which explains the Party system and argues in favour of it. The author maintains that the Party system is right in principle, and finds himself in agreement with the famous British Prime Minister, Disraeli, who said 'I believe that, without Party, Parliamentary government is impossible'. Viscount Samuel, who was twice Secretary of State for Home Affairs, has been Liberal Leader in the House of Lords since 1944. (329)

ECONOMICS

THE ECONOMICS OF PEACE. Kenneth E. Boulding. *Michael Joseph*, 15s. D8. 260 pages. Index.

This book provides for the layman an analysis of economic problems and the solution advocated by the revolutionary economic theories generally associated with the name of Lord Keynes. But the book does not deal only with theories. It begins with a careful analysis of the causes and nature of the after effects of war and gives a comprehensive account of the economic methods by which these problems may be overcome. It goes on to deal with the long-term problem of attaining prosperity and full employment without the loss of individual freedom, and puts forward a practical programme for doing away with depression and poverty and war. (330)

ECONOMIC REBIRTH. R. G. Hawtrey. *Longmans, Green*, 5s. C8. 161 pages. Index.

This book is an attempt to explain the dangers and difficulties of the post-war economic situation in straightforward language free from technicalities and jargon. The author emphasizes the need for continued and stringent national effort to avert inflation, and makes constructive, if controversial, suggestions, such as a Government monopoly of wholesale dealing. (330)

THE INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC PROBLEM. Hubert Henderson. *Oxford University Press*, 1s. C8. 20 pages.

The Stamp Memorial Lecture, delivered before the University of London by the Drummond Professor of Political Economy in the University of Oxford, analyses in clear and non-technical language the difficulties, real and apparent, of economic international problems before 1914, between the wars, and today, and shows the part that Great Britain has played and can play in their solution, if the right lessons have been learnt from the past. (330)

Laissez-Faire

ORIGINS OF OUR TIME. Karl Polyani. *Gollancz*, 10s.6d. C8. 308 pages.

In this penetrating inquiry into the epoch of *laissez-faire*, written from the standpoint of the social historian and humanist, Dr. Polyani deals with market economy, that is, 'an economic system controlled, regulated and directed by market prices'. He emphasizes what a revolutionary innovation this self-regulating system really was, though to nineteenth-century economists it appeared natural and logical for in all earlier periods economic life had been woven into the social pattern and governed by its rules. He shows how market economy was compelled to treat labour and money as commodities and how, in so doing, it undermined human values, making society a mere adjunct of the market mechanism; how these tendencies called forth a protective counter-impulse in the form of social legislation, tariffs and Trade Unions; and how eventually the market economy broke under the strain, its final collapse marked by the abandonment of the gold standard, its internal corner stone. Foreword by R. M. MacIver. (330.153)

History of Economics

ECONOMIC HISTORY AT OXFORD. W. K. Hancock. *Oxford University Press*, 2s. C8. 20 pages.

An inaugural lecture delivered before the University of Oxford on 1 February 1946. Professor Hancock gives an objective survey of economic history as a university subject as it borders on 'history' on the one side and 'economics' on the other. He emphasizes that the economic historian is bound to pay closest attention to economic theory. (330.9)

——Russia

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOVIET ECONOMIC SYSTEM. Alexander Baykov. *Cambridge University Press*, 30s. D8. 530 pages. 66 tables.

Dr. Baykov's book, which was undertaken for the National Institute of Economic and Social Research, is the most comprehensive and informative study of this subject that has so far appeared in Britain. The author was for many years a collaborator of Professor Prokopovitch at the Russian Economic Research Centre in Prague, and lectured at the Czech Technical Institute. The present book is set in an historical framework and divided into four main periods: the period up to the end of the civil war; the period up to the end of Lenin's N.E.P.; the period of extensive industrialization up to 1935; and the period of 'intensive endeavour to improve the country's economy and economic system'. In each of these periods the main developments in the spheres of industry, agriculture, labour, trade, public finance, credit and money, are exhaustively described. (330.947)

——Japan

A SHORT ECONOMIC HISTORY OF MODERN JAPAN, 1867–1937. G. C. Allen. *Allen & Unwin*, 10s.6d. D8. 200 pages. Glossary. Bibliography.

The Brunner Professor of Economic History in the University of Liverpool offers this work as a necessary background to the study of recent events in Japan and as a key to the problems of the future. It covers the period from 'The Disintegration of the Old Regime', when Japan embarked upon her astonishingly rapid economic and political expansion, to 'Industrial Developments after the World Depression, 1932–7', giving a balanced and accurate account of Japanese industry and economic policy as a whole. (330.952)

——Newfoundland

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC POSITION OF NEWFOUNDLAND. Dominion Office. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 9d. sR8. 46 pages. 15 tables. (*Command Paper* 6849)

The report surveys the present conditions and prospects of Newfoundland's main industries. Details are given of the way in which the war brought to Newfoundland economy the stimulus which peacetime trade failed to bring. As an example, the cumulative deficit for the six years ending on 30 June 1940 was about $18,000,000; nearly six years of wartime finance yielded a cumulative surplus of about $26,000,000, to which must be added $6,500,000 from public borrowing. Regarding the future, it is pointed out that so long as the world shortage of foodstuffs continues, the Newfoundland fisheries should enjoy relatively prosperous conditions; the phase will, however, be of a temporary nature; and 'unless new markets can be found it is doubtful whether exports will again reach the level which was obtained just prior to the war'. (330.9718)

Labour and Labourers: Conferences

INSTRUMENT FOR THE AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION. PARIS 5TH NOVEMBER, 1945. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 2d. sR8. 8 pages. (*Treaty Series* No. 20 (1946)) (*Command Paper* 6880)

The complete text in English and French of the Instrument for the amendment of the Constitution of the International Labour Organization adopted by the General Conference of the International Labour Organization on 5 November 1945. (331.06)

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE. Ministry of Labour and National Service. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 1d. M8. 5 pages. (*Command Paper* 6746)

This sets out the action proposed to be taken by the British Government regarding the instrument for the amendment of the Constitution of the International Labour Organization. The Instrument Amendment is designed to deal with questions affecting the constitution of the Organization which were of urgency in view of the prospective winding up of the League of Nations, and which relate to membership of the I.L.O., arrangements for financing the Organization, and the procedure for making future amendments to the Constitution. The text of the Instrument is set out in the Appendix. (331.06)

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE: 27TH SESSION, PARIS, 15TH OCTOBER–5TH NOVEMBER, 1945. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 1s. sR8. 60 pages. Paper bound. (*Command Paper* 6828)

This report to the Minister of Labour and National Service by the Delegates of the British Government gives an account of the work of the various committees considering employment, the protection of children and young workers, the minimum standards of social policy in dependent territories, and other matters. The texts of the Instrument for the Amendment of the Constitution and the Recommendation adopted by the Conference are given in Appendix II, and the texts of the Resolutions adopted by the Conference in Appendix III. (331.06)

——Juveniles

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE. Ministry of Labour and National Service. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 1s. M8. 63 pages.

The committee was appointed in January 1945 to consider the measures necessary to establish a comprehensive Juvenile Employment Service and to make suggestions for a practicable scheme. The present report, which is the result of their investigations, is divided into sections dealing with such matters as: Present Arrangements, with a consideration of the difficulties and defects of the existing system; Functions of a Juvenile Employment Service and the principles on which it should be based; the Technique of Vocational Guidance; Placing in Employment; Machinery of Administration; Advisory Machinery; Selection and Training of Staff in Juvenile Employment Offices; Research and Experiment; Matters Requiring Legislation; Summary of Recommendations, etc. (331.3)

——Women

WOMEN IN WORK. Gertrude Williams. *Nicholson & Watson*, 5s. D8. 128 pages. 4 Isotype charts. (*New Democracy Series*)

A brief and lucid account of women's position as wage-earners in modern industrial society and of the changes brought about in the scope and conditions of their employment owing to the mobilization of man-power during the Second World War. The author then goes on to consider the larger problem of the part that women may be expected to play in the future life of the community. She contends that marriage must always be the dominant factor moulding the pattern of a woman's life, except in the case of a small number of professional women—a fact too often overlooked by feminist leaders in the past—and that women's work outside the home has been regarded by society in general as a stop-gap rather than a career. An account is also given of the steps that have been taken during the war to relieve mothers of the charge of their children so that they might engage in part-time work. (331.4)

——Fishermen: Malay

MALAY FISHERMEN: THEIR PEASANT ECONOMY. R. Firth. *Kegan Paul*, 25s. D8. 366 pages. 31 photographs. 18 tables. 27 figures. Bibliography. Index. (*The International Library of Sociology and Social Reconstruction*)

This is a study based mainly on field research carried out in Malaya in 1939–40. It gives, for the first time, a survey of the fishing industry of the East coast of Malaya, and there follows a detailed analysis of the economy of a community of peasant fishermen in a particular area on the coast of Kelantan. The book is of historical interest and will also serve as a general guide to the kind of conditions likely to obtain now that hostilities have ceased. The author is Professor of Anthropology in the University of London. (331.76392)

——Industrial Hygiene

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES FOR THE YEAR 1944. Ministry of Labour and National Service. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 1s.6d. M8. 101 pages. Tables. (*Command Paper* 6698)

The Report covers the year of the final preparations for the invasion of France, during the Second World War, when production in Britain reached its peak. The general report is followed by sections on industrial health, industrial advisory committees and canteens. Appendices give statistics as to the administration of the Factory Acts (1934–44), accident statistics for 1944 classified by industry, age and sex, and a list of the members of the Factory Welfare Advisory Board. (331.822)

——Housing

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE. 'A.B.T.' *Elek*, 7s.6d. C8. 184 pages. 16 illustrations.

An illustrated account of the housing programme in Britain, written for the general reader. Introduction by the Right Honourable Aneurin Bevan, Minister of Health. (331.833)

MANAGEMENT OF MUNICIPAL HOUSING ESTATES. Ministry of Health. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 6d. M8. 32 pages.

This, the second report of the housing management sub-committee of the central housing advisory committee, deals with the selection of tenants, lodgers and sub-tenants, and temporary houses. (331.833)

——Restaurants

BRITISH RESTAURANTS. National Council of Social Service. *Oxford University Press*, 3s.6d. D8. 96 pages. 6 illustrations.

A booklet containing the results of an inquiry made by the National Council of Social Service into the extent and character of British Restaurants, the wartime restaurants designed to provide the public with a wholesome diet at the lowest possible price. These restaurants were instituted all over Britain in 1940, and by 1944 there were two thousand of them providing four million main meals a week. The results of a questionnaire addressed to commercial caterers are also given. (331.835)

——Trade Unions

LES SYNDICATS ANGLAIS. Walter Citrine. *Collins*, 5s. C4. 48 pages. 32 illustrations, including 8 in colour. (*Britain in Pictures Series*)

The French edition of Sir Walter Citrine's *British Trade Unions*. The author, former Secretary of the Trade Union Congress since 1926, gives a short and clear account of the Trade Union movement in Britain since the early nineteenth century up to the present time. (331.880942)

I SINDACATI OPERAI IN GRAN BRETAGNA. Walter Citrine. *Collins*, 5s. C4. 48 pages. 32 illustrations, including 8 in colour. (*Britain in Pictures Series*)

The Italian edition of the above book. (331.880942)

THE LAW OF TRADE UNIONS. H. Samuels. *Stevens & Sons*, 6s. Second edition. D8. 96 pages. Index.

This edition presents a concise account of this branch of law as it now stands after the recent repeal of the Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Act, 1927. In addition to trade union law in general the author deals with, among other particular aspects of the subject, civil wrongs outside trade disputes, civil wrongs where there is a trade dispute, and criminal conspiracy and intimidation. (331.880942)

Finance

INCOME: AN INTRODUCTION TO ECONOMICS. A. C. Pigou. *Macmillan*, 5s. C8. 117 pages.

The author is Emeritus Professor of Political Economy in the University of Cambridge and the purpose of his book—based on a course of lectures given there in 1945—is, he says, 'to provide an outline sketch of an important part of economics that should be intelligible and, if possible, interesting to non-economists'. (332)

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND: INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT, INAUGURAL MEETINGS. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 2d. M8. 12 pages. (*Command Paper* 6800)

The International Monetary Fund, and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development were inaugurated at the first meetings of the Board of Governors, which took place in Savannah, Georgia, U.S.A., from 8 to 18 March 1946, under the chairmanship of the Secretary of the U.S. Treasury, Mr. Vinson. The British Governor of the Fund and the Bank was the late Lord Keynes. This pamphlet sets out the by-laws of the Fund, the resolution of the Board of Governors regarding Procedures Committee, Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the position of India, Fund Resolution No. 3 regarding the fiscal year and the annual meeting of the Governors, Fund Resolution No. 4 on the first meeting of the executive directors, and other resolutions. (332.15)

THE WASHINGTON LOAN AGREEMENTS. A CRITICAL STUDY OF AMERICAN FOREIGN ECONOMIC POLICY. L. S. Amery. *MacDonald*, 8s.6d. C8. 220 pages.

The Right Hon. L. S. Amery, who was Secretary of State for India and Burma in the late Coalition Government, has written a critical study of the commercial and monetary policy which the United States Administration is attempting to establish through the Washington Loan Agreement and the other schemes, e.g., Bretton Woods and the American proposal for a World Trade Organization, which they regard as conditions of granting a loan. The economic clauses of the Atlantic Charter, the Mutual Aid Agreement (Lend-Lease), the Financial Agreement (Command Paper 6708), the Bretton Woods Agreements, and the Proposals for Consideration by an International Conference on Trade and Employment (6 December 1945) are all printed in the appendices. (332.44)

Real Estate

URBAN ESTATE MANAGEMENT. W. A. Leach. *Estates Gazette*, 37s.6d. D8. 468 pages. Index.

Described by the author as a Handbook for the Property Manager, Owner and Student, this work covers a field not previously surveyed in one book, pointing out the rights, obligations and restrictions on the planning, building, selling, letting and managing of urban estates. A full survey is given of the London Building Acts, the Housing and Rent Restriction Acts, of Rating and Taxation problems and practice, and of letting and insurance, etc. (333)

Co-operation

THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN THE COLONIES. Despatches dated 20th March 1946 and 23rd April 1946, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to Colonial Governments. Colonial Office. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 1s. 1D4. 36 pages. Paper bound. (*Colonial* No. 199)

The Secretary of State for the Colonies, in a circular to Colonial Governments, emphasizes the need for further extension and development of the Co-operative Movement in the Colonial Dependencies. A memorandum is enclosed dealing with the recruitment and training of Co-operative staff. Other enclosures set out in some detail Model Co-operative Societies Ordinance and Model Co-operative Societies Rules. (334)

CO-OPERATION IN THE COLONIES. Fabian Colonial Bureau. *Allen & Unwin*, 10s.6d. L.Post 8. 211 pages.

A study, based on the joint thought and collaboration of a number of British colonial administrators and representatives of the Co-operative Movement in Britain, giving an analysis of the role of co-operatives in colonial economy, with a practical plan of action and recommendations to the Colonial Office. Preface by C. Strickland. (334)

CO-OPERATION IN THE SOVIET UNION. A study prepared for the Fabian Society. N. Barou. *Gollancz*, 6s. C8. 123 pages. Index.

This book describes the history and activities of the co-operative movement in the Soviet Union, which contains nearly 40 per cent of the total world co-operative membership. The author has been connected with the Russian Labour Movement since 1908 and from 1925–31 was Director of the Soviet Co-operative Bank in London. (334.0947)

A CENTURY OF CO-OPERATION. G. D. H. Cole. *Allen & Unwin*, 10s. D8. 428 pages. Map.

As part of the centenary celebration at Rochdale, a manufacturing town in Lancashire, England, where in 1844 a small group of workers founded the co-operative movement, the well-known economist has written this authoritative history of an experiment which has spread throughout Great Britain and to many other parts of the world. The book traces the development of co-operative principles and practices as part of modern industrial democracy, and suggests future problems. (334.5)

Socialism

THE SOCIALIST TRADITION: MOSES TO LENIN. Alexander Gray. *Longmans, Green*, 21s. D8. 523 pages.

See Digest, page 415 (335)

THE END OF SOCIALISM. Donald McI. Johnson. *Johnson*, 8s.6d. D8. 176 pages.

Contending that the General Election of 1945 has brought the 'Managerial Revolution' to Britain, the author here summarizes what, in his view, are the implications of the Labour Government now in power. (335)

CO-OPERATIVE LIVING IN PALESTINE. Henrik F. Infield. *Kegan Paul*, 7s.6d. D8. 145 pages. 8 illustrations. (*International Library of Sociology and Social Reconstruction*)

An examination of the origins, development and organization of the full co-operative communities in Palestine as seen in the Krutza—one of the three types of social organization among Jewish rural settlements. The author is Director of the Rural Settlement Institute, a research organization devoted to the study of co-operative communities. He believes that a study of the now firmly established Kvotzot may throw light on the vast problems of resettlement and migration facing the world to-day. Preface by General Sir Arthur G. Wauchope. (335.9569)

Public Finance: Malta

REPORT ON THE FINANCES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MALTA. W. Woods for the Colonial Office. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 1s.6d. M8. 87 pages. (*Colonial* No. 196)

Sir Wilfred Woods went to Malta in May 1945 as Financial Adviser 'to examine the present and prospective financial position of the Malta Government in the light of the policy of His Majesty's Government that responsible government should be granted to Malta after the war'. The Report, after detailed examination of public income and expenditure, makes a number of recommendations for future financial policy. There are thirty-one pages of appendices. (336.458)

Colonial Tariff Policies

CUSTOMS TARIFFS OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE. Part 1, AFRICA; Part 2, EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN AND PACIFIC; Part 3, WEST INDIES; Part 4, PALESTINE AND TRANS-JORDAN. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 2s.6d. each. Foolscap. 105:211:269:104 pages. (*Colonial* Nos. 190–1, 190–2, 190–3, 190–4)

The customs tariffs of the various British Overseas Dependencies are here given in full, corrected in accordance with material available in the Colonial Office up to 30 September 1945, with a list of goods whose importation is usually prohibited under Colonies Customs legislation. (337.92)

Production: Britain

L'INDUSTRIE BRITANNIQUE. G. C. Allen. *Longmans, Green*, 1s.6d. D8. 63 pages. 11 photographs. (*British Life and Thought Series*)

The French edition of *British Industry* first published in Engl sh in 1944. Dr. Allen divides his survey into five parts. I. 'Exposé Général', in which he discusses briefly the principal branches of industry in Britain with their development since the eighteenth century, geographic factors in industry and the importance of exports; II. 'L'Organisation de l'Industrie Britannique', with a section on industry and the State; III. 'Quelques-unes des Principales Branches de l'Industrie Britannique,' dealing in detail with various British industries including cotton and coal; IV. 'La Guerre et l'Industrie'; and V. 'Perspectives d'Avenir'. (338.0942)

INDUSTRIAL OPPORTUNITIES IN THE DEVELOPMENT AREAS. Board of Trade. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 6d. 1C8. 45 pages. 4 maps.

This pamphlet collects together a series of articles that previously appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal*, giving a comprehensive survey of the present and future opportunities for both heavy and light industry in the 'Development Areas' of England, Wales and Scotland Each of the main areas—South Wales, West Cumberland, the North-East Coast, and the Lanark-Dumbarton area of Scotland—is carefully described, maps are given, and a full list (complete to 1 January 1946) of the new industries in each area, already active or approved by the Board of Trade. The usefulness of Trading Estates is discussed, together with the scope and aims of the Distribution of Industry Act, 1945. (338.0942)

——Agricultural Products

RECONSTRUCTION OF WORLD AGRICULTURE. Karl Brandt. *Allen & Unwin*, 21s. F4. 416 pages.

After a survey of the condition of world agriculture during the First World War, the author goes on to consider the main trends of the 1920s and 1930s, and surveys the food situation during the Second World War and the requirements of food supplies and agricultural adjustments of the post-war period. (338.1)

HOW BRITAIN WAS FED IN WARTIME. Food Control 1939–45. Ministry of Food. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 1s. sR8. 68 pages. Tables. Paper bound.

As Sir Ben Smith, former Minister of Food in the British Labour Government, says in his foreword, this account 'deals chiefly with the use of food after its production; that is, with the sphere of activity of the Ministry of Food'. The subject is reviewed under the headings: I. The Wartime Food Shortage; II. The Planning of Food Supplies, with a note on food stocks and losses and a comparison with food consumption before the war; III. The Economy of National Resources, shortages, concentration of production and economies in transport; IV. The Machinery of Food Control, price control, enforcement of food regulations, control of imports, distribution and food processing and utilization; V. Food and the Consumer, with a review of rationing systems, catering, communal feeding and emergency feeding, nutrition and the public's contribution to food control. (338.1)

SECOND REVIEW OF THE WORLD FOOD SHORTAGE, JULY 1946. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 6d. sR8. 35 pages. Tables. (*Command Paper* 6879)

This report, submitted by the Minister of Food, summarizes the position during the last weeks of the 1945–6 crop year, thus giving an up-to-date appraisal of the world food situation with a preliminary indication of the prospects after the next harvest. Current consumption levels, measures taken to avoid famine, and wheat shipments in 1945–6 are discussed under various headings. Appendices contain tables of consumption and production, imports, etc., conclusions, recommendations and the report of the Preparatory Working Group on Commodity Outlook of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations dated 16 May 1946. (338.15)

REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE ON THE POST-WAR LOAF. Ministry of Food. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 4d. M8. 24 pages. Tables. (*Command Paper* 6701)

A conference was convened in January 1945 by the Ministry of Food in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture, of the Scottish Department of Health and of the Medical Research Council, to assist Departments on advising Ministers on post-war bread and flour policy, and in particular on any regulations which have to be made with regard to flour and bread with the ending of wartime control. The milling, baking and flour importing industries were also represented. After a review of the present position and peacetime legislation, wartime developments were considered, future policy outlined, with conclusions and recommendations. Appendices give the report of a sub-committee on minimum calory, vitamin, Riboflavin, nicotine acid and iron content to be recommended in the post-war flour, with recommendations of the Cake and Biscuit Manufacturers Wartime Alliance. (338.1731)

STATISTICS AND DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE WORLD GRAIN POSITION. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 2d. M8. 10 pages. Tables. (*Command Paper* 6737)

This gives statistics for the years 1938–45, statements on the position by the Minister of Food, the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, the President of the United States of America, and a resolution before the General Assembly of the United Nations. (338.1731)

REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COCOA RESEARCH CONFERENCE. Colonial Office. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 3s. M8. 168 pages. (*Colonial* No. 192)

The Conference was held in London in May and June 1945 with the object of examining the whole field of research in cocoa, having regard to the increasing demand for the product in the face of declining sources of supply. The report covers every phase of the cultivation, harvesting, preparation, storage and transport of the crop, with an examination of the existing provisions for research and the definition of the lines which further research should follow. (338.173374)

REPORT OF THE WOOL MARKETING COMMITTEE. Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, and Department of Agriculture for Scotland. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 4d. M8. 23 pages.

This gives a general survey of the present situation and information on pre-war and wartime methods of marketing, and a review of the evidence from producers, merchants, manufacturers, fell mongers, and of Marketing Act procedure, with conclusions. (338.177731)

——Mining Products

AGREEMENT FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE EUROPEAN COAL ORGANIZATION, 4TH JANUARY 1946. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 2d. M8. 8 pages. (*Command Paper* 6732: *Treaty Series* No. 1, 1946.)

The Governments of Belgium, Denmark, France, Greece, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Turkey, Britain, and the United States of America being convinced that, during the present period of general shortage of coal and of certain types of coal-mining supplies and equipment, effective co-ordination of the demand for and supply of these commodities in Europe is necessary, have agreed to the establishment of an organization to ensure that an equitable distribution shall be maintained. The text is given in both English and French. (338.272)

CHARITY MAIN. Mark Benny. *Allen & Unwin*, 6s. C8. 176 pages.

A short survey of the Durham Coal-field by a Ministry of Fuel Industrial Relations Officer which seeks to describe the working conditions at the coal face and life in some of the mining villages of the district. The author emphasizes that his picture is not necessarily true of British coal-fields as a whole, and points out that even in one region the widest variations are to be found in social, economic and technical conditions. He also attempts to give an objective account of the attitude of the miners themselves to these conditions in a series of dramatic portraits. 'Charity Main' is the name given to the colliery rubbish heap where the miners and their families collect coal for their own needs in times of depression. (338.272)

RAPID SURVEY OF COAL RESERVES AND PRODUCTION. Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 9d. C4. 23 pages. 6 tables.

A first appraisal of the results of a survey undertaken by the Fuel Research Board into the coal reserves likely to sustain the coal output of Great Britain during the next 100 years. Both reserves and planned outputs, as well as the actual outputs for the years 1938 and 1944, have been classified according to the kinds and the qualities of the coal; each of the main coal-producing areas is surveyed in detail. Tables show the developed and projected annual outputs by region and by type of coal. (338.272)

BRISTOL AND SOMERSET COALFIELD: REGIONAL SURVEY REPORT. Ministry of Fuel and Power. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 1s.6d. M8. 84 pages. 4 plates in pocket. 35 tables.

This report follows the usual pattern of the series, dealing with the geography, geology and chemistry of the coal-field, its present productivity, and its resources and future prospects. (338.272)

COAL INDUSTRY NATIONALIZATION. Ministry of Fuel and Power. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 1d. M8. 4 pages. (*Command Paper* 6716)

The provision for compensation payable to owners of coal-mines in Britain under the Coal Industry Nationalization Bill now before Parliament. (338.272)

THE GAS INDUSTRY. Ministry of Fuel and Power. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 2s. M8. 63 pages. Tables. Maps in pocket at end. (*Command Paper* 6699)

The Committee which presented this report to Parliament in December 1945 had been set up to 'review the structure and organization of the gas industry, to advise what changes have now become necessary in order to develop and cheapen gas supplies to all types of consumers, and to make recommendations'. The reorganization proposed by the committee is designed to group the different areas of supply into larger units. Its detailed proposals are preceded by an account of the history and present-day structure of the industry, with a section on gas quality and testing and the testing of meters. (338.272)

SOUTH WALES COALFIELD (INCLUDING PEMBROKESHIRE): REGIONAL SURVEY REPORT. Ministry of Fuel and Power. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 4s. M8. 226 pages. 7 plates in pocket. 18 figures. 72 tables.

The usual lines of inquiry are followed in this report, which emphasizes the richness of the unworked mineral resources of the area, and the importance of preventing a recurrence of the depression which characterized it before the war. (338.272)

——Manufactured Products

BRITISH WAR PRODUCTION, 1939–1945. *The Times*, 6s. C4. 240 pages. 110 illustrations.

A record of the productive effort of British industry during the Second World War compiled from articles contributed by Staff Correspondents of *The Times* newspaper and by other writers with an intimate knowledge of the branch of industry or Government Department concerned. No account of so vast an achievement can be

entirely complete, nor can it deal individually with all the industries which contributed to the final victory; but the present survey shows how British Industry responded to the demands made upon it in wartime and proved its power to adapt itself to the scarcely less exacting demands of the future. There are sections on : Organizing the War Effort; the Services' Demands; Ships, Aircraft, and Land Transport; British Industries at War; and Aid from the Commonwealth and Empire. Details are given of the main British engineering feats of the war, including 'Mulberry', the prefabricated port at Arromanches, Normandy; 'Radar', radio-location of enemy aircraft; the development of rockets for military purposes; the development of infantry weapons, and the latest British aircraft construction. Foreword by Oliver Lyttelton, Minister of Production from March 1942 to July 1945. (338.4)

POTTERY: WORKING PARTY REPORT. Board of Trade. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 1s.3d. M8. 52 pages. 2 plans.

This most important report by a Tripartite Working Party which examined the domestic pottery industry, concludes that the industry's plans for reconstruction are well conceived and will not need special financial assistance from the Government. But extensive rebuilding of older factories and re-planning of the production lay-out are necessary, and there should be a far greater use of semi-automatic machinery, and a greater standardization of shapes, patterns, sets and packaging. A simplified wages structure, statutory minimum wages, and a strict enforcement of the Factory Acts are recommended, and a joint review of working conditions every year by employers and workers. Great emphasis is laid on the need for compulsory, co-operative and continuous research, and a Research Association, together with an Export Merchanting Service and co-operative publicity in the home market, are recommended. Special schemes for training artists and designers are outlined. Finally, a Standing Advisory Board for the Pottery Industry is suggested. (338.47666)

IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY: REPORTS BY THE BRITISH IRON AND STEEL FEDERATION AND THE JOINT IRON COUNCIL TO THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 1s.6d. M8. 107 pages. Tables. Graph. (*Command Paper* 6811)

These reports setting out proposals for the organization and development of the iron and steel industry in Great Britain are those which were referred to by the Minister of Supply in his statement on the future of the industry made in the House of Commons on 17 April 1946. (338.476691)

STEEL: THE FACTS ABOUT MONOPOLY AND NATIONALIZATION. Henry Owen. *Lawrence & Wishart*, 4s. sC8. 136 pages. Paper bound.

This is the first of a series on Britain's leading industries and was prepared in collaboration with the Labour Research Department. It deals with the technical processes in the production of iron and steel, and the organization of the industry, concluding with a critical summary of the proposals for the future put forward by the British Iron and Steel Federation and a statement of the case for State ownership and control. (338.476691)

COTTON: WORKING PARTY REPORT. Board of Trade. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 3s.6d. R8. 278 pages. Paper bound.

A report by a Working Party appointed in 1945 to inquire into the British cotton industry. It was found necessary for the most part to concentrate upon Lancashire and

the adjacent parts of Cheshire, Derbyshire and Yorkshire, in which the greater part of the industry is located. The questions which the Working Party set themselves to answer were: What are the facts of the situation, the present state of the industry and its organization? What are its present and potential resources? What opportunities lie ahead? What are the objectives at which the industry should aim? The purpose of the Report is to concentrate attention on the future. Part 1 deals with the Factual Survey and Part 2 includes Objectives and Recommendations. (338.173351)

THE COTTON SPINNING INDUSTRY. Ministry of Labour and National Service. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 9d. M8. 51 pages. Tables.

The report of a Commission set up in August 1945 by the President of the Board of Trade, the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations and the Amalgamated Association of Operative Cotton Spinners and Twiners, under the Chairmanship of Mr. Justice Evershed, to review wages arrangements and methods of work in this industry. The report covers all aspects of the work from the blowing and card rooms, the ring room, mule spinning, warehouses and packers, winding and beaming, spinning mill officials, etc., with recommendations and notes by members of the Commission, and points from letters to the Press about conditions of work.

(338.47677)

STUDIES IN INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION. H. A. Silverman (Editor). *Methuen*, 20s. D8. 362 pages. Index. (*Nuffield College Social Reconstruction Survey*)

This is the third volume in the series, and contains eight studies by different authors on the smaller textile and clothing trades—hosiery, lace, woollen tweed, hat, boot and shoe trades, the jute and carpet industries, and the artificial textiles. Each study shows the geographical location of the industry in Great Britain, the degree of concentration or dispersal resulting from historical causes or enforced by the war, the methods of production and distribution now existing, the numbers employed and the prospects of expansion or of unemployment. Where there seems to the authors to be a need for changes in methods and machinery, this is made clear. The statistics used are necessarily largely pre-1940, but wherever possible the effects of the war in regard to shortages of labour and materials, lost markets, etc., have been taken into account when predicting the future trends in these industries. (338.47677)

U.K.–DOMINION WOOL DISPOSALS LTD. (JOINT ORGANIZATION). Board of Trade. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 9d. R8. 54 pages. (*Command Paper* 6855)

The report of the U.K.-Dominion Wool Disposals Ltd. (Joint Organization) presented by the Board of Trade to Parliament in July 1946 contains the Report and Recommendations of the Wool Conference (April-May 1945), the Agreement between the Governments of the United Kingdom, the Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa, the Agreement between the four Governments and U.K.-Dominion Wool Disposals Ltd., the Certificate of Incorporation and Memorandum and Articles of Association of U.K.-Dominion Wool Disposals Ltd., the Draft Agreement, approved by the Governments concerned, between U.K.-Dominion Wool Disposals Ltd., and the Australian Wool Realization Commission, a list of Directors, and the press announcement made by U.K.-Dominion Wool Disposals Ltd., 24 June 1946. (338.476773)

——Industrial Legislation

ECONOMIC PROGRESS AND SOCIAL SECURITY. A. G. B. Fisher. *Macmillan*, 18s. D8. 373 pages.

A. G. B. Fisher, Price Professor of International Economics, Royal Institute of International Affairs, here deals with the broadest aspects of immediate economic policy in Britain. His main thesis is that the first concern should be with the conditions of progress and that the quest for security at the expense of progress must defeat itself. Only by securing constant improvement in productive efficiency, he argues, will our hopes and plans for a better standard of living be realized. He stresses the fact that improvement requires not only active-mindedness in experimenting with new methods of production and with the production of new commodities, but also adjustments in the structure of industry, involving mobility of labour, capital and enterprise. Existing industries must not be allowed to entrench themselves as though they had a right to be maintained at their present level. Professor Fisher sees in the unwillingness to face the sacrifices and effort involved in this adjustment the root cause of the economic troubles of the inter-war years, but he finds in current discussions on reconstruction little recognition of this cardinal point. The book can be recommended to the general reader as a clear statement of the present position of industry in Britain. (338.942)

POST-WAR BRITAIN. James Marchant (Editor). *Eyre & Spottiswoode*, 12s.6d. D8. 256 pages. 9 photographs.

The essays collected in this volume cover the developments which are probable or desirable in most spheres of national activity. Their subjects include Health, by Lord Horder; Food, by Sir John Orr; the Housing Problem, by Sir Ernest Simon; Agriculture, by Dr. A. W. Ashby; Chemistry, by Dr. E. F. Armstrong; Plastics, by Dr. E. G. Couzens; Iron and Steel, by Dr. C. H. Desch; and The Organization of Scientific Research in Britain, by Sir Edward V. Appleton. (338.942)

INDUSTRIAL LOCATION. B. C. Ghose. *Oxford University Press*, 9d. C8. 32 pages. Paper bound. (*Oxford Pamphlets on Indian Affairs* No. 32)

The Lecturer at Calcutta University here discusses the special problems of industry and of government control of its location in India. (338.954)

Consumption

THE IMPACT OF WAR ON CIVILIAN CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND CANADA. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 2s.6d. M8. 163 pages.

A report to the Combined Production and Resources Board for a special combined committee on consumption levels in these areas, covering food; alcoholic beverages and tobacco; clothing; housing; fuel and electricity; household goods; other personal effects; amusement and reading matter; transport and communication; and miscellaneous services. Appendices give tables and notes on sources and methods. (339.4)

LAW

SOME REFLECTIONS ON JURISPRUDENCE. W. W. Buckland. *Cambridge University Press*, 6s. C8. 128 pages.

Dr. Buckland, the late Regius Professor of Civil Law in the University of Cambridge, died in 1945. Of the subject of jurisprudence in general he remarks that it can be understood to include not only the analysis of legal concepts, but also all those

topics which are discussed under the rubric 'Philosophy of Law'. Writers on these subjects are usually concerned with the rational basis of law—why law is binding on us and what are the limits of the binding force; or those who seek to formulate an ideal system of law. It is with these writers and their arguments that Dr. Buckland is mainly concerned. Chapter headings include: Jurisprudence and Legal Philosophy; Current Philosophies of Law and Positive Law; The Actual and the Ideal; Jurisprudence—not a Philosophy; The Command Theory and its Rivals; Particular and General Jurisprudence; The State; Politics and Policies; Legal Sovereign and Political Sovereign; Some Legal Concepts. (340)

Medical Jurisprudence

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE AND TOXICOLOGY. J. Glaister. *Livingstone (Edinburgh)*, 30s. Eighth edition. D8. 691 pages. 230 illustrations.

A new edition of a standard work, first published in 1902, thoroughly revised and brought up to date. A considerable amount of new material has been added to existing sections, and new subjects introduced include the proposed social insurance system, a suggested classification of the forms of death, immersion feet, crush injury, M and N factors and the Rh factor in blood, and the management of property belonging to persons mentally incapacitated. Several poisonous substances, including the sulphonamides, have been added to the toxicological section. Relevant legislation throughout has been revised. The book is well illustrated by photographs, 89 of which are in natural colour. (340.6)

Inns of Court

A SHORT HISTORY OF LINCOLN'S INN. Gerald Hurst. *Constable*, 12s.6d. D8. 94 pages.

Judge Sir Gerald Hurst here traces the history of the famous English Inn of Court from its origin in the fourteenth century down to 1945, and describes the slowly changing life and customs of the society. (340.7011421)

International Law

DE FORO LEGATORUM LIBER SINGULARIS: A MONOGRAPH ON THE JURISDICTION OVER AMBASSADORS IN BOTH CIVIL AND CRIMINAL CASES. Cornelius van Bynkershoek. Translated by Gordon J. Laing. *Oxford University Press*, 25s. C4. 166 pages. 150 pages of reproductions. Index. (*Classics of International Law*)

Bynkershoek, the Dutch jurist, wrote in 1721 this monograph on the jurisdiction exercisable over Ambassadors by the law courts of the countries to which they are accredited and it is now republished, under the auspices of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, by the Oxford University Press. It consists of an English translation of that edition. The introduction was written by the late Jan de Louter of Leyden who says 'the essay briefly but completely explains one of the main topics of the law of nations as it was transmitted from antiquity and since treated with notable partiality'. (341)

INTERNATIONAL ADMINISTRATION. *Institute of Public Administration*, 1s. M8. 37 pages.

The papers contained in this pamphlet were originally presented to a joint conference of the Institute of Public Administration and the Royal Institute of International

Affairs. They include: Problems of International Administration, by Professor David Mitrany; Personnel and Finance, by Chester Purves; Administration in I.L.O., by M. R. K. Burge; and Characteristics of an International Organization, by A. A. Evans. Sir Arthur Salter, Chairman of the Conference, contributes some introductory remarks on general problems. (341)

INTERNATIONAL LAW. Vol. I. G. Schwarzenberger. *Stevens & Sons*, 60s. R8. 645 pages. Index.

This work is to be completed in three volumes. The first volume is concerned with International Law as applied by International Courts and tribunals, and a primary object is to give a systematic survey of the practice of the Permanent Court of International Justice. It is a most comprehensive work in which the author discusses the foundation of International law, International personality, State jurisdiction, the objects of International law, International transactions (treaties and agreements), war and neutrality and the law of International institutions. In addition to cases heard before the Permanent Court of International Justice, cases before the Permanent Court of Arbitration, the Mixed Arbitral Tribunals, Claims Commissions and Special Arbitral Tribunals are also included. The most important international decisions are set out in an appendix. (341.02)

COMMENTARY ON THE REPORT OF THE PREPARATORY COMMISSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 4s. M8. 191 pages. Index. (*Command Paper* 6734)

The text of the Report as presented to the General Assembly of the United Nations London, 10 January 1946. Appendices give an extract from the language rules adopted at San Francisco by the Steering Committee; the report of Mr. Gerig (U.S.A.), Chairman of the Sub-Committee, on the General Committee of the General Assembly; an extract from the Summary Record of the Fourth, Sixth and Seventh Meetings of the Technical Committee on the Security Council concerning Rule 31 of the Rules of Procedure; observations on the organization of the statistical work of the Secretariat; the report of the Advisory Group of Experts to the Administrative and Budgetary Committee, and a list of delegations and chairmen of committees, with interim arrangements concluded by the Governments represented at the Conference on International Organization. (341.1)

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE FIRST SESSION OF THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS, 16 OCTOBER–1 NOVEMBER 1945. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 1s. M8. 62 pages. (*Command Paper* 6731)

This gives the proceedings of the Conference, with conclusions, recommendations and resolutions. Appendices give a list of the delegates to the First Sessions, accessions to the constitution of the Food and Agriculture Organizations, officers of the First Session and members of the Committee, reports of the various Commissions, permanent rules of the Organization, financial regulations, with a supplementary report of Commission B on financial matters and the terms of appointment of the Director-General. (341.1)

GENERAL CONVENTION ON THE PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 2d. M8. 9 pages. (*Command Paper* 6753)

The Report is given here together with certain resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 13 February 1946. The British Government have not yet acceded to the Convention. (341.1)

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE UNITED NATIONS. United Nations Information Organization. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 1s.6d. C4. 88 pages. Illustrated.

THE UNITED NATIONS TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW. United Nations Information Organization. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 6d. C4. 28 pages. Illustrated.

Two booklets which give brief descriptions of each of the United Nations and its war effort up to the Yalta Conference of February 1945, when the United Nations numbered forty-seven and included: Australia, Belgium, Britain, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India, Iran, Iraq, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, the Philippines, Poland, Union of South Africa, Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, United States of America, and Yugoslavia. The Atlantic Charter, the United Nations Declaration of January 1942 and the Joint Four Nations Declaration, Moscow, 30 October 1943, are also included. (341.1)

MONEY AND THE POST-WAR WORLD: BRETTON WOODS. United Nations Information Organization. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 6d. C8. 40 pages.

The story of the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference. (341.1)

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE TO THE PREPARATORY COMMISSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS. United Nations Information Organization. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 4s. sSR4. 88 pages. Index.

This Report gives the recommendations agreed upon concerning the General Assembly, the Security Council, the trusteeship system, the international court of justice, the registration and publication of treaties and international agreements, the organization of the secretariat, budgetary and financial arrangements, the headquarters of the United Nations, etc., with supplementary papers giving the rules governing these functions and an appendix giving a summary of the discussions of the Committee of the General Assembly. (341.1)

REPORT OF THE PREPARATORY COMMISSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 4s. sSu.R4. 181 pages. Index.

The Report is set out under the following chapter headings: General Assembly; Security Council; Economic and Social Council; Trusteeship System; International Court of Justice; Treaties and International Agreements; Privileges, Immunities and Facilities of the United Nations. Appendices give language rules adopted at San Francisco, report of the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on the General Committee

of the General Assembly, extract from the summary record of the fourth, sixth and seventh meetings of the Technical Committee on the Security Council concerning Rule 31 of the Rules of Procedure, observations on the organization of the statistical work of the Secretariat, a list of delegations and chairmen of committees, etc. The Charter of the United Nations is also included. (341.1)

UNITED NATIONS SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIRST MEETINGS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL, LONDON 17TH JANUARY–16TH FEBRUARY, 1946. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 1s.6d. sR8. 90 pages.

A report of the Proceedings of the Meetings of the Security Council in London, 17 January–16 February 1946, including the Constitution of the Council, the text of the speeches by Mr. Makin, President of the Security Council, at the first meeting, documents and summaries of debates regarding Persia, Greece, Indonesia and the Levant States, Polish Troops in Italy, Purposes and Principles of the United Nations, the Security Council and the Settlement of Disputes, the report by the Chairman of the Committee of Experts on the Alterations made by the Committee on the Provisional Rules of Procedure of the Security Council, and a report from the Military Staff Committee to the President of the Council. (341.1)

UNITED NATIONS: PROCEEDINGS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY. FIRST PART OF FIRST SESSION, LONDON, 10TH JANUARY–14TH FEBRUARY, 1946. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 1s.3d. sR8. 69 pages. Paper bound.

This account of the proceedings of the first part of the first session of the General Assembly of the United Nations covers the arrangements for the Assembly, the opening meetings with the election of a President, constitution of committees, notes on rules of procedure and elections to the councils, followed by an account of the General Debate. Annexes contain lists of delegates from member States to the Assembly, a note on the principal resolutions with texts of final drafts, the appointment of the Secretary General, a summary of the work of the six committees of the Assembly and the full text of a speech by Mr. Bevin, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. (341.1)

UNITED NATIONS: PROVISIONAL RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 6d. M8. 17 pages.

The Provisional Rules as well as the Supplementary Provisional Rules are given in this booklet. (341.1)

UNITED NATIONS WHO'S WHO IN GOVERNMENT AND INDUSTRY, 1945. Joel Cang (Editor). *Allied Publications: Simpkin, Marshall*, 10s.6d. C8. 240 pages.

The present edition of this useful work of reference gives biographical details about the new members of the various provisional governments of the United Nations, together with the figures for area population, trade, industry and agriculture of the countries concerned. A new feature is the section giving information about the organizations set up by the United Nations, such as UNRRA, the Committee for the Investigation of War Crimes, the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees, Combined Food Board, Conference of the Allied Ministers of Education,

United Nations Information Organization, etc., with facts about their directors and departmental heads, together with the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals, the Crimea Conference Agreement and the Charter of the United Nations Declarations of War. (341.1)

WE THE PEOPLES: THE STORY OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE, SAN FRANCISCO, 1945. United Nations Information Organization. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 1s. lF4. 39 pages. 17 pages of illustrations, with 3 organizational charts.

An account of what was discussed and how the Conference worked, the plan of the Charter, some controversial issues, and an explanation of the Charter as the result of united effort. (341.1)

INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC CORPORATIONS (AS AGENCIES OF RECONSTRUCTION). W. Friedmann. *Herbert Joseph*, 2s. D8. 28 pages. (*World Unity Booklets* No. 2)

This essay presupposes that the constitution of public international agencies to carry out specific tasks of international reconstruction is both desirable and necessary. UNRRA, the International Monetary Fund, and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, are the first tokens of official recognition of such agencies in the post-war world. The purpose of the essay is to study in outline some of the constitutional, legal and financial aspects of such international agencies. Dr. W. Friedmann is Quain Lecturer in Laws at University College, London, and a Barrister of the Middle Temple. There is a Foreword by Dr. David Mitrany. (341.1)

THE INTERNATIONAL ADMINISTRATION OF AN INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAT. Chester Purves. *Royal Institute of International Affairs*, 4s.6d. L.Post 8. 78 pages.

In an introduction the author states that his work is at once complementary to and independent of the study on the international secretariat of the future previously published by the Royal Institute of International Affairs. The present pamphlet is limited to an examination of some of the more important of the diverse problems dealt with by the Internal Administration of the League of Nations, which, being special to the international way of life, could not be solved by methods of national administration. (341.1)

UNITED NATIONS DOCUMENTS, 1941–1945. *The Royal Institute of International Affairs*, 10s.6d. D8. 271 pages.

This volume contains all the documents concerning the origin of the United Nations Organization, its Charter, and other international organizations formed in association with it down to the end of 1945. The documents here printed have never previously been reproduced between the same covers in Great Britain. (341.1)

PROBLEMS OF PRE-WAR CONTRACTS IN PEACE TREATIES. E. Wolff. *Stevens & Sons*, 12s.6d. D8. 143 pages. Index.

The author's experience in the operation of the treaties arising out of the First World War by the Mixed Tribunals has qualified him to present this interpretation of the problem of contracts and the effects of peace treaties. He discusses such aspects of

the subject as contracts outside the scope of a peace treaty, the connection between treaties and municipal law and the effect of dissolution on partly performed contracts. (341.2)

TEXTBOOK OF THE ENGLISH CONFLICT OF LAW. C. M. Schmitthoff. *Pitman*, 35s. D8. 455 pages. Index.

The subject of this book is an attractive one to students of legal principles and one to which there has not hitherto been devoted its fair share of literature. Dr. Schmitthoff discusses the subject matter and history of the conflict of law (also referred to as private international law) in his introduction and proceeds to elucidate its various aspects—contracts and torts, property, law of the person and jurisdiction, which covers decisions both in English and foreign courts. The section on domicil is of particular value. (341.5)

Constitutional Law: Britain

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW. E. C. S. Wade and G. Godfrey Phillips. *Longmans, Green*, 25s. Third edition. M8. 474 pages. Index.

This work consists of an outline of the law and practice of the constitution, including administrative law, English local government, constitutional relations of the British Commonwealth and Empire and the Church of England. Eleven years have elapsed since the second edition appeared and the opportunity has been taken of practically rewriting the text. The book, although primarily intended for students of the constitution, provides a concise and lucid exposition for all purposes. (342.42)

——Malaya

MALAYAN UNION AND SINGAPORE: STATEMENT OF POLICY ON FUTURE CONSTITUTION. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 1d. M8. 6 pages. (*Command Paper* 6724)

A Report presented by the British Secretary of State for the Colonies to Parliament, January 1946, giving a short survey of the previous position, the need for reform and an outline of proposals, with an appendix setting out the directions given to Sir Harold MacMichael for his discussion with the Malay Rulers. (342.595)

MALAYAN UNION AND SINGAPORE: SUMMARY OF PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS. Colonial Office. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 2d. M8. 10 pages. (*Command Paper* 6749)

A summary of the principal constitutional provisions proposed to constitute the Malayan Union and the Colony of Singapore, and to provide for a Malayan Union Citizenship in accordance with the statement of the policy of the British Government in *Command Paper* 6724 on the proposed future constitution of Malaya. (342.595)

REPORT ON A MISSION TO MALAYA. Harold MacMichael for the Colonial Office. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 3d. M8. 16 pages.

Sir Harold MacMichael's report on his mission to Malaya (October 1945–January 1946) to conclude agreements with the rulers of the nine States for the administration of this area and to lead them towards the goal of self-government within the British Commonwealth. An Appendix gives the text of the agreements concluded. (342.595)

Criminal Law

CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION. Hermann Mannheim. *Kegan Paul*, 15s. D8. 290 pages. Bibliography. Index.

The author, a Lecturer in Criminology in the University of London, who has previously written on the *Social Aspects of Crime in England Between the Wars*, discusses at length the 'crisis in values' of the present time and its effect on the Criminal Law, both in regard to the protection of human life, the protection of family life, and economic crime in general. He makes several suggestions for the re-planning of Criminal Justice, both the law and its administration. (343)

THE TRIAL OF GERMAN MAJOR WAR CRIMINALS BY THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL SITTING AT NUREMBERG, GERMANY. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 2s.6d. sR8. 174 pages. Paper bound.

This report of the Trial of the German major war criminals, commencing on 20 November 1945 at Nuremberg, contains the complete text of the opening speeches of the Chief Prosecutors—Mr. Justice Robert H. Jackson for the United States of America, H.M. Attorney-General Sir Hartley Shawcross, K.C., M.P., for the United Kingdom, M. François de Menthon for the French Republic, and General R. A. Rudenko for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. (343.1)

TRIAL OF WILLIAM JOYCE. J. W. Hall (Editor). *Hodge*, 15s. D8. 312 pages. 8 illustrations. (*Notable British Trials Series*)

This work consists of a verbatim record of the trial at the Central Criminal Court of William Joyce (known derisively as 'Lord Haw Haw'), the notorious broadcaster of anti-British propaganda from Germany. It gives the evidence both for the prosecution and defence, closing speeches and the Judge's summing-up. In an introduction the editor reviews the background of Joyce's life, his disaffection, his efforts to obtain German nationality, and his activities on behalf of the Nazis which led to his ultimate appearance in the dock on trial for high treason. His appeals to the Court of Criminal Appeal and to the House of Lords are dealt with in the appendices, which also include Joyce's German Broadcasting contract and specimens of his broadcasts. (343.1)

A SCIENTIST IN THE CRIMINAL COURTS. C. Ainsworth Mitchell. *Chapman & Hall*, 8s.6d. C8. 152 pages. Frontispiece. 19 plates. Index.

In this book a past president of the Medico Legal Society gives an account of some of his experiences in trials in which the scientific investigation of handwriting, forgeries, secret writing and the deciphering and restoration of damaged documents have been of great importance. The final chapter deals with the scientific investigation of phenomena connected with spiritualist claims. (343.1)

Private Law: Treatises

LEGAL AID. Robert Egerton. *Kegan Paul*, 10s.6d. D8. 160 pages.

A comprehensive work with a historical chapter going back to Henry VII (1457–1509) and chapters on the legal aid systems of the United States of America and many European countries. The author gives a thorough examination of the existing system and suggests various reforms. The last chapter deals with the organization necessary to provide free legal aid in Britain and considers the possibility of establishing a Central Legal Aid Department under the control of a committee appointed by the Law Society Bar Council and National Council of Social Service. (347)

——Contracts

EFFECT OF WAR ON CONTRACTS. G. J. Webber. *Solicitors' Law Stationery Society*, 77s.6d. Second edition. D8. 802 pages. Index.

Although hostilities have ended, the legal problems arising out of the late war will take some years to solve, and particularly is this so in the field of commercial law. Dr. Webber deals extensively with the legal aspect of war and its effect on contracts and with the resulting frustration of contracts. He reviews not only the decision of the British Courts but draws largely on Dominion and American cases, and has made considerable use of American periodical literature on the subject. (347.4)

——Torts

LEADING CASES IN COMMON LAW. Vol. II. Torts. W. N. Hibbert and E. Cockle. Third edition by H. J. S. Jenkins. *Sweet & Maxwell*, 32s.6d. R8. 403 pages. Tables. Index.

The breaking-up of this work into two volumes is due to wartime publishing conditions, but for some purposes it is a convenient method of compiling a case book on such a subject as the common law of England. The first volume, dealing with Contracts, was issued in 1945 and the edition is now completed by the publication of this second volume, which is devoted to Torts. The cases selected for inclusion are grouped under the various branches of the law of contract and tort, giving, in each case, a headnote with explanatory and supplementary notes. The whole forms a concise collection of leading cases for the student of the 'unwritten' law of England. (347.5)

TEXTBOOK ON THE LAW OF TORT. P. H. Winfield. *Sweet & Maxwell*, 35s. D8. 667 pages. Tables. Index.

The chief source of the law of tort is the Common Law, and for the most part it is based on decided cases. This work, by an acknowledged authority—he is Emeritus Professor of English Law in the University of Cambridge—is an analysis of the law as propounded by the Judges from the earliest times to the present day. The book is classified into subdivisions of the law of tort and under each heading the author discusses both the case law and relevant statutes. The result is a concise but comprehensive study of the subject. The meaning of the law of tort and general conditions of liability have received careful treatment and there is a chapter devoted to the rule in the leading case of Rylands v. Fletcher. (347.5)

Roman Law

THE MEDIEVAL IDEA OF LAW, AS REPRESENTED BY LUCAS DE PENNA. Walter Ullmann. *Methuen*, 20s. D8. 259 pages. Index.

In his Introduction to this work of legal scholarship, Professor H. D. Hazeltine emphasizes the importance of the political and juridical thought of the school of Post-Glossators, or Commentators, on Justinian's *Codex* in the fourteenth century. Lucas de Penna was an outstanding and influential writer in this school. The author discusses his life and times, his writings on the foundations and nature of law, on the application and administration of law, and on the ideas of crime and punishment. There is an able analysis of the social and political conceptions of this medieval legalist, showing to what extent his views on absolute monarchy and secular government anticipated the political thought of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. (349.37)

HISTORY OF ROMAN LEGAL SCIENCE. Fritz Schulz. *Oxford University Press*, 21s. M8. 358 pages. Index.

To those whose interest lies in systems of law founded upon the Roman concept this work will be of value. The author states that the book is written not only for the narrow circle of specialist scholars in Roman law but with the hope of being read by advanced students. In his treatment of the subject the author has divided his study into periods—Archaic, Hellenistic, Classical, and Bureaucratic, and under each he traces the history of Roman legal science. (349.3709)

Indian Law

BACKGROUND TO INDIAN LAW. G. C. Rankin. *Cambridge University Press*, 12s.6d. D8. 223 pages. Index.

This book discusses the Indian Codes, their relation to Hindu and Mohammedan law, and the historical background of the law as it is administered in India to day. The author is a former Chief Justice of Bengal, and his book is intended to provide the English lawyer called upon to handle Indian cases with the underlying historical facts which determine Indian law as it stands and the principles upon which it is administered. (349.54)

ADMINISTRATION

Civil Service: Colonies

ORGANISATION OF THE COLONIAL SERVICE. Colonial Office. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 2d. M8. 12 pages. (*Colonial* No. 197)

A general outline of the plans for a comprehensive new scheme for the future recruitment and training of members of the Colonial Service. (351.1)

POST-WAR TRAINING FOR THE COLONIAL SERVICE. Report of a Committee appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Colonial Office. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 9d. M8. 46 pages. (*Colonial* No. 198)

This report stresses the need for expanding the scope of the training given to officers enlisted into the Colonial Service and makes concrete proposals for a complete scheme of training for administrative and other officers. (351.1)

Local Government

LABOUR IN LONDON. A Study of Municipal Achievement. Brian Barker. *Routledge*, 7s.6d. C8. 232 pages.

A record of the rise of the Labour Party in London to their control of the London County Council, with an account of their achievements in municipal planning and social services. (352.042)

OUTLINES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM. J. J. Clarke. *Pitman*, 6s. Fifteenth edition. C8. 366 pages. Bibliography. Index.

A new edition of this useful textbook, bringing the summary of present Local Government systems up to the date of May 1945. (352.042)

MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK, 1946. James Forbes (Editor). *Municipal Journal*, 42s. M8. 1,400 pages. Index.

A standard reference book on the local government of Great Britain and Ireland. Chapters on local administration in general, local government finance, and each separate service administered by local authorities (including roads, transport, harbours, and docks), are followed by classified sections giving particulars of every local authority. There is an index of authorities and of subjects. (352.042)

INTRODUCTION TO THE LAW OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION. W. E. Hart and W. O. Hart. Third edition by D. J. Beattie. *Butterworth*, 25s. D8. 793 pages. Index.

In addition to the legal aspects of local government in England and Wales this work explains its form and how it operates. It deals with the legal principles governing the constitution and the practical working of local authorities and the central control exercised over them. The administration of justice, delegated legislation, administrative law and the liabilities of local authorities are other matters discussed. Finally, the various services which local authorities are required or empowered to undertake and the machinery with which they are provided for that purpose are explained. (352.042)

LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN ENGLAND AND WALES. W. Eric Jackson. *Penguin Books*, 1s. F8. 215 pages. Index.

A useful and up-to-date survey of the existing system of Local Government (up to 1945) in England and Wales. The author is the Assistant Clerk of the London County Council. He answers the questions: Who are the local authorities? What do they do, and how do they do it? Where does the money come from? The more important local government officials are described, and their functions analysed. The system of control and supervision exercised by the central authorities over local government is made clear. The changes which began in the years between the wars, and were accelerated by the recent war and the needs of post-war reconstruction, are discussed, and future trends indicated. (352.042)

THE COUNCILLOR'S HANDBOOK. H. Townshend-Rose and H. R. Page. *Pitman*, 7s.6d. C8. 200 pages. Index.

Since a very substantial part of the work of post-war reconstruction will devolve upon the local authorities in Great Britain, the authors have published this book as a 'short guide to local government for members of local authorities and candidates for election'. The procedure of election to office, the organization and finance of the local authority, and the main divisions into which its work now falls, are all set out clearly, and the future trends sketched in. (352.042)

LOCAL GOVERNMENT UP TO DATE, 1939 TO 1945. H. Townshend-Rose and H. R. Page. *Pitman*, 6s. 1C8. 79 pages.

A survey of developments during the war years written primarily for the guidance of demobilized local government officers. (352.042)

THE ENGLISH LOCAL GOVERNMENT SYSTEM. J. H. Warren. *Allen & Unwin*, 7s.6d. C8. 182 pages. (*The New Town and County Hall Series*)

An account by the Town Clerk of Slough, Buckinghamshire, England, from the administrative standpoint. It is the introductory volume to a series dealing with the scope, functions, possibilities and problems of local government. (352.042)

Central Government: Britain and France

ESSAYS ON GOVERNMENT. Ernest Barker. *Oxford University Press*, 15s. D8. 280 pages.

The eight essays included in this volume have been chosen by Sir Ernest Barker from his shorter writings. The first four, which deal with modern government in England and France, have been written since 1941. Two of these are concerned with British kingship and British statesmanship; the third covers parliamentary government in England and France; the fourth gives an account of the Government of the French Third Republic. The next three are concerned with the history of political ideas in England during the last half of the eighteenth century, and the concluding essay is based on the general theme of the Community and the Church. (354)

——Czechoslovakia

CZECHOSLOVAK DEMOCRACY AT WORK. Edward Táborský. *Allen & Unwin*, 8s.6d. D8. 159 pages.

Dr. Táborský here gives an outline of the political traditions and the main features of the constitution which made Czechoslovakia before 1939 the most advanced democracy in Eastern Europe. The book is intended mainly for the general reader, but for the student of government Dr. Táborský provides a comprehensive study of what Sir Ernest Barker, in his introduction, calls 'a valuable laboratory of constitutional experiments'. (354.437)

——India

INDIA (CABINET MISSION): STATEMENT BY THE CABINET MISSION AND HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 2d. M8. 9 pages. (*Command Paper* 6821)

British official proposals to ensure the immediate establishment of a new Constitution, in the situation brought about by the failure of Congress and the Muslim League to work together. (354.54)

INDIA (CABINET MISSION): STATEMENT BY THE MISSION DATED 25TH MAY IN REPLY TO PRONOUNCEMENTS BY THE INDIAN PARTIES AND MEMORANDUM BY THE MISSION ON STATES' TREATIES AND PARAMOUNTCY. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 2d. M8. 12 pages. (*Command Paper* 6835)

The reply of the Cabinet Mission to the statement of the president of the Muslim League, dated 22 May, and the resolution, dated 24 May, of the Working Committee of the Congress on the proposals in *Command Paper* 6821. (354.54)

Military Science

REVOLUTION IN WARFARE. B. H. Liddell Hart. *Faber & Faber*, 5s. C8. 99 pages.

Captain Liddell Hart divides his book into two parts, first dealing with the development of modern warfare in terms of the weapons of war, from the growth of firepower in the Napoleonic years to the evolution of the tank, and then giving a brief

account of warfare from the Middle Ages. He shows that total war is not only bad in itself, but bad because it results in the wrong kind of peace. He hopes for a revival of reason sufficient to produce, if not the abolition of war, at least self-control in its prosecution. (355)

ELIZABETH'S ARMY. C. G. Cruickshank. *Oxford University Press*, 10s. D8. 160 pages.

The author has covered a considerable amount of new ground in his study of the military forces raised in Britain between 1585 and 1603 for expeditions abroad and the suppression of revolt in Ireland. It is a period of much interest since, in many respects, it marks the end of the feudal levy and the appearance of a system with many modern characteristics. The author's subject is the organization and administration of these forces, rather than a study of Elizabethan tactics or military doctrine, dealing with such subjects as: the levy, the journey to the theatre of war, rations, equipment, pay, discipline. The style and arrangement are those of a doctoral thesis and the information collected and sorted out is likely to prove of value to all future students of the Elizabethan age. (355.1)

MILITARY LEADERSHIP. Field-Marshal Montgomery. *Oxford University Press*, 2s.6d. M8. 24 pages. Paper bound.

In this lecture delivered before the University of St. Andrews, Scotland, on 15 November 1945, Field-Marshal Montgomery, after defining leadership as 'the will to dominate, together with the character which inspires confidence', goes on to assess the qualities and achievements of three great leaders of history—Moses, Cromwell and Napoleon—and to discover what lessons their experience has to teach in in our own time. (355.331)

OUR ARMOURED FORCES. G. Le Q. Martel. *Faber & Faber*, 21s. D8. 406 pages. 19 maps.

General Martel's book is remarkable for containing records of every campaign of the Second World War written during his flights from one theatre of operations to another while the events were still fresh in his mind. It deals principally with the tank, and discusses both the operations of the British armoured forces in particular campaigns and the way in which those forces were raised. A good deal of space is devoted to Russian tanks and their organization. The author is a specialized technician of wide knowledge. He advocates a 'tank parliament' for the purpose of discussing future operations. (358.1)

Naval Science

JANE'S FIGHTING SHIPS OF THE WORLD, 1944–45. F. E. McMurtrie (Editor). *Sampson Low*, 63s. D4. 636 pages.

This, the forty-eighth issue, has been corrected to April 1946 and contains 3,000 illustrations (700 of them new). Details of ships in all the various navies of the world are provided (including particulars of ex-enemy ships and newly published information concerning British and American ships), and the index of named ships contains approximately 100,000 entries. There is a section on war losses. (359.058)

L'ASSISTENZA SOCIALE IN INGHILTERRA. George Newman. *Collins*, 5s. C4. 48 pages. 29 illustrations, including 8 in colour. Short bibliography. (*Britain in Pictures Series*)

The Italian edition of Sir George Newman's *English Social Services*. The lasty thirty years have seen a great expansion of social services in Britain by which the ordinary citizen enjoys benefits that would have seemed Utopian in the nineteenth century. Sir George Newman is one of the foremost authorities in the world on social welfare and public health, and was for many years chief Medical Officer to the Board of Education. He defines social services as 'those which are fundamental to primary human *needs* rather than external environment and professional and technical achievement'. (360.942)

BRITISH SOCIAL SERVICES. A. D. K. Owen. *Longmans, Green*, 1s. Fourth edition, revised. D8. 64 pages. 8 illustrations. Diagrams. (*British Life and Thought Series*)

One of the most remarkable features of British life during the last fifty years has been the development of a wide range of public services—dealing with education, maternity and child welfare, the health of school children, the care of the blind and the insane, the social well-being of the unemployed, the sick and the widowed, the orphaned and the aged. As Secretary to the Civic Division of P.E.P. (Political and Economic Planning), Stevenson Lecturer in Citizenship at the University of Glasgow since 1937, and in other capacities, Mr. Owen has written, lectured and broadcast much on this subject. In this booklet, which was first published in 1940, he shows that these services are the modern expression of a long tradition of humanitarianism and mutual aid. He describes their development, their organization, and the part which they play in British life today. In the present edition he brings the story up to date, to include some of the most recent changes introduced by the Government White Paper of 1944, founded on the now historic Beveridge Report. (360.942)

Child Welfare

TRAINING IN CHILD CARE. Interim Report of the Care of Children Committee. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 3d. M8. 17 pages.

The Committee was appointed in 1945 to inquire into existing methods of providing for children deprived of normal home life. The Report recommends that a Central Council for Training in Child Care should be set up, and outlines a course in child care training. (362.7)

THE BARNS EXPERIMENT IN THE TREATMENT OF DIFFICULT CHILDREN. W. D. Wills. *Allen & Unwin*, 8s.6d. D8. 144 pages. 4 illustrations.

Barns was a hostel-school where lawless boys made their own laws, and where the principal instrument in their reformation was not punishment but affection. So successful were the unconventional methods here described that Barns has achieved a permanent place in the field of the therapy of the dissocial. (362.74)

Juvenile Delinquency

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND THE LAW. A. E. Jones. *Penguin Books*, 1s. sC8. 176 pages.

The author has been for nearly twenty years a magistrate's clerk and during that time he has had many opportunities to study the problems of juvenile delinquency. Chapter headings include: The Living Background; The Immediate Causes; The Attitude of the Law; The Juvenile Court; Present Remedies; Some Illustrative Cases; The Future. (364.36)

Social Insurance

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1946. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 2s. M8. 106 pages.

The full text of the comprehensive Act of Parliament which establishes an extended system of National Insurance to include unemployment and sickness benefit, maternity benefit, widows' pensions, old age pensions, etc., and also includes payments towards the cost of a national health service. (368.4)

A L'ABRI DU BESOIN EN GRANDE-BRETAGNE. Ronald Davidson. *Harrap*, 1s.6d. sC8. 64 pages. 13 Isotype charts.

The French edition of Sir Ronald Davidson's *Social Security*, giving an outline of the Beveridge Plan. Chapter headings include: Un Aperçu du progrès social réalisé en Grande-Bretagne; Les besoins essentiels et les risques; Le sécurité sociale en action; L'exemple de Pierre et Marie; Administration et Finance; Conclusion. (368.4)

PROTEZIONE SOCIALE IN GRAN BRETAGNA. Ronald Davidson. *Harrap*, 1s.6d. sC8. 63 pages. 13 Isotype charts.

The Italian edition of Sir Ronald Davidson's *Social Security*. (368.4)

SOCIALE VERZEKERING IN GROOT-BRITTANNIË. Ronald Davidson. *Harrap*, 1s.6d. sC8. 63 pages. 13 Isotype charts.

The Dutch edition of Sir Ronald Davidson's *Social Security*. (368.4)

SOCIÁLNÍ SLUŽBYVE VELKÉ BRITANII. Ronald Davidson. *Harrap*, 1s.6d. sC8. 56 pages. 13 Isotype charts.

The Czech edition of Sir Ronald Davidson's *Social Security*. (368.4)

SOZIALE SICHERHEIT IN GROSSBRITANNIEN. Ronald Davidson. *Harrap*, 1s.6d. sC8. 63 pages. 13 Isotype charts.

The German edition of Sir Ronald Davidson's *Social Security*. (368.4)

TÁRSADALOMBIZTOSITÁSI INTÉZMÉNYEK NAGYBRITÁNNIABAN. Ronald Davidson. *Harrap*, 1s.6d. sC8. 62 pages. 13 Isotype charts.

The Hungarian edition of Sir Ronald Davidson's *Social Security*. (368.4)

UBEZPIECZENIA SPOTECZNE W WIELKIEJ BRYTANJI. Ronald Davidson. *Harrap*, 1s.6d. sC8. 63 pages. 13 Isotype charts.

The Polish edition of Sir Ronald Davidson's *Social Security*. (368.4)

NATIONAL INSURANCE BILL, 1946: SUMMARY OF MAIN PROVISIONS. Ministry of National Insurance. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 2d. M8. 11 pages. Tables. (*Command Paper* 6729)

This paper sets out briefly the more important provisions of the proposed scheme of National Insurance in Britain, as embodied in the National Insurance Bill, and compares these provisions with the proposals in the White Paper on Social Insurance, Part I (*Command Paper* 6550), which was issued by the late Government in September 1944. The Bill provides for a unified and comprehensive scheme of National Insurance, which will eventually cover practically everyone in Britain. The benefits of the scheme are described and the main benefit rates set out in an appendix. (368.4)

NATIONAL INSURANCE BILL, 1946: REPORT BY THE GOVERNMENT ACTUARY ON THE FINANCIAL PROVISIONS OF THE BILL. Ministry of National Insurance. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 6d. M8. 32 pages. Tables. (*Command Paper* 6730)

The financial provisions of the Bill are here set out, followed by an appendix with notes on the actuarial basis of the estimates. (368.4)

EDUCATION

EDUCATION. Book List No. 61. *National Book League*, 6d. (7d. post free from the National Book League). Seventh edition. C4. 11 pages.

A list of books and periodicals on education compiled by the Incorporated Association of Assistant Masters in Secondary Schools and divided into eleven sections: Theory and Aims of Education; Educational Method; History of Education; Scientific Basis of Education Theory and Practice; Administration of Education; Nursery and Infant Schools and Child Psychology; Primary and Secondary Education; Comparative Education; University and Adult Education and Training of Teachers; Services of Youth; Periodicals. The list is not intended to be exhaustive. (370)

TOTAL EDUCATION: A PLEA FOR SYNTHESIS. M. L. Jacks. *Kegan Paul*, 10s.6d. M8. 160 pages. (*International Library of Sociology and Reconstruction*)

Mr. Jacks is Director of the Department of Education in Oxford University, and he believes that with the Education Act of 1944 Britain's educational aims have been defined with clarity for the first time, so that it is now possible to make 'a comprehensive plan assuring coherence and continuity from cradle to grave'. The changes and reforms which the author believes to be necessary to the working of this plan are the subject of his book. (370.1)

EDUCATION, ITS DATA AND FIRST PRINCIPLES. Percy Nunn. *Edward Arnold*, 7s.6d. C8. 276 pages. Index.

A completely revised edition of Sir Percy Nunn's famous book, first produced twenty-five years ago. A new chapter has been added on intelligence testing, a subject of increasing importance, not only because of research in this field by British psychologists, but also because of the use of such tests in the Services and industry during the war. The present volume, which gives a survey of the field of educational theory and practice, has been drastically remodelled in order to bring into relief

questions which have risen to new importance since the Education Act. The central thesis of the book maintains that the primary aim of all educational effort should be to help boys and girls achieve the highest degree of development of which they are capable. (370.1)

GROWING UP IN A MODERN SOCIETY. M. Reeves. *University of London Press*, 4s.6d. C8. 126 pages. (*Educational Issues of Today*)

The second title in a new series dealing with the problem of education in its widest sense—as a way of life and not merely instruction—the object of this book is to show that education is bound up with every aspect of social life and that there can be no ideal system of education without the co-operation of experts in planning, housing, industry, social security and health. (370.1)

THE ADVENTURE OF YOUTH. Olive A. Wheeler. *University of London Press*, 6s. C8. 207 pages. Index.

Dr. Wheeler summarizes the characteristic developments of youth and the chief variations, mental and physical, found among adolescents, relating these facts with the existing provisions for adolescent education and the service of youth in Britain. At present Local Education Authorities are planning extensions and reforms of education and facing problems which can be satisfactorily solved only by a deep understanding of the psychology of youth. On this depends the solution to the problem of the curriculum, educational and vocational guidance, methods of discipline and teaching and the moral training of young people. This book endeavours to show how closer integration of the needs of youth and of an adolescent democracy may be effected in such a way as to further the general development of society. (370.10942)

Conferences Organizations

FINAL ACT OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 6d. M8. 25 pages. (*Command Paper* 6711)

The Conference was convened by the British Government in association with the Government of France. Invitations were sent out in accordance with the recommendations of the Conference of San Francisco and upon the request of the Conference of the Allied Ministers of Education in order to promote the aims set out in Article I, paragraph 3, of the Charter of the United Nations. The Conference sat in London from 1 to 16 November 1945 and agreed upon the text of the Constitution, which is reproduced in this paper. It was further agreed to set up a preparatory commission in accordance with the Instrument which is appended. (370.63)

CONFERENCE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION. Preparatory Commission U.N.E.S.C.O. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 4s. D4. 156 pages. Paper bound.

An account of the proceedings of the Conference for the Establishment of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization held in London from 1 to 16 November 1945, including draft Proposals framed by the Conference of Allied Ministers of Education, and French proposals for the Constitution of the

United Nations Organization of Intellectual Co-operation, List of Members of the Delegations, Minutes of the Plenary Meetings, the Final Act of the Conference, the Constitution of U.N.E.S.C.O., the Instrument Establishing the Preparatory Commission and Records of the Commission and Annexed Documents. (370.63)

THE STORY OF THE CONFERENCE OF ALLIED MINISTERS OF EDUCATION. United Nations Information Organization. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 6d. sC8. 38 pages.

This pamphlet gives a brief account of the work accomplished by the Conference of Allied Ministers of Education, who first met in October 1942 at the invitation of the chairman of the British Council and under the chairmanship of the President of the English Board of Education. The Conference, which was in the first instance an informal meeting of ministers or their representatives with the primary object of considering what help would be needed and could be given to the occupied countries of Europe in the restoration of their educational systems, has now become the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. The booklet outlines briefly the plight of education in occupied Europe and the way in which the Conference of Allied Ministers took steps to make a concentrated effort for the restitution of the cultural heritage of Western civilization. (370.63)

Training of Teachers

TRAINING OF TEACHERS: PROVISIONAL AMENDING REGULATIONS, 1946. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 1d. M8. 6 pages. (*Minister of Education: Grant Regulations* No. 7)

In order to open the widest possible field of recruitment for the teaching profession in Britain and to expand and improve permanent training facilities, the Ministry of Education has issued draft Regulations which will considerably increase concessions provided for students, who will now receive free tuition and have to pay boarding fees only in accordance with the income of their parents. It is proposed also that expenditure by Local Education Authorities on the provision and maintenance of training colleges should be pooled and divided among all Authorities. Similar arrangements will apply to recognized students in University Training Departments, and special maintenance grants are to be given to recognized day students in Training Colleges and University Training Departments. (370.73)

THE TEACHER ON THE THRESHOLD. E. R. Hamilton. *University of London Press*, 6s. C8. 224 pages.

The Principal of Borough Road Training College has produced this book in the hope that it will be of use to students following courses in training for teachers under the Ministry of Education's Emergency Scheme, as well as those in ordinary Training Colleges and University Training Departments. The main purpose of the book is to stimulate thought and to set before the potential teacher a broad view of the wider problems involved in his profession. Particular attention is given to the psychological reactions of the child at school. (370.73)

TEACHERS FROM THE FORCES. M. M. Lewis (Editor). *Harrap*, 6s. sC8. 146 pages.

A report by members of Goldsmiths' College of an intensive one-year course of training for ex-Service students, which began in September 1944 and continued until the end of the following July. The primary purpose of the course was to provide immediate facilities for the training of ex-Service men and women who had been discharged from the Forces on medical grounds and who wished to enter the teaching profession. Its secondary intention was experimental, to work out in practice the appropriate content and methods of an intensive course of training for mature students. This account of the results of the experiment should be of great value to educationists. The book includes a general survey of the course, details of main and subsidiary studies, and of the social and personal aspects of the experiment. (370.73)

TRAINING OF TEACHERS. Scottish Education Department. *H.M. Stationery Office (Edinburgh)*, 1s.6d. M8. 97 pages. Tables.

This report is the result of inquiries into the provision made for the training of teachers in Scotland, the selection of candidates for training and the conditions of admission, courses of training, the award of certificates and the administration and finance of these services. Earlier reports have dealt with the question of the recruitment and supply of teachers in Scotland, and with post-war possibilities of improving the status and attractiveness of the teaching profession. The present publication deals mainly with long-range problems and the training of teachers for nursery schools, primary and secondary schools, and junior colleges. Recommendations are given on the subject of teachers' general education and professional training, and it is considered that special professional preparation, apart from academic studies, cannot be adequately covered in less than two years' full-time study. Five appendices dealing with specialist teachers, teachers of handicapped children, administration and finance, and a tabular summary on courses recommended in the report are also included. (370.73)

History of Education : Britain

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND. W. Kenneth Richmond. *Penguin Books*, 1s. sC8. 220 pages. Index.

The New Education Act, which came into force in April 1945, is the first real attempt to provide a national and comprehensive system of education in all its stages from Nursery School to University. Mr. Richmond gives an historical outline of developments in British education from medieval times to the present day. He refers to the introduction of compulsory education in 1870, and the various Acts which have since then so greatly enlarged the opportunities open to the unprivileged classes. He explains in some detail the new education code of 1944, discusses the prospects of education in the post-war period, and provides a number of constructive suggestions for carrying further the work begun by the new Act. (370.942)

——Italy

EDUCATION IN FASCIST ITALY, 1932–1940. L. Minio-Paluello. *Royal Institute of International Affairs: Oxford University Press*, 15s. D8. 256 pages.

This book presents a thorough account of what Mussolini himself called the most Fascist of all Fascist reforms—the reform of education. Part I sketches the background, and gives a short account of Italian education from the Risorgimento to the dawn

of the Fascist regime; Part 2 describes the early Fascist reforms carried out by Gentile in 1923; Part 3 deals with the series of changes which aimed at making education more completely Fascist, and resulted in increased interference with the liberty of the teacher; Part 4 describes Bottai's School Charter of 1939 which established Italian education in the form which it retained until the fall of the regime. The author was Assistant Librarian to the Philosophical Faculty at Padua University from 1932 to 1933. Since 1939 he has been working at Oriel College, Oxford. Foreword by Sir W. D. Ross, Provost of Oriel College. (370.945)

——Palestine

THE SYSTEM OF EDUCATION OF THE JEWISH COMMUNITY IN PALESTINE. Report of the Commission of Enquiry appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1945. Colonial Office. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 2s. sR8. 120 pages. Tables. Index. Paper Bound. (*Colonial* No. 201)

This report by the Commission of Enquiry into the System of Education of the Jewish Community in Palestine contains general observations on the Jewish Public School System, a detailed survey of Administration, Supervision and Inspection in Jewish education and of the educational structure, chapters on Finance, the Training and Recognition of Teachers, Terms and Conditions of Teachers' Service, including Salaries and Pension, the Public Elementary Schools, and a summary of recommendations. Appendices contain tables, salary scales of teachers in the Jewish Public System, and a glossary of Hebrew terms used in the report. (370.9569)

Teaching Methods: Intelligence Tests

INTELLIGENCE TESTS FOR YOUNG CHILDREN. C. W. Valentine. *Methuen*, 4s. C8. 66 pages. Index.

A new collection of tests intended for children from two to seven or eight years of age, thus covering the Nursery School, Infant School and early Junior School periods. The aim has been to provide at each age a variety of simple and interesting tests. The necessary diagrams are given and the tests involve little other apparatus and none which cannot be found easily or made in the school or home. Full instructions are given and should be comprehensible even to those with no experience in testing. By means of these tests a quick, approximate estimate may be made of the intelligence level of any young child. (371.26)

Industrial Education

TECHNICAL EDUCATION. Scottish Education Department. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 2s. lR8. 118 pages. 6 tables. (*Command Paper* 6786)

This report was submitted to the Secretary of State by the Advisory Council on Education in Scotland and prepared by the Council's Special Committee on Technical Education. It follows a short interim report recently prepared by the Committee, and covers a wide field from the early history of technical education in Scotland to its future needs and recommendations. Sections are devoted to the many branches of technical education, central and local organization, examinations, welfare of the students and finance, and there are seven detailed appendices, the last consisting of statistical information. (371.426941)

Education of Delinquents

MAKING CITIZENS. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 1s. M8. 62 pages. 10 illustrations.

An account of the Approved Schools in England and Wales by an Inspector of the Children's Branch of the Home Office. These schools were first so named in 1933 because they were schools approved by the Secretary of State for the reception of children and young people committed to their charge by the Juvenile Courts for education and training. The pioneers who founded the first Reform and Industrial Schools in the middle of the last century realized that every habitual criminal has been at one time a first-offender and that one of the most prolific causes of crime is failure to provide care and training for children who commit offences against the Law or who are falling into bad associations. This interesting and simply written book deals with the organization of such schools, the facilities provided for the care of health, for recreation, discipline and for after care. (371.93)

Bilingual Schools

THE BILINGUAL SCHOOL. E. G. Malherbe. *Longmans, Green*, 5s. D8. 122 pages.

This book presents in popular form some of the results of recent researches conducted into the problems of bilingualism with particular relation to South Africa, where a Bilingualism Survey was conducted in 1938 involving the testing of over 18,000 pupils in representative South African schools. The present volume offers only the main findings, but it is hoped later to produce a full report of the Survey. Chapters are devoted to school organization in relation to language, home language as the medium of instruction, and scholastic achievement in unilingual and bilingual schools. Dr. Malherbe considers that a truly bilingual education is an aid rather than a handicap to learning. Introduction by Professor T. J. Haarhoff. (371.98)

Elementary Education: Child Study

EXPERIMENTS WITH A BACKWARD CLASS. Elizabeth Taylor. *Methuen*, 6s. C8. 112 pages.

Describing the year's activities of a group of dull and backward boys in the Junior department of a London elementary school, this book, which contains illustrations and numerous examples from the boys' own work, relates how the many problems involved in the teaching of these children were successfully attacked by the application of modern methods and a readjustment of outlook and approach. It shows how school life was transformed from a dull and profitless routine to a colourful and exciting experience in which the activities of the boys themselves played the foremost part, and in which learning was linked up with creating and work became synonymous with enjoyment. (372.1)

Secondary Education

SELECTION FOR SECONDARY EDUCATION WITHOUT A WRITTEN EXAMINATION. A. Sutcliffe and J. W. Canham. *Murray*, 3s.6d. C8. 88 pages.

With the abolition of the special placing examination, an important problem before those responsible for educational administration in Britain will be the selection of children for secondary education. The authors have devised a method of selection

in which the formal written examination in English and Arithmetic is discarded with positive advantages. In this process of selection use is made of the primary school records and a standardized intelligence test. As an experiment in 1944 special places in Lincoln were awarded officially in the usual way by the method that has been in use for some time. An unofficial award was then made according to the method described in this book, and no appreciable difference in results was reached. The authors have had considerable experience in awarding special places, and their conclusion should be valuable to all concerned with this important problem. (373)

Public Schools

THE PUBLIC AND PREPARATORY SCHOOLS YEAR BOOK, 1945. C. H. Deane, A. P. W. Deane and L. W. Taylor (Editors). *Deane*, 12s.6d. C8. 946 pages.

This gives full and up-to-date information about those British public schools represented at the Headmasters' Conference, and Preparatory schools belonging to the Association of Preparatory Schools. It is not a complete list of English schools. The first part of the book lists the schools, the second part deals with careers and gives reliable information regarding the Navy, Army, Air Force, Civil Service, Colonial Services and the Professions, with the conditions of entry into them. (373.42)

Adult Education

THE FURTHER EDUCATION OF MEN AND WOMEN: A TASK OF THE 1944 EDUCATION ACT. *Oxford University Press*, 1s. C8. 70 pages. 4 maps.

The Nuffield College Education Sub-Committee presents this report, which is concerned with education for adults, and is not confined to the specialist activities understood by the term Adult Education, although these are included. The report deals with the main problems involved in providing suitable facilities in this very wide field, and contains useful statistics showing the extent of facilities already provided in Britain. Useful recommendations on essential qualities of teachers required for adult educational work, together with suggestions for sources of recruitment, are given. Sections of the report are devoted to accommodation, equipment, and other material requirements of improved education for adults. (374.0942)

Community Centres

THE NEED FOR COMMUNITY CENTRES IN INNER AND OUTER LONDON. *London Council of Social Service*, 2d. sC4. 7 pages.

The London Council of Social Service, after making an investigation in certain boroughs in the old-established parts of London into the need for community centres, concludes that there is a real and urgent need in these areas. Ten reasons are set out in this report, including on the one hand, the present lack of halls and rooms for group activities, and, on the other hand, the demand due to the burdening of education generally and the anticipated increase in leisure. Emphasis is laid on the need for community associations, because of the opportunities provided there for constructive leadership and for a training ground in democracy. (374.28)

Universities

FIRST YEAR AT THE UNIVERSITY. Bruce Truscot. *Faber & Faber*, 4s.6d. C8. 111 pages.

This book is addressed to the undergraduate about to leave school for the University, and the author attempts to outline the people and conditions the freshman is likely to meet there. Under the headings of Organization, Concentration and Memory, general advice is given on the art and science of study, with detailed guidance about lectures, reading and examinations. Finally, mention is made of the outside interests which form such an important part of the full University life. The volume should be read in conjunction with the same author's *Red Brick University* and *Red Brick and These Vital Days.* (378)

UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS: A SHORT HISTORY. R. G. Cant. *Oliver & Boyd*, 8s.6d. D8. 156 pages.

The author, who is Lecturer in Medieval History in the United College of St. Salvator and St. Leonard, in the University of St. Andrews, Scotland, offers this account of the University as a bridge between the definitive history which must one day be written and the scattered books and articles which are all that exist at the present time. He divides his book into five parts: The Beginning, The Colleges, From the Reformation to the Revolution, St. Andrews in Decline, and The Modern University. (378.4133)

BRITISH UNIVERSITIES. Ernest Barker. *Longmans, Green*, 1s. D8. 38 pages. 21 photographs. Paper bound. (*British Life and Thought Series*)

A brief, but comprehensive, survey of British university education today, which deals with the origin and distribution of the numerous universities in England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland, their freedom from State control, their methods in teaching, the various courses and facilities offered to students and research workers, and the life of the students, and which discusses frankly the prospects and problems of future development. Sir Ernest Barker, the son of a working-class family, has taken a very distinguished part in university life, as an undergraduate, lecturer and tutor in Oxford University; as Principal of King's College, London University; and as Professor of Political Science in Cambridge University. He was Chairman of the Books and Periodicals Commission of the Conference of Allied Ministers of Education, 1943, he has held many other influential posts, and he has written much on government and public services. (378.42)

Technical Education

HIGHER TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 6d. M8. 31 pages.

A report prepared by a special committee appointed to advise the Minister of Education on the needs of higher technological education in England and Wales, with particular reference to the means required for maintaining co-operation between universities and technical colleges. The committee outlines in brief the requirements of industry, the possible contribution to manpower by colleges of technology and the need for a regional and central organization to co-ordinate the training of technicians. The report recommends that all students of technology, whether at universities or colleges of technology, should be enabled to study scientific management, industrial psychology, costing systems and other branches of administration during the final year or

two years of their undergraduate course, and suggests that at least one institution should be selected as a centre for post-graduate study of industrial administration, to study standards in teaching this subject, and to conduct the necessary research about it. The committee urges that much closer co-operation is essential between industry and the training establishments responsible for providing manpower. (378.99)

County Colleges

YOUTH'S OPPORTUNITY. Ministry of Education. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 1s. 1C8. 54 pages. (*Ministry of Education Pamphlet* No. 3)

One of the most important tasks confronting Local Education Authorities is the establishment of county colleges, and this pamphlet suggests how they can be made fully effective with careful planning and the willing co-operation of the young people for whom the colleges will be built. The conclusions reached by a committee composed of inspectors and administrative officers of the Ministry of Education attempt to solve problems of planning and organization, staffing, curriculum, with particular reference to the special needs of rural areas. The booklet contains useful statistics of juvenile employment in this country and of school leavers. (379.16)

Relation of Education to the State

THE EDUCATION ACT, 1944. Alfred E. Ikin. *Pitman*, 30s. D8. 396 pages. Index.

Dr. Ikin's commentary on the Education Act contains the complete text of the Act itself with historical and explanatory notes to each section. There are invaluable Appendices giving the text of important Orders, Regulations and Circulars issued by the Ministry of Education. The Appendices include extracts of other enactments mentioned in the 1944 Act which will help the reader to understand the references and reduce the necessity of consulting many other volumes. (379.42)

COMMERCE COMMUNICATION

KELLY'S DIRECTORY OF MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS AND SHIPPERS, 1946. *Kelly's Directories*, 100s. D4. 2,304 pages.

Includes firms in Great Britain, India, the British Dominions, Colonies, Protectorates and Dependencies; a special supplement deals with other countries. There is an index to countries and towns, and an index to trades, exporters, and importers; also a trade marks and brands section. (380)

FRONTIERS, PEACE TREATIES, INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION. Osborne Mance. *Royal Institute of International Affairs: Oxford University Press*, 12s.6d. D8. 206 pages. Tables. Index.

This is the concluding volume of the Institute's *Studies in International Transport and Communications*. It does not deal with specific forms of transport, but with several wider aspects of the problem, all of which are of the highest importance if planning in the future is to be successful. The first section explains what transport considerations should be taken into account in the delimitation of frontiers. The second consists of an analysis of the transport and communications clauses of the Paris Peace Treaties after the 1914–18 war, and suggests how their defects can best be

avoided. In the third and final section the author reviews the tentative conclusions reached in the previous volumes of the series, and offers a comprehensive outline for future world transport organization. (380)

Foreign Trade: Britain

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM WITH BRITISH COUNTRIES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES 1944, COMPARED WITH THE YEARS 1940–1943. *H.M. Stationery Office.* Vol. I, 12s.6d. Vol. III, 15s. lD4. 315 : 464 pages. Tables and index in each volume.

The statement for 1944 is issued in four volumes. Vol. I contains summaries of the import and export trade. There are tables showing the quantity and value of imports from and to the United Kingdom, British countries and foreign countries. Special tables are given for imports and exports of bullion and coin. Vol. III gives a detailed table of exports of the produce and the manufactures of the United Kingdom, the quantity and value of each article to specified countries, and totals to British countries and foreign countries. (382)

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM WITH BRITISH COUNTRIES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES 1944, COMPARED WITH THE YEARS 1940–1943. *H.M. Stationery Office,* Vol. II, 22s.6d. Vol. IV, 12s.6d. lD4. 681 : 351 pages. Tables and index in each volume.

The statement for 1944 is issued in four volumes. Vol. II contains summaries of the import and export trade. Tables show the quantity and value of imports and exports from specified countries, totals from British and foreign countries, and the quantity d value of exports of imported goods. There are special tables for exports and ıports of bullion and coin. Vol. IV gives detailed tables of trade with countries— ·ts, retained imports, exports of produce and manufactures of the United ı and exports of imported merchandise, showing principal articles and totals; of transhipments under bond, bonded warehouse accounts, and an index of (382)

IAL AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE D STATES AND THE UNITED KINGDOM, 6 DECEMBER 1945. *tationery Office,* 2d. M8. 8 pages. (*Command Paper* 6708)

: terms of the financial agreement between Britain and America, this :t statement regarding settlement for Lend-Lease, reciprocal aid, surplus ·rty, and claims. (382)

ɔPOSALS FOR CONSIDERATION BY AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND EMPLOYMENT. *H.M. Stationery Office,* 4d. M8. 19 pages. (*Command Paper* 6709)

These proposals were transmitted on 6 December 1945 by the Secretary of State of the United States of America to the British Ambassador at Washington and are given here with a joint statement by both Governments regarding the understanding reached. The proposals concern inter-Governmental commodity arrangements with the necessary organization to give effect to them. (382)

STATISTICAL MATERIAL PRESENTED DURING THE WASHINGTON NEGOTIATIONS. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 3d. M8. 15 pages. Tables. (*Command Paper* 6707)

A summary of the discussions on commercial and financial problems between Britain and America. The data are set out in detail in the appendices. (382)

ACCOUNTS RELATING TO THE TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM FOR THE YEARS 1938, 1944 AND 1945. Board of Trade. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 2s.6d. M8. 136 pages. Tables.

The tables in this publication give statistics for Britain's overseas trade in the fourth quarter of 1945 with summary tables giving the value of imports, value of re-exports and volume of retained imports. There are also detailed tables of exports, imports and re-exports. (382)

ACCOUNTS RELATING TO THE TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM DURING JANUARY TO SEPTEMBER 1945. Board of Trade. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 2s.6d. M8. 135 pages. Tables. Index.

This gives statistics of Britain's overseas trade for the third quarter of 1945, with summary tables of the value and volume of exports and imports, and re-exports, and detailed tables of exports, imports, and re-exports to specified countries. (382)

EXHIBITIONS AND FAIRS. Board of Trade. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 3d. M8. 16 pages. (*Command Paper* 6782)

The report of the committee appointed by the Secretary for Overseas Trade under the chairmanship of Lord Ramsden to consider the part which exhibitions and fairs should play in the post-war era, and to advise on the policy and plans to be adopted to derive the maximum advantage from such displays. (382)

REPORT OF THE BRITISH GOODWILL TRADE MISSION TO EGYPT, NOVEMBER–DECEMBER, 1945. Board of Trade. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 6d. M8. 30 pages.

The Mission, after a brief survey of present economic and social conditions in Egypt, makes specific recommendations regarding agricultural, engineering and industrial requirements and the best means of promoting British trade with Egypt. (382)

——Eire

EIRE: REVIEW OF COMMERCIAL CONDITIONS, SEPTEMBER 1945. G. F. Braddock for the Department of Overseas Trade. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 6d. lC8. 23 pages. Tables.

After an introductory section on Eire's geography and population, trade with Britain in the inter-war period, post-war industrialization, currency and exchange, accounts are given of Eire's pre-war external trade, pre-war trade with Britain, wartime changes in external trade and economy, wartime development of local production with a consideration of the country as a post-war market for British goods. (382.415)

——India

INDIA: REVIEW OF COMMERCIAL CONDITIONS, AUGUST 1945. G. T. Dow-Smith for the Department of Overseas Trade. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 1s. lC8. 60 pages. Tables.

This booklet follows the same form as those previously published in the same series. An introductory section on the geography, administration, population, language, transport and communication, fuel and power, labour supply and occupational distribution, currency and exchange, is followed by accounts of India's pre-war economy, pre-war external trade, pre-war trade with Britain, wartime changes in economy and external trade, and wartime growths of industrialization. India is then considered as a post-war market for British goods. Appendices give principal exports of Indian merchandise and the nature of consignments to certain countries, and the principal imports and consignments from different countries. (382.54)

——Union of South Africa

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA: REVIEW OF COMMERCIAL CONDITIONS, JULY 1945. W. Peters for the Department of Overseas Trade. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 6d. lC8. 34 pages. Tables.

An introductory section on population, language, permanence of white settlement, statistics of imports and exports, is followed by accounts of the pre-war economy of the Union of South Africa, pre-war external trade, pre-war trade with Britain, effect of the war on general economy and external trade, with a consideration of South Africa as a post-war market for British goods. An appendix shows the value and nature of the Union's imports in 1938. (382.68)

——Southern Rhodesia

SOUTHERN RHODESIA: REVIEW OF COMMERCIAL CONDITIONS, OCTOBER 1945. A. W. H. Hall for the Department of Overseas Trade. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 6d. lC8. 26 pages. Tables.

This review by H.M. Trade Commissioner in Southern Rhodesia deals first of all with the country's pre-war economy, external trade, and trade with the United Kingdom. Two sections give an account of the wartime economy, external trade, and the growth and industrialization of Southern Rhodesia. The last section considers her as a post-war market for United Kingdom goods. In the first two appendices tables are given showing the values of Southern Rhodesia's imports of private merchandise from the United Kingdom and other sources for 1934–8, the nature of the country's industries, the number of persons employed and the value of output in 1938 and 1942. Appendix III gives a list of articles manufactured in Southern Rhodesia in 1945. (382.6891)

——West Indies

BRITISH WEST INDIES (TRINIDAD AND JAMAICA): REVIEW OF COMMERCIAL CONDITIONS. W. D. Lambie and F. J. Gick for the Department of Overseas Trade. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 1s. lC8. 48 pages. Tables.

After a short survey of the geography, population, language, currency and exchange of the countries concerned, an account is given of pre-war economy, pre-war external

trade, pre-war trade with Britain, the wartime changes in economy and external trade, and a consideration of Trinidad and Jamaica as a post-war market for British goods. (382.729)

Telegraph Telephone

SELL'S DIRECTORY OF REGISTERED TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESSES, 1946. *Business Dictionaries*, 60s. D4. 1,632 pages.

This well-known compilation devotes most of its pages to (i) an alphabetical list of British firms, with addresses, telegraphic codes used, telephone numbers, and registered telegraphic addresses; (ii) an alphabetical list of telegraphic addresses; and (iii) a classified trades list of the chief business concerns of the United Kingdom and Eire. There is also a Stock Exchange section; an American (U.S.A.), South American and Swedish section; and a trade marks and brands register. (384)

Railways

BRITISH RAILWAYS. Arthur Elton. *Collins*, 5s. C4. 48 pages. 38 illustrations, including 8 in colour. Short bibliography. (*Britain in Pictures Series*)

One of Britain's foremost documentary film producers here gives an historical account of the development of railways in Britain from the early nineteenth century, illustrated from his collection of lithographs, engravings and drawings of the period. (385)

THE RHODESIA RAILWAYS LTD.: REPORT ON STATE OWNERSHIP. Harold Howitt for the Dominions Office. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 1s. M8. 55 pages. Tables. Map.

The report of the commission appointed in June 1945 to advise on whether it would be in the interests of Northern Rhodesia, and the Bechuanaland Protectorate, for the equity in Rhodesian Railways to be acquired jointly by the Governments of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and the Bechuanaland Protectorate; what arrangements, in the event of the purchase of the equity by the three Governments, it would be desirable to make as between them for the financing of the purchase and subsequently for the control, maintenance and operation of the railways. The report is divided into five parts: Historical, Financial, Political and Economic, Railway Legislation and Control, and Conclusions. Appendices set out the balance sheets of Rhodesia Railways for 1937–44, and a summarized balance sheet of the Shabani Railway Co., at 30 September 1944. (385)

THE STORY OF BRITISH RAILWAYS. Barrington Tatford. *Sampson Low*, 21s. C4. 341 pages. 324 illustrations (24 in colour).

This book, by the author of *The ABC of London Transport Services*, has a large number of illustrations of the various classes of railway engines and of historically interesting events, such as the engines displayed at the Wembley Exhibition and the travelling post office of 1839. Apart from the historical survey which starts in Great Britain with the 'fire-engine' of Captain Savery, invented in 1698, and continues to the present day, there is also a section on rolling stock, a review of the work of the railways in wartime, and the future plans for the further development of British railways. (385)

INTERNATIONAL RAIL TRANSPORT. Ralph L. Wedgwood, assisted by J. E. Wheeler. *Royal Institute of International Affairs: Oxford University Press*, 10s.6d. D8. 174 pages. Notes on Sources. Index. Tables.

The fifth volume in a series of the Institute's studies on international transport and communications. It reviews briefly the experience of the period before 1914 and analyses in more detail the problems and achievements of the inter-war period. It deals with the various international organizations, with technical standardization and with political and economic factors. A special chapter is devoted to problems arising out of the Peace Settlement of 1919. Among developments in other parts of the world the remarkable organization of railways in North America receives particular attention. In the final chapter, on the future of international rail transport, the author makes suggestions not only for the immediate Peace Settlement, but for the long-term organization of rail transport and its relation to the new political world organization. (385)

Waterways

ENGLISH RIVERS AND CANALS. Frank Eyre and Charles Hadfield. *Collins*, 5s. C4. 48 pages. 27 illustrations, including 8 in colour. (*Britain in Pictures Series*)

Frank Eyre, who has written the text of the present book, has spent all his spare time for the last twenty years canoeing on the English rivers; Charles Hadfield, with whom he has collaborated, has made a special study of the history of English canals. England, as Mr. Eyre points out, is a country of little rivers, as distinct from the great coursing waterways of other countries, though they have had an influence on history out of all proportion to their size. The illustrations include many reproductions of the work of English landscape painters, including Cotman, David Cox, and Wilson Steer. (386)

Maritime Transport

THE MERCHANT SERVICE. L. M. Bates. *Muller*, 7s.6d. C8. 160 pages. 35 illustrations.

In this historical and factual account of the British Merchant Marine from the days of the East India Company in the sixteenth century, Commander Bates endeavours to give the general reader some idea of the complexity of the trade upon which all other British industries depend for their existence. It is a trade which embraces many other departments of human activity including engineering, metallurgy, architectural design, legal procedure, accountancy, scientific research, refrigeration, catering, social welfare, radio-activity, furnishing and economics, with a vast bibliography of its own. Chapters deal with the history of commercial seafaring, the construction of merchantmen, the diversity of ship types, the chief routes that seaborne merchandise follows and the companies that trade thereon, the organization that manages these undertakings, the personnel of the ships, education of the officers, the unloading of ships, and the fortitude of the Merchant Marine throughout the Second World War. There is also a separate chapter on the Port of London. (387.5)

UNITED MARITIME AUTHORITY: SHIPPING ARRANGEMENTS FOR A LIMITED TRANSITIONAL PERIOD AFTER MARCH 2ND, 1946. Ministry of War Transport. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 1d. M8. 6 pages. (*Command Paper* 6754)

The United Maritime Executive Board, at its final session, was of the opinion that the return to normal processes of international shipping should not be retarded, but recognized that certain difficulties and problems might arise in the shipping situation after the termination on 2 March of the Agreement on Principles of August 1944. The recommendations set out in this pamphlet are for the consideration of contracting Governments. (387.52)

Air Transport

FINAL ACT OF THE CIVIL AVIATION CONFERENCE HELD AT BERMUDA, 15TH JANUARY–11TH FEBRUARY, 1946. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 3d. M8. 16 pages. (*Command Paper* 6747)

This sets out the terms of the agreement reached between the British Government and the Government of the United States of America relating to air services between their respective territories. (387.7)

BRITISH AIR SERVICES. Ministry of Civil Aviation. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 2d. M8. 8 pages. (*Command Paper* 6712)

This sets out the conditions under which it is hoped to secure the orderly expansion of the air transport of Britain, and which are framed so that they can be readily fitted into any future scheme of international organization. An outline is given of a corporate structure of air services and the standard of service which the Government expects from such corporations. (387.7)

Metrology

NOTES ON THE USE OF CIRCULAR DIVIDING APPARATUS FOR ANGULAR AND LINEAR MEASUREMENT. National Physical Laboratory: Metrology Division. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 7s.6d. Foolscap. 83 pages. 55 figures. Index.

Measurement of certain types of 'complicated' gauges by means of a circular dividing head has been found to result in discrepancies. Dr. G. P. Barnard engaged in a theoretical study of this fact, and in this mimeographed report he shows that such discrepancies are due not to the method itself but to a failure to understand and carry out the necessary details of procedure. Besides the theory he supplies practical rules of procedure which are easy of application, and gives examples. (389)

CUSTOMS COSTUMES FOLKLORE

Marriage Customs

PRIMITIVE MARRIAGE AND EUROPEAN LAW: A SOUTH AFRICAN INVESTIGATION. D. W. T. Shropshire. *Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge*, 12s.6d. D8. 194 pages. Index.

Dr. Shropshire has surveyed the adequacy of the existing law regarding Bantu marriages in Southern Africa—with particular reference to women—to changed

conditions caused by the disruption of the Bantu family life. He suggests changes in the law, but contends that the problem must be considered in its wider moral, social and economic context. (392.5)

Woman's Position and Treatment

WOMEN IN COUNCIL. H. Pearl Adam (Editor). *Oxford University Press*, 5s. D8. 124 pages. 4 illustrations.

Mrs. Adam's book was written to celebrate the foundation of the National Council of Women of Great Britain in 1895, and traces the history of the Council from its earliest beginnings against the social and political environment in which women strove for, and ultimately gained, their right to work for the common good and particularly for the needs of children and young people. Mrs Adam shows how the Council's education committee was pressing for day nurseries and nursery schools before 1914, and that it has always worked for such things as the raising of the compulsory school age, and day continuation schools. Lady Marjorie Nunburnholme writes of the International Council of Women and Dr. Maude Royden gives a short history of the suffragette movement—the agitation for the right of women to sit in Parliament. (396)

PHILOLOGY

GENERAL

Origin of Language

THE MIRACULOUS BIRTH OF LANGUAGE. Richard Albert Wilson. Preface by Bernard Shaw. *British Publishers Guild*, 1s. sC8. 190 pages. Index. Paper bound. (*Guild Books* No. 213)

A reprint of this important book, first published in 1941. The author attempts a philosophical exposition of language, treating it as one step or cycle in the general evolution of the world. He deals with the emergence of conscious mind in the world and the new problem that emerged with it; the birth of language in answer to this problem; the materials from which language was made; the metamorphoses it underwent in reaching this final form; its structure in relation to space and time; and its unique character among other phenomena of the world. He is writing for non-specialist as well as specialist readers, and has therefore avoided technical terms as far as practicable. He is Professor of English Language and Literature in the University of Saskatchewan, Canada. Mr. Bernard Shaw's long preface, highly entertaining and polemical, includes a vigorous argument for the complete reform of English spelling. (401)

Study and Teaching

LANGUAGE TEACHING IN THE NEW EDUCATION. D. H. Stott. *University of London Press*, 2s.6d. C8. 100 pages.

Written after twelve years of observation and experiment in language teaching, this book deals briefly but interestingly with such topics as the incentives to language learning, the relation between thought and language, translation, and word frequency. The section on word frequency is a clear and useful analysis of the value of controlled vocabularies based on word counts, and a warning against their wrong use. The author is sound in his conclusions. Language teachers will find the chapter on the

Inductive Method valuable. It is a good presentation of the arguments against formal grammar and in favour of the inductive approach. The appendix on Phonetics may meet with disapproval from many. Appendix C, with demonstrations of methods, is useful to teachers of French and German. Appendix D, on the choice of foreign language for British schools, is controversial matter. The author is interested in educational psychology as applied to language learning, and makes many telling points. (407)

Esperanto

NELSON'S ESPERANTO COURSE. Edward G. Lock and Mason Stuttard. *Nelson*, 7s.6d. C8. 228 pages. Exercises. Tables of roots. Index.

Esperanto is the International Auxiliary language constructed by Dr. L. L. Zamenhof and first given to the world in 1887. The authors, one of whom is the Senior Language Master of Poole Grammar School and the other the Special Examiner to the British Esperanto Association, provide a complete grammar, a key to the translations, and a list of books for students. Professor Collinson of Liverpool University contributes a foreword. (408.92)

Distribution of Language

LANGUAGE AS A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL FACTOR IN EUROPE. Stanley Rundle. *Faber & Faber*, 12s.6d. D8. 207 pages. 11 figures.

The author, a philologist and student of dialects, gives a clear account of the problem in a simple exposition for the layman. His book is divided into three parts: in the first he discusses problems arising from linguistic misunderstandings and the differences in cultural and mental outlook resulting therefrom; part two is a valuable work of reference comprising a statistical survey, with numerous maps of the actual linguistic situation in Europe; in the third section the possibility of the solution or mitigation of the problem is discussed, with consideration of Esperanto and Basic English. (409.4)

COMPARATIVE

PHILOLOGY. Book List No. 206. *National Book League*, 2d. (3d. post free from the National Book League). C4. 2 pages.

A select list of books compiled with the assistance of the Philological Society. The word philology is taken as meaning the science of language and the study of the structure and development of languages. The list includes the history and development of a single language (English), the comparative study of the forms, vocabulary and history of several languages, and the study of speech in general and its relation to thought. It is not intended to be exhaustive. (410)

ON TRANSLATIONS. Stanley Unwin. *Allen & Unwin*, 6d. C8. 8 pages. Paper cover.

A plea by the well-known British publisher for a higher standard of translation of literary and scientific works, with examples of recent translations of English books into Spanish and Portuguese. A supplementary essay discusses the universality of the English language. (418)

English

I GIVE YOU MY WORD. Ivor Brown. *Cape*, 6s. C8. 144 pages.

The third volume of the well-known dramatic critic's anthology of words, with quotations, to show their beauty, strangeness or absurdity. The two previous volumes were *A Word in Your Ear* and *Just Another Word* and all three are designed to show the colour, rhythm and humour of English words. (420)

CHATTING ABOUT ENGLISH. W. P. Jowett. *Longmans, Green*, 4s. C8. 212 pages.

A series of dialogues about the English language intended for the advanced student of English. The author has had considerable experience of teaching English, especially to Slavonic students, some of whose difficulties he seeks to solve in this book. The first section deals with words and phrases, the second with grammar, and the appendix discusses the use of slang by the Royal Air Force. (420.7)

——Australian

THE AUSTRALIAN LANGUAGE. Sidney J. Baker. *Angus & Robertson (Sydney)*, 21s. C8. 426 pages. 8 illustrations. Diagrams. List of words and phrases. Index.

An exposition of the English language and speech as used in Australia from convict days to the present time, with special reference to the growth of indigenous idiom and its use by Australian writers. There are chapters on the speech of the business world, the Australian Bush, and the underworld; the idiom of speech in games, the flora and fauna, pidgin English, overseas influence; and the Australian accent. (427.9)

German

THE POCKET OXFORD GERMAN DICTIONARY. H. Homeyer and M. L. Barker. *Oxford University Press*, 6s. C16. 450 pages.

A short, up-to-date and practical German-English dictionary, printed on India paper so as to be light and easily carried in the pocket. (433.2)

Portuguese

MODERN PORTUGUESE-ENGLISH, ENGLISH-PORTUGUESE DICTIONARY. E. L. Richardson, M. de L. Sa and M. Sa Pereira. *Harrap*, 8s.6d. lC8. 347 pages.

In this dictionary the reformed spelling of Portuguese is used and special Brazilian usages are clearly indicated. There is also a guide to the reformed spelling. (469.32)

Serbo-Croatian

A PRACTICAL SERBO-CROAT GRAMMAR, READER AND DICTIONARY. A. C. Niven and R. D. Hogg. *Marsland Publications*, 8s.6d. C8. 96 pages.

A beginner's introduction to a working knowledge of the language of Yugoslavia. The authors have condensed the essential grammar of Serbo-Croat into thirty pages, with a selection of everyday phrases, a vocabulary of some two thousand words, and a number of graded passages ranging from simple folk-tales to the work of contemporary Yugoslav authors. The Roman script is used throughout, except for a few exercises and reading passages in Cyrillic. (491.82)

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PURE SCIENCE

SCIENCE PAST AND PRESENT. F. Sherwood Taylor. *Heinemann*, 10s.6d. C8. 284 pages. 22 plates. 42 figures. Index.

Originally prepared for sixth form and university students, this book is concerned with the growth, function, social relations and limitations of science, its history and development. Each chapter is followed by relevant quotations from original sources, and suggestions for reading are given. (500)

DICTIONARY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY: ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN AND SPANISH. Maxim Newmark. *Pitman*, 30s. C8. 368 pages.

This dictionary contains current terms most frequently used in the physical sciences and their applied fields. Technical abbreviations in the four languages are also given and formulæ for conversion of temperature scales. There is also a bibliography of dictionaries, reference books and periodicals. (503)

SCIENCE BROADCAST. Vol. 2. Alexander Fleming and Others. *Littlebury (Worcester)*, 8s.6d. C8. 110 pages.

These articles have been compiled from a series of broadcast talks describing the latest discoveries in the various fields of science. Each talk was given by an expert and presented in simple language. The articles include new developments in plastics; climate, weather and man; fibres and textiles; how science helps in finding oil; the viruses that affect man; modern glass technology; coke; oil; salt; produce and power from the sea; domestic and industrial water supplies; air disinfection; soil corrosion; mining without miners; and jet propulsion. (504)

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS. Herbert J. Cooper (Editor). *Hutchinson*, 25s. D8. 293 pages. Photographs. Diagrams.

A wide range of instruments—optical, measuring, navigational, surveying, liquid testing, calculating machines, hardness indicators, vacuum tubes and thermionic valves—are described in this book. The descriptions of functions and principles of operation are intended for the general inquirer, and no attempt is made to give details sufficient to constitute full instruction in their use. (507.8)

Surveys

MIDDLE EAST SCIENCE: A SURVEY OF SUBJECTS OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE. E. B. Worthington. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 7s.6d. M8. 239 pages. 32 photographs. 5 maps. Bibliography. Index.

No. 2 of the series prepared for the Middle East Supply Centre, Cairo, during 1943–5. The author is Director of the Freshwater Biological Association. The scope is wide; there are chapters on geology, meteorology, rivers, water supply, plants and animals, forestry, marine and inland fisheries, health and medical services, nutrition, population and social studies. Some 200 Middle East experts assisted by providing information, and thus enabled so exhaustive a survey to be made in a brief form. (508.3)

History

NEW SCIENTIFIC ACHIEVEMENTS. G. S. Ranshaw. *Burke*, 6s. C8. 128 pages. 16 illustrations. 36 diagrams.

The author of this book has also edited a number of technical journals including *Silk and Rayon* and *Rubber Age*. The book surveys various scientific discoveries of recent years, it is written in simple language and illustrated with photographs and line drawings. The subjects described include D.D.T., the discovery of penicillin, modern research concerned with synthesizing hormones, an introduction to electronics and the electron microscope, and a short account of the atom bomb and atomic energy. (509)

——China

CHINESE SCIENCE. J. Needham. *Pilot Press*, 7s.6d. D8. 94 pages. 100 illustrations.

During his visit to China as head of the British Council Cultural and Scientific Office, Dr. Needham saw much of the scientific work now being undertaken by Chinese scientists. This is an account of his impressions, amply illustrated from the large number of interesting photographs which he succeeded in taking. (509.51)

MATHEMATICS

THE WORLD OF NUMBERS. Herbert McKay. *Cambridge University Press*, 8s.6d. C8. 206 pages. Diagrams.

This is an intriguing and amusing account for the layman of the scope of mathematics in its application to problems of thought and scientific investigation. The mathematical approach to questions of the distances, movements and constitution of the stars and planets is discussed, while other chapters deal with 'The trials of geographers', 'The arithmetic of great rivers', and 'Poets' numbers'. (510)

BASIC MATHEMATICS FOR RADIO STUDENTS. F. M. Colebrook. *Iliffe*, 10s.6d. sC8. 270 pages.

The author of this textbook is on the staff of the Radio Division of the National Physical Laboratry. The Foreword is by Professor G. W. O. Howe. It is written primarily for radio engineers, but it is of interest to students of other subjects as there are six chapters on general mathematics. The final chapter is applied to specific radio problems such as current circuits, the characteristics and behaviour of an oscillatory circuit, and the dynamics of electrical oscillation. There are examples to be worked, with answers. (510.2)

Study and Teaching

THE TEACHING OF ELEMENTARY MATHEMATICS. Charles Godfrey and A. W. Siddons. *Cambridge University Press*, 7s.6d. Second edition. C8. 334 pages. Index.

The first edition of this book appeared in 1931, some sections consisting of papers prepared by Professor Charles Godfrey before his death in 1924. An introduction to the place of mathematics in education is followed by an account of methods and general teaching points worked out in great practical detail. There are sections on arithmetic, algebra and geometry, and a short one on further mathematics. A list of books is given specially suitable for teaching on the lines of this book. Mr. Siddons was formerly senior mathematical master at Harrow School. (510.7)

Mathematical Tables

MATHEMATICAL TABLES. Vol. I. CIRCULAR AND HYPERBOLIC FUNCTIONS, EXPONENTIAL AND SINE AND COSINE INTEGRALS, FACTORIAL FUNCTION AND ALLIED FUNCTIONS, HERMITIAN PROBABILITY FUNCTIONS. British Association for the Advancement of Science: Committee for the Calculation of Mathematical Tables. *Cambridge University Press*, 10s. Second edition. D4. 84 pages.

The tables have been reprinted from corrected stereotype plates, but most of the introduction (dealing among other things with the history of the committee and bibliographical references) has been omitted. This edition has been prepared by J. Henderson, L. M. Milne-Thomson, E. H. Neville and D. H. Sadler. (510.8)

AN INDEX OF MATHEMATICAL TABLES. A. Fletcher, J. C. P. Miller and L. Rosenhead. *Scientific Computing Service*, 75s. R8. 459 pages.

See Digest, page 416. (510.8)

Higher Algebra

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE THEORY OF NUMBERS. G. H. Hardy and E. M. Wright. *Oxford University Press*, 25s. Second edition. R8. 424 pages. Bibliography. Index of special symbols.

See Digest, page 417. (512.81)

Descriptive Geometry

BUILDING GEOMETRY. W. J. Stone. *Longmans, Green*, 7s.6d. Ob4. 213 pages. 430 figures.

The author has had long experience as a teacher, and this textbook, based on that experience, is for students who already possess an elementary knowledge of the subject. There is no index, but details as to contents are given at the beginning of each chapter. (515)

ASTRONOMY

A TEXTBOOK OF ELEMENTARY ASTRONOMY. E. A. Beet. *Cambridge University Press*, 8s.6d. C8. 120 pages. Frontispiece. 24 plates. 68 illustrations. Index.

Astronomy is a subject which has formerly been largely neglected in schools, but this textbook (which covers the syllabus suggested by the Science Masters' Association in 1938) provides a course including practical work, and dealing with some aspects of the theory of light, besides more direct aspects of astronomy. Questions are set at the end of the book. (520)

FRONTIERS OF ASTRONOMY. D. S. Evans. *Sigma Books*, 6s. C8. 172 pages. 74 diagrams. Index. (*Introduction to Science Series*)

This book has been written for the general reader with no knowledge of astronomy or astrophysics. In addition to a brief survey of the subject there is an historical note on astronomy and a simply worded account of modern astronomical instruments. The author has shown the various problems which concern the working astronomer.

There is a reading list and a glossary of terms, and the illustrations, consisting of astronomical photographs and line drawings, are by Victor Reinganum and the author. (520)

Geodesy: Map Projections

MAP PROJECTIONS. G. P. Kellaway. *Methuen*, 10s.6d. D8. 127 pages. Figures.

The author is a lecturer at St. John's College, York, and his book is intended to provide students of geography with a logical treatment of the commoner map projections, but it is not suitable for students whose study of map projections is of a highly specialized nature. Each projection has been discussed separately. There is a general introduction on the globe and the map, and there are sections on zenithal projections, polar cases and equatorial and oblique cases, and on the choice of a projection for a specific purpose. There are a number of questions set for the student. (526.8)

——Surveying

CENTRAL ORGANIZATION FOR GEODETIC AND TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEYS IN THE COLONIAL EMPIRE. Colonial Office. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 3d. M8. 18 pages. (*Colonial* No. 200)

Details of the recently formed Central Colonial Survey Organization, which will carry out all the geodetic and topographical surveys in the Colonial Empire and will produce and publish the maps compiled. (526.9)

SURVEYING FOR YOUNG ENGINEERS. S. Wright Perrott. *Chapman & Hall*, 10s.6d. C8. 240 pages. 12 plates. 80 figures. Index.

This book was first published in 1930 under the title *Surveying for Schools*, and has now been revised and greatly expanded. The emphasis is on practical work in the field, as opposed to the academic treatment used in textbooks designed for examination purposes. (526.9)

PHYSICS

THE METHOD OF DIMENSIONS. A. W. Porter. *Methuen*, 4s. Third edition. F8. 72 pages. 9 diagrams. Index. (*Methuen's Monographs on Physical Subjects*)

This is one of a series of expositions by authors who are actively engaged in research on the subject of which they write. Professor Porter is Professor of Physics in the University of London. A short historical background to the subject is given. The applications of the method of dimension are given in five sections: the flow of fluids, surface tension, vibrating systems, temperature and heat effects, and electricity and magnetism. References to sources of information on specific points are given in the text and a short list of more general sources is added at the end. (530)

POWER. Martin Ruheman. *Sigma Books*, 6s. C8. 121 pages. Illustrated. (*Introduction to Science Series*)

In this book the author gives a simple explanation of what power is and the part it plays in everyday life. He gives the scientific meaning of 'work', and a summary of the part machinery plays in doing 'work'. There is also a discussion on the main

sources of power, water, coal and oil. A chapter is devoted to electricity as it conveys power from the producer to the consumer. Steam and internal combustion engines are also discussed. In the summing up the author shows the effect of power on our civilization. There is an appendix of technical terms and a list of readings on the same subject. (530)

THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF THE QUANTUM THEORY. G. Temple. *Methuen*, 4s.6d. Third edition. F8. 120 pages. (*Methuen's Monographs on Physical Subjects*)

An introductory account of the general principles of the quantum theory. The theory is here considered as a branch of physics and not as a branch of mathematics. Examples are given to illustrate the general theory and to indicate the nature of further development outside the scope of this book. The theory of linear operators is discussed and the laws of measurement in atomic physics; the exchange relations and the equations of motion; the spin operators, and the dynamics of composite systems. A list of general references is given. (530.1)

EVERYDAY HEAT, LIGHT AND SOUND. A. C. Penney. *Edward Arnold*, 5s. C8. 296 pages. 154 illustrations.

This is the second volume in a series of three, *Everyday Electricity and Magnetism* already published, and *Everyday Mechanics* which is in preparation. The author is a senior science master at the county grammar school for boys, Gravesend. This textbook is intended for pupils of approximately fourteen years and over. The subject has been approached through the interests and applications found in everyday life, and provides an understanding of hobbies such as music and photography, by which means the interest of the pupil may be stimulated. (530.2)

THE CAVENDISH LABORATORY. Alexander Wood. *Cambridge University Press*, 2s.6d. F8. 59 pages. 8 plates.

The Lecturer in Experimental Physics, Cambridge University, describes the foundation and development of the Cavendish Laboratory there, and the work carried out under Clerk Maxwell, Rayleigh, J. J. Thomson and Rutherford. The illustrations include photographs of these physicists and of the laboratory. (530.7)

Mechanics

BUILDING MECHANICS. T. J. Reynolds. *English Universities Press*, 6s.6d. D8. 230 pages. 20 illustrations. (*Junior Technical Series*)

This is the latest volume in a series of class books suitable for pre-apprentice students. The author is Lecturer in Charge, Structural Engineering, London County Council School of Building. The groundwork of the subject is given in simple language. All the various aspects of the subject are covered, composition and resolution of forces, moments, gravity, stress and strain, work, horse-power and lifting appliances. Examples and exercises are given at the end of each chapter. A suggested syllabus of work for junior-school building mechanics in second and third year is appended. (531)

Dynamics

ANALYTICAL METHODS IN DYNAMICS. H. O. Newboult. *Oxford University Press*, 7s.6d. D8. 88 pages.

The author of this book for students of mechanics is a Fellow of Merton College, Oxford University. It is intended to be used as a supplement to a textbook on dynamics; all the examples given are worked examples. The book is sub-divided under the following headings: two-dimensional and three-dimensional dynamics; applications of moving axes; the motion of a top, of an extensible flexible chain and motion about a fixed point. (531.3)

THE GYROSCOPE AND ITS APPLICATIONS. M. Davidson (Editor). *Hutchinson*, 21s. D8. 256 pages. Diagrams.

See Digest, page 418. (531.34)

Hydrostatics

HYDROSTATICS. A textbook for the use of first year students at the Universities and for the higher divisions in schools. A. S. Ramsey. *Cambridge University Press*, 8s.6d. Second edition. D8. 178 pages.

Some acquaintance with calculus on the part of the student is assumed in this textbook It covers that part of the subject included in the first year's honours course, pressure of heavy fluids, centre of pressure, floating bodies, simple applications of the metacentre and of the general pressure equations, pressure of gases, the atmosphere, hydrostatic machines, and a short chapter on capillarity. Examples with answers are given at the end of each chapter. (532)

Optics

OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS IN ENGINEERING. S. H. Hemsley. *Elek*, 7s.6d. D8. 80 pages. 40 diagrams. Index.

Optical instruments are of increasing importance to the engineer, who needs a guide to the construction and capabilities of those which are now obtainable for workshop purposes. This volume does not give details of operation, but briefly describes the principles on which they work. Although it is not strictly an optical instrument, an account of the electron microscope is included. (535)

Spectrum Analysis

ATOMIC SPECTRA. R. C. Johnson. *Methuen*, 5s. F8. 128 pages. 38 diagrams. Index. (*Methuen's Monographs on Physical Subjects*)

The advances made in the study of spectra have necessitated a revision of the work on that subject which formerly appeared in this series; and it is now to be replaced by this volume and a companion work on molecular spectra. The series is designed to give a concise account of the present position in various specialized fields for workers in adjacent spheres. (535.84)

Heat

A TEXT-BOOK OF HEAT. H. S. Allen and R. S. Maxwell. *Macmillan*, 2 vols. 10s.6d. D8. 554: 342 pages. Figures. Tables. Graphs. Indexes.

This work is intended to rank between an elementary textbook and a comprehensive treatise; and Part I, which is largely descriptive and experimental, is suitable for those reading for Higher School Certificates or intermediate examinations in physics. Part II is more advanced and theoretical, and deals with thermodynamics, conduction, convection, radiation, statistical methods and quantum theory. (536)

Thermodynamics

STATISTICAL THERMODYNAMICS. Erwin Schrödinger. *Cambridge University Press*, 6s. Second edition. C8. 96 pages.

The lectures printed in this volume were delivered during January–March 1944, at the School of Theoretical Physics, Dublin Institute of Advanced Studies. A small edition in hectograph form was published by the Institute, and for this edition the text has been slightly revised. Professor Schrödinger's object is, in his own words, 'to develop briefly one simple unified standard method, capable of dealing, without changing the fundamental attitude, with all cases (classical, quantum, Bose-Einstein, Fermi-Dirac, etc.), and with every new problem that may arise'. (536.7)

Electricity

ELECTRONS IN ACTION. J. G. Daunt. *Sigma Books*, 6s. 148 pages. 8 plates. Index. (*Introduction to Science Series*)

The author is a Lecturer in Physics at Exeter College, Oxford University. His book gives in non-technical, non-mathematical language the basic principles of electricity, explained in terms of the activity of electrons. He shows the various aspects of electricity which form part of modern life. There is an explanation of what electricity is, how it goes through metals, liquids and gases, and an account of the mass production of electricity. There are chapters on radio and radio-location and on recent research and the future. There is a reading list and biographical notes. The line drawings are by Griselda Allen. (537)

ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM FOR STUDENTS. S. R. Humby. *Murray* 6s.6d. Second edition. 336 pages. Illustrated.

This textbook is intended for students who have already completed an elementary course in electricity and magnetism. The additions to the 1939 edition include an account of talking films and television, a chapter on the principles of radio, and the applications of thermionic tubes to radio-telephony. A number of examples have been included from recent examination papers. (537)

Electrical Measurements

ALTERNATING CURRENT MEASUREMENTS AT AUDIO AND RADIO FREQUENCIES. David Owen. *Methuen*, 5s. Second edition. F8. 128 pages. 80 diagrams. Index. (*Methuen's Monographs on Physical Subjects*)

This series is intended to supply readers who possess an average scientific knowledge with a compact statement on the modern position of the various subjects covered. This book presents an account of the methods and procedure used in the measurement of the usual constants of electric circuits, that is resistance, inductance and capacitance, and frequency. The theory of alternating currents is also given. (537.7)

CHEMISTRY

GENERAL AND INORGANIC CHEMISTRY FOR UNIVERSITY STUDENTS. J. R. Partington. *Macmillan*, 36s. D8. 939 pages. 345 diagrams. Index.
See Digest, page 419. (540)

INTERMEDIATE CHEMISTRY: INORGANIC AND PHYSICAL. F. Prescott. *University Tutorial Press*, 14s. Second edition. D8. 836 pages.

The author of this textbook was formerly a lecturer and demonstrator in chemistry at the Middlesex Hospital Medical School. The requirements of the intermediate science and first year medical student are covered. The fundamental principles of chemistry are given and there are special chapters on certain subjects such as osmotic pressure and colloids. The second edition has been brought up to date with modern theories on valency, ionisation, molecular activity and the Donnan equilibrium. The second half of the book is arranged in accordance with the Periodic Table. Cross references make it possible for the sections to be read in any order and show the properties and reactions of related substances. (540)

THE CHEMISTS' YEAR BOOK, 1946. E. Hope (Editor). *Sherratt (Timperley, Cheshire)*, 30s. F8. 1,268 pages. Tables. Index.

The chief revision in the new edition of this compendium of chemical data is in the sections on the general properties of organic compounds and on the pharmaceutical names of synthetic compounds. (540.58)

History

MODERN CHEMISTRY: SOME SKETCHES OF ITS HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT. A. J. Berry. *Cambridge University Press*, 10s.6d. D8. 250 pages. Name and subject indexes.

This is not a chronological history of chemistry, but each chapter deals with some aspect of modern chemistry and interprets the present position in the light of the historical development of the subject. Among the aspects dealt with are classical atomic theory, electrochemistry, stereochemistry, radioactivity, elements, isotopes and atomic numbers. References are given at the end of chapters. (540.9)

Atomic Theory

THE STORY OF THE ATOMIC BOMB. C. H. Douglas Clark. *Machinery Publishing Co.*, 3s.6d. C8. 52 pages. 29 illustrations.

This is a popular account of the chief discoveries which led up to the production of the atomic bomb, by a lecturer in the Department of Inorganic and Physical Chemistry, Leeds University. (541.2)

THE MID-TWENTIETH CENTURY ATOM. Martin Davidson. *Hutchinson*, 8s.6d. C8. 127 pages. Diagrams.

This book is intended for those who have only slight knowledge of physics and chemistry. It covers such aspects of atomic knowledge as Dalton's atomic theory, the modern conception of the atom, spectroscopic evidence for the conception of the atom, radio-active substances and a comparison of explosive forces. The appendices contain descriptions of methods employed for weighing the electron and other particles, determining their dimensions, velocities, etc. A list of standard works on the subject is also given. (541.2)

ATOMIC ARTILLERY AND THE ATOM BOMB. J. K. Robertson. *Macmillan*, 12s.6d. C8. 185 pages.

The author, who is President of the Royal Society of Canada, describes not only the atom bomb but traces in detail the fabulous story of atomic research. In simple language, which can be understood without a knowledge of mathematics or science, the book explains the steps by which, out of inert matter, the energy is produced which may bring about the greatest forward step in the history of mankind. An explanation is given of terms like neutron, proton, fission and chain reactions, the part played by heavy water, the manufacture of plutonium and the separation of the isotopes of uranium, the effect of the great 'guns' that shoot their projectiles into the heart of matter itself, and other machines of the new alchemy. (541.2)

WORLD POWER AND ATOMIC ENERGY: THE IMPACT ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS. H. E. Wimperis. *Constable*, 6s. C8. 96 pages. 5 plates.

This is an expansion of a monograph written for the Royal Institute of International Affairs by a past President of the Royal Aeronautical Society. It discusses the sources of atomic power, its menace in war and possibilities for economic development, and the need for its international control. (541.2)

Photochemistry

THE CHEMICAL ASPECTS OF LIGHT. E. J. Bowen. *Oxford University Press*, 15s. Second edition, revised. D8. 304 pages. 59 figures. References. Index.

Advanced students and specialists are in need of a survey which gives an account of modern thought covering the whole of the field, and this introduction to problems of the interaction of light and matter is non-mathematical as far as is possible. In this edition much of the text has been rewritten, and the 'wave' concept of electrons in atoms has replaced the 'particle' concept. (541.35)

Chemic Dynamics

AQUEOUS SOLUTION AND THE PHASE DIAGRAM. F. F. Purdon and V. W. Slater. *Edward Arnold*, 24s. C4. 167 pages. 47 diagrams.

See Digest, page 420. (541.39)

Analysis: Inorganic Products

POLAROGRAPHIC AND SPECTROGRAPHIC ANALYSIS OF HIGH PURITY ZINC AND ZINC ALLOYS FOR DIE CASTING. Ministry of Supply. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 5s. M8. 128 pages. 45 figures. 71 tables.

Investigations on this subject were carried out between 1941 and 1944 by a British Standards Institution Panel of the Non-Ferrous Industry Committee, and their final recommendations were published by the British Standards Institution as B.S. 1225: 1945. The four sections of this work, by several people engaged in the research, give full details of the experimental work which led to those recommendations. (543.7)

Qualitative Analysis

A LABORATORY MANUAL OF QUALITATIVE ORGANIC ANALYSIS. H. T. Openshaw. *Cambridge University Press*, 6s. D8. 104 pages. Index.

Dr. Openshaw, Lecturer in Chemistry in the University of Manchester, has written this book for students of practical organic chemistry. The logical method for the identification of the commoner types of organic compounds is given. This consists of a series of tests for the functional groups, which should be applied in a definite order. The tables of compounds include all the commoner materials. A list of standard textbooks and reference works is given. (544)

Organic Chemistry

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY FOR STUDENTS OF AGRICULTURE (AND ALLIED SUBJECTS). C. Tyler. *Allen & Unwin*, 15s. M8. 349 pages. Diagrams. Index.

Students of agricultural chemistry need both an elementary knowledge of general organic chemistry, and a specialized knowledge of fats, proteins and carbohydrates. This textbook, by the Lecturer in Agricultural Chemistry in Reading University, is designed to meet both these needs, and also contains a reference section giving details of a number of compounds of agricultural and biochemical importance. A feature of the book is the large number of formulæ set out in the text. (547)

Crystallography

CHEMICAL CRYSTALLOGRAPHY. C. W. Bunn. *Oxford University Press*, 25s. R8. 434 pages. 13 plates. 231 text-figures.

See Digest, page 421. (548)

Mineralogy

CHAMBERS' MINERALOGICAL DICTIONARY. *Chambers*, 10s. D8. 84 pages. 40 colour plates.

This dictionary is presented in a form which makes it of use to the amateur geologist as well as the expert. It provides cross-references from the common to the scientific name, and references to the many coloured plates are given in the text. The location of the rocks is given in some cases and an index to the illustrations is also provided. (549.03)

GEOLOGY

A GEOLOGY FOR ENGINEERS. F. G. H. Blyth. *Edward Arnold*, 21s. Second edition, revised. D8. 337 pages. 16 plates. 141 diagrams. Index.

An extensive course in geology is covered in this textbook, which goes on to relate geological data and principles to problems of civil engineering such as water supply, reservoir and dam sites, and cuttings and tunnels. The author is Lecturer in Engineering Geology at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, University of London. New material in this edition deals chiefly with rivers, marine action and glacial deposits. (550.62)

NATIONAL GEOLOGICAL PRESERVES IN ENGLAND AND WALES. Nature Reserves Investigation Committee: Geological Reserves Sub-Committee. *Society for Promotion of Nature Reserves*, 1s.6d. D8. 46 pages. Map. (*Conference on Nature Preservation in Post-war Reconstruction: Memorandum* No. 5)

After pointing out the desirability of preserving the evidence upon which the work of the English geological pioneers was based, this report lists alphabetically under counties the sites which from their geological interest merit permanent protection. These conservation areas would be of great educational value, besides frequently being also scenically beautiful. There is an appendix on the Isle of Man. (550.70942)

Climate

BRITISH WEATHER. Stephen Bone. *Collins*, 5s. 1M8. 48 pages. 8 colour plates and 29 black-and-white illustrations. (*Britain in Pictures Series*)

This gives not a technical meteorological analysis of the British climate, but a study of its general character and its effects on people, occupations and landscape. Mr. Bone shows that not only does the weather constantly affect everyday life, but it has sometimes intervened in British history. His last chapter deals with the influence of climate on national character. (551.5)

THIS WEATHER OF OURS. A. B. Tinn. *Allen & Unwin*, 10s.6d. D8. 148 pages. Plates. 36 figures. 9 tables.

A descriptive account of the weather of the British Isles is given in this book, together with a discussion of causes, of the effects of abnormal conditions, and of the influence of weather on man. It is a simple account for the large number of people interested in understanding the weather who have no specialized interest in meteorology. (551.5)

Postpliocene

THE PLEISTOCENE PERIOD. F. E. Zeuner. *Quaritch*, 42s. R8. 334 pages. 76 illustrations.

This, the 130th volume of the Ray Society, gives the results of studies carried out at the Institute of Archæology, London University, and is concerned with the climate, chronology and faunal successions of the Pleistocene period. The author is concerned in this volume with the evidence for its relative and absolute chronology, the archæological aspects being dealt with in *Dating the Past* (1945, Methuen). The palæontological sections provide the historical background for the evolution of modern animals, including man. (551.79)

Building Stones

ROCK WOOL. Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 9d. M8. 48 pages. 32 tables. Index. (*Geological Survey of Great Britain*)

Current interest in the use of rock wool insulation has led to this survey of the resources in Great Britain by Mr. E. M. Guppy and Dr. James Phemister. There is an introductory chapter on the properties and manufacture of rock wool. (553.55)

PALÆONTOLOGY

PALÆONTOLOGY-INVERTEBRATE. Henry Woods. *Cambridge University Press*, 12s.6d. Eighth edition, revised. C8. 486 pages. 221 figures. Index. (*Cambridge Biological Series*)

For each group of the invertebrata the author first gives a short account of the general zoological features with a more detailed description of the hard parts of the animals, secondly, the classification and the characters of the more important genera, and thirdly a description of the present contribution and geological range. The account of each genus is followed by an enumeration of one or more typical species to guide the student in making use of a collection. In addition to general revision the list of palæontological works has been brought up to date in this edition. (562)

BIOLOGY ARCHÆOLOGY

MAN AND OTHER LIVING THINGS. An Introduction to Human Biology. Francis G. W. Knowles. *Harrap*, 12s.6d. D8. 355 pages. 32 plates. Diagrams. Bibliography. Index.

This biology textbook, carrying the subject up to matriculation standard, embraces a much wider field than is usual. Among the subjects dealt with are man's place among animals, life in the past, biological control, and bacteriology from Pasteur to penicillin. Each chapter is followed by suggestions for home study along the lines of observation and experiment. A list of cinematic films available on the subject is given. (570)

THE SPRING OF THE YEAR, and other Nature Essays. Richard Jefferies. Samuel J. Looker (Editor). *Lutterworth Press*, 10s.6d. C8. 264 pages. 24 illustrations.

Mr. Looker's latest volume of selections from the work of the nineteenth-century English novelist and naturalist (1848–87) includes several passages from his novels *The Dewy Morn*, and *Amaryllis at the Fair*, which anticipate the method of D. H. Lawrence. The naturalist is represented in selections from *Red Deer*, *Field and Hedgerow*, *The Open Air*, and a sketch, 'Sunny Brighton', which first appeared in *Longman's Magazine* in the 1880's. Introduction and notes by the editor. Wood-engravings by Agnes Miller Parker. (570)

THE WONDERS OF NATURE. *Odhams Press*, 7s.6d. C8. 256 pages. Over 150 photographs and 56 drawings by C. F. Tunnicliffe.

The sub-title of this work sufficiently indicates its scope—'How animals and plants live and behave in relation to their natural surroundings'. The fourteen chapters, with titles such as 'The Beginning of life', 'Ocean and river life', 'War and peace in Nature', and 'The balance of Nature' are by various authors, including R. I. Pocock, N. F. Ellison and W. P. Westall. (570)

SCIENCE OLD AND NEW. J. Arthur Thomson. *Melrose*, 10s.6d. New edition. C8. 192 pages. Index.

Professor Thomson, who is Professor of Natural History in the University of Aberdeen, has selected a number of scientific topics and discusses them in the light of recent advances in research. Studies 1 to 20 are concerned with ecological subjects, 21 to 39 biological subjects, 40 to 45 discuss evolution and 46 to 52 deal with man and his outlook and includes man's place in nature. (570)

BIOLOGY. F. Mary Green. *Murray*, 5s.6d. D8. 254 pages. Diagrams. Index. (*General Science for Schools Series*)

The books in this series have been written in the light of modern developments in school syllabuses in which general science has a prominent part. It is suitable for use as a textbook; questions are given at the end of the chapters. Those technical terms which need to be memorized by the student have been printed in heavy type. Considerable attention has been given to the biology of man, and to the applied aspects of biology. Prominence has been given to such subjects as growing of crops, suitable diet, bacterial diseases, and harmful insects. (570.2)

Structural Biology

ESSAYS ON GROWTH AND FORM PRESENTED TO D'ARCY WENTWORTH THOMPSON. W. E. Le Gros Clark and P. B. Medawar (Editors). *Oxford University Press*, 21s. D8. 416 pages. Frontispiece (portrait). Plates. Diagrams. Index.

A number of biologists, both British and American, have contributed to this collection of essays presented to the Professor of Natural History, United College, St. Andrews University, on his completion of sixty years as a professor. They include, besides the editors, J. Z. Young, J. H. Woodger, E. C. R. Reeve, Julian Huxley, A. J. Kavanagh and N. J. Berrill. A list of the published writings of Professor D'Arcy Wentworth Thompson is given. (574)

BIOLOGICAL ACTIONS OF SEX HORMONES. Harold Burrows. *Cambridge University Press*, 42s. R8. 524 pages. Index. Bibliography.

During the past twenty years extensive chemical studies have resulted in the determination of the chemical structures of the oestrogens, androgens and progesterone, the partial synthesis of steroid sex hormones, the discovery of the synthetic oestrogens and the total synthesis of a naturally occurring oestrogen. Dr. Burrows has compiled a digest of the present knowledge regarding the most complicated subject of the sex hormones. His book is fully documented, and is, no doubt, the precursor of many others which will reflect the vast amount of research on the subject during the years immediately preceding the war. (574.194)

Natural History

LONDON'S NATURAL HISTORY. R. S. R. Fitter. *Collins*, 16s. M8. 282 pages. 93 illustrations (52 coloured). 2 diagrams. 12 maps. (*New Naturalist Series*)

See Digest, page 422. (574.9421)

Phylogeny

ANIMAL CYTOLOGY AND EVOLUTION. M. J. D. White. *Cambridge University Press*, 36s. D8. 384 pages. 121 figures. 18 tables. Indexes of authors, subjects and organisms.

See Digest, page 424. (575.2)

Cytology

CYTOLOGICAL TECHNIQUE. John R. Baker. *Methuen*, 6s. Second edition, rewritten and enlarged. F8. 220 pages. List of references. Index. (*Methuen's Monographs on Biological Subjects*)

Recent advances have been included in the new edition of this account of the methods used to determine the structure of the metazoan cell, by the Lecturer in Zoology, Oxford University. (576.3)

PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY OF CELLS AND TISSUES. R. Höber and Others. *Churchill*, 42s. M8. 689 pages. 1910 references.

This book discusses physiology as a branch of physical chemical science dealing with life as a physical system that may be subjected to scientific analysis. It is divided into eight sections as follows: I. Selected principles of physical chemistry. II. Large Molecules: their physio-chemical properties and architectural and functional significance in living matter. III. Introductory remarks concerning the architecture of protoplasm. IV. The surface of the protoplast, its properties and architecture. V. Influence of some extra-cellular factors on cellular activity. VI. Respiration of cells and tissues. VII. Contractility. VIII. Passive penetration and active transfer in animal and plant tissues. (576.3)

Microscopy

NOTES ON MICROSCOPICAL TECHNIQUE FOR ZOOLOGISTS. C. F. A. Pantin. *Cambridge University Press*, 6s. D8. 92 pages. 9 figures.

The author of this book is a Reader in Invertebrate Zoology in the University of Cambridge. The book is intended for laboratory use and is based on the methods found satisfactory in the Department of Zoology at Cambridge. A selection of standard methods is given, with comments on the principles which underlie their use. There is a list of reference books, and the appendix includes a note on the preparation of records. The book has been set out in a form suitable for use on the laboratory bench. (578.9)

BOTANY

Structural Botany: Variation

CHROMOSOME ATLAS OF CULTIVATED PLANTS. C. D. Darlington and E. K. Janaki Ammal. *Allen & Unwin*, 12s.6d. C8. 397 pages. 2 maps. Bibliography. Index to families and genera.

The catalogue which is the main feature of this book gives the chromosome numbers of some 10,000 species of flowering plants, concentrating on those which are most useful to man. Such a list is important to the systematic botanist for purposes of classification, and a new classification has been developed out of it in conjunction with the authorities of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. There are introductory chapters on the origin of cultivated plants, the chromosomes, and the use and meaning of chromosome numbers. (581.15)

General Chemic Composition

TRACE ELEMENTS IN PLANTS AND ANIMALS. W. Stiles. *Cambridge University Press*, 12s.6d. D8. 202 pages. 7 plates. Index.

The author of this book is Mason Professor of Botany in the University of Birmingham. After an historical introduction, he gives the methods of investigating micro-nutrient problems, including the purification of materials used in culture experiments, the estimation of micro-nutrient elements in plant materials, and the diagnosis of mineral deficiencies of plants. The diseases of plants attributable to deficiency of the various trace elements are given, and a section is devoted to the diseases caused by excess or deficiency of trace elements in animals. A list of literature on the subject is given. (581.192)

Pathology

VIRUS DISEASES OF FARM AND GARDEN CROPS. Kenneth M. Smith. *Littlebury (Worcester)*, 10s.6d. D8. 112 pages. 32 plates. Index.

Although there have been several comprehensive books on viruses and virus diseases for the specialist, there has been no small and simply written book on the subject which might be of use to the practical grower and to the student with only a small background of knowledge. This attempt to fill the gap has been made by an expert—the Director of the Plant Virus Research Station, Cambridge School of Agriculture. It deals with the viruses of farm and garden crops of the British Isles. (581.234)

Economic Botany

PLANTS AND HUMAN ECONOMICS. Ronald Good. *Cambridge University Press*, 6s. C8. 214 pages. 8 maps.

The author is head of the Department of Botany, University College, Hull. His book is intended primarily for those in the senior classes of schools and the junior classes of universities, but it also includes an elementary account of plant physiology for those who are not students of biology. The maps show the distribution of crops, natural vegetation and the coal and oil fields of the world. Accounts are given of the nature and sources of food, cereals, pulses and vegetables, and of the world resources of timber, coal, petroleum, rubber, alcohol and drugs. The appendix consists of scientific and English names of commercial plants arranged in a systematic order. (581.6)

Geographical Distribution of Plants: South Africa

A BOTANIST IN SOUTHERN AFRICA. J. Hutchinson. *Gawthorne*, 45s. R8. 698 pages. 49 illustrations. Maps.

See Digest, page 425. (581.968)

Trees

TREES IN BRITAIN: WILD, ORNAMENTAL AND ECONOMIC, and Some Relatives in Other Lands. L. J. F. Brimble. *Macmillan*, 15s. M8. 362 pages. Coloured frontispiece, 7 coloured plates, photographs, drawings. Index to botanical names and general index.

This is a companion volume to the author's *Flowers in Britain*, published in 1944. Since no knowledge of botany is assumed in the reader, the first part of the book consists of an introduction to the form and structure of plants, with particular reference to trees. Then the individual species are dealt with under the divisions of conifers and broadleaved trees. (582.16)

Fungi

A DICTIONARY OF THE FUNGI. G. C. Ainsworth and G. R. Bisby. *Imperial Mycological Institute (Kew)*, 20s. Second edition, revised. C8. 440 pages. Figures.

This dictionary first appeared in 1943 and has now been brought up to date by the inclusion of new terms. It lists all generic names of fungi (Eumycetes and Myxothallophyta but not Bacteria and Lichens) with a systematic position for every genus and the distribution and number of its species. It is also a guide to the terms, literature and methods of mycology. Except for the appendix it is written in basic English. (589.2)

EDIBLE AND POISONOUS FUNGI. Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 3s.6d. Sixth edition. M8. 41 pages. 27 coloured plates. (*Bulletin* No. 23)

The food shortage during the war and the example of foreign guests in Britain have encouraged experimentation in the use as food of fungi other than the familiar mushroom. The completely revised edition of this bulletin will therefore be of use as a simple guide for the general public in distinguishing the different kinds of fungi. New illustrations have been prepared by Miss E. M. Wakefield of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. (589.2)

AN INTRODUCTION TO INDUSTRIAL MYCOLOGY. George Smith. *Edward Arnold*, 20s. Third edition. D8. 287 pages. 143 figures. Tables. Index.

This is a comprehensive account of the different fungi (with a chapter on penicillin), laboratory equipment and technique, the maintenance of a culture collection, and the industrial uses of fungi. References are given at the end of chapters, and there is a final chapter on the literature of the subject. Minor alterations have been made in this edition. (589.2)

Algae

PURE CULTURES OF ALGAE: THEIR PREPARATION AND MAINTENANCE. E. G. Pringsheim. *Cambridge University Press*, 7s.6d. C8. 132 pages. Frontispiece. 8 figures. List of references. Index.

This is a detailed description of the methods evolved by Professor Pringsheim, of the Department of Botany, Queen Mary College, University of London, for the preparation of pure cultures of algae—cultures which avoid the bizarre forms often appearing as a result of the Geneva culture technique. The purposes for which such cultures can be used are also enumerated. There is a foreword by Professor F. E. Fritsch. (589.3)

ZOOLOGY

WILD LIFE ILLUSTRATED. E. G. Boulenger, A. Radclyffe Dugmore, Ray Palmer and others. *Odhams Press*, 8s.6d. M8. 512 pages. Over 350 photographs. Index.

A popular account for the general reader of the chief species of animals, birds, fishes and insects throughout the world. The illustrations show them in their natural surroundings. (590)

Physiology

PHYSIOLOGY OF FARM ANIMALS. F. H. A. Marshall and E. T. Halnan. *Cambridge University Press*, 18s. Fourth edition. D8. 352 pages. 119 figures. Bibliography. Index.

The fourth edition of this book covers the results of recent work on this subject, and a bibliography has been added. It is a guide to the modern science of animal nutrition and has been written for students who wish to obtain some knowledge of the processes of physiology as they occur in domestic animals. The various aspects of the subject given in this book include histology, the chemistry of food, heredity, energy requirements of the body, and feeding. The chapters on reproduction have been extensively revised. (591.1)

Animals

BRITISH GAME. Brian Vesey Fitzgerald. *Collins*, 16s. D8. 240 pages. Illustrated with colour reproductions and photographs. (*New Naturalist Series*)

This volume is one of a series which is planned to make a survey of natural history in the British Isles. The author is a well-known naturalist and editor of the weekly periodical *The Field* which covers sport and natural history. His book is divided into sections: game birds, wild-fowl, waders, ground game, deer, and the preservation of game. It is profusely illustrated with photogravure plates of birds and animals and reproductions in colour of bird and animal paintings by well-known artists. (591.942)

WILD ANIMALS OF BRITAIN. W. Kenneth Richmond. *Oxford University Press*, 5s. C8. 176 pages. 15 photographs. Diagrams. Index. (*Realm of Natural Science Series*)

The first section deals with the Animal Kingdom in general terms; the second reviews all the genera of animals still to be found wild in or around the coasts of the British Isles. Although it is not intended specifically for children it is suitable for readers from sixteen years of age upwards. (591.942)

Butterflies and Moths

BUTTERFLIES. E. B. Ford. *Collins*, 16s. M8. 368 pages. 80 plates (56 coloured). 32 maps, 9 diagrams. Glossary. Bibliography. Index. (*New Naturalist Series*)

A volume in a new series of books, the *New Naturalist*, of which the editors are James Fisher, John Gilmour, Julian Huxley, L. Dudley Stamp and—photographic editor—Eric Hosking. They are designed for the general reader, for collectors and others interested in nature study, but are more scientific in approach and content than such books sometimes are. This volume by Dr. Ford, Reader in Genetics and Lecturer and Demonstrator in Zoology and Comparative Anatomy, Oxford University, deals with the development, classification, habits, protective devices, distribution, genetics and evolution of butterflies; their relations with other insects; and the races and sub-species of British butterflies. The illustrations are on a lavish scale, including fifty-six colour photographs of living specimens by S. Beaufoy. All known British butterflies are shown life-size in colour. (595.78)

BUTTERFLIES AND MOTHS IN BRITAIN. V. Temple. *Batsford*, 12s.6d. D8. 128 pages. 10 coloured plates. 95 photographs. 57 figures. (*British Nature Library*)

An illustrated account of British lepidoptera designed for the nature lover, covering the different seasons of the year and the different types of country in Britain, with their varying species. The balance between moths and butterflies is evenly kept. (595.78)

Fishes

BLUE ANGELS AND WHALES. Robert Gibbings. *Dent*, 12s.6d. D8. 114 pages. 27 illustrations.

The first edition in full format of a book which first appeared in Penguin Books in 1938, with expanded text and more illustrations. The author made his first underwater drawings for this book, with its account of aquatic life in the waters round Tahiti, Bermuda and the Red Sea, and its studies of many kinds of tropical fish and fauna. (597.09)

Birds

THE CALL OF THE BIRDS. Charles S. Bayne. *Collins*, 6s. Revised edition. C8. 368 pages. 37 illustrations. Index. Drawings by C. F. Tunnicliffe.

In this delightfully written book addressed to the amateur bird-watcher, the author deals extensively not only with birds that nest in Britain but also with those that alight *en route* for their more distant destinations. He gives many useful hints which should prove useful in distinguishing between very similar types of birds whose identity often puzzles quite experienced amateur bird-watchers, with careful descriptions of their different calls. First published in 1929. (598.242)

BIRDS IN COLOUR. Walter Higham. *Collins*, 25s. C4. 176 pages. 48 coloured plates. Appendix. Glossary. Index.

See Digest, page 426. (598.2)

BIRDS OF THE SEA. R. M. Lockley. *Penguin Books*, 2s.6d. C8. 32 pages and 24 coloured plates. 2 figures. (*King Penguin Books*)

The various species of sea birds are described in the short introduction and illustrated in a series of coloured plates by R. B. Talbot Kelly. (598.2)

HOW TO STUDY BIRDS. Stuart Smith. *Collins*, 8s.6d. C8. 192 pages. 12 plates. 2 maps. Diagrams. Bibliography. Author and subject indexes.

Part one of this introduction to the subject traces the cycle of bird life throughout the year—migration, nesting, the young bird, inheritance and imitation, and other topics. The second part deals with special aspects of bird study, including the importance and peculiarities of the eye of the bird, the flight of birds, and problems of bird population. (598.2)

BIRDS IN A GARDEN SANCTUARY. C. Percival Staples. *Warne*, 12s. 6d. D8. 192 pages. Frontispiece. 30 plates. Index.

The author discusses the need for bird sanctuaries and the practical steps to be taken in their creation; and then contributes a series of chapters on individual birds. The illustrations are from photographs taken by the author. (598.2)

THE SWALLOW. Eric Hosking and Cyril Newberry. *Collins*, 7s.6d. C8. 60 pages. Coloured frontispiece. 27 photographs. 2 maps. Bibliography. Index.

The life story of the swallow is simply described and fully illustrated in this book, designed for the bird lover with little specialized knowledge. (598.81)

BIRDS OF THE NIGHT. Eric Hosking and Cyril Newberry. *Collins*, 12s.6d. C4. 128 pages. 86 illustrations. Index.

The characteristics and habits of owls are described and fully illustrated by photographs in this companion volume to the authors' *Birds of the Day*. Separate chapters deal with the barn owl, the little owl, the long- and short-eared owls and the tawny owl; and there is a chapter on the eyes and ears of owls by Dr. Stuart G. Smith. (598.97)

USEFUL ARTS AND APPLIED SCIENCE

MIRACLES OF INVENTION AND DISCOVERY. *Odhams Press*, 7s.6d. M8. 320 pages. Plates. Photographs. Diagrams. Index.

This popular account of the scientific discoveries and their applications which have so largely determined the character of the world today has sections on mechanical power (the use of steam, petrol and oil, electricity); transportation; communications (newspapers, cable and telegraph, wireless, television); the way in which telescopes, microscopes, films and sound recordings are amplifying man's use of his senses; industrial inventions and advances in medicine and surgery. (600)

Dictionaries

CHAMBERS'S TECHNICAL DICTIONARY. C. F. Tweney and L. E. C. Hughes (Editors). *Chambers*, 20s. Fourth edition, revised. M8. 983 pages.

Terms drawn from every branch of pure and applied science are defined in this work, by authorities whose names are listed at the beginning. There is also a lengthy alphabetical list of the subjects covered. (603)

Industrial Research

INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH, 1946. E. N. da C. Andrade (Advisory Editor). *Todd*, 21s. D8. 736 pages. Frontispiece. Tables. Figures. Index.

A large part of this new year book is devoted to directories and accounts of governmental and industrial organizations interested in research, including sections on overseas organizations, officially appointed committees, and laboratories. There are also classified lists of books, periodicals and films, a 'Who's Who in industrial research', and a number of introductory articles on special subjects contributed by experts. (607.242)

INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM: A SURVEY. Sir H. Frank Heath and A. L. Hetherington. *Faber & Faber*, 25s. D8. 394 pages. Frontispiece. 12 plates. Short bibliography. Index.

This comprehensive survey was passed for press at the end of 1944, and it has consequently not been possible to incorporate reference to new developments which have

been made public since then. The book is divided into sections dealing respectively with productive industries (arranged alphabetically); research for the community (building, transport, food and laundry); Government research organizations; independent institutions (the universities, and organizations such as the Royal Society); and with general factors which enter into research, including patents, taxation, standardization and scientific personnel. (607.242)

Patents Inventions

MATERIALS OF TO-MORROW. Paul I. Smith. *Hutchinson*, 12s.6d. New edition. D8. 156 pages. Illustrated.

The author gives details of the manufacture and development of new materials likely to assume importance during the years of reconstruction. The materials listed in this edition include plastics, synthetic rubber, new woods and steels, light metals, cements, structural glass, new textiles, ceramics, synthetic adhesives and new drugs. The author stresses the need for improved technical education and the expansion of industrial research. (608)

MEDICINE AND SURGERY

A TEXTBOOK OF THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE. Various authors. Edited by F. W. Price. *Oxford University Press*, 42s. Seventh edition. D8. 2,034 pages.

The rapid advance of medical science and the continuing and increasing appreciation of this well-known textbook have made necessary this new edition, the second to be produced during the war years. The revisions are so extensive as to preclude mention in full here, but we may record that new articles have been added on penicillin, acute morphine poisoning, cocaine poisoning, atropine poisoning, barbiturate poisoning, chlorinated naphthalene, spontaneous hypoglycæmia, dwarfism, eunuchoidism, climacteric, the normal œsophagus, hysterical dysphagia, dysphagia in organic nervous diseases, fibrosis of the pancreas in infants, adventitious sounds, trauma of the heart, cor pulmonale, the heart in beriberi, primary atypical pneumonia, hæmatoporphyria, generalized cerebral atheroma, venous embolism, tuberose sclerosis, tumours of the spinal cord, protruding intervertebral disc in the cervical and dorsal regions, acute transverse myelitis, spina bifida, and psychopathic personality. (610)

ABC OF MEDICAL TREATMENT. E. Noble Chamberlain. *Oxford University Press*, 10s.6d. C8. 206 pages.

The purpose of this small book is to provide a brief account of the treatment of the more common medical ailments. Surgical, gynæcological and dermatological and other specialized subjects have been excluded. The subject matter has been arranged in alphabetical order for ease of reference and a number of symptoms (e.g. pain, insomnia) have been included to avoid repetition in dealing with the individual diseases. The book is primarily intended for the general practitioner who wishes to make a quick reference to the essentials of treatment, and more space has, therefore, been devoted to the illnesses commonly dealt with in general practice. No attempt has been made to include measures of treatment which are not of generally accepted value. An essential feature of the book is the inclusion of diet sheets constructed by Miss Rose Simmonds, from which a selection has been made to dovetail with the general text in which the suitable diet is merely referred to by its number. (610)

Dictionaries

A NEW DICTIONARY FOR NURSES. L. Oakes and T. B. Davie. *Livingstone (Edinburgh)*, 4s. Ninth edition. 16mo. 451 pages.

This is a new edition of a pocket dictionary which has already proved its value to nurses, first aiders and others. (610.3)

A POCKET MEDICAL DICTIONARY. L. Oakes and T. B. Davie. *Livingstone (Edinburgh)*, 4s. Seventh edition. D16. 451 pages.

A small dictionary which should be particularly useful to nurses and first-aid workers. It is already well known, and the demand for it is such that new editions appear frequently, giving opportunities for constant revision. (610.3)

SHORT ANGLO-POLISH MEDICAL DICTIONARY. W. Tomaszewski. *Livingstone (Edinburgh)*, 8s.6d. M16. 168 pages.

This first Anglo-Polish medical dictionary is a most useful addition to medical literature. During the war the Polish School of Medicine was established at the University of Edinburgh and the need for such a book has become apparent. There are useful supplements, including genetical and cytological terms, prefixes and suffixes, symbols, signs and abbreviations, common bedside phrases and illustrations of surgical instruments and glassware. (610.3)

Annuals

THE MEDICAL ANNUAL, 1945. *Wright (Bristol)*, 25s. 1C8. 410 pages. 43 plates. 61 figures.

This annual review of recent progress in medical and surgical treatment is particularly interesting, since it contains for the first time full reports on the use of penicillin—mode of action, absorption and excretion, clinical application. Other new subjects included are vital statistics, primary atypical pneumonia, scrub typhus. The book also contains a mass of information on recent methods of treatment, contributed by a team of experts. (610.58)

Nursing

STAFFING THE HOSPITALS: AN URGENT NATIONAL NEED. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 3d. D8. 19 pages.

The purpose of this pamphlet is not only to emphasize the urgent need for nurses and midwives in British hospitals, it also sets forth in outline the various measures on which the British Government and the representatives of the organizations concerned with the hospital services are unanimously agreed. A code of working conditions is given and the appendices also give conditions of service—training, salaries, hours of duty, nurses' representative councils, food, accommodation, etc. (610.73)

NURSING SERVICES. Ministry of Health and Ministry of Education. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 1s. M8. 57 pages.

The report of the sub-committee on the nursing of the mentally defective is prepared under the following headings: Memorandum to the Report; The Mental Health Service; The Shortage of Nurses; Status of the Mental Nurse; Mental Nurses and State Registration; Recruitment and Training; Conditions of Service; Staffing of Mental Hospitals; Summary of Conclusions and Recommendations. Appendix gives a list of bodies and associations, and their representatives, from whom oral evidence was heard. (610.73)

History

A HISTORY OF MEDICINE. Douglas Guthrie. *Nelson*, 30s. L.Post 8. 462 pages. 72 plates. Bibliography. Index.

See Digest, page 427. (610.9)

——Britain

BRITSKÉ LÉKAŘSTVÍ. Hugh Clegg. *Longmans, Green*, 1s. D8. 48 pages. 10 illustrations. (*British Life and Thought Series*)

The Czech edition of *Medicine in Britain* by the Deputy Editor of the *British Medical Journal*. The author describes the system of medical organization and research in Britain, discusses the training of a doctor, the medical colleges and societies, the relation of medicine to the State (Public Health Services, etc.), the system with regard to hospitals, cancer and other research organizations, and the way in which a doctor may practise. He also writes of medicine in wartime and in the days to come. (610.942)

HELSESTELL I STORBRITANNIA. Hugh Clegg. *Longmans, Green*, 1s. D8. 46 pages. 10 illustrations. (*British Life and Thought Series*)

The Norwegian edition of *Medicine in Britain*. (610.942)

LA MÉDECINE EN GRANDE-BRETAGNE. Hugh Clegg. *Longmans, Green*, 1s. D8. 51 pages. 10 illustrations. (*British Life and Thought Series*)

The French edition of *Medicine in Britain*. (610.942)

ΙΑΤΡΙΚΗ ΣΤΗΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΗ ΒΡΕΤΤΑΝΙΑ. Hugh Clegg. *Longmans, Green*, 1s. D8. 55 pages. 10 illustrations. (*British Life and Thought Series*)

The Greek edition of *Medicine in Britain*. (610.942)

Anatomy

THE TISSUES OF THE BODY: AN INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF ANATOMY. W. E. Le Gros Clark. *Oxford University Press*, 21s. Second edition. M8. 399 pages. 120 illustrations.

See Digest, page 428. (611)

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY FOR NURSES. J. L. Hamilton-Paterson. *H. K. Lewis*, 9s. D8. 176 pages. 102 illustrations.

Anatomy has been described as the most difficult subject in the student nurses' syllabus, mainly because little or no practical work is included, and much has to be learnt from models and charts. Incomplete understanding of the derivation and meaning of anatomical names and descriptive terms is also an added source of difficulty. This book has been planned to overcome these handicaps. The first chapter gives a brief, simplified account of the tissues of the body, the more common descriptive terms, and a description of the general structure of the body. In the succeeding chapters the separate systems and their physiology are described in more detail, and their interdependence is explained. By this approach the student is gradually familiarized with the general structure of the body, and should acquire some knowledge of anatomical terminology. The first appendix lists the most common anatomical terms and their derivations; the second gives some of the questions recently set in the Preliminary State examination, together with advice on how to answer them. (611)

A CLASS BOOK OF PRACTICAL EMBRYOLOGY FOR MEDICAL STUDENTS. P. N. B. Odgers. *Oxford University Press*, 7s. 6d. sC4. 63 pages.

This book consists of 27 line drawings of serial sections of 6 mm. and 10 mm. pig embryos, together with short descriptive notes on the facing pages. They have been amplified from rough illustrations used in demonstrations in the author's class of practical embryology in the Department of Human Anatomy, University of Oxford and, brought together in this convenient form, should prove helpful to medical students. (611.013)

ANATOMICAL EPONYMS. Jessie Dobson. *Baillière, Tindall & Cox*, 30s. C4. 259 pages.

Although personal names are no longer officially recognized in anatomical nomenclature, they are still frequently used. Miss Dobson has compiled short biographical summaries of those anatomists whose names have become attached to various parts and organs of the human body, and moreover provides reference to their original descriptions. The work is thus most valuable to the medical historian in establishing authority for the use of eponyms, and will be of permanent use for reference. (611.09)

THE ANATOMY OF THE BRONCHIAL TREE, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE SURGERY OF LUNG ABSCESS. R. C. Brock. *Oxford University Press*, 42s. M8. 96 pages. 142 figures.

This monograph is a reprint, with some additions and alterations, of a series of articles published in *Guy's Hospital Reports*, 1942–4. The author maintains that a proper understanding of the segmental anatomy of the bronchi is essential for investigation of the ætiology, diagnosis and treatment of many pulmonary diseases, especially pneumonitis and lung abscess, where success in treatment is so dependent on correct posture to facilitate drainage. The work is well illustrated with actual photographs supplemented by drawings and diagrams which verify almost every anatomical point brought out in the text. (611.233)

Physiology

PRINCIPLES OF HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY. E. H. Starling. *Churchill*, 28s. Ninth edition. R8. 1165 pages. 668 illustrations.

During the thirty-five years of its existence this work has been unrivalled by any other physiological text. The present edition, which has been prepared by C. Lovatt Evans, with chapters on the special senses by H. Hartridge, retains the basic structure of the original and previous editions, though it is considerably shorter. In spite of condensation, the text is lucid, the selected material has been aptly collated, is well abreast of contemporary developments, and is documented throughout with footnotes. Each section closes with a list of references. (612)

APPLIED PHYSIOLOGY. Samson Wright. *Oxford University Press*, 30s. Eighth edition. 997 pages.

This work meets a real need, for it correlates the preclinical subjects with clinical work and is of great value to those working in the wards and outpatient departments. In the latest edition the author has radically revised the greater part of the text in order to incorporate the important work on human physiology carried out in the last decade. Particular attention has been given to hæmorrhage, blood transfusion,

traumatic shock, anoxia, the effects of altitude and climatic conditions, and nutrition. For the senior student of physiology, the clinical student, all doctors and physiologists, this book continues to be a unique repository of information, particularly in regard to man. (612)

ACTIONS OF RADIATIONS ON LIVING CELLS. D. E. Lea. *Cambridge University Press*, 21s. D8. 414 pages. 4 plates. 61 figures.

See Digest, page 429. (612.01448)

A COURSE IN PRACTICAL BIOCHEMISTRY. A. T. Cameron. *Churchill*, 12s.6d. Sixth edition. D8. 367 pages. 3 plates. 23 figures. Index. (*Churchill's Empire Series*)

The author of this textbook for students of medicine and science is Professor of Biochemistry in the University of Manitoba and a biochemist at Winnipeg General Hospital. The sixth edition of this work embodies the results of new research work published during the last three or four years. Some of the sections have consequently been completely rewritten, notably those dealing with vitamins, diet and intracellular respiration. Appended to each chapter is a list of references for further reading. (612.015)

INTRODUCTION TO BIOCHEMISTRY. W. R. Fearon. *Heinemann*, 21s. Third edition revised. D8. 579 pages. Index.

The author of this book is a Fellow of Trinity College and Professor of Biochemistry, University of Dublin. All the chapters have been revised, and many sections have been added. Emphasis has been placed on certain subjects of special interest, such as animal calorimetry, carbon dioxide transport, energy transformation and blood chemistry. A list of reviews and monographs on the subject is given, and there are two appendices on food composition tables and reagents. (612.015)

THE LIVING BODY. A Textbook in Human Physiology. C. H. Best and N. B. Taylor. *Chapman and Hall*, 24s. Second edition, revised. D8. 571 pages. 15 plates. 283 figures.

First published in 1939. Although the subject is treated in detail and comprehensively, the book is suitable for the educated layman as well as the student. (612.02)

Respiration

ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION EXPLAINED. F. C. Eve. *Livingstone (Edinburgh)*, 3s. C8. 76 pages. 32 figures.

The several methods of artificial respiration in use today are here explained—Schafer's, Silvester's, Eve's, Nielsen's, Drinker's, etc. First-aiders will find it a most useful summary and medical men will also be glad that the scattered information on this subject has at last been assembled into one book. (612.2)

Nutrition

NUTRITION IN THE BRITISH WEST INDIES. B. S. Platt for the Colonial Office. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 9d. M8. 38 pages. Tables. Graphs. (*Colonial* No. 195)

At the first Conference of the United Nations' Food and Agriculture Organization recently held in Quebec, it was generally agreed that the member nations should

make every effort to relieve hunger and malnutrition by directing supplies of food where they were most needed, by stimulating production and by ensuring that the best use, from the nutritional point of view, was made of the foodstuffs available. The present report shows how the nature of a territory's nutritional problem may be determined by a simple and rapid clinical examination of suitable population groups, and the value of its food supplies in relation to human needs be assessed. It also shows that, in areas at the stage of development represented by the Caribbean territories, certain immediate measures for the improvement of nutrition can be recommended without hesitation, while other problems require the kind of attack outlined in the proposal for a Nutrition Working Party. (612.39)

——Food

THE CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF FOODS. R. A. McCance and E. M. Widdowson. *H. M. Stationery Office*, 6s. Second edition. sR8. 156 pages. References. Index. (*Medical Research Council Special Report Series* No. 235)

This report maintains that the dietetic treatment of disease, as well as research into problems of human nutrition, demands an exact knowledge of the chemical composition of food. The first part explains the construction of the tables in the book, their arrangement, headings and conventions, and gives a number of recipes. In the second part tables on the composition of foods are in two sections: composition per 100 grammes; composition per ounce (or per pint). (612.392)

——Rationing

AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF RATIONING. R. A. McCance and E. M. Widdowson. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 1s. M8. 61 pages. References. Tables. Graphs. (*Medical Research Council Special Report Series* No. 254)

See Digest, page 430. (612.39522)

Period of Decline (Old Age)

MEDICAL ASPECTS OF GROWING OLD. A. T. Todd. *Wright (Bristol)*, 15s. D8. 164 pages.

This book has been prepared to assist the medical practitioner who may need help in the treatment of elderly patients, to help elderly people who desire to make the most of their later life, and to help those who are approaching old age, so that errors made by them may be corrected before extensive ravages have occurred. The language has been kept as simple as possible, and the book should therefore be of value to the layman as well as to the doctor. (612.67)

General and Personal Hygiene

A CHARTER FOR HEALTH. British Medical Association. *Allen & Unwin*, 6s. C8. 95 pages.

This book, the work of a committee of the British Medical Association, under the Chairmanship of Sir John Boyd Orr, stresses the importance of environment on and methods of preventing disease and maintaining health. Factors for healthy living include good housing, adequate diet, proper sanitation, favourable conditions in factory and office, adequate facilities for recreation, and education. It embodies the profession's views on the basic principles of health and urges that national policy should be directed toward the satisfaction of human needs and the promotion of human welfare. (613.0942)

Dietetics

THE VITAMINS IN MEDICINE. F. Bicknell and F. Prescott. *Heinemann*, 50s. Second edition. M8. 916 pages. 208 illustrations. Tables. Index.

See Digest, page 432. (613.2)

YEAST FOOD: A SURVEY OF ITS NUTRITIVE VALUE. Medical Research Council. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 3d. M8. 16 pages. Tables and graphs. (*Medical Research Council War Memorandum* No. 16)

A survey prepared by the Accessory Food Factor Committee appointed by the Medical Research Council jointly with the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine, giving an analysis of the composition and vitamin content of yeast (*Torula utilis*) as determined by experiments on both animals and human subjects, with resultant observations on adults and children in Britain and in colonial territories. A list of references is given for further reading. (613.2)

Hygiene of Employment—by Temperature

ENVIRONMENTAL WARMTH AND ITS MEASUREMENT. T. Bedford, for the Medical Research Council. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 9d. sR8. 40 pages. 4 illustrations. Diagrams. References. Paper bound. (*Medical Research Council War Memorandum* No. 17)

A memorandum on the standard technique of measuring environmental warmth which has been adopted by the Royal Navy, issued by the Medical Research Council in the hope that it may prove useful also to those responsible for preserving the health of the Merchant Navy, and of industrial and other workers ashore. Sections deal with: Body Heat-Production and Heat-Loss; Instrumental Measurements; Effective Temperature and Corrected Effective Temperature; Procedure in Making Tests; Ventilation Reports; Work at Extreme Temperatures. (613.648)

CHARTS FOR THE CALCULATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL WARMTH. Medical Research Council. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 1s.6d.

A supplement to the Medical Research Council War Memorandum No. 17. The charts are designed to reduce or eliminate arithmetical work in the calculation of the various measurements of environmental warmth described in the Memorandum. With the charts is a leaflet giving instructions for their use. (613.648)

Public Health

AIDS TO PUBLIC HEALTH. L. Roberts. *Baillière, Tindall & Cox*, 6s. Fifth edition. F8. 259 pages. (*Students' Aids Series*)

This book last appeared in 1938 and this new edition incorporates the many advances in public health theory and practice which have occurred since then. Food and nutrition, the maternity and child welfare schemes, and the care and examination of school children are adequately dealt with. There is a short bibliography of books dealing with various aspects of public health and the book is well indexed. It will be of assistance to students preparing for their final examinations, and to others who need a concise summary of public health practice. (614.02)

HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE, 1945–6. Lord Horder (Editor). *Todd*, 21s. L.Post 8. 519 pages. Index.

In the second annual issue of this year-book, all sections have been enlarged, and the present volume is more than twice the size of the first and contains a large amount of up-to-date information concerning all aspects of health and social welfare throughout the world. Section 1 contains thirty articles by recognized authorities on a wide range of medical and medico-social topics. Of special interest at the present time are those by Sir John Boyd Orr on Nutrition and National Health; by Hilde Fitzgerald on A National Health Service; by Professor F. A. E. Crew on Social Medicine; and by Dorothy Manchée on the Almoner. Section 2 is a survey of health legislation and policy. Section 3 contains official directories of governmental and other official bodies concerned with health, both in Britain and abroad. Section 4 consists of official statements setting out the scope and functions of ministries and government departments, and of such bodies as the Charity Commission, the General Medical Council, and the General Register Office. Section 5 gives similar information regarding a large number of non-governmental bodies and institutions. Section 6 deals with officially appointed committees. Section 7 consists of an article on Careers in Professions associated with Health and Social Welfare by Isabella Williams. Section 8 is a directory of organizations interested in health and social welfare; it is comprehensive and gives full addresses and telephone numbers. Section 9 consists of statistics and tables, and will save many from the sloughs of the official returns. Section 10 lists books, periodicals and films. Section 11 is a 'Who's Who' in health and social welfare. An excellent index has been provided. (614.058)

SUMMARY REPORT OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1945. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 1s.3d. M8. 84 pages. Tables. (*Command Paper* 6710)

The Report has been prepared under the following headings: The Public Health; Mothers and Children; Housing; The Emergency Services in Action—emergency hospital scheme, blood transfusion, post-raid services, evacuation scheme, shelters, war-damage repairs in London and Southern England, emergency water schemes; Rehabilitation in the Hospitals; Staffing of the Services; War Refugees; Reconstruction in Local Government; National Health Service—medical education, water policy; and the Year's Work in other related fields. Appendices give principal vital statistics of the principal notifiable diseases (other than tuberculosis), deaths and crude death-rates; tuberculosis, venereal disease, child-life protection, etc. (614.0942)

Inspection of Food

THE CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF FOODS. H. E. Cox. *Churchill*, 24s. Third edition. D8. 326 pages. 40 figures. Tables. Index.

Concerned with the requirements of public health and the various acts covering the sale of food and drugs, rather than with the problems of the worker in a particular branch of the food industry, this practical manual discusses methods for the examination of foodstuffs and the detection of adulterants. Each chapter deals with specific foods of a certain type. Much new material is incorporated in this edition. (614.3)

Fire Extinction

MANUAL OF FIREMANSHIP. Part 6B PRACTICAL FIREMANSHIP—2. Home Office. *H.M.Stationery Office*, 2s.6d. D8. 170 pages. 30 pages of photographs and many diagrams.

The sixth part of this manual to be published. It gives full instructions on the latest methods of dealing with fires in rural areas, fires in gas works and gas fires generally, fires generated by electrical appliances, fires in crashed aircraft, fires in oil installations and tank farms. (614.843)

Materia Medica and Therapeutics

TEXTBOOK OF FORENSIC PHARMACY. T. Dewar. *Edward Arnold*, 12s.6d. D8. 256 pages.

The author of this textbook is a barrister-at-law, and an examiner to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. It is written primarily for students and gives tables of abbreviations and definitions. The subject matter is divided into three parts: the first part deals with pharmacy, poisons and dangerous drugs; part two with medicines; and part three with enactments which chiefly concern the retail businesses. The appendices include the Poisons List, revision questions and schedules to poisons rules for 1935. (615.02)

Inorganic and Synthetic Drugs

THE SULPHONAMIDES IN THEORY AND PRACTICE. J. S. Lawrence. *H. K. Lewis*, 9s. D8. 125 pages.

The literature on the sulphonamides has now become so vast as to make it impossible for the average practitioner to keep himself fully informed on this subject. The author has therefore briefly surveyed the present state of knowledge concerning this important group of drugs. He discusses the pharmacology, pharmacodynamics and relative potency of the sulphonamides, and the general considerations regarding their therapeutic use. Next, the organisms susceptible to the sulphonamides are enumerated. The writer then considers their employment in regional affections and in traumatic surgery. A chapter is devoted to the toxic effects, and another to common abuses of sulphonamides in treatment. Lastly, the relative merits of the sulphonamides and penicillin are considered, and indications and contra-indications to both are discussed. (615.2)

Organic Drugs

THE MEDICAL USE OF SULPHONAMIDES. Various authors. F. Hawking and F. H. K. Green (Editors). *H.M. Stationery Office*, 1s.3d. Second edition. M8. 71 pages. (*Medical Research Council War Memorandum* No. 10)

There have been many recent advances in chemotherapy necessitating modification of statements made in the first edition of this booklet (1943). The therapeutic possibilities of penicillin have been more widely explored and have revolutionized the treatment of many infections. Various new sulphonamides and related drugs have been introduced: details of three, 'sulphamerazine', phthalylsulphathiazole and 'Marfanil' are given, while briefer reference is made to a few new members of the sulphonamide group under the headings of the particular infections for which they have been recommended. Appendix I deals with estimation (or detection) of sulphonamides in body fluids and with bacteriological studies; Appendix II is on the sterilization of sulphonamide powders. (615.3)

Medicines Grouped by Effects

TEXTBOOK OF PHARMACOGNOSY. T. E. Wallis. *Churchill*, 28s. 504 pages. 213 figures. Index.

See Digest, page 433. (615.7)

Anæsthetics

PRACTICAL ANÆSTHETICS. J. Ross Mackenzie. *Baillière, Tindall & Cox*, 10s.6d. Second edition. sD8. 172 pages. 72 illustrations.

This manual is intended to form a foundation upon which the medical student and medical or surgical resident may build the practice of anæsthesia and analgesia. It will also serve as a guide to the practitioner or occasional anæsthetist who desires to know the type of anæsthesia best suited to his patient in various circumstances. The practical aspect of the subject predominates in the descriptions of the anæsthetic agents and the methods of their administration. (615.781)

MODERN ANÆSTHETIC PRACTICE. Humphrey Rolleston and A. Moncrieff (Editors). *Eyre & Spottiswoode*, 12s.6d. Second edition. D8. 150 pages. (*Practitioner Handbook Series*)

This book in the *Practitioner Handbook Series* was first published in 1938 and reprinted in 1941. It has proved especially popular and opportunity has now been taken of complete revision. Wartime experience, together with development both in chemistry and in apparatus, has led to much new material. There are also some new illustrations. This book is intended for the general practitioner who is increasingly called upon to give anæsthetics, rather than the specialist. It is particularly opportune that this volume should appear at the beginning of the anæsthesia centenary year. (615.781)

Manipulation Exercise

MASSAGE AND MEDICAL GYMNASTICS. Mary V. Lace. *Churchill*, 12s.6d. Third Edition. L.Post 8. 244 pages. 126 illustrations.

The appearance of this well-known manual in its third edition will be welcomed by all physiotherapists and gymnasts, many of whom, as students, profited by its clear presentation of the fundamentals of exercise-therapy and massage. The physiological basis for exercises is discussed, and the purpose of each group of movements is made clear. Descriptions and diagrams show the different starting positions and how each exercise is carried out. Particular attention is paid to the active correction of postural deformity. Manual technique is dealt with concisely, and the diverse ways in which the masseuse uses her hands, and her purpose in doing so, are explained with due reference to the physiological effects of each method. (615.82)

Artificial Light Treatment

ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT TREATMENT IN INDUSTRY. A Report on the Results of Three Trials—in an Office, a Factory and a Coal-mine. Dora Colebrook for the Medical Research Council. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 1s. sR8. 64 pages. References. Tables. Paper bound. (*Industrial Health Research Board Report* No. 89)

A special committee of the Industrial Health Research Board of the Medical Research Council was appointed to organize and direct an inquiry into the use of artificial sunlight treatment in industry, and Dr. Dora Colebrook was nominated to carry it

out. The object of the research was to ascertain, in a scientifically controlled experiment, whether the collective irradiation of workers by ultra-violet light from quartz mercury arc lamps will reduce their rates of sickness absence and the duration of their colds. Trials of the treatment were made in three separate and widely contrasting communities. The present Report gives an account of the trials. An attempt has also been made in the Report to supply the data from which the scientist can assess the significance of the results of the trials, and, at the same time, to explain the need for scientifically controlled investigations to both management and workers. (615.831)

Occupational Therapy

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY FOR THE LIMBLESS. P. Lyttelton. *H. K. Lewis*, 3s. F8. 40 pages. 11 diagrams.

This is a booklet written by the late occupational therapist to the Ministry of Pensions Hospital, Leeds. It deals in a practical manner with the various handicrafts, including embroidery, toy-making, weaving, knitting, rug-making and woodwork, which can be tackled by those handicapped by the loss of a hand, arm or leg. Due attention is paid to the psychological approach. (615.851)

Pathology

TEXTBOOK OF MEDICAL TREATMENT. D. M. Dunlop, L. S. P. Davidson and J. W. McNee (Editors). *Livingstone (Edinburgh)*, 30s. Fourth edition. R8. 944 pages. 10 plates. 38 diagrams. Index.

This covers the whole field of medical treatment, and is compiled by a team of distinguished Scottish medical men. Recent advances in preventive medicine and therapeutics are reflected in its pages; the new edition now includes a chapter on penicillin, the sections on venereal disease and diseases of the thyroid have been rewritten, and the chapter on diseases of the respiratory system has been extensively revised. A short account of D.D.T. is also included. In this edition the format has been altered; a slightly larger page has resulted in a reduction in the number of pages, making the volume less unwieldy to handle. (616)

RARE DISEASES AND SOME DEBATABLE SUBJECTS. F. Parkes Weber. *Staples Press*, 15s. D8. 174 pages. 19 illustrations.

In the course of more than thirty years, Dr. Parkes Weber has gained an international reputation for his writings on rare diseases. He has now collected into one volume many of his papers on dysplastic and other diseases and syndromes, and has added some fresh material. The result is a most interesting little book containing information on conditions seldom reported in medical literature. The book is valuable, too, from an historical point of view. (616)

Bacteriology

PRINCIPLES OF BACTERIOLOGY AND IMMUNITY. W. W. C. Topley and G. S. Wilson (Editors). *Edward Arnold*, 2 vols., 60s. Third edition, revised. suR8. 2147 pages. 302 illustrations.

See Digest, page 434. (616.01)

Diagnosis

101 CLINICAL DEMONSTRATIONS TO NURSES. H. Bailey. *Livingstone (Edinburgh)*, 10s.6d. Second edition. 1C8. 136 pages. 101 illustrations.

The profession of nursing has become a highly skilled service, and the modern nurse desires to understand the diseases and injuries of patients under her care. This book is a collection of cases, well illustrated, which have been demonstrated in the wards and out-patients' department of the Royal Northern Hospital, London. The first cases shown are striking, easily understood entities, e.g. carbuncles, housemaid's knee, bedsores; the later ones require more understanding, such as tumours, jaundice and congenital abnormalities. The text is written in easy conversational style, and the book should prove a useful supplement to ward work and the more theoretical books. (616.07)

MICRO-ANALYSIS IN MEDICAL BIOCHEMISTRY. E. J. King. *Churchill*, 10s.6d. D8. 168 pages. 16 figures.

Professor King and his colleagues at the British Postgraduate Medical School have during the past few years described in various journals the procedures for micro-analysis of certain commonly determined blood constituents. These methods have proved their usefulness in research and routine laboratory work, and, since their publication, have met with a considerable measure of adoption, both in Britain and abroad. This fact has encouraged research into new methods of blood analysis and the introduction of modifications enabling the determinations to be carried out on small quantities of material. These methods and the improvements subsequently introduced have now been made available in book form. The functional tests given are described in sufficient detail to enable them to be executed with precision, but their clinical significance is not discussed at great length. (616.0756)

DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF DISEASES IN THE TROPICS. H. C. Trowell. *Baillière, Tindall & Cox*, 4s. Second edition. F8. 233 pages. 35 illustrations. Index.

This little book is one of the series of *Medical Manuals for Africans*, and is written for the instruction of native nurses, dispensers and health orderlies. The author has had considerable experience of practice and teaching in Kenya and Uganda, and he has succeeded in his avowed aim of conveying what he considers to be the basic knowledge of medicine and surgery which must be acquired for intelligent nursing. This edition contains a new chapter on Diet and Nutrition. (616.09)

Blood

DISORDERS OF THE BLOOD. L. E. H. Whitby and C. J. C. Britton. *Churchill*, 30s. Fifth edition. R8. 678 pages. 15 plates. 71 figures. Index.

For this edition of the standard British textbook on blood disorders, extensive revision has been made in the chapters dealing with the origin and development of the blood cells, the hæmolytic anæmias, the anæmias of infancy and childhood, hæmagglutination, and blood transfusion and technique. The text has been increased by 62 pages, and includes some new illustrations. This book is a most valuable contribution to medical literature. (616.15)

Lungs

CHEST EXAMINATION: THE CORRELATION OF PHYSICAL AND X-RAY FINDINGS OF DISEASES OF THE LUNG. R. R. Trail. *Churchill*, 12s.6d. Second edition. D8. 122 pages. 100 figures.

The second edition of this book has been enlarged, particularly by the addition of illustrative X-rays, set in the text for easy reference. It is divided into four sections: I. Applied anatomy, is devoted to reminders on those salient points of normal anatomy and physiology which explain the abnormalities of the common chest diseases; II. Physical examination, covers inspection, palpation, percussion and auscultation; III. The abnormal film, deals with a visual description of the film and interprets abnormal shadows; and in IV, applied pathology, are considered the main gross and microscopical changes and alterations from the normal film that accompany them in their various stages. (616.24)

——Tuberculosis

A MANUAL OF TUBERCULOSIS, CLINICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE. E. Ashworth Underwood. *Livingstone (Edinburgh)*, 15s. Third edition. C8. 540 pages. 88 figures.

The new edition of this book has been planned having regard to existing works on tuberculosis in which physical diagnosis and the delimitation of the disease into pulmonary or non-pulmonary forms are stressed. The author has emphasized the administrative and social, in preference to the clinical, aspects of management. New chapters include those on the evolution of pulmonary tuberculosis; on allergy and immunity; on social medicine and tuberculosis; and on tuberculosis and war. This book will be helpful to the general practitioner who wishes to have a comprehensive survey of these aspects of the disease and to members of the nursing profession and laymen responsible for the administration of tuberculosis schemes for whom a glossary of technical terms is appended. (616.246)

Intestines

THE CAUSATION OF APPENDICITIS. A. Rendle Short. *Wright (Bristol)*, 10s. C8. 79 pages. Bibliography.

In 1930 the author published an article in which he concluded that there was a very real increase in the incidence of appendicitis in Great Britain during the period 1895 to 1905. In this little book further information which has accrued since then is reviewed and an attempt is made to correlate the change in national diet due to the wider use of imported food and the relatively smaller quantity of cellulose eaten with the increasing incidence of the disease. It is essentially a disease of civilization and has been found most frequently in the higher income groups. (616.34)

Dermatology

AIDS TO DERMATOLOGY. R. M. B. MacKenna. *Baillière, Tindall & Cox*, 6s. Third edition. F8. 309 pages. (*Students' Aids Series*)

This book has been thoroughly revised and much new material has been added since the last edition in 1939. Venereal diseases have been deleted and now form the subject of a separate book by Brigadier T. E. Osmond. The work, however, remains a volume for students and practitioners who require a synopsis of the commoner cutaneous diseases. (616.5)

PRACTICAL HANDBOOK OF THE PATHOLOGY OF THE SKIN. J. H. M. MacLeod and I. H. Muende. *H. K. Lewis*, 50s. Third edition. R8. 415 pages. 152 illustrations. Index.

See Digest, page 436. (616.5)

Scrotum

CANCER OF THE SCROTUM IN RELATION TO OCCUPATION. S. A. Henry. *Oxford University Press*, 15s. lC8. 112 pages. 30 figures. 3 graphs.

An elaboration of the Hunterian Lecture given by the author in 1940, together with information which has since become available. The observations recorded in it indicate that, under trade conditions, certain specific agents are the main factors in the aetiology of cancer of the scrotum. A discussion of the nature and site of the disease is followed by an outline of important landmarks in the history of scrotal cancer. Since the condition became notifiable under the Factories Act it has been possible to analyse the figures thus available according to the probable causal agent; this the author has done. He then devotes chapters to the investigation of fatal causes of the disease and to a consideration of the time necessary to produce the primary growth among those exposed. The book concludes with brief chapters on treatment and preventive measures. (616.67)

Nervous Diseases Psychiatry

NEUROSIS AND THE MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES. C. P. Blacker. *Oxford University Press*, 21s. D8. 218 pages.

In the first chapter of this book Dr. Blacker describes the origins, history, objects and scope of the survey of psychiatric out-patient facilities in England and Wales. This survey has been officially sponsored by the Ministry of Health. The interpretations to be placed on the main findings are discussed. The author then reviews the needs of the mental health services of the future, and makes his own suggestions. Next, he discusses the needs of the post-war transitional period and of the present period, and here again makes his own short-term suggestions and recommendations. Finally, the findings of the survey are presented in tabular form. (616.8)

PSYCHOLOGICAL MEDICINE. A Short Introduction to Psychiatry. D. Curran and E. Guttmann. *Livingstone (Edinburgh)*, 10s.6d. Second edition. D8. 246 pages. 20 illustrations.

This book, the first edition of which appeared in 1943, is a useful addition to psychiatric literature. Stress of war has brought to the surface many psychiatric patients, both in the Services and civilian life, and the medical officer and general practitioner are the first from whom they seek advice, particularly as great numbers of patients whose illness is primarily a mental one display symptoms referred to the various organs. This book enables the practitioner to familiarize himself with the more practical aspects of psychiatry, and there is a good bibliography given for more intensive reading. (616.8)

TREATMENT OF MENTAL DISORDERS (ANCIENT AND MODERN). R. Eager. *H. K. Lewis*, 7s.6d. C8. 100 pages.

This small book has been written by the former medical superintendent of the Devon Mental Hospital in commemoration of its centenary last year. Part I is a brief historical review of treatment from the earliest times to the present day; Part II deals more

particularly with the history and development of the Devon Mental Hospital during the past 100 years; Part III with general conditions of patients in asylums during the past century, ending with a brief description of modern surgical and psychological treatment and a plea for the appointment of trained psychiatric workers to the public health service of each area. (616.8)

ABNORMAL BEHAVIOUR. R. G. Gordon. *Medical Publications*, 5s. sC8. 75 pages.

Dr. Gordon, neurologist at Stoke Park Colony for Mental Defectives, Bristol, has written a plain and very readable account of abnormal behaviour from the standpoint of a doctor who is well acquainted with the various male and female abnormal types. The information he gives should be of real value to all seriously interested in mental deficiency, intelligence tests, child guidance and in the treatment of abnormal behaviour. (616.8)

INTRODUCTION TO CLINICAL NEUROLOGY. Gordon Holmes. *Livingstone (Edinburgh)*, 12s.6d. lM8. 183 pages.

This introduction to the study of disorders of the nervous system is based on the writer's long experience as a teacher at the National Hospital, London. It discusses the nature and significance of the symptoms and abnormal signs which a patient with a nervous disorder may present or which may be revealed by clinical examination. Ancillary methods of diagnosis (cerebrospinal fluid examination, the use of X-rays, ventriculography and electro-encephalography) are not dealt with. The book is particularly suited to students. (616.8)

THE DIAGNOSIS OF NERVOUS DISEASES. J. Purves-Stewart. *Edward Arnold*, 30s. Ninth edition. D8. 880 pages. 358 illustrations.

A new edition of a well-established book which first appeared in 1906. Besides serving as a clinical guide, it describes some of the practical methods of approach employed in the examination of neurological patients, revised in the light of the rapid advances in neurology during recent years. (616.8)

General Diseases

VENEREAL DISEASES IN GENERAL PRACTICE. S. Lomholt. *H. K. Lewis*, 25s. M8. 231 pages. 78 figures. 13 coloured plates.

At the suggestion of British colleagues visiting the Finsen Institute, Copenhagen, the author prepared this revised English version of the third edition of a Danish textbook on venereal diseases, widely used in the Scandinavian countries. Completed immediately before the war, this edition had just been printed when communication between England and Denmark ceased. In view of the considerable progress which has been made in the treatment of venereal diseases during the war, Professor Lomholt has added a supplement giving an account of recent developments in this field, in particular, penicillin therapy of gonorrhoea and syphilis, and the various sulphanilamide derivatives used in the treatment of gonorrhoea, fever therapy in gonorrhoea, and the intensive mapharside treatment of syphilis. As Dr. Roxburgh writes in his Foreword to the book: 'It is true that there are now a great many books dealing with venereal diseases and there are many more practitioners trained in the treatment of these diseases than there were at the end of the first World War, but even so there seems to be room for a book so practical in its outlook and so well illustrated as that of Professor Lomholt'. (616.95)

HANDBOOK OF DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF VENEREAL DISEASES. A. E. W. McLachlan. *Livingstone (Edinburgh)*, 15s. Second edition. C8. 371 pages. 159 illustrations.

The call for a second edition of this book within eighteen months confirms its success in providing elementary instruction for the student and concise facts for the practitioner. Full consideration is given to the use of penicillin in the treatment of both gonorrhoea and syphilis. The text has been carefully revised, but no material changes have been made in the contents of this handbook, which will continue to succeed in its purpose of providing a concise epitome of the modern principles and practice of venereology; the pitfalls of diagnosis are detailed and the treatment recommended is practical and effective. (616.95)

AIDS TO THE DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF VENEREAL DISEASES. T. E. Osmond. *Baillière, Tindall & Cox*, 6s. F8. 138 pages. Index. (*Students' Aids Series*)

This is an entirely new book in the well-known *Students' Aids Series*. The subject was originally included in the *Aids to Dermatology*, but the section has become so enlarged that it now forms a separate volume. The author is Honorary Consultant in Venereal Diseases to the Army. (616.95)

CHRONIC RHEUMATIC DISEASES. Department of Health for Scotland: Medical Advisory Committee. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 6d. 1M8. 27 pages.

The essence of this report is a critical summing up of present-day knowledge regarding the causation and results of treatment of the chronic rheumatic diseases. The conclusion reached is that relatively little is known about these matters, that much remains to be learned and that the key to further progress lies in carefully co-ordinated research. The chief recommendation in this report is that small units, up to twenty beds, should be established at teaching hospitals in connection with University Medical Schools, linked with a rather larger number of beds at country hospitals to which patients could, after investigation, be transferred for longer-term treatment. (616.991)

THE RHEUMATIC DISEASES. G. D. Kersley. *Heinemann*, 15s. D8. 120 pages. 40 illustrations.

Since the first edition of this book in 1934, our knowledge of the nature of the rheumatic diseases has made little progress. This second edition records what new advances have been made, and gives emphasis to the practical application of present knowledge—largely the result of wartime experiences of rheumatic disabilities and their most efficient treatment. The chapters on treatment are particularly commendable and maintain a nice balance between enthusiasm and scepticism. (616.991)

THE PATHOLOGY OF TUMOURS. E. H. Kettle. Revised by W. G. Barnard and A. H. T. Robb-Smith. *H. K. Lewis*, 21s. Third edition. D8. 326 pages. 191 illustrations.

The first edition of Kettle's *Pathology of Tumours* was published in 1916, the second in 1925. Now a third edition makes its appearance, twenty years after the last and nine years after the death of the original author. Kettle was held in high regard by his

brother pathologists in Britain, and it is fitting that Professor Barnard and Dr. Robb-Smith should dedicate their new edition 'to the memory of a great teacher and valued friend'. 'In the years that have passed since the publication of the second edition great advances have been made, both in the experimental and in the detailed histological studies of tumours', and the authors have included in the new edition those they think most likely to form permanent additions to knowledge, while at the same time trying to 'preserve as much as possible the character and happy phraseology of the earlier editions'. Naturally a good deal of the old text still remains, but in places there are extensive alterations and additions. Most of the figures are still Kettle's original (and admirable) drawings. To these have been added a few well-chosen photographs and photomicrographs. There is no bibliography, but over a hundred references, most of them to recent British and American literature, are provided as footnotes to the text. (616.992)

THE RESULTS OF RADIUM AND X-RAY THERAPY IN MALIGNANT DISEASE. Second Statistical Report from the Holt Radium Institute, Manchester, 1934–1938. Compiled 1945. R. Paterson, Margaret Tod and Marion Russell. *Livingstone (Edinburgh)*, 7s.6d. M8. 147 pages.

During the six years of war which have passed since the first Statistical Report from the Holt Radium Institute was compiled, the treatment of cancer and the follow-up of cancer patients have continued almost without interruption, and this second Report sets out in the form of statistical tables with explanatory comments the information gathered by the follow-up system. It provides a complete record of the work of the Holt Radium Institute for the five years following the first Report, together with ten-year figures for 1932 and 1933, and shows what had happened to each patient on the fifth (or tenth) anniversary of treatment by means of radium or X-ray, or occasionally by combinations of these with surgery. The effects of these methods of treatment on the whole group of patients with malignant disease seen at the Institute are shown first, followed by tables giving the results in those sites which proved to be suitably treated by radiation. Detailed analyses of the results of the different techniques employed enable the value of particular methods to be assessed. A list of relevant publications by members of the staff completes the Report. (616.994)

THE X-RAY TREATMENT OF ACCESSIBLE CANCER. D. Waldron Smithers. *Edward Arnold*, 40s. slmp8. 147 pages. Illustrated.

This book shows the success which can be attained in the radiotherapy of cancer when modern apparatus, up-to-date physical knowledge and recently developed methods of cytological investigation are associated with perfected and ingenious technical methods operated by the trained radiotherapist. The book is beautifully illustrated with colour and half-tone plates. The wide experience of the author is reflected in his book, which is one of the most important contributions to the subject in recent years. (616.994)

LEPROSY. Leonard Rogers and E. Muir. *Wright (Bristol)*, 25s. Third edition. D8. 280 pages. 88 figures.

The fundamental knowledge regarding leprosy required by doctors and others engaged in combating the disease is given in this work. It seeks also to set forth the problems still requiring solution if final control of leprosy is to be secured. It summarizes the most important previous literature having a practical bearing, and gives

a clear clinical account of leprosy and its treatment. In the present edition, additions have been made to the sections on the prophylaxis, aetiology, clinical course and treatment. Special reference is made to the lepromin test and to recent drugs used in treatment (diasone, promin, asiaticoside, penicillin and streptomycin). This book is, perhaps, the most important British textbook on the subject. (616.998)

Surgery: Injuries

INJURIES OF THE KNEE JOINT. I. S. Smillie. *Livingstone (Edinburgh)*, 35s. SuR8. 331 pages. 350 illustrations.

Mr. Smillie's book is a very complete and detailed account of every aspect of trauma of the knee joint. Most of the material is derived from nearly 5,000 cases of knee injury drawn from service personnel, miners and industrial workers during the years from 1940 to 1945. The book contains much original work by the author and some new ideas which will be of interest, especially to orthopaedic surgeons even if, as the author suggests in his preface, they do not always agree with him. The author makes a valuable contribution in the emphasis laid throughout the book on the functional result and the importance of bearing this in mind from the beginning of treatment. The importance of early and accurate diagnosis is also repeatedly stressed. It is pointed out that by these means many unsatisfactory end-results can be avoided, in particular with regard to injuries of the menisci which have been the cause of a considerable loss of manpower as the result of joints being unable to stand the severe stress of modern battle-training. (617.1)

THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF WAR SURGERY. J. Trueta. *Hamish Hamilton*, 42s. Third edition. R8. 426 pages. 146 illustrations.

This work now appearing in a completely revised and enlarged third edition sets out the teaching of the eminent Spanish refugee surgeon on the treatment of wounds by the closed plastic method. Dr. Trueta's theme is in respect of the body's healing capacity, and the lesson emerges from his teaching that traumatic surgery, whether in peace or in war, presents the same problems whose solution must be governed by the same principle. Thus, although the new edition still bears the original title, it remains a work to which the surgeon can turn for expert guidance on the management of wounds and injuries that form so large a part of everyday civilian practice. (617.14)

A COMPLETE OUTLINE OF FRACTURES: INCLUDING FRACTURES OF THE SKULL. J. Grant Bonnin. *Heinemann*, 30s. Second edition. C8. 658 pages. 712 figures.

The second edition of this book (first published in 1941) has been rewritten in the light of experience gained in the treatment of war wounds and fractures. Special attention has been paid to the operative fixation of fractures, and much has been added on the chemotherapeutic agents, including penicillin. The author has developed new lines of treatment and exposition of ankle injuries. Mr. J. N. Barron has entirely rewritten his chapter on fractures of the face and jaw. Emphasis is placed throughout on practical details of treatment, technique and complications, and the numerous illustrations have been specially chosen to reduce the descriptive matter. (617.15)

Surgical Operations

ANATOMICAL ATLAS OF ORTHOPÆDIC OPERATIONS. L. S. Michaelis. *Heinemann*, 25s. C4. 67 pages. 73 illustrations.

This book is intended for quick reference and practical help to the surgeon, in particular one who does not frequently have occasion to perform orthopaedic operations. As such, its place may be said to be in the surgeon's room of the operating theatre and, on occasion, in the operating theatre itself. While not attempting to describe every operation in orthopaedic surgery, it covers a wide field of the standard approaches and procedures. The description of each operation is short but clearly and concisely set out under the subheadings of position, incision, progress and notes on any particular difficulties that may be encountered. (617.4)

Regional Surgery

EXTENSILE EXPOSURES APPLIED TO LIMB SURGERY. A. K. Henry. *Livingstone (Edinburgh)*, 30s. sR8. 180 pages. 127 illustrations.

In this book Professor Henry describes a series of operative exposures in the limbs, which are extensile in range so that they may be rapidly and easily enlarged when required. The groundwork has been previously laid down in the same author's *Exposure of Long Bones* (1927, Wright). The book includes a number of fine illustrations by Zita Stead. (617.5)

ACUTE INJURIES OF THE HEAD. G. F. Rowbotham. *Livingstone (Edinburgh)*, 30s. Second edition. R8. 440 pages. 201 illustrations (13 in colour).

The publication of a second edition of this work within two years indicates its well-deserved popularity. It has been thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged. There is an important chapter on the diagnosis of closed injuries; the activities of a rehabilitation centre and post-traumatic epilepsy are dealt with fully; there is information on the prognosis of focal sequelae, such as defective vision and hearing, and an entirely new chapter on birth injuries. (617.51)

Dentistry

ACRYLIC RESINS IN DENTISTRY. J. Osborne. *Blackwell (Oxford)*, 12s.6d. Second edition. D8. 144 pages. 81 illustrations.

To those familiar with wartime developments in the use of plastics in dentistry this book will serve a useful purpose. The first chapter briefly reviews the materials that were introduced in the period 1924–44, but subsequent chapters deal solely with the so-called acrylic resins—the polymerized form of methyl methacrylate. The composition, manufacture and properties of the resin are dealt with. A useful comparison is made of existing commercial acrylic resins with dental rubbers from the laboratory standpoint. In the chapters on manipulation the usual flasking procedures are dealt with followed by the preparation of the acrylic dough, use of separator and packing the dough. The reader will find sound comment on the two common problems of raised bite and cracked teeth. A chapter on acrylic teeth discusses the subject with adequate detail and is followed by one on all-acrylic immediate dentures. A chapter on acrylic inlays, crowns and bridges follows and the last chapter deals with other acrylic prostheses. (617.6)

ESSENTIALS OF SURGERY FOR DENTAL STUDENTS. J. Cosbie Ross. *Livingstone (Edinburgh)*, 20s. L.Post 8. 284 pages. 194 illustrations.

This is widely regarded as the best British book yet produced in its own special field. It is intended expressly for the dental student about to embark upon general hospital practice. Emphasis has therefore been laid on the clinical approach to the surgical patient and on methods of examination. Conditions likely to be encountered by the dental student, and therefore of especial importance to him, have been described in detail. The subject-matter is the fruit of lectures and clinical teaching in the University of Liverpool over a period of years. (617.6)

Operative Surgery

OPERATIVE SURGERY. George Bankoff. *Medical Publications*, 63s. D8. 416 pages. 479 illustrations.

This book provides a very concise treatise of modern operative surgery for the student and general practitioner. Particular stress is laid on operations most likely to occur in daily routine, and at the same time the student is provided with a volume of quick reference that should be useful to him for examinations in operative surgery. The book has many illustrations, often without detailed description in the text. Extensive description of amputations has been omitted as, in the author's opinion, modern knowledge of surgery has so far advanced as to permit the surgeon to save the limb when previously amputation would have been the only solution. (617.9)

Gynaecology and Obstetrics

SYNOPSIS OF OBSTETRICS AND GYNAECOLOGY. A. W. Bourne. *Wright (Bristol)*, 21s. Ninth Edition. C8. 500 pages. 168 figures.

This is the ninth edition of a useful handbook for students preparing for qualifying midwifery examinations. It sets forth the principal points of obstetrics and gynaecology in a simple and concise manner and is intended to be used as a supplement to, not a substitute for, the usual textbooks. This edition has been very thoroughly revised, and an intensive knowledge of it by the student should satisfy the demands of the examiners. (618)

GYNAECOLOGICAL ENDOCRINOLOGY FOR THE PRACTITIONER. P. M. F. Bishop. *Livingstone (Edinburgh)*, 7s.6d. C8. 132 pages.

In this short book, the author, who is endocrinologist to Guy's Hospital, London, explains to the general practitioner the mechanism of the various disorders of endocrine activity. He describes which hormones to use in treatment, and when, how, and in what doses. The description of evaluation of the sperm picture in the chapter on infertility, and the chapter on pregnancy tests contain much technical detail to enable the reader to understand the reports sent to him by the laboratories. An appendix lists the commercial preparations under manufacturer, proprietary name, mode of administration, dose, packing and price. (618.1)

AIDS TO GYNAECOLOGICAL NURSING. H. M. Gration. *Baillière, Tindall & Cox*, 16s. Third edition. F8. 170 pages. 44 figures. (*Nurses' Aids Series*)

This little book gives the nurse in training an introduction to gynaecology. The descriptions of the various conditions are necessarily brief, but the nursing aspects are very adequately dealt with and cover all the practical details of this specialized branch of nursing. This edition has been very carefully revised and much has been completely rewritten. (618.1)

A POCKET OBSTETRICS. A. C. H. Bell. *Churchill.* 7s.6d. C8. 156 pages. 13 figures.

The author presents the fundamental lines of approach to the practice of normal and abnormal obstetrics. The book should be particularly useful to students for revision purposes, as well as to general practitioners and midwives. The writer is surgeon to Queen Charlotte's Hospital, and his book closely follows the practice there as laid down in *Queen Charlotte's Textbook of Obstetrics*, to which he was a contributor.(618.2)

ANTENATAL AND POSTNATAL CARE. Francis J. Browne. *Churchill,* 25s. Sixth edition. sD8. 652 pages. 90 figures. Index.

Professor Browne's well-known textbook, first published in 1935, has now reached its sixth edition. The text has been thoroughly revised, and, though less than two years have passed since the fifth edition appeared, many changes have been found necessary. There are considerable alterations in the chapters on erythroblastosis and the Rh factor, on placenta praevia, on the toxaemias of late pregnancy and in that on venereal disease in pregnancy. Short sections have been added on acroparaesthesia, angular pregnancy and on the influence of rubella and other infectious diseases causing congenital abnormalities. (618.2)

ENGINEERING

NEWNES' ENGINEERS' REFERENCE BOOK. F. J. Camm (Editor). *Newnes,* 42s. C8. 1,326 pages. 843 diagrams. Index.

This is a compact collection of reference material and resumés of practice on a wide range of engineering subjects, including lathes; production and quality control; time and motion study; drawing office practice; plastics; welding; heat treatment and pyrometry; powder metallurgy; aeronautical engineering; compressed air and diecasting. Among the contributors are W. A. Tuplin, R. O. Ackerley, H. E. J. Rochefort and E. N. Simons. (620)

FOWLER'S MECHANICS' AND MACHINISTS' POCKET BOOK, 1946. W. H. Fowler (Editor). *Scientific Publishing Co. (Manchester),* 3s. Thirty-eighth edition. F8. 450 pages. Index.

This pocket book contains practical rules for fitters, turners, millwrights, erectors, pattern makers, foundrymen and draughtsmen as well as for students and apprentices. There is a great variety of information including short notes on various metals and alloys and accounts of electric, spot, alumino-thermic and oxy-acetylene welding, machine tool design, metal cutting tools and precision grinding. (620.2)

FOWLER'S MECHANICAL ENGINEER'S POCKET BOOK, 1946. W. H. Fowler (Compiler). *Scientific Publishing Co. (Manchester),* 4s. F8. 540 pages. Diagrams. Tables. Index.

This pocket book, now in its forty-eighth annual edition, contains data for engineers (on electrical units, mensuration, logarithms, wire and sheet gauges, weights, properties of metals, etc.) and sections dealing among other things with boilers, fuels, steam engines, locomotives, valves, hydraulics and pumps. (620.2)

KEMP'S ENGINEER'S YEAR BOOK 1946. L. St. L. Pendred (Editor). *Morgan Bros.*, 45s. sC8. 2,897 pages. Index.

This 52nd annual issue has been edited by Mr. Pendred, editor of *The Engineer*. It is a year book of formulae, tables, rules, data and memoranda for 1946, and includes information concerning the modern practice of civil, mechanical, electrical, marine, gas, aero, mine and metallurgical engineering. In this issue there has been included a great deal of new material as well as extensive revision of other sections, notably those on cast iron, gas turbines, railway signalling and wire ropes. A comprehensive index and buyers' guide is included. (620.2)

PRACTICAL ENGINEER POCKET BOOK, 1946. A. H. Stuart (Editor). *Oxford University Press*, 3s.6d. C16. 780 pages. Diagrams. Tables. Index.

There are twenty-one main sections in this pocket book, covering such engineering subjects as steam, combustion engines, ventilation, hydraulics, welding and cutting, machine tools, cranes and pyrometry; besides mathematical data, a list of technical journals, and short French-English and Spanish-English dictionaries. (620.2)

Designs and Drawings

BLUEPRINT READING AND MAKING. Thomas E. Myatt. *Newnes*, 12s.6d. ob.C4. 128 pages. Diagrams. Tables. Index.

This is a textbook for students of engineering drawing, covering types of projection, dimensioning, tolerance and allowance, conventional symbols and abbreviations, hardness numbers, structural engineering, welding specifications and symbols, and perspective drawing. (621.004)

Marine Engines

INTRODUCTION TO MARINE ENGINEERING. A. Funge Smith. *Edward Arnold*, 5s. C8. 158 pages. 118 figures. Photographs. Index.

This introduction to the subject sets out to explain in simple language the working of the main types of ships' engines and auxiliary machinery, including marine boilers, condensing plant, steam turbines, internal combustion and heavy oil engines, steering gear, propellers and propeller shafting, telegraphs, air compressors and refrigerators. The treatment is very elementary, and there is a final chapter on the training of marine engineers for those whom the book may have inspired to further studies. (621.12)

Electrical Engineering

PRINCIPLES OF ELECTRICITY ILLUSTRATED. Roy C. Norris (Editor). *Odhams Press*, 8s.6d. D8. 384 pages. Diagrams. Index.

A number of different authors have contributed chapters on the various aspects of electricity (electromagnetism, the generation of electricity, transformers, distribution and control, electronic devices, etc.) in a style adapted for beginners and craftsmen engaged in electrical work. (621.3)

THE COMMISSIONING OF ELECTRICAL PLANT AND ASSOCIATED PROBLEMS. R. C. H. Richardson. *Chapman & Hall*, 25s. Second edition, revised. D8. 384 pages. 181 figures. Bibliography. Index. (*A Series of Monographs on Electrical Engineering*, Vol 5)

The preliminary adjustments preceding the commissioning of new plant, initial operating conditions and tests, and the difficulties which must be anticipated are discussed in detail in this book. This edition contains new material in all sections, and an entirely new section on the commissioning of circuit breakers. (621.3)

ELECTRICIAN'S MAINTENANCE MANUAL. W. E. Steward. *Newnes*, 6s. F8. 144 pages. Illustrated.

The author of this manual is the Managing Director of a firm of electrical engineers. The book deals with the practical problems encountered by the electrician and the maintenance engineer. The information given includes data on the installation and maintenance of electric motors and other electrical rotating machines and control gear. There are sections on the overhauling and cleaning of motors, periodical inspection and the testing of electric motors, and regulations concerning motors and control gear. There is also a section of useful tables. (621.3)

THE DISEASES OF ELECTRICAL MACHINERY. G. W. Stubbings. *Spon*, 10s.6d. C8. 238 pages. 51 diagrams. Index.

This textbook for electricians and power plant engineers deals with the fundamental causes of defects in electrical machinery, and the detection, localization and rectification of such faults. The only technical knowledge assumed in the reader is a familiarity with the appearance of electrical machines and an understanding of the principle that the voltage on a circuit depends on its resistance and on the current it carries. (621.3)

POWER FACTOR PROBLEMS IN ELECTRICITY SUPPLY. G. W. Stubbings. *Spon*, 10s. C8. 182 pages. 35 figures. Index.

The causes of the variation of power factor, its effects on the cost of electricity supply, and methods of changing it artificially are described in this simple account for supply engineers, power users and students. (621.3)

DISTRIBUTION AND UTILIZATION OF ELECTRICITY. E. Openshaw Taylor. *Blackie*, 6s. D8. 168 pages. Figures. Tables. Index.

For an understanding of this book the reader requires a general knowledge of A.C. circuit theory, including the use of vector a'gebra, and of the principles of the chief types of electric motor. Part I deals with distribution: layout and construction, circuit calculations, voltage regulation and control, faults, tariffs and metering. Part II, utilization, is concerned mainly with industrial applications: electric drive, heating, illumination, and factory power supply. Questions are set throughout, with answers at the end of the book. (621.3)

ELECTRIC POWER SYSTEM CONTROL. H. P. Young. *Chapman & Hall*, 25s. Second edition. D8. 381 pages. 249 figures. Index. (*Monographs on Electrical Engineering*, Vol. II)

See Digest, page 437. (621.3)

WHITTAKER'S ELECTRICAL ENGINEER'S POCKET BOOK. K. Edgecumbe. R. E. Neale (Editor). *Pitman*, 30s. Seventh edition, revised. C8. 938 pages. Index.

The seventh edition of this standard book has been almost completely rewritten. It is of use both to the student and to the practising engineer. It covers the field of industrial electrical engineering. Tables of electrical properties of materials and mathematical tables are given. There are details of the fundamental principles and methods of electricity and magnetism, electrical and magnetic measurements and electrical machinery and apparatus. The sections have been allocated to recognized authorities in the different branches of the subject. (621.302)

FOWLER'S ELECTRICAL ENGINEER'S POCKET BOOK, 1946. W. H. Fowler (Editor). *Scientific Publishing Co. (Manchester)*, 4s. Forty-sixth edition. F8. 598 pages. Tables. Diagrams. Index.

A careful revision of the text has been carried out, particularly in the sections on electroplating and insulating materials, and there is new material on transmission, distribution and traction. (621.302)

ELECTRIC POWER ENGINEER'S HANDBOOK. W. S. Ibbetson. *Spon*, 15s. Second edition. D8. 296 pages.

This handbook is devoted to the operation and maintenance of motors, generators, converters and rectifiers, with notes on modern industrial installations. The second edition contains further information on recent developments in a section on modern industrial electrical distribution and installations. The testing of insulation, continuity and polarity of circuits and the tracing and location of faults are described and illustrated. (621.302)

DICTIONARY OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING. G. W. Stubbings. *Spon*, 10s.6d. C8. 219 pages. Diagrams.

The compiler of this dictionary has written a number of books on electrical technology. The dictionary contains definitions and explanations of technical terms relating to the theory and practice of heavy electrical engineering. It is intended not only as a supplement to textbooks on engineering for students, but also as a quick reference book for practical engineers. (621.303)

Lines and Conductors

ELECTRIC WIRING THEORY AND PRACTICE. W S. Ibbetson. *Spon*, 10s. Eighth edition revised. C8. 263 pages. Tables. Index.

The eighth edition of this book contains various additions and alterations, bringing the subject-matter up to date. The general principles of electric wiring are given, and information on fuses, switches, batteries, bells, dynamos, joints, soldering, small generating plants and A.C. and D.C. motors. (621.3192)

CURRENTS IN AERIALS AND HIGH-FREQUENCY NETWORKS. F. B. Pidduck. *Oxford University Press*, 8s.6d. D8. 102 pages. Diagrams.

A description of these investigations has not previously been published. They are based on Pocklington's theory from which fundamental formulæ due to the American physicist Murray are deduced, and extended to networks of wires soldered together. (621.3192)

Insulating Materials

VARNISHED CLOTHS FOR ELECTRICAL INSULATION. H. W. Chatfield and J. H. Wredden. *Churchill*, 21s. D8. 266 pages. Plates. Figures. Index.

The use of varnished cloths in electrical insulation is of increasing importance and the authors of this work have brought together the material on the subject hitherto scattered throughout trade and technical literature, together with data from their own researches. Three classes of workers will be interested in the subject—textile and varnish makers, and electrical engineers and designers. (621.31937)

PLASTICS FOR ELECTRICAL AND RADIO ENGINEERS. Walter J. Tucker and R. S. Roberts. *Technical Press (Kingston Hill)*, 12s. D8. 160 pages. Frontispiece. 24 figures. 16 tables.

In many problems in electrical and radio engineering plastics can be used as suitable insulating materials. This book describes the properties of plastics, the range of materials available for use in insulation, principles governing the choice of material for the job, manufacturing considerations, design for moulding plastics, and the use of plastics for protective coatings and for insulating sleevings and cables. (621.31937)

Electric Lighting

ELECTRIC DISCHARGE LAMPS. H. Cotton. *Chapman & Hall*, 36s. D8. 451 pages. 216 figures. Index.

See Digest, page 438. (621.327)

Telegraphy and Telephony

A HANDBOOK OF TELECOMMUNICATION (TELEPHONY AND TELEGRAPHY OVER WIRES). Bertram S. Cohen. F. G. C. Baldwin (Editor). *Pitman*, 30s. D8. 420 pages. Diagrams. Index.

This handbook deals not only with modern theoretical and scientific considerations, but also with the practical application of the telephone and telegram. It is a book for students and all those engaged in the design, manufacture, installation, and maintenance of all classes of plant and equipment. Information is given in the form of tables, formulae and graphs, and includes descriptions of apparatus, systems, and methods of measurement. A list of articles, monographs and textbooks referred to in the text is given at the end of each chapter. (621.38)

Radio

RADIO REFERENCE HANDBOOK. B. B. Babani (Compiler). *Bernards*, 10s.6d. New edition. C8. 382 pages. Illustrated. Index.

This edition contains a wide variety of information for the radio technician, including properties and characteristics of resistance materials, an English-German radio vocabulary, miscellaneous radio formulae and signs and symbols used in radio. There

are many useful tables including conversion tables, frequency and wave-length tables, and British valve equivalents. In addition there are a number of chapters on the various aspects of radio by experts. (621.384)

HANDBOOK OF TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR WIRELESS TELEGRAPHISTS. H. M. Dowsett and L. E. Q. Walker. *Iliffe*, 30s. Eighth edition. C8. 688 pages. 618 photographs and diagrams. Index.

The general principles and practice of marine wireless communication are set out and illustrated from apparatus developed by British firms. In this edition there is fuller and more up-to-date material on the electron and atom, conductors, insulators and chemical action, and on the use of vibrators for the supply of power to receivers. (621.384)

RADIO FOR CIVIL AVIATION. Ministry of Civil Aviation. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 5s. Fcp. folio. 126 pages.

This is the official report of the proceedings of the third Commonwealth and Empire Conference on Radio for Civil Aviation, held in London from 7 to 20 August 1945, and of the demonstrations which preceded it at the Royal Aircraft Establishment, Farnborough, and the Telecommunications Research Establishment, Great Malvern, 27 July to 4 August. Much important technical material is contained in its recommendations and proposals. (621.384)

RADIO-COMMUNICATIONS. W. T. Perkins and R. W. Barton. *Newnes*, 12s.6d. C8. 320 pages. 184 figures. Tables. Index.

A number of theoretical and experimental problems, such as occur in examination papers on radio and post office engineering, are set out and followed by completely worked solutions, under such chapter headings as valves, power supplies for radio equipment, and measuring instruments. (621.384)

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE THEORY AND DESIGN OF ELECTRIC WAVE FILTERS. F. Scowen. *Chapman & Hall*. 15s. D8. 176 pages. 60 figures. Bibliography. Index.

This is a specialized book intended to help engineers to design filters with the minimum of labour. The use of filters in all branches of telecommunications is becoming increasingly important, and much research on them is being undertaken at present. The author hopes that this book will encourage the publication of recent advances in the subject. (621.384)

RADIO RECEIVER DESIGN. Part 2. K. R. Sturley. *Chapman & Hall*, 28s. D8. 496 pages. 181 diagrams.

See Digest, page 439. (621.384)

RADIO-TECHNOLOGY. B. F. Weller. *Chapman & Hall*, 21s. Second edition revised. D8. 366 pages. 113 figures. Index.

Receivers and transmitters are given equally detailed treatment in this account of the fundamental theory of radio. The book cannot be understood without some basic knowledge of electricity, magnetism and alternating currents. (621.384)

HEAVISIDE'S ELECTRIC CIRCUIT THEORY. H. J. Josephs. *Methuen*, 4s.6d. F8. 124 pages. 15 diagrams. Index. (*Methuen's Monographs on Physical Subjects*)

As circuits become more complicated, the electrical engineer needs to be equipped with ever more advanced mathematics. This book, which is designed to prepare the ground for a wider use of Heaviside's operational calculus, has as its object 'to base electric circuit theory on a . . . theorem . . . reconstructed from the scattered papers of Heaviside' (Preface). (621.38412)

ELECTRIC FILTERS. T. H. Turney. *Pitman*, 25s. D8. 170 pages. Diagrams. Index.

The author of this textbook is a member of the research department of the Automatic Telephone and Electric Company. It has been written for students and for electrical, telephone and radio engineers. After a general introduction to the subject sections are devoted to the various aspects such as attenuators, ladder and lattice filters, losses in components, phase shift network and measurement and general theorems. The appendices deal with filters for operation over a restricted frequency range and the effect on the performance of a filter of slight accuracy in coils and condensers. (621.38413382)

THE CATHODE RAY OSCILLOGRAPH IN INDUSTRY. W. Wilson. *Chapman & Hall*, 18s. Second edition revised. D8. 256 pages. 194 illustrations. Index.

This new edition has about forty new figures added, and some of the previous illustrations have been replaced. There are more details of the construction of oscillographs such as the large metal tube types, the Restriking Voltage Indicator, and the small portable model, and some new types are also described. Further details of radiolocation have been given, and the chapter on the electron microscope has been amplified. Additions dealing with photographic methods and other practical details have been added to the chapter on construction, operation and maintenance. (621.38413384)

Radar

RADAR FOR MERCHANT SHIPS. Ministry of Transport. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 9d. sR8. 27 pages. 2 diagrams. 3 illustrations. Chart. Paper bound.

The part played by radar for defensive and offensive purposes in war has been extensively described, but little has been published about the purely navigational use of the new technique. The chapters in this pamphlet include: Introduction to Shipborne Radar; Development by Admiralty of Mercantile Marine Radar; Trials of the Marine Radar Set in H.M.S. *Pollux*; The *Pollux* Trials; Advantages and Limitations of Shipborne Radar. Appendices give Performance Specification for a General-purpose Marine Radar Set, and Ancillary Devices for use with Marine Radar Set. There are three photographs of Plan Position Indicators and an outline chart of the Thames Estuary. (621.3841913)

RADAR: RADIOLOCATION SIMPLY EXPLAINED. R. W. Hallows. *Chapman & Hall*, 7s.6d. C8. 140 pages. Frontispiece. 7 plates. 59 figures. Index.

The author, as a chief instructor in the subject at an anti-aircraft group school, was occupied during the war in explaining the working and uses of radar to men and

women with no previous scientific training. In this book he gives an account of the theory and operation of radar which uses no mathematics and requires no previous knowledge of electricity. There is a final chapter on the uses of radar in peace. (621.384199)

Wireless Telegraphy

BERMUDA TELECOMMUNICATIONS CONFERENCE, 1945. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 2d. M8. 9 pages. (*Command Paper* 6818)

This gives the text of the agreement between certain Governments of the British Commonwealth and the Government of the U.S.A. and of the Protocol between the Governments of Britain and the U.S.A. relating to the radio-telegraph circuits between Britain and the British Commonwealth and the U.S.A. (621.38425)

Petrol Engines

MODERN PETROL ENGINES, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO AUTOMOBILE, AIRCRAFT AND STATIONARY TYPES. Arthur W. Judge. *Chapman & Hall*, 36s. D8. 517 pages. 304 figures. References. Index.

See Digest, page 439. (621.43421)

Machine Shop

THE MACHINING OF STEEL SIMPLY EXPLAINED. F. C. Lea and E. N. Simons. *Blackie*, 8s.6d. C8. 222 pages. 8 plates. 126 figures. Index.

This is a simply written account of the machining of steel for practical workers who may have little detailed technical knowledge. It is divided into four parts, dealing respectively with the machines, the tools, and the operations. (621.75)

Finishing Shop

THE APPLICATION OF RADIANT HEAT TO METAL FINISHING. J. H. Nelson and H. Silman. *Chapman & Hall*, 8s.6d. Second edition, revised. D8. 103 pages. 45 figures. 9 tables. Index.

Revision in the new edition of this 'critical survey of the infra-red process for the stoving of paints and enamels' (sub-title) deals with advances in the design of gas-operated equipment, the use of the sealed reflector tungsten lamp unit, and other aspects. (621.795)

Power Transmission

MANUAL OF MECHANICAL POWER TRANSMISSION. Edward L. Parry, (Editor). *Trade and Technical Press*, 30s. Second edition. C8. 804 pages. Index.

The first edition of this book was published in 1936, and this new edition has been revised by specialists in this branch of engineering. New chapters have been added and new diagrams and tables incorporated. Information is given on problems which arise in connection with the transmission of power between the prime mover and the driven machinery. There are sections on bearings, belting (flat), belt joining, chain drives, compressed air, coupling and clutches, gears, hydraulic transmission, pulleys, rope drives, shafting and V-belts. (621.8)

Machine Tools

WORKSHOP TECHNOLOGY. Part 2. W. H. J. Chapman. *Edward Arnold*, 10s.6d. D8. 336 pages. 288 illustrations.

The author is the Principal of the County Technical College, Stafford. This volume, illustrated with a number of technical diagrams, covers all aspects of machine-tool work. It includes measurement and precision work, the working of the lathe, shaping, planning, slotting, milling, drilling, boring and grinding. The book is of interest to any student of engineering, but more especially to those actually in the workshop. (621.9)

PRODUCTION ENGINEERING: JIG AND TOOL DESIGN. E. J. H. Jones. *Newnes*, 17s.6d. Fourth edition, revised. M8. 336 pages. Diagrams. Index, classified key to contents, and index of illustrations.

The experienced jig and tool designer, the student of production engineering, and the technical college lecturer, should be interested in this book, which is recommended by the Institute of Production Engineers. In this edition a section on negative rake milling has been added. (621.9)

Mining Engineering

TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE RUHR COALFIELD. Vol. I. Ministry of Fuel and Power and British Intelligence Objectives Sub-Committee. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 3s. 1D4. 61 pages. Tables. Paper bound. (*B.I.O.S. Final Report* No. 394)

A Mission from the Mechanization Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Fuel and Power was appointed to visit the Ruhr coal-field to examine and report upon new developments in coal-mining technique there. Vol. I of the Report covers: Physical Conditions; Methods of Working and Coal-face Equipment; The System of Driving Roadways in Stone; Underground Transport, with special reference to Locomotive Haulage; Winding and Shaft Layout; Staple Shafts; Special Features of Surface Layout and Equipment; Supply and Use of Power; Summary of Conclusions and Recommendations. Vol. II, containing figures 1–195 mentioned in the text of Vol. I, and Vol. III, containing Appendices and Reports by investigating teams of specialists, organized on the basis of the Mission's recommendations, will be published later. (622.33)

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SAFETY IN MINES RESEARCH BOARD, 1944. Ministry of Fuel and Power. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 1s. M8. 30 pages. Tables and charts.

The Board was appointed to plan and carry out research into the causes of mining dangers and the means of preventing them. The present report covers such aspects as: coal dust explosions, firedamp explosions, electrical researches, mining explosives and shotfiring, fires in coal mines, falls of ground, haulage, wire ropes, etc. Appendices give a statement of accounts covering the costs to the Government of the research work, a list of reports on the researches under the Board published during 1944, and a list of instructional aids for the prevention of accidents. (622.8)

Road Engineering

DESIGN AND LAY-OUT OF ROADS IN BUILT-UP AREAS. Ministry of War Transport. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 4s. D4. 108 pages. 44 plates. Figures. Index.

This is the report of a departmental committee set up in April 1943, and includes a consideration of the factors necessary to safety, an analysis of traffic components and road pattern, the importance of road design in relation to development, and the problem of the stationary vehicle. (625.7)

VERTICAL CURVES FOR ROADS. F. G. Royal-Dawson. *Spon*, 5s. C8. 158 pages. Illustrated. Diagrams. Tables.

This textbook for highway engineers and students has been written by the Professor of Roads and Railways at the Royal School of Engineering, Cairo. His book deals with the vertical alignment of roads and is complementary to the previous works by the same author dealing with horizontal alignment. A general survey of the subject is given, and summit and valley curves are discussed with examples. The appendices include the effect of wheel impact on road obstacles and the Zimmerman formula. (625.7)

LIMESTONE ROADS. P. A. Valton. *Chapman & Hall*, 10s.6d. D8. 120 pages. 22 figures. 1 map. Index.

This book is concerned with the specific use of limestone for road surfacings. The characteristics and properties of limestone road surfacing materials are given and, in addition, information concerning the laying of different types of road-surfacing materials. There are notes on the manufacture of various forms of limestone surfacing materials. The chapter on the geology of limestones has been written by D. H. Gwinner, F.G.S., and that on concrete roads by J. Singleton-Green, the author of *Limestone Concrete*. (625.75)

Waterworks

WATER, DRAINAGE AND THE COMMUNITY. Rolt Hammond. *Co-operative Permanent Building Society: Dent*, 3s.6d. D8. 92 pages. 7 figures. Index. (*Building and Society Series*)

Intended for the general reader, this book discusses water resources and rainfall, dowsing, geology and water supply, dams, aqueducts, the chemical treatment of water supplies, drainage, sewage disposal and public health Descriptions of a number of actual supply schemes, including those of London, Chester, South California, Birmingham, New York and Sydney are given. (628)

THE PURIFICATION OF WATER SUPPLIES. G. Bransby-Williams. *Chapman & Hall*, 7s.6d. Second edition, revised. D8. 95 pages. 11 figures. Index.

This book is designed to show the importance of the scientific control of all operations and processes connected with water supply, and deals with broad principles, not the detailed operation of waterworks plant. It covers sterilization, corrosion of waterpipes, and the control of tastes and odours. (628.16)

METERS FOR MEASURING WATER AND INDUSTRIAL FLUIDS. C. Jaques. *Spon*, 12s.6d. 12mo. 92 pages. 31 figures. Tables. Index.

Cold-water (positive, inferential and other types), hot-water and industrial fluid meters are dealt with in this practical manual, which covers selection, maintenance, inspection and repair. (628.17)

Aeronautics

DICTIONARY OF AERONAUTICAL TERMS. H. Nelson. *Pitman*, 10s.6d. D8. 184 pages.

Terms used in the many subjects which are involved in aeronautics—meteorology, navigation and engineering—are defined in this dictionary, compiled by a Group Captain of the Royal Air Force. (629.1303)

History of Aeronautics

ALONE OVER THE TASMAN SEA. Francis Chichester. *Allen & Unwin*, 10s. D8. 314 pages. 24 illustrations.

One of Britain's foremost writers on air navigation here gives an account of a solo flight in a Moth seaplane across the Pacific Ocean from New Zealand to Australia at a time when astronomical air navigation was in its infancy. Flight-Lieutenant Chichester took with him on his flight a small sextant, a pocket chronometer and an old seaman's book of nautical tables. The story is remarkable because using air navigation instruments, chart-plotting and handling the controls of a small aircraft at the same time is a feat which even the most experienced pilots would not care to undertake now. During this trip his seaplane was wrecked in a gale on one of the small Pacific islands where the author had to alight for petrol. He stripped it down to the last nut and bolt, and with the help of a few islanders, rebuilt it again himself. Then he flew on over the ocean, through a tropical storm, in an open cockpit. The book first appeared in 1930 as *Solo to Sydney*. Introduction by Group Captain F. D. Tredrey. (629.130993)

Astro-navigation

THE A B C OF PRACTICAL ASTRO-NAVIGATION. R. K. Vandervord. *Pitman*, 6s. D8. 56 pages. Index.

This book covers the practical side of the subject without the mathematical theory. It has been written for students to enable them to master the essential principles underlying astro-navigation in the shortest possible time. The study includes the finding of position lines by astro-navigation, the use of various types of sextants, and a section of general questions and answers. A plotting chart is given and a collection of tables on the ephemeris of the sun, planets and stars with their explanation and use. (629.1325)

Medical Aspects of Aviation

AVIATION NEURO-PSYCHIATRY. R. N. Ironside and I. R. C. Batchelor. *Livingstone (Edinburgh)*, 8s.6d. D8. 167 pages. Index.

The first part of this manual deals with flying and the normal individual. A preliminary chapter dealing with physiological difficulties inherent in flying is followed by chapters on selection for flying, flying confidence, history-taking and methods of examination. The body of the book deals with neuropsychiatric disorders in aviators. Chapters on aetiology, symptoms, prognosis, prevention, treatment and disposal are followed by

more detailed consideration of sickness in the air, disturbances of consciousness, visual disorders, etc. There is a final chapter on the prognosis for flying after injuries and diseases of the nervous system. The book is intended as a practical clinical guide rather than as an exhaustive textbook. (629.13256)

Aircraft

JANE'S ALL THE WORLD'S AIRCRAFT, 1945–6. L. Bridgman (Editor). *Sampson Low*, 63s. D4. 700 pages. Illustrated.

Owing to the inclusion of the latest authoritative material released at the end of the war, this edition contains a great deal more information on aircraft and aero-engines than any of the wartime issues. The book is divided into four sections each being geographically sub-divided. The sections consist of the world's aeronautical progress, historical (service aviation) and historical (civil aviation). Additions were made up to September 1945 of information on British and German aircraft. The section on all the world's aero-engines contains a good deal of new material, including a completely revised German section and, for the first time, two sections, one British and one German, devoted to gas turbines. (629.133)

AIRCRAFT ENGINEER'S 'A' LICENCE. G. W. Williamson. *Newnes*, 17s.6d. D8. 256 pages. 133 illustrations. Index. (*Aircraft Engineer's Licence Series*)

This book, prepared by Group Captain Williamson, Chief Engineer, Air Transport Auxiliary from 1942–3, gives the requirements of engineers in the examination for the 'A' licence. It covers measuring, checking construction, erection and inspection of aircraft, hydraulics, automatic pilots, maintenance and inspection, faults, adjustments and minor repairs. There is also a chapter devoted to examination subjects other than aircraft maintenance. The list of books which the student should possess or have access to covers all the knowledge required for the examination. (629.133)

JET FLIGHT. John Grierson. *Sampson Low*, 18s. sC4. 286 pages. 50 illustrations.

The author is a test pilot who has been connected with the testing of jet-propelled aeroplanes in both Great Britain and America. A survey of the development of jet-propelled aircraft from the early experiments of Frank Whittle in 1928, and the first flights of the E99 to the present-day record-breaking machines is given. Jet-producing gas-turbine engines are described. There is a technical and a general index, a glossary and a list of general particulars of jet aircraft. Foreword by Lord Beaverbrook. (629.13339)

GAS TURBINES AND JET PROPULSION FOR AIRCRAFT. G. Geoffrey Smith. *Flight Publishing Co.*, 12s.6d. Fourth edition. D8. 246 pages. 188 diagrams. Index.

The earlier editions of this book were devoted to the fundamentals of jet propulsion. Many of these possibilities have since developed to a practical stage, and in this edition additional matter and comments have been introduced on almost every phase of modern gas turbine design, operation and servicing technique. All the steps leading to the present developments in jet propulsion are given with a background of the fundamental requirements. British, American and German developments in gas turbines are dealt with, and there is a chapter on guided missiles and flying bombs. (629.134)

AIRCRAFT ENGINES. Vol. 1. A. W. Judge. *Chapman & Hall*, 28s. Second edition, revised. D8. 504 pages. 308 figures. Tables. List of references. Index.

This new edition of a book first published in 1940 has been brought up to date as far as war conditions have permitted, and contains 110 pages of additional material. This deals with advances in combustion and ignition, new types of aircraft carburettors, the fuel-injection spark-ignition engine, exhaust-driven turbines for superchargers, the internal combustion turbine, and jet propulsion. Accounts of some captured German aircraft engines are given. (629.13435)

ELECTRICAL AND WIRELESS EQUIPMENT OF AIRCRAFT. S. G. Wybrow. *Pitman*, 8s.6d. Fifth edition. D8. 196 pages. Diagrams. (*Aeronautical Engineering Series: Ground Engineers*)

All aspects of aircraft electrical and wireless equipment, including the repair, overhaul and testing of magnetos, are dealt with in this practical manual for ground engineers. The last edition appeared in 1940. (629.1354)

Airfield Construction

SOILS, CONCRETE AND BITUMINOUS MATERIALS: A RECORD OF A COURSE DEALING WITH AIRFIELD CONSTRUCTION. Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 10s. C4. 288 pages. Figures. Tables. Index.

This detailed course in the subject was given at the Road Research Laboratory in July and August 1943. A prefatory list of definitions of terms is followed by sections on soils, concrete, bitumen and tar, testing, and the preparation of reports. (629.1363)

Motor Vehicles

THE PRACTICAL MOTORIST'S ENCYCLOPÆDIA: PRINCIPLES, UPKEEP AND REPAIR. F. J. Camm. *Newnes*, 10s.6d. Sixth edition. C8. 378 pages. 507 illustrations.

The author of this reference book is the editor of the journal *Practical Motorist*. This edition has been revised to contain the new material which has resulted from modern developments. The entries are arranged alphabetically and cover upkeep, overhauling and repair, and there are a number of practical diagrams. The book is intended for the garage hand and mechanic as well as the owner-driver, draughtsman and student. There are a number of tables dealing with screw threads, metric equivalents, and other workshop information. (629.2)

AGRICULTURE

PRINCIPLES OF AGRICULTURE. R. Ede. *Pitman*, 15s. D8. 272 pages. 23 illustrations. Index. (*Farm Institute Series*)

The first volume in this series covers the general principles of agriculture, the other volumes are intended to concentrate on special branches of the sul ject. The first part of the book gives a general description of farming in England and Wales. The second and third parts deal with the principles of crop and animal production including plant growth, the maintenance of fertility, the use of fertilizers, control of plant pests and diseases, feeding stuffs, the rationing of animals and hygiene. Part 3, concerned with

farming as a business, includes the choice of a farming system and the taking and managing of a farm. The appendices give a farm budget estimate form, specimen balance sheets and profit and loss accounts. Although written primarily for students in farm institutes the information given is of general interest. (630)

CONTINENTAL JOURNEY. Clyde Higgs. *Littlebury (Worcester)*, 8s.6d. M8. 94 pages. 6 illustrations.

The author, who has been a farmer for many years, is a contributor to various agricultural journals and a broadcaster on farming subjects. His book is of primary interest to farmers on account of the facts given, but it is written in a style which makes it of general interest. It records the author's journey through Germany and Denmark in 1945. This journey was taken at the request of the Agricultural Broadcasting Committee of the B.B.C., and its purpose was to report on agricultural conditions in these countries. In the summary there is a comparison between Danish and German farming. Foreword by the President of the National Farmers' Union. (630)

THE AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE MIDDLE EAST. B. A. Keen. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 5s. M8. 138 pages. 32 plates. 2 maps. Index.

No. 1 of a series prepared for the Middle East Supply Centre, Cairo, during 1943-5, by the Scientific Advisory Mission to the Centre. The author is Assistant Director of the Rothamsted Agricultural Experimental Station, and after a survey of the problem and of obstacles to development, he discusses existing methods of raising agricultural standards and overcoming problems of soil and plant improvement, and also the development of agricultural information and advice. His recommendations are not only technical, they include proposals for a non-political Middle East Council of Agriculture. (630)

GOOD HUSBANDRY. H. I. Moore. *Allen & Unwin*, 10s. D8. 107 pages. 51 illustrations.

The author, a lecturer in agriculture in the University of Leeds, a research worker and adviser, has written a number of non-technical agricultural books. This one, illustrated with original photographs by the author, deals with the importance of the various problems facing the farmer to day. These include the maintenance of fertility, the value and cost of silage, and the vital problem of farm labour. The need for new methods, the development of mechanization, and enterprise on the part of all those connected with agriculture, is strongly emphasized. (630)

SCIENCE IN AGRICULTURE. John W. Paterson. *Longmans, Green*, 8s.6d. Second edition. C8. 296 pages. 165 photographs and diagrams. 30 tables.

This is not merely a textbook of science for those studying agriculture, but is intended for general use in schools and colleges as the basis of a general course in science. The author maintains (and has been successful in putting his precept into practice) that agriculture as a school subject can be used instead of biology or physics to inculcate the main scientific principles. The text has been carefully revised in this edition. (630)

FARMING AND MECHANISED AGRICULTURE, 1946. R. George Stapledon (Advisory Editor). *Todd*, 21s. D8. 492 pages. Indexes.

This reference book contains a variety of information of interest to all those connected with agriculture. The sections include articles on agricultural topics by experts.

legislation and policy relating to agriculture, official directories of the ministries and other agricultural organizations, including an overseas section, with official and unofficial statements, and details of officially appointed committees and their reports. There is also an account of agricultural education in Great Britain, with a directory of educational and research institutions and organizations interested in farming and mechanized agriculture. Statistics, books and notes on agricultural libraries, periodicals, films and a 'Who's Who' in farming and mechanized agriculture are also listed. (630)

HUMUS AND THE FARMER. Friend Sykes. *Faber & Faber*, 12s.6d. D8. 308 pages. 37 plates. 2 maps. 2 diagrams. Index.

The author, an ardent supporter of the humus, as opposed to the chemical fertilizer, school of thought, has put his ideas into practice over a number of years, and has transformed barren land in Wiltshire into a model productive farm. Besides his main theme, he touches on farm machinery, cattle disease, marketing, and agricultural education and labour problems. (630)

AGRICULTURE: THE SCIENCE AND PRACTICE OF BRITISH FARMING. J. A. S. Watson and J. A. More. *Oliver & Boyd*, 20s. Eighth edition, revised. D8. 902 pages. Illustrated. Index.

The new edition of this comprehensive textbook embodies the results of research made known since the last edition appeared, and has also been extended in scope to meet the needs not only of students but of all concerned with British farming. (630)

Rural Life

THE WISDOM OF THE FIELDS. H. J. Massingham. *Collins*, 12s.6d. D8. 256 pages.

Mr. Massingham is one of the foremost living authorities on the life of the English countryside and its oldest traditions, with a hatred of what he terms 'the crazy edifice of super-industrialism, international trade, and the exploitation of natural resources'. He has much in common with William Cobbett, the English early nineteenth-century radical writer and politician, who was also passionately attached to the life of the soil, a study of whom opens the present collection of essays. He then describes such crafts and craftsmen as still survive in rural England, showing not only how these craftsmen live and work but also how they think. Though he is concerned with making modern civilization sound at the root, he does not advocate a simple return to the past, writing: 'Commonsense is the corner stone of a design for living. But it is only the corner stone, nor can the design be restored by abandoning new knowledge.' (630.1)

THE COUNTRYMAN'S WEEK-END BOOK. Eric Parker. *Seeley, Service*, 12s.6d. C8. 416 pages. 108 illustrations.

Eric Parker, who is well known as a writer on rural subjects, has brought together from many sources and from his own experience a mass of information about the British countryside. Contents include: On Building a House; Garden and Orchard; On Birds; Animals of Hill, Field and Wood; Sportsman's and Domestic Law; Country Crafts and Industries; Wild Flowers; Forecasting the Weather. One chapter consists of a bibliography of all those aspects of the country with which he deals. (630.1)

COUNTRY THINGS. Alison Uttley. *Faber & Faber*, 6s. C8. 148 pages. 32 illustrations.

Recollections of life in a country village in Britain at the end of the last century. Mrs. Uttley, who is well known for her books about the country, is here concerned with the small incidents and simple pleasures of country life, the tales told by the fire, seasonal games, superstitions, old country beliefs, and country cures for aches and ills. The book is delightfully illustrated with woodcuts by C. F. Tunnicliffe. (630.1)

Study and Teaching

RURAL EDUCATION AND WELFARE IN THE MIDDLE EAST. H. B. Allen. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 1s.6d. M8. 24 pages. 1 map.

No. 3 of the series prepared for the Middle East Supply Centre, Cairo, during 1943–5. Dr. Allen is Director of Education of the Near East Foundation, New York, and has had eighteen years' residence in the Near East. His recommendations lay great stress on the need for rural education on a practical basis, and he outlines the type of elementary agricultural centre which he considers best suited to meet the special needs of this region. (630.7)

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION IN SCOTLAND. Department of Agriculture for Scotland. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 9d. M8. 42 pages. (*Command Paper* 6704)

Detailed information is given in this pamphlet about the relationship of the colleges to the universities, the organization of the colleges, their staffing and curricula; the relationship of the colleges to the research institutes; and the finance of the colleges, with a summary of conclusions and recommendations. The Appendix gives a note on the extent to which effect has been given to the recommendations of the Constable Committee with regard to agricultural education in Scotland, the report of the conference on agricultural education held in Glasgow on 7 August 1944, and the curricula of the college diploma courses in agriculture. (630.7)

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON HIGHER AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION IN ENGLAND AND WALES. Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 1s.3d. M8. 85 pages.

This report contains recommendations on the character and extent of the need for higher agricultural education in Britain and the facilities required to meet it. For the purposes of the report, 'agriculture' is taken to mean the science and practice of producing food and other animal or vegetable products, except timber, from the land, and thus to include horticulture as well as farming in the narrower sense. The Committee has taken into account the needs of ancillary industries and trades but has excluded from its field of inquiry the dairy industry. It is recommended that improved degree courses in agriculture and horticulture be provided, with two-year courses of less than degree standard in these subjects and in estate management, while graduate courses are recommended for agriculture in its different branches, horticulture, poultry husbandry and agricultural economics. The report stresses the need for additional provision of scholarships so that a sufficient number of students may be enabled to follow the courses recommended. It is suggested also that conditions of employment and superannuation should be made as near as possible uniform. (630.711)

History: Scotland

AGRICULTURAL SURVEY OF SCOTLAND. Department of Agriculture for Scotland. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 8s.6d. Imp.4. 76 pages. 51 tables.

This survey of the potentialities and deficiencies of the agricultural land of Scotland differs markedly in scope from the National Farm Survey of England and Wales, and comparison between the two is not possible. It has concentrated on a statistical picture of the productivity of the land, and has devoted little or no attention to the farmer, his buildings, his water and electricity supply, transport, etc. This Scottish survey will be used as a basis for post-war reconstruction. (630.941)

CROFTING AGRICULTURE. F. Fraser Darling. *Oliver & Boyd*, 6s. C8. 175 pages. Frontispiece. 19 plates.

This is an account of the problems and practice of farming in one of the most difficult regions of Britain—the West Highlands and islands of Scotland. It is an expanded version of a series of articles written by the Director of the West Highland Survey during travels in the crofting areas, and published originally in Highland periodicals. It is illustrated from photographs of Highland scenery by Robert M. Adam. (630.9411)

——Britain

NATIONAL FARM SURVEY OF ENGLAND AND WALES: A SUMMARY REPORT. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 2s. M8. 109 pages. 6 maps. 45 tables.

This report represents a summary of the statistical results of the National Farm Survey undertaken by the War Agricultural Executive Committees in every County of England and Wales during the years 1941–3. No such comprehensive survey has been made in modern times, and the picture now given, with its statistical detail, is extremely valuable. Occupiers of agricultural land are classified by economic type, while holdings of land are classified by type of farming and by size; the tenure, rent and length of occupation, the convenience of layout and conditions of buildings, both farm and residential, are discussed. The type and natural fertility of the soil, the condition of the cultivated land, the water supply and electricity supply, and the managerial efficiency of the occupiers, indicate the categories under which the survey material has been grouped. (630.942)

LAND AT WAR. Ministry of Information. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 1s.6d. M8. 96 pages. 73 pages of illustrations.

The official story of Britain's farming from 1938 to 1944, simply and attractively written under the following headings: War Comes to the Land; The Return of the Plough; Factory on Wheels (the mechanization of agriculture); New Harvests and New Men; Reclaiming the Bad Lands (draining of flooded areas, etc.); The Countryman's Myriad Foes (rats, rabbits, squirrels, etc.); Green Pastures (dairy and ley farming); Farming in Scotland; Ulster, a Country of Small Holdings; New Life on the Land (the Women's Land Army and voluntary labour of children and town workers during their summer holidays). (630.942)

İNGİLİZ ÇİFTÇİLİĞİ. E. John Russell. *Collins*, 5s. C4. 48 pages. 34 illustrations, including 12 in colour. (*Britain in Pictures Series*)

The Turkish edition of Sir John Russell's *English Farming*, an account of agriculture in the different counties of England, illustrated by reproductions of paintings and drawings by English artists. (630.942)

Farming

THE FEEDING OF CROPS AND STOCK. A. D. Hall. *Murray*, 3 vols. 12s. Third edition, revised. C8. 130: 124: 128 pages. 18:7:8 illustrations. Indexes.

This introductory account of plant and animal nutrition first appeared in 1911, and a second edition was brought out (after many reprintings) in 1937. It has now been brought up to date, the first two volumes (*The Plant* and *Soils and Fertilizers*) being revised by Dr. W. G. Ogg of Rothamsted Experimental Station, and volume three (*The Nutrition of Animals and Man*) by Dr. J. Hammond of the Cambridge School of Agriculture. (631)

FARM BUILDINGS. Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 3s. M8. 208 pages. 22 plates. 67 figures. Index. (*Post-War Building Studies* No. 17)

Many farm buildings in Britain are of great age and no longer adequate for modern methods of farming. The committee responsible for this report advocates the setting up of a permanent organization to study and experiment in the use of modern equipment and structures, and meanwhile presents recommendations on the basic requirements of such structures, and the layout and design of farmsteads, granaries, accommodation for farm animals, silos, tractor sheds and workshops. The last section of the report deals with the requirements of buildings with relation to pest control and fire prevention, and the use of electricity. (631.2)

FARMING EQUIPMENT. A. J. Brookes. *Pitman*, 4s.6d. C8. 152 pages. Illustrated. (*Pitman Farming Books*)

In this book the emphasis is laid on the use of the equipment rather than on the construction details. By explaining how the machine is used, the author shows the reason for the design. The first part of the book is devoted to an account of some of the implements and equipment found on farms and the work for which they are used; cultivating the soil, manuring, sowing, planting, weed killing both in growing crops and in uncropped land, for harvesting and storing, in preparing foodstuffs for animals and in producing and handling milk. The later chapters describe the types of farm buildings necessary for the storage and repair of equipment, for keeping feeding-stuffs and providing shelter for farm animals, and include information on the sources of power on the farm, water supply, fences and roads. (631.3)

ON YOUR METAL. *Littlebury (Worcester)*, 7s.6d. M8. 80 pages. 13 plates.

The 'metal' of the title is that contained in the various types of farm machinery—cultivating tools, and harvesting, barn and rowcrop machinery. Six discussions broadcast in the Home Service of the British Broadcasting Corporation, between Clyde Higgs and farmers of many different districts in Britain, are reproduced with a foreword by Sir Miles Thomas, Vice-Chairman of the Nuffield Organization. (631.3)

Soil

RECONSTRUCTION BY WAY OF THE SOIL. G. T. Wrench. *Faber & Faber*, 12s.6d. D8. 262 pages. Index.

The author gives an outline history of agronomical practices with special reference to soil science. He surveys firstly the methods of primitive farming peoples, and then the modern practices in the East and West Indies, the German African colonies, Russia, South Africa and Australia, and the U.S.A. The essential need for action to protect and use the soil is stressed. (631.4)

pH AND PLANTS: AN INTRODUCTION FOR BEGINNERS. James Small. *Baillière, Tindall & Cox*, 12s.6d. D8. 222 pages. 16 figures. Bibliography.

The author of this book is Professor of Botany, Queen's University, Belfast. The origin and meaning of the pH scale is given and the determination of values. The application, in agriculture and other industries, of pH phenomena is shown in order to demonstrate its practical importance. A bibliography of source-books of information is given. (631.41)

CHEMICALS, HUMUS AND THE SOIL. D. P. Hopkins. *Faber & Faber*, 12s.6d. D8. 278 pages. 5 plates. Bibliography. Index.

One of the many problems of world agriculture is that of maintaining soil fertility; and for some years a fierce controversy has existed between the respective supporters of chemical fertilizers and natural manures. This book sets out for the interested layman the arguments put forward on both sides. (631.45)

Glasshouse Crops

GLASSHOUSE FOOD CROPS. E. R. Saltmarsh. *Crosby Lockwood*, 12s.6d. D8. 154 pages. 51 illustrations. Index.

The introduction to this book by the Horticultural Superintendent for Hertfordshire includes a brief review of the commencement and development of the glasshouse industry. In addition to the basic principles of the cultivation of specific crops in glasshouses, some chapters have been devoted to the construction of glasshouses, the situation, soil and layout, methods of heating, equipment and nursery hygiene. The section on pests and diseases attacking food crops under glass includes brief practical control measures. (631.537)

Vegetable Compost

COMMON-SENSE COMPOST-MAKING BY THE QUICK RETURN METHOD. Maye E. Bruce. *Faber & Faber*, 4s.6d. C8. 84 pages. Frontispiece (portrait). 6 plates. 2 diagrams. 5 tables. Bibliography. Index.

The method of compost-making here described has been evolved through experiment, and is based on the idea that compost, not chemical fertilizers and insecticides, is the foundation of healthy soil and crops. There is a foreword by L. F. Easterbrook. (631.875)

FARMING AND GARDENING FOR HEALTH AND DISEASE. Albert Howard. *Faber & Faber*, 12s.6d. D8. 284 pages.

Introducing this study with a brief review of his earlier work at Barbados and at Wye, in Kent, and his work in India, Sir Albert Howard recapitulates and brings up to date the observations and deductions which led him to introduce and employ the Indore method of compost production. His basic thesis is that properly decayed organic materials introduced into arable soils can and do supply ample food for the intensive cultivation of all economic crops without the introduction of additional chemical manuring, when the land has been brought to fertility by proper cultivation, including sub-soiling, and by such composting. He claims that plants grown in such soil are capable of warding off attacks of disease due to diverse agencies. The book can be recommended to all who are interested in, or engaged in, soil cultivation as

containing much practical information, though some theories (relating to the disease-combating properties of the mycorrhizal association) are based on inadequate scientific facts. (631.875)

Pests

RATS AND THEIR DESTRUCTION. Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 6d. Seventh edition. M8. 17 pages. 4 pages of illustrations.

The introductory section of this Bulletin is reproduced mainly from an article contributed by the late Professor Sir J. Arthur Thompson of Aberdeen University to the Ministry of Agriculture's *Journal* for May 1925, but some alterations have been made in the light of more up-to-date information. The remainder of this edition has been prepared by C. D. Hornby, Technical Adviser for Land Pests Destruction to the Ministry of Agriculture in consultation with Charles Elton, Director of the Bureau of Animal Population, Oxford University, and his staff. The information here brought together should prove of value to all who are concerned in the task of rat destruction. Information is also given about the destruction of house mice, voles, field mice and grey squirrels. (632.6)

THE PESTS OF FRUITS AND HOPS. A. M. Massee. *Crosby Lockwood*, 21s. Second edition. D8. 283 pages. Frontispiece. 26 plates. Scientific index, popular index and index of authors. (*Agricultural and Horticultural Handbooks*)

The author, who is head of the Entomology Section, East Malling Research Station, Kent, deals in successive chapters with the different fruits, and then discusses beneficial and harmless insects and insecticides. There is also a chapter on spraying equipment and methods by J. Turnbull of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. The first edition appeared in 1937. (632.7)

GALL MIDGES OF ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE. Vols. 1 and 2. H. F. Barnes. *Crosby Lockwood*, 12s.6d. and 15s. D8. 104:160 pages. 10:3 illustrations.

These are the first two volumes in a proposed series of eight volumes. Dr. Barnes of Rothamsted Experimental Station has made a special study of gall midges during the past twenty years. In each volume he gives a list of crops indicating the midges that attack them and the part of the plant attacked. The life history of the insect is given as it occurs in the different countries in which it has been studied. There is a list of references, an index of the generic, specific and popular names of the gall midges mentioned, and a plant and general index. Volume 1 is concerned with root and vegetable crops, and Volume 2 with fodder crops, including miscellaneous crops used as fodder. (632.771)

Insecticides

D.D.T.: THE SYNTHETIC INSECTICIDE. T. F. West and G. A. Campbell. *Chapman & Hall*, 21s. D8. 314 pages. 13 plates. Index.

The history of the discovery of D.D.T., its development, and a review of world literature on the subject, is given in this volume. The research begun at Basle is recorded and the principles of the formulation of D.D.T., its manufacture, chemistry, toxicity, use in paints, textiles, paper, and other miscellaneous materials. A section is

devoted to the various uses of D.D.T. against lice, mosquitoes and other pests affecting men, animals and plants. A list of references is given at the end of each chapter. Some of the photographic illustrations show D.D.T. being used. (632.951)

Field Crops

CROPS AND TILLAGE. J. C. Newsham. *Methuen*, 8s.6d. Second edition. C8. 210 pages. 23 diagrams.

First issued in 1921, this textbook has now been completely revised by J. Gunston. Soils and drainage in general are dealt with, and there is more detailed treatment of the various kinds of crops. It is an elementary account designed for agricultural students. (633)

SUNFLOWER FOR FOOD, FODDER AND FERTILITY. E. F. Hurt. *Faber & Faber*, 10s.6d. D8. 155 pages. 20 plates. 9 diagrams. Bibliography. Index.

The sunflower, a staple crop in Russia and elsewhere, can be utilized in a number of ways; its oil in the manufacture of margarine and for cooking, its seed as a food for poultry, and sunflower cake as cattle-feed. This is an account of the economic value of the sunflower and a guide to its cultivation. The author has been, during the war, technical adviser on government experimental work on the sunflower. (633.39)

THE POTATO IN HEALTH AND DISEASE. T. Whitehead, T. P. McIntosh and W. M. Findlay. *Oliver & Boyd*, 25s. Second edition revised. D8. 416 pages. Plates. Diagrams. 17 tables. Bibliography. Index.

The authors of this exhaustive treatise on the potato are respectively Lecturer in Plant Pathology, University of North Wales; Senior Inspector, Department of Agriculture for Scotland; and Superintendent of Experiments at Craibstone, the North of Scotland College of Agriculture. Aspects dealt with include the importance of the potato in British agriculture, variations, the maintenance of pure stocks of varieties, cultivation, diseases and viruses. (633.491)

Fruit

FRUIT GROWING. G. H. Copley. *Crowther (Bognor Regis)*, 9s.6d. C8. 180 pages. 56 illustrations.

The author has written a number of horticultural books. In this volume the geographical limitations which affect fruit growing are described, with notes on elevation, soil and rainfall. Further sections are devoted to individual fruits, the choice of plants, the planting and post-planting treatment, pruning, fertilizers, harvesting and storing of fruit. The methods of dealing with insect pests and diseases of fruit trees are given. (634)

Forestry and Silviculture

SHRUBS AND TREES FOR THE GARDEN. A. Osborn. *Ward, Lock*, 25s. Second edition revised. 576 pages. 8 coloured plates. Photographs. Diagrams. Index.

Non-technical language makes this comprehensive guide to the choice, arrangement and cultivation of trees and shrubs an easily understood work for the amateur gardener. The author, who is in charge of the Arboretum, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, gives details of all the best modern trees and shrubs, relates them to different purposes, soils and types of garden, and discusses planting, pruning, diseases and pests. (634.9)

FORESTS AND FORESTRY IN GREAT BRITAIN. W. L. Taylor. *Crosby Lockwood*, 12s.6d. C8. 182 pages. 21 photographs. Index.

Although inevitably including some technical detail, this account of forestry and forest history in Britain, and its importance to future development, is intended for the intelligent layman as well as for those professionally interested in the subject. The author is a member of H.M. Forestry Commission, and was formerly Assistant Forestry Commissioner for England and Wales. (634.90942)

THE THINNING OF PLANTATIONS. Forestry Commission. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 9d. D8. 40 pages. Tables. (*Forest Operations Series* No. 1)

A survey of the general considerations relating to improvement thinning is followed by an account of the treatment of individual species—conifers and hardwoods—and of mixed plantations. (634.9535)

THE PRUNING OF TREES AND SHRUBS. W. Dallimore. *Dulau: Blackwell (Oxford)*, 7s.6d. C8. 99 pages. Frontispiece. 7 plates.

This is a non-technical account of the methods of pruning practised in the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, by a former Keeper of Museums there. Fruit trees and garden roses are not dealt with, since they are fully dealt with elsewhere. (634.9537)

Kitchen and Market Gardening

ROOT VEGETABLES. Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 9d. Third edition. sR8. 24 pages. 4 illustrations. Paper bound. (*Bulletin* No. 120)

This bulletin, which was first published in 1939, has been revised and brought up to date by the addition of new matter. It deals in detail with the most important root vegetables—carrots, beetroot, swedes, Jerusalem artichokes, salsify, scorzonera, celeriac, etc., their different types and varieties, methods of cultivation, harvesting and marketing, soils and rotation, manures, frame and outdoor culture, and the control of pests and diseases. (635.1)

CABBAGES, BRUSSELS SPROUTS AND MISCELLANEOUS GREEN CROPS. Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 1s. M8. 30 pages. 8 pages of illustrations. (*Bulletin*, No 132)

Bulletin No. 53 (*Cabbages and Related Green Crops*) has here been rewritten and new material added by a committee presided over by F. A. Secrett, Adviser on Vegetable Production to the Ministry. The first part of the present Bulletin was issued last year as *Winter (Broccoli) and Summer Cauliflower* (Bulletin No. 131). (635.3)

RHUBARB. H. V. Taylor and E. E. Skillman, for the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 9d. M8. 24 pages. 6 pages of illustrations. Bibliography. (*Bulletin* No. 113)

This gives not only the history of rhubarb, but its various uses and a classification of varieties. The plant is also considered botanically and full instructions are given for its cultivation, with a list of the areas of production in Britain. Diseases and pests are treated, also grading, packing and marketing. Mr. Taylor is Horticulture Commissioner to the British Ministry of Agriculture and Mr. Skillman is Horticulture Inspector. First published in October 1944, this Bulletin was revised in July 1945. (635.48)

Domestic Animals Livestock

PRACTICAL ANIMAL HUSBANDRY. William C. Miller and E. D. S. Robertson. *Oliver & Boyd*, 20s. Fourth edition revised. D8. 547 pages. Plates. Diagrams. Tables. Index.

This is a simply written account of the subject for veterinary and agricultural students, and while covering the subject broadly does not contain advanced material. In this edition new sections have been added and redundant material deleted. (636)

PRINCIPLES AND METHODS OF ANIMAL BREEDING. R. B. Kelley. *Angus & Robertson (Sydney)*, 15s. C8. 296 pages. Index.

The author of this book, on a subject which is becoming of increasing interest and importance, is an Australian animal geneticist. It was written mainly for students but it is also for the information of animal breeders. The historical background of the subject is given and there are chapters on mendelism, artificial insemination, and a summary of current research on animal breeding in Australia. The appendices give a glossary of terms and references to other literature on this subject. (636.08)

LIVESTOCK IMPROVEMENT IN RELATION TO HEREDITY AND ENVIRONMENT. J. E. Nichols. *Oliver & Boyd*, 10s.6d. Second edition revised. D8. 216 pages. 26 illustrations. Extensive list of references. Index.

The abstract researches and evolved principles of the geneticist require study and adaptation before they can be useful to the practical stockbreeder. Dr. J. E. Nichols is the Deputy Director of the Imperial Bureau of Animal Breeding and Genetics, and has also had wide experience in practical stock-breeding in various parts of the world, and is therefore well qualified to bridge the gap. Minor modifications have been made in this edition. (636.0824)

THE MILCH COW IN ENGLAND: A PLEA FOR CONSTRUCTIVE BREEDING. E. R. Cochrane. *Faber & Faber*, 16s. D8. 348 pages. 14 plates. 14 figures. Bibliography. Index.

The author, a practical farmer and breeder, is concerned with the scarcity of good cows in England and the need for scientific breeding to produce cows most suitable for low-cost milk production. He puts forward suggestions for the improvement of stock by both public and private enterprise. (636.224)

BRITISH DOGS. A. Croxton Smith. *Collins*, 5s. C4. 48 pages. 32 illustrations, including 8 in colour. (*Britain in Pictures Series*)

The author, who is a dog breeder and chairman of the Kennel Club, here traces the history of his subject, the gradual development and the differentiation of the breeds, and the introduction of new breeds from abroad. The book contains a list of all the recognized breeds and the illustrations are complementary to the text, which is both authoritative and of interest to the general reader for the light it throws on the part played by dogs in British social life from the Middle Ages onwards. (636.7)

Dairying

BRITISH DAIRYING. F. H. Garner. *Longmans, Green*, 21s. D8. 263 pages. Illustrated. Index.

From 1929 to 1944 the author was Lecturer in Agriculture in the University of Cambridge. His book is of primary interest to all those concerned with the production of milk. The history and development of milk production and of modern dairy cattle is

summarized. The methods of housing, feeding, calf rearing and the selection, rearing and management of bulls are discussed. A section is devoted to the diseases and pests of dairy cattle. The systems of dairy farming with costs and returns, and the various considerations facing the farmer starting a dairy farm are also given. (637.1)

MILK: PRODUCTION AND CONTROL. W. C. Harvey and Harry Hill. *H. K. Lewis*, 37s.6d. Second edition. R8. 520 pages. 211 illustrations. Index.

The changes which have taken place since 1935 in the production and control of milk have been incorporated in this second edition. In addition to the composition and food value of milk there are chapters dealing with the various aspects of the production of milk, cows, cowsheds, dairy, and machinery for milking, and the distribution of milk. The various laboratory and other controls are stated, as well as the legislation in Great Britain covering milk production and distribution from 1925 to the present day. (637.1)

MILK IN NORTH AMERICA. Ministry of Agriculture and Department of Agriculture for Scotland. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 1s.3d. sR8. 64 pages. Tables. Paper bound. (*Agriculture Overseas* Report No. 1)

This report, submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and the Department of Agriculture for Scotland by members of the Milk Mission following their investigation in the United States of America and Canada during May and June, 1945, covers the broad features of dairy farming in the United States and Canada, including a consideration of the dairy herds, buildings and equipment, organization and labour, quality of the milk, marketing and distribution, milk consumption, educational training, research and extension work in the milk industry with a summary of recommendations. Appendices contain notes on cropping and feeding for milk, breeding the dairy cow, hygienic milk, quick milking, mechanization of the dairy farm, costs, prices and margins, cream and ice cream standards and general milk industry statistics. (637.1)

Bee Keeping

THE SPELL OF THE HONEY BEE. W. Eric Kelsey. *Chapman & Hall*, 15s. D8. 272 pages. 49 plates. Figures. Index.

A comprehensive treatment of the subject is adopted in this book, of which the second part is concerned with the practical aspects of bee-keeping, including methods of dealing with pests and diseases. Part One, 'the apiarian year', is the story of the annual cycle of life in the bee colony, while Part Three is a 'popular' scientific account of the bee. (638.1)

HONEY BEES AND THEIR MANAGEMENT. Stanley B. Whitehead. *Faber & Faber*, 12s.6d. D8. 153 pages. 48 plates, 16 diagrams. Bibliography. Index.

The first part of the book deals with the annual bee cycle, and gives a detailed guide to management throughout the seasons; the second half consists of a series of appendices on more advanced and technical aspects, including bee anatomy and the nutritive value of honey. The book has evolved from a series of articles which first appeared in the weekly journal *The Field*. (638.1)

PLANTS AND BEEKEEPING. F. N. Howes. *Faber & Faber*, 12s.6d. D8. 224 pages. 32 plates. Bibliography. Index.

An account of the wild and cultivated plants, found throughout the British Isles, which are of value in honey production. The author is a member of the scientific staff of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. (638.132)

DISEASES OF BEES. Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 9d. M8. 24 pages. 8 illustrations. (*Bulletin* No. 100)

This is a concise account of the various bee diseases and their treatment—brood diseases, acarine, nosema and amœba disease, and bee paralysis—and abnormal conditions such as poisoning and dysentery. (638.15)

Sea Fishing

FISHERIES IN WARTIME. Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 1s.6d. M8. 108 pages. 30 tables.

A review of the sea fishing operations of England and Wales for the years 1939–44, showing the landings and imports of fish, the effects of the War on the stocks of fish and the areas of fishing, the manpower problems and the Governmental control of fishing operations. Attention is also given to scientific investigations, whaling, and the post-war reconstruction of the industry. (639.2)

DOMESTIC SCIENCE

Animal Food

MEAT TECHNOLOGY. A Practical Textbook for Student and Butcher. Frank Gerrard. *Hill*, 15s. D8. 304 pages. Plates. Diagrams. Tables. Bibliography. Index.

This is a manual of practice covering growth, slaughter and carcase quality of cattle, sheep and pigs; the preservation of meat; and the preparation of poultry and rabbits. There are also chapters on meat as a food and the world distribution of food animals. (641.336)

Cookery

THE ABC OF COOKERY. Ministry of Food. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 1s. M8. 72 pages. Diagrams.

This is not a recipe book, but it explains cookery methods and is intended for days of plenty as well as for times of rationing. It gives useful instruction in the best methods of boiling, frying and baking so as to preserve the vitamin content of food, also how to make cakes and pastry. Suggestions are given for storing food and for planning meals with specimen menus. (641.5)

THE COOKLET. Josephine Terry. *Faber & Faber*, 2s.6d. lC8. 31 pages. 9 illustrations.

A 'simple cookery and domestic guide dedicated to the woman who must cook as she learns' containing ten basic recipes for meat, vegetables, sweets, fish, etc., with over a hundred variations and some dietetic and general guidance, by the author of *Food Without Fuss*. Humorous illustrations by Joy Batchelor. (641.5)

Domestic Servants

THE ENGLISH ABIGAIL. Dorothy Margaret Stuart. *Macmillan*, 15s. D8. 221 pages. Frontispiece and 7 plates. Index.

An entertaining study of the English maidservant, from the thirteenth to the mid-nineteenth century. The author's aim has been to amuse rather than to instruct, but the book is nevertheless a contribution to social history compiled from the study of many contemporary documents and books. The Pepys Household and Number 5 Cheyne Row, Chelsea, where the Carlyles lived, receive special attention. (647.25)

Public Houses

THE RENAISSANCE OF THE ENGLISH PUBLIC HOUSE. Basil Oliver. *Faber & Faber*, 25s. R8. 160 pages. 64 pages of illustrations.

In discussing the part played by the public house in British national life Mr. Basil Oliver, who is himself an architect and in 1928 won the R.I.B.A. bronze medal and diploma awarded for a 'building of outstanding merit erected in Essex, Cambridge or Hertfordshire' with his design for 'The Rose and Crown' in Cambridge, does not confine himself to the architecture of public houses. He is also concerned with many of the practical details which contribute to the efficient running of the business from the owner's as well as the customer's point of view; describes the achievements of State management in Carlisle and examines some of the social amenities which the modern public house can now provide. (647.94)

Home Care of Children

SOME MINOR AILMENTS OF CHILDHOOD. B. Twyman. *Livingstone (Edinburgh)*, 9d. C8. 32 pages.

This booklet opens with a plea that women should return to their homes from offices and factories to which they have been directed during the war years or for economic reasons. It gives some very useful hints and much practical advice on such matters as the nursing and feeding of sick children at home, loss of appetite, fatigue, nervousness, bed-wetting, etc., and can safely be recommended to mothers who need advice on their children's common ailments. (649.1)

BUSINESS

Printing

ENGLISH PRINTED BOOKS. Francis Meynell. *Collins*, 5s. lF4. 48 pages. 8 colour plates, 21 black-and-white illustrations. (*Britain in Pictures Series*)

The author traces the development of English book printing from early times to the present day with reference to outstanding figures and historic editions. The emphasis is upon the designing of a book as a whole, its materials, size, typography and illustration. Sir Francis Meynell, himself a typographer of distinction, founded the famous Nonesuch Press in 1923. (655.142)

Publishing

THE TRUTH ABOUT PUBLISHING. Stanley Unwin. *Allen & Unwin*, 8s.6d. Fourth edition, revised and reset. C8. 352 pages. 12 illustrations. Index.

See Digest, page 441. (655.5)

Transportation

AN OUTLINE OF RAILWAY TRAFFIC OPERATION. T. F. Cameron. *Railway Publishing Co.*, 12s. D8. 205 pages. Plates. Diagrams. Index.

These articles originally appeared in *The Railway Magazine*, and give a comprehensive survey of the problems of railway administration and operation, including signalling, time-tables, passenger and freight train working, statistics of operation, the working of marshalling yards, goods sheds and passenger stations, and the distribution of rolling stock. (656)

Accounts

CONSOLIDATED ACCOUNTS. T. B. Robson. *Gee*, 17s.6d. D8. 109 pages. Index.

A practical treatise on the principles and procedure for preparing consolidated accounts of holding companies and their subsidiaries. The writer states that although this form of accounts has been widely used in Canada and the United States of America as a solution of the problem of how best to present the position and earnings of a holding company group, it has only recently won public recognition in Great Britain where it was long regarded with indifference or suspicion. (657)

Industrial Management

A CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT. Board of Trade. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 3d. M8. 15 pages.

This Report, by a large and authoritative committee of business men, recommends the setting up without delay of a central Institute of Management, to promote research into management problems, co-operate in the development of training and educational schemes, and undertake publicity in Britain on the need to raise the standards of management and maintain them at a high level. At first, financial support from the Government would be necessary, but after five years the Institute should become self-supporting and independent. The headquarters of the Institute should be in London, but regional centres should later be established. The Institute should be the recognized body for organizing British participation in International Management Congresses. (658)

AN APPROACH TO MANAGEMENT. G. E. Milward. *Macdonald & Evans*, 8s.6d. D8. 92 pages. Bibliography. Index.

A concise, lucid, stimulating study of the chief problems of managing offices, factories, etc., based on experience in teaching the principles of organization and the conviction that a scientific, analytical approach to management problems must be combined with a respect for human desires, motives and idiosyncrasies. Part I deals with the human factor and the management of people, including non-financial incentives, supervision, co-operation committees, interviews, etc.; Part II with the management of work—organization, office methods, operational and policy planning, centralization and decentralization, command, co-ordination, budgeting control, production control, science and management, etc. Introduction by Sir Harold Hartley, F.R.S. (658)

MEN AT WORK. C. A. Oakley. *University of London Press*, 8s.6d. sC8. 313 pages. 7 plates. 7 figures. Bibliography. Index.

This is a practical and simply written account of the promotion of efficiency in factories through attention to factors affecting personnel, designed for works and

personnel managers by the Lecturer in Industrial Psychology, Glasgow University. Its topics include welfare, departments, management, selection and training of employees, fatigue study, lighting, ventilation and noise, accidents, and methods of stimulating interest in the work performed. (658)

INTRODUCTION TO PRODUCTION CONTROL. D. Tiranti and W. F. Walker. *Chapman & Hall*, 15s. D8. 160 pages. Bibliography. Index.

Production Control is defined by these authors as the 'making of logical arrangements for the co-ordination and planning of all work passing through a factory', and therefore as a part both of Industrial Engineering and of Industrial Management. The relationship of Production Control to Factory Organization, to planning, scheduling, labour utilization, stock control, etc., is carefully discussed. (658.01)

THE DIRECTORY OF DIRECTORS, 1946. *Thomas Skinner*, 35s. R8. 740 pages.

'A list of the directors of all the principal companies in the United Kingdom and of a large number of private companies, with the names of the companies in which they are concerned and of their other business connections.' (Subtitle.) This, the sixty-seventh yearly issue, contains approximately 32,000 names. (658.058)

PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT: ITS SCOPE AND PRACTICE. C. H. Northcott. *Pitman*, 18s. D8. 339 pages. 2 charts. Tables. Bibliography. Index.

During the war personnel management has gained an important place in industrial science, and a number of books have appeared on the subject. This is a comprehensive treatise covering the management of a personnel department, the problems with which it has to deal (selection, training and supervision of employees, wages and incentives, the psychology of work and the working group), the practice of joint consultation, and training for personnel management. (658.3)

THE NEW FOREMANSHIP. F. J. Burns Morton. *Chapman & Hall*, 15s. Second edition revised. D8. 332 pages. Classified bibliography. Index.

The author urges that to attain more efficient industrial management 'the standard and status of supervision must be raised', and the selection, training and remuneration of foremen receive more attention. This edition contains new sections on bonuses for foremen and the status of foremen. (658.3124)

INDUSTRIAL EXPERIMENTATION. K. A. Brownlee. Ministry of Supply (Directorate of Royal Ordnance Factories). *H.M. Stationery Office*, 2s. M8. 116 pages. 43 tables.

A monograph intended to be a guide to both the planning and the interpretation of experiments on the industrial scale, including a discussion of the fundamental statistical conception, the significance of means, the comparison of variances, quality control, multiple correlation, and various aspects of the analysis of variance. (658.5)

PLANNING THE SMALL FACTORY. A. H. Huckle. *Mitre Press*, 15s. D8. 134 pages. 22 illustrations.

The purpose of this book is to assist those desirous of obtaining a clear interpretation of factory organization. It is an elaboration of the author's previous work, *Economics as Applied to Production and Factory Organization*. The system outlined is designed to

make full use of the capital invested, at the same time assuring a satisfactory standard of wages to the workers. Although the work is primarily a practical survey showing the working and costs of a small factory the author acknowledges the debt of industry to those who have contributed to many years of technical research. A questionnaire is given at the end of each chapter. (658.5)

CHEMIC TECHNOLOGY

WHAT INDUSTRY OWES TO CHEMICAL SCIENCE. The Royal Institute of Chemistry. R. B. Pilcher and F. Butler-Jones (Editors). *Heffer (Cambridge)*, 18s. Third edition. D8. 380 pages. Frontispiece. 12 plates (11 portraits). Index.

The last edition of this review of the industrial uses of chemistry appeared in 1923. It has now been enlarged and rewritten by over fifty contributors, and covers the whole field of chemic technology from agriculture, food, water supplies, soap, paper, rubber, and textiles to building materials and transport. Short bibliographies are given at the end of chapters. (660)

CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, 1945. L. Ivanovsky (Editor). *Hill*, 15s. Twentieth edition. D4. 422 pages. Figures. Tables.

This year-book contains commercial indexes to chemicals, plant, trade names and trade marks; and tables, glossaries and accounts of the literature on many aspects of chemical engineering. In this edition the glossary of industrial and scientific instruments has been rewritten and enlarged. (660.58)

Salts

RAW MATERIALS FROM THE SEA. E. F. Armstrong and L. M. Miall. *Constructive Publications (Leicester)*, 15s. D8. 176 pages. 21 plates. 22 tables. Index.

The question of the chemical resources of the sea and their utilization is of great current interest, and this book surveys the present position, with chapters on solar salt, bromine and magnesium from the sea, iodine and the seaweed industry, potassium salts and potable water from sea water. There is an appendix on analytical methods. (661.4)

Wine

VINTAGEWISE. André Simon. *Michael Joseph*, 10s.6d. sD8. 174 pages.

The President of the Wine and Food Society and the principal authority on the history of the wine trade in Britain has dedicated this book to the memory of Professor George Saintsbury (1835-1932), the literary historian and critic, whose *Notes on the Cellar Book* is probably the best book ever written on this subject. M. Simon considers in turn the five great wine-growing districts of France and Portugal, dealing with Sherry, Port, Claret, Burgundy and Champagne, discriminating between the vintages of the last century, decade by decade. He discusses the waxing and waning of the popularity of these wines in England and the variations in their price in different years, and lingers over the memory of many individual bottles which he has enjoyed. He also deals more informally with Madeira, Hock, Moselle and the white wines of France, with a brief consideration of 'some other wines'. (663.2)

Food Preservation

CANNED FOODS: AN INTRODUCTION TO THEIR MICROBIOLOGY. J. G. Baumgartner. *Churchill*, 12s.6d. Second edition. C8. 252 pages. 27 illustrations. Index.

In the second edition of this book new chapters have been added on the literature of the subject, on practical aspects of the microbial condition of marketable canned foods, and on new methods in bacterial control and raw material tests. Most of the other sections have been revised. The author is senior bacteriologist in a large canning factory. (664.8)

Glass

GLASS AND GLAZING. D. M. J. Davidson. *Crosby Lockwood*, 5s. C8. 84 pages. 13 illustrations.

The manufacture, uses and properties of all forms of glass used in building, as well as an account of modern glazing methods, are given in this book by Mr. Davidson, a lecturer at the London Polytechnic. The sections include composition and methods of manufacture, window and decorative glass, special purpose glasses, glass wall and floor coverings, glass silk manufacture, glazing, and the physical and mechanical properties of glass. (666.1)

METALLURGY

METAL WORKING AND HEAT-TREATMENT MANUAL. Vol. I CARBON STEELS. F. Johnson. *Elek*, 17s.6d. D8. 204 pages. 110 figures. Folding chart. 38 tables. Index.

This is the first of four volumes designed to cover the whole of the subject of metal working and heat-treatment. It is written by the head of the Department of Metallurgy of the Central Technical College, Birmingham. (669)

A DICTIONARY OF METALLOGRAPHY. R. T. Rolfe. *Chapman & Hall*, 15s. D8. 252 pages.

See Digest, page 442. (669)

ESSENTIAL METALLURGY FOR ENGINEERS: THE CAUSE AND THE CONTROL OF METALLIC PROPERTIES. A. C. Vivian. *Pitman*, 8s.6d. Second edition. D8. 155 pages. Index.

This book is intended to supply engineers, technicians and students with a short account of the essentials in modern control over the properties of metallic materials. The author is a lecturer at the Royal Air Force School of Aeronautical Engineering. The modern technique of the metallurgist is outlined, and accounts are given of amorphous and crystalline structures, solid solutions, metallic compounds, the properties of straight carbon steels and the various alloys. There is also a glossary of metallurgical terms. (669)

Iron and Steel

STEEL HARDENING, TEMPERING AND ANNEALING. J. J. Hall. *Newnes*, 6s. F8. 160 pages. 53 illustrations. Index.

This is a concise survey in simple language of the theory and practice of the heat treatment of steel, including case-hardening and hardness testing. It is designed for tool hardeners, mechanics, and others concerned with the making and maintenance of cutting tools, dies, etc. (669.1)

THE WELDING OF CAST IRON BY THE OXY-ACETYLENE PROCESS. L. Tibbenham. *Pitman*, 7s.6d. Second edition. C8. 128 pages. 74 figures. Index.

Only the oxy-acetylene process is dealt with in this book, which is designed as an introduction to the subject for the beginner, and as an outline of scientific theory for the experienced welder. Many advances made during the last four years are included in this edition, especially in connection with bronze and low temperature welding. (669.1)

Aluminium

ALUMINIUM ALLOYS FOR NAVAL USE. Admiralty. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 6d. M8. 30 pages. Tables.

In the first part of this report, prepared by the Light Alloys Sub-group of the Admiralty Chemical Advisory Panel, Group V (Metallurgy), aluminium alloys available for naval use are grouped with a summary of design and dockyard practice required for each group. The second part gives the general characteristics of aluminium-base alloys. (669.7)

THIN FILMS AND SURFACES. Winifred Lewis. *Temple Press*, 15s. D8. 76 pages. 2 plates. 8 diagrams. 17 tables. Index.

This is a study, documented by lengthy lists of references, of the structure, properties and production of thin metallic films and surfaces, with particular reference to aluminium and its applications. (669.7)

MANUFACTURES

Metals

THE BASIS OF SHEET METAL DRAFTING. W. H. Hedley. *Longmans, Green*, 6s. D8. 126 pages. 184 figures. Index.

This is a textbook designed not only for technical students but also for practical metal plate workers. It provides a fundamental course in the setting out of patterns and in the application of calculations to their development. (671)

STEEL CASTINGS. Eric N. Simons. *Elek*, 13s. C8. 208 pages. 52 diagrams. Index.

The author has written a number of books on the structure and manufacture of steel. This book has been written for the student interested in and working with steel castings and also for the designer, buyer and lecturer. Information is given on raw materials, melting processes, patterns, foundry sands, moulds and cores, the centrifugal casting of steel, post-casting processes, heat-treatment, machining, inspection and testing, steels for casting and the buying of steel castings. (672)

Timber

A HANDBOOK OF WOODCUTTING. P. Harris for Forest Products Research. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 9d. sR8. 44 pages. 2 half-tone illustrations. Diagrams. Tables. Index. Paper bound.

In a Prefatory Note, the Director of Forest Products Research says: 'It has become increasingly evident from the numerous requests for help in saw-milling and woodworking problems that a handbook on correct technique is urgently needed. No

publication at present available appears to give adequate information on the many factors involved in sawing and machining operations. The present publication tries to meet this need by providing a handy reference book, with a scientific background. As far as possible, the mathematical aspects of the subject have been omitted, later to be dealt with in a separate work.' (674)

Leather

A STUDY OF SUBSTITUTES FOR LEATHER. Ministry of Supply. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 2s.6d. Fcp. folio. 84 pages. 19 pages of figures. Tables.

The various substitutes for leather, including rubber (and rubber combined with other materials), leather layers and boards, textile materials, leather cloth and wood, are here described by the Director of Civilian Leather Supplies, together with methods of testing, and their utilization in the manufacture of shoes. (675)

Textiles

AN INTRODUCTION TO TEXTILE BLEACHING. J. T. Marsh. *Chapman & Hall*, 32s. D8. 524 pages. 154 figures.

In this book some of the principles and developments of textile bleaching have been recorded in the light of modern scientific and industrial practice. The author assumes that the reader has a fair knowledge of chemistry, although he has presented the book as simply as possible in order to provide information for all those connected with the bleaching, dyeing and finishing sections of the textile industry. The properties of the various fibres and the methods of purification are dealt with, and also the tests for damage. Another section is devoted to drying textiles and drying machines. A bibliography on bleaching is given in addition to a name and a subject index. (677.02827)

Plastics

PLASTICS: SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL. H. Ronald Fleck. *Temple Press*, 30s. Second edition, revised. D8. 371 pages. Coloured frontispiece. 90 figures. Tables. Name and subject indexes.

This is a comprehensive work on the history, raw materials, chemistry and manufacture of the various types of plastics. Much new material has been incorporated in this edition. (679)

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE CHEMISTRY OF CELLULOSE. J. T. Marsh and F. C. Wood. *Chapman & Hall*, 32s. Third edition, revised. D8. 536 pages. 145 figures.

See Digest, page 443. (679)

PLASTICS EXPLAINED. H. A. Tayler. *Mitre Press*, 8s.6d. C8. 146 pages. 15 plates.

This is a guide to the properties, uses and limitations of plastic materials. It has been written in non-technical terms to be of value to buyers and other business executives who are interested in plastics. The author is a member of the Institute of the Plastics Industry. The book gives methods of moulding plastics, trade and chemical names for each variety as well as its properties, colours available and the articles for which it is suitable. Plates show examples of various mouldings. There is a glossary of technical terms and a chapter of questions and answers concerning plastics. (679)

MECHANIC TRADES

Watch and Clock Making

WATCH AND CLOCKMAKERS' HANDBOOK, DICTIONARY AND GUIDE. F. J. Britten. *Spon*, 34s. Fourteenth edition, revised and edited by J. W. Player. D8. 547 pages. Numerous diagrams and illustrations. Tables. Index.

The first edition was published in 1878 and the work is now regarded as the standard authority on the subject. The arrangement of the book is alphabetical under subject, with French and German equivalent terms. The appendix consists of advice to beginners, tables useful in calculation, such as the difference in Greenwich Mean Time and the local time of the principal places throughout the world. French and German terms are indexed separately. (681.11)

Gauges

NOTES ON GAUGE MAKING AND MEASURING. The National Physical Laboratory: Metrology Division. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 2s. Second edition. sC4. 72 pages. Diagrams. Index. Paper bound.

This pamphlet has been prepared by the staff of the National Physical Laboratory primarily for the assistance of firms who, entering the field of gauge making, may welcome guidance in overcoming initial difficulties and in achieving the relatively high degree of precision required in this specialized class of work. It includes notes on the manufacture and measurement of gauges together with descriptions of measuring apparatus suitable for this class of work. Suggestions are made to enable the best use to be made of existing measuring tools, and hints are given which it is hoped will facilitate manufacture and help to save wasted effort and the disappointment of scrapped work. Only the simpler types of plain and form gauges are covered. (681.2)

BUILDING

ARCHITECTS', BUILDERS' AND CIVIL ENGINEERS' TECHNICAL CATALOGUE. *Newnes*, 45s. lC4. 672 pages. 16 illustrations. Index.

This reference book contains information on material and equipment for the construction of buildings which was not previously to be found in one volume. There are sections on constructional materials and processes, special forms of construction, constructional plant and equipment, and engineering services. Each section is prefaced by an introductory survey. There is an index to manufacturers and a technical index. (690.2)

HOUSE CONSTRUCTION. Second Report. Ministry of Works. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 1s.6d. sR8. 68 pages. 16 pages of illustrations. Diagrams. Tables. Paper bound. (*Post-War Building Studies* No. 23)

The report of a committee appointed by the Minister of Health, the Secretary of State for Scotland, and the Minister of Works, to advise on materials and methods of construction for the building of houses and flats, and on the experimental work in house building carried out by the Ministry of Works. The Report is in eight sections, in each of which a different type of house is described, its efficiency examined, and conclusions drawn from the data considered. There are three appendices dealing with corrosion, condensation, and fire-hazard respectively. (690.2)

BUILDING CRAFTS. Ministry of Education. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 1s. 1C8. 73 pages. Index. (*Education for Industry and Commerce: Ministry of Education Pamphlet* No. 4)

The fourth pamphlet in the Ministry of Education's series deals with technical education for building craft and the problem of providing suitably devised craft courses. The Ministry suggests in this booklet model syllabuses for craft apprentices who wish to make a specialized study of their particular craft, and the subject matter of the courses is arranged under three main headings: Technology, Practical Work and Associated Subjects including Craft Calculations; Craft Geometry and Drawing; Craft Science and Building Construction. (690.7)

Building Materials

WOOD PRESERVATIVES. Forest Products Research Records—No. 17. Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 6d. Revised edition. sR8. 10 pages. Paper bound. (*Wood Preservation Series* No. 3)

After a general introduction, this bulletin treats the subject of Wood Preservatives under the following headings: Oil Type Preservatives, including coal-tar and wood-tar creosote, coal-tar and petroleum oils; Water Soluble Type Preservatives—zinc chloride, sodium fluoride, copper sulphate, etc.; Solvent Type Preservatives; Patented and Proprietary Preservatives; and Choice of Preservatives. (691.1)

LIMESTONE CONCRETE. J. Singleton-Green. *Chapman & Hall*, 8s.6d. D8. 88 pages. Photographs. Tables. Diagrams. Index.

The author is concerned in this book to demonstrate the suitability of good limestone as an aggregate for concrete, especially when a high degree of fire resistance is required. A consideration of the properties of aggregates is followed by chapters on the compressive and flexual strength of concrete, water-tight concrete, fire resistance, durability, surface finish, flags, sewers and concrete roads. A list of references to articles in periodicals is given. (691.3)

CAST IRON IN BUILDING. Richard Sheppard. *Allen & Unwin*, 7s.6d. C8. 100 pages. 48 plates. 19 diagrams.

Recent research has discovered new properties of, and finishes for, cast iron as used in building; and this survey (fully illustrated with photographs of notable examples of cast iron structures) covers the production, varieties and properties of iron, its casting, finishing and surface treatment, and its use in building. There is an introduction by the Director of the British Cast Iron Research Association. (691.7)

Plans Specifications

SPECIFICATION, 1946. F. R. S. Yorke (Editor). *Architectural Press* (*Cheam*), 21s. Forty-eighth edition. R4. 900 pages. Diagrams. Index.

In addition to general revision, a new section on school equipment has been added to this edition, and the sections on bricklaying, electrical engineering, flooring materials and plumbing have been rewritten. Other subjects covered in this volume include glass and glazing, illumination, insulated construction, metal windows, plastics, structural steelwork, carpentry, painting and decorating, and ventilation. (692.3)

BUILDING AND PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION, ESTIMATING AND COSTING. S. Geddes. *Newnes*, 25s. C4. 278 pages. Illustrated. Diagrams. Charts. Index.

This is a reference book on civil engineering as applied to the administration of the works of construction, the costing of these works and the preparation of estimates. It is suitable for students as well as civil engineers, surveyors and building constructors. To facilitate quick reference the work has been arranged in the various trade sections, each of which includes tables and information in connection with the particular trade and tables for estimating the cost of works. The last section contains a number of general tables. (692.5)

MORE ADVANCED QUANTITY SURVEYING. Arthur J. Wills. *Crosby Lockwood*, 25s. Third edition, revised. R8. 290 pages. Examples. Diagrams. Separate portfolio of full-scale plates. Index.

In the revised edition of this work reference has been made to pre-fabrication and standardization, although the more ephemeral developments in wartime building have been ignored. The field is covered from foundations, through carpentry, joiner's work and staircases to internal finishings; and reinforced concrete, structural steelwork and stonework are dealt with. (692.5)

Carpentry

CARPENTRY. W. B. McKay. *Longmans, Green*, 7s.6d. D8. 224 pages. 158 diagrams. Index. (*Building Craft Series*)

This is a textbook for first- and second-year students in technical schools and colleges, by one who has taught the subject for a number of years. Preliminary chapters on the properties of timber and plywood, and on drawing practice, are followed by a detailed treatment of floors and roofs, soundproofing and tools. (694)

JOINERY. W. B. McKay. *Longmans, Green*, 7s.6d. D8. 240 pages. 155 diagrams. Index. (*Building Craft Series*)

In this companion volume to *Carpentry*, by the same author, the chapters on timber, plywood and drawing are not repeated. Woodworking machinery, floor finishes, doors, windows, stairs and architraves and skirtings are dealt with. (694.6)

Roofing

ROOF COVERINGS: THEIR MANUFACTURE AND APPLICATION. Ernest G. Blake. *Chapman & Hall*, 15s. Second edition revised. D8. 224 pages. 122 illustrations. Index.

See Digest, page 444. (695)

Plumbing Gas-Fitting

PLUMBING AND GAS-FITTING. E. Molloy (Editor). *Newnes*, 15s. D8. 374 pages. 600 illustrations.

Twenty experts in these subjects have provided the material for this book. It brings together information calculated to be of most use to the plumber and gas-fitter in his everyday work. The first nine chapters are devoted to the practical side, including

the technique of jointing lead, lead alloys, copper and iron pipes, and the methods of working sheet lead and other metals, and the practical details involved in the installation and fixing of pipes and fittings. The second part is devoted to the basic principles of the subject, the regulations to be observed, sanitation and drainage, and the chief types of gas appliances used in buildings. (696)

PLUMBING. R. H. Winder. *Longmans, Green*, 7s.6d. D8. 151 pages. 64 illustrations. Index. (*Building Craft Series*)

The author of this textbook is head of the Department of Building, College of Technology, Leeds. The sixty-four drawings have been prepared by the author. The information given is for the beginner in the plumbing craft, and deals only with the practical aspects of plumbing as encountered in everyday life. The subjects covered include materials, external and internal plumbing, plumbers' tools and drawing equipment. A section on practical drawing has been included as the author thinks it is particularly essential that every plumber should understand technical drawings. (696)

Heating and Ventilation

HEATING AND VENTILATING FOR ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS. R. K. Cornell *Elek*, 7s.6d. C4. 56 pages. 36 illustrations.

In addition to the fundamental principles governing heating and ventilating, the author gives details, comparisons and costs of the various systems in use to-day. The practical as well as the theoretical considerations are stressed. A number of basic questions which must be answered for each individual building before a system can be decided upon are given. In addition to the illustrations, there are a number of diagrams elucidating the text. (697)

HEATING AND VENTILATION OF DWELLINGS. Ministry of Works. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 2s.6d. M8. 228 pages. Diagrams. Tables. Bibliography. Glossary of terms. Index. (*Post-War Building Studies* No. 19)

The Heating and Ventilation (Reconstruction) Committee of the Building Research Board of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research is responsible for this exhaustive survey of the subject. Sections of the report deal with basic requirements for heating and ventilation, the insulation of dwellings, the importance of amenities (labour-saving devices and smoke-abatement measures), rural housing, foreign practice, and fuels and fuel distribution. (697)

HANDBOOK OF HEATING, VENTILATING AND AIR-CONDITIONING. J. Porges. *Newnes*, 17s.6d. Second edition. D8. Diagrams. Chart. Bibliography.

This book contains data, charts and tables required by heating and ventilating engineers, and is arranged in a manner convenient for ready reference. The present edition contains new information on high-pressure hot water heating automatic control, schemes of air conditioning plants, and fume extraction plants. There is a bibliography of handbooks, periodicals and textbooks arranged according to subject. (697

FINE ARTS AND RECREATION

SCIENCE AND THE CREATIVE ARTS. W. B. Honey. *Faber & Faber*, 6s. D8. 84 pages.

The author here attempts a reconciliation between science and the creative arts. The first and longest essay in the book is devoted to showing that human nature contains a large irrational streak with which science is not competent to deal and which is proved by the very existence of the arts themselves; in other words, aesthetic feeling is extra-logical and the failure of the scientist to explain or control it weakens his claim to be the legislator of mankind. In the second essay, 'Science and Ethics', Mr. Honey claims that ethical values are as irrational as aesthetic ones and cannot be explained as the product of evolutionary process. The final essay, 'Science and the Arts in a New Social Order' argues that the State should not be regarded as an end in itself and that there should be the most complete freedom of thought, so long as it does not issue in open rebellion. He does not, however, consider how art is to survive in a completely mechanized, rational society, and the outlook implied in this essay conflicts with the views expressed in the first one. (701.1)

ART AND POETRY. Jacques Maritain. *Nicholson & Watson*, 6s. C8. 75 pages.

M. Maritain, the eminent French Catholic critic, here develops some of his ideas on the nature of poetry, painting and music, originally put forward in his earlier *Art and Scholasticism*. The three essays included here were written at various times from 1924 onwards. The first is an appreciation of the painters Chagall, Rouault and Severini; this is followed by a series of dialogues in which certain fallacies of modern thought on art are discussed; and, finally, 'The Freedom of Song' deals with the problem of poetry as the spirit of the arts or as the creative source of the artist's workings, with special reference to the music of Arthur Lourie. His book is an illuminating and profound commentary on various trends and movements in modern art. (701.1)

FIVE ARTS. F. E. Halliday. *Duckworth*, 12s.6d. D8. 258 pages. 23 illustrations. Index.

By a study of the aesthetic experience embodied in the arts of architecture, sculpture, painting and music the author tries to outline a new approach to poetry. Quotations at the end of each chapter form an anthology designed to illustrate and illuminate his theme. (701.17)

THE YEAR'S ART. A. C. R. Carter (Editor). *Hutchinson*, 63s. R4. 200 pages. 71 illustrations, including 2 in colour. Index.

The first number to appear since 1943 of an annual which, since 1880, has been recognized as a faithful chronicle of the chief events in the British art world. The present number has been produced under wartime difficulties and therefore does not claim to cover the whole ground. It is, however, a concise epitome of all matters relating to the arts of painting, sculpture, engraving and architecture, giving full information of art sales for the years 1941–3, a directory of artists and art-workers in Britain, with details of the chief museums and collections of Britain, the British Commonwealth and the United States of America, with separate sections for Wales and Scotland. (705.8)

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ARTS COUNCIL OF GREAT BRITAIN. *Arts Council*, 1s. sC4. 48 pages. 16 pages of illustrations. Paper bound.

A full report of the activities of the Arts Council, hitherto known as C.E.M.A. (Council for the Encouragement of Music and the Arts) for the twelve months ended March 1946. The report details the increasing number of activities that cannot be classed under the three heads of music, art and drama, such as the many new clubs that have come into existence and the many old ones that have grown stronger since 1944. In 1945, under the auspices of the Council, over 6,500 concerts were provided, 40 companies produced over 300 plays or ballets, 168 exhibitions were shown in 229 different places, and nearly 350,000 saw the Picasso-Matisse exhibition in London, Glasgow and Manchester. The Arts Council also organized many concerts in factories, and numbers of factory music clubs have been started. It has made grants to many symphony orchestras to enable them to visit industrial areas, and plans are outlined for the development of music in the countryside and for a permanent theatrical organization to be built up on a regional basis. (706)

Art Education

ART VERSUS ILLNESS. Adrian Hill. *Allen & Unwin*, 10s.6d. D8. 129 pages. 28 illustrations.

The record, by a professional painter and art teacher, of a successful experiment in art-therapy which should open a wide field for further investigation. The author found that the encouragement of the creative impulse in patients had a most beneficial effect, and that the iller and weaker they were the more they allowed their imagination to function in the production of paintings and drawings, whereas a return to health and normality usually brought with it a return to a more conventional conception of art. His book contains many observations that should be of great value to art-teachers and on the average man's idea of art in general. He quotes a remark made by Florence Nightingale in 1860 on the great value of pictures as an aid to the recovery of health. (707)

THE VISUAL ARTS: AN ENQUIRY. Political and Economic Planning. *Oxford University Press*, 10s.6d. D8. 184 pages.

The first of a series of reports planned to deal with the condition of the arts in Britain, giving a mass of information on the ways in which painters, sculprors and industrial designers make their living, on art schools and art in general education, and on museums, galleries and publications. The section 'Proposals and Conclusions' recommends the setting up of Councils for the Arts and for Industrial Design, which were in fact already set up before the publication of this inquiry. Other recommendations include: State grants to students and maintenance grants, more commissions and purchases, better art schools, museums, galleries and circulation services. (707)

ART AND REGENERATION. Maria Petrie. *Elek*, 12s.6d. D8. 142 pages. 24 illustrations. Index.

The author here advocates a much wider practice of art as a regenerative and healing influence. It is her view that the spiritual sickness of our time can only be corrected by a kind of occupational therapy based on the practice of the arts, especially the visual arts. This book is the outcome of the application of these methods in the

treatment of the mentally abnormal, the criminal and the physically handicapped. It is illustrated by painting and sculpture mainly by children and the blind. Introduction by Dr. Herbert Read. (707)

Museums and Art Galleries

SOME THOUGHTS ON THE ORGANIZATION OF ART AFTER THE WAR. G. D. Hobson. *Batsford*, 5s. D8. 48 pages. 8 illustrations.

The greater part of this book deals with how museums and art galleries can be made more attractive to the public. The author argues that exhibits in museums should not be grouped into technical departments but arranged according to periods and countries, with fully furnished rooms of different periods ranging from ancient Egypt to Louis XVI and Regency England. Art collections should, in his view, be divided into a greater number of institutions in different parts of the country, with the appropriate style of gardening to surround their interiors, in order to display the outdoor and indoor settings of other ages and cultures than our own. Mr. Hobson devotes the last section of his book to the future of the English art trade in the light of the new British laws prohibiting the export of works of art. (708.053)

History of Art

ART AND SOCIETY. Herbert Read. *Faber & Faber*, 15s. Second edition revised and enlarged. D8. 152 pages. 66 illustrations.

See Digest, p. 445. (709)

THE GRASS ROOTS OF ART. Herbert Read. *Lindsay Drummond*, 5s. D8. 112 pages.

Dr. Read here analyses some of the forms of social organization which have been favourable to great periods of art in the past, showing the extent to which such factors are lacking in contemporary civilization. He suggests the changes in social structure and motivation which would be necessary to make our industrial age more conscious of creative values. (709)

A HISTORY OF EGYPTIAN SCULPTURE AND PAINTING IN THE OLD KINGDOM. W. S. Smith. *Oxford University Press*, 126s. R4. 440 pages. 62 plates including 2 in colour. Numerous line drawings.

This important study was based on the chronological framework built up from the evidence supplied by excavations at Giza upon which Dr. George A. Reisner and the members of the Harvard-Boston Expedition have long been engaged. It is a general history of Old Kingdom art, the author having found it necessary to reconsider both the style and date of sculpture from the other Old Kingdom sites. (709.32)

ENGLAND AND THE MEDITERRANEAN TRADITION. *Oxford University Press*, 42s. C4. 232 pages. 65 pages of illustrations. Index.

A collection of fifteen essays dealing with the influence of the civilization of the ancient world on England in early Christian, Medieval, Renaissance, and relatively modern times. The workings of this influence are shown in various artistic media—sculpture, painting, the sonnet, the masque, architecture and landscape gardening. Other essays touch on philosophy, history and the theory of art. The approach brings out the

continuous life of the Mediterranean tradition in England. John Pope-Hennessy writes on 'Nicholas Hilliard and Mannerist Art Theory', Francis Yates on 'The Emblematic Conceit in Giordano Bruno's *De Gli Eroici Furori* and the Elizabethan Sonnet Sequences', D. S. Gordon on the imagery in Ben Jonson's masques, Anthony Blunt on 'Blake's Pictorial Imagination', H. F. Clark on eighteenth-century landscape gardening, R. Wittkower on 'Pseudo-Palladian Elements in English Neo-Classical Architecture', J. T. A. Burke on 'A Classical Aspect of Hogarth's Art Theory', and Margaret Whinney on the classical designs for John Webb's churches. The illustrations are a feature of the book. (709.42)

BRITISH ACHIEVEMENT IN ART AND MUSIC. Jack Lindsay. *Pilot Press*, 2s.6d. R4. 36 pages. 62 illustrations (4 in colour).

The seventh and last of a series of books describing Britain's wartime achievement, this is an account presented in magazine form of the way in which the aesthetic needs of the country were catered for during the war years. Most of the enterprises known to the public by such names as C.E.M.A. and E.N.S.A. are here sorted out and their achievements listed under the main headings of music, theatre, art, films, literature and broadcasting. The most striking feature of the book is the account of the number of new ways in which the various forms of art have been made accessible to sections of the community hitherto unprovided for. It is illustrated with first-class photographs and reproductions of paintings. (709.42)

WORKS OF ART IN GERMANY (BRITISH ZONE OF OCCUPATION): LOSSES AND SURVIVALS IN THE WAR. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 2s.6d. sR8. 64 pages. 28 illustrations. 1 map. Paper bound.

This list of Monuments and Works of Art in the British Zone of Occupation in Germany was compiled by the Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives officers of the Control Commission for Germany during the autumn of 1945 and issued by the British Committee on the Preservation and Restitution of Works of Art, Archives and other Material in Enemy Hands. The cities and towns are listed alphabetically, with notes on the losses and survivals of monuments and works of art in each, giving details of the extent of war-damage, and in many cases the asylum to which movable works of art have been evacuated. (709.43)

WORKS OF ART IN ITALY: LOSSES AND SURVIVALS IN THE WAR. Part I, SOUTH OF BOLOGNA. British Committee on the Preservation and Restitution of Works of Art, Archives, and Other Material in Enemy Hands. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 1s.6d. sR8. 80 pages. 12 illustrations.

A summary of information based on the official reports issued by the Archaeological Adviser to the British War Office, compiled in order to give some idea of the condition of the art treasures in Italy at the close of the Second World War. Considering the bitter fighting in this area the damage inflicted has been miraculously small. A further account of the state of Italy north of Bologna will be issued as Part II of this report, together with all subsequent information received regarding the South. (709.45)

Regional and City Planning

CITY DEVELOPMENT. Studies in Disintegration and Renewal. Lewis Mumford. *Secker & Warburg*, 8s.6d. C8. 200 pages.

In these six essays, written between 1922 and 1943, the American philosopher and town-planning expert states more simply and directly than in his large works his diagnosis of metropolitanism and his prescription for its cure. Acknowledging the influence of Patrick Geddes in his *The Metropolitan Milieu*, he gives a ruthless analysis of New York; in 'Mass-Production Housing' he deprecates revolutionary claims for prefabrication and the nomadic habits of the city dweller, arguing that the free-standing house encourages standardization and means the death of architecture. Other essays include: 'Report on Honolulu', 'Social Foundations of Post-War Building', and 'Plan for London', which deals with problems in Britain. (711)

PLANNING AND RECONSTRUCTION, 1946. F. J. Osborn (Editor). *Todd*, 21s. Fourth edition. D8. 770 pages.

This fourth edition contains, in addition to a general section on planning and reconstruction, sections on legislation and policy, official directories, official and unofficial statements by various associations and institutions, officially appointed committees and reports, area and city replanning, regional planning authorities, a directory of organizations interested in planning and reconstruction, an article on careers in professions associated with planning, statistics and tables, books, periodicals, films and a useful 'Who's Who' in planning and reconstruction. (711.058)

REVOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENT. E. A. Gutkind. Karl Mannheim (Editor). *Kegan Paul*, 30s. D8. 454 pages. 32 pages of plates. Tables. Maps, plans, diagrams in text. Bibliography. Index. (*International Library of Sociology and Social Reconstruction*)

This is a book for the specialist and the student. Dr. Gutkind examines the interaction of planning, geography and economic history. One of the book's central theses, the prevalence of what is termed atomization and the predominance of analysis to the neglect of synthesis, is a fundamental problem of our day. The first part, 'Towards Unification', is an exposition of this thesis in the sphere of town planning, education and international co-operation. The second part, 'Growth and Planning', is a demand for the reconciliation of analysis and synthesis in the reshaping of our environment. China and Russia are selected as representative examples. (711.13)

HOUSES THAT ARE HOMES. Gilbert McAlister. *Longmans, Green*, 1s. sM8. 32 pages. 11 pages of photographs. (*Britain Advances Series*)

A popularly written and fully illustrated account of the progress made in the building of small houses and in housing generally during the last hundred years in Britain, giving a survey of slum-clearance, housing estates and flats, with emphasis on the Garden Cities of Welwyn, Letchworth and Wythenshawe, and an account of the modern pre-fabricated house. (711.13)

THE COMPLETE LAW OF TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING AND THE RESTRICTION OF RIBBON DEVELOPMENT. H. A. Hill. *Butterworth*, 50s. Third edition. R8. 866 pages. Index.

The last edition of this comprehensive work was published in 1937, and since that date the extent and importance of Town and Country Planning Law has greatly increased. The law as stated in this book is the law as it existed on 1 February 1946. An introduction discusses what the author calls the Planning Code, the Redevelopment Code, and the Compensation Code. The most important Acts of Parliament are analysed in detail, together with numerous Statutory Rules and Orders, and official circulars, and such cases on the subject as have already been dealt with by the Courts. In the same manner, the problems of Ribbon Development and of Compensation for the Acquisition of Land are covered. (711.17)

LAW RELATING TO TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING. W. Ivor Jennings. Second edition by J. R. Howard Roberts. *Knight*, 45s. R8. 660 pages. Index.

This new edition of Dr. Jenning's work has become necessary on account of the important legislative changes which have taken place recently. Schemes for reconstruction of war-damaged areas are of immediate importance, and the value of this book lies in the fact that it collects together all the relevant statutes on the subject, to which are added extensive notes and annotations. It is not devoted entirely to post-war planning, the principal statute of 1932 forming the greater part of the book. Introductory chapters explain the general principles and discuss the various statutes included in the work. (711.17)

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING LAW. Eoin C. Mekie and Harold B. Williams. *Spon* and *Eyre & Spottiswoode*, 37s.6d. M8. 357 pages. Index.

The authors have attempted to provide a book on this highly specialized and complex subject which should be intelligible to the layman as well as to the lawyer. They have, therefore, dealt with each branch of the subject in a separate chapter, and avoided the method of annotating the statutory provisions. They discuss the Planning Authorities, the Planning Schemes, Interim Development, Acquisition of Land, Development of Land when acquired, Compensation and Betterment; much space is devoted to a description of the Statutory Undertakers. The full texts of the more important Town and Country Planning Acts and Orders are given in the Appendix. (711.17)

FINAL REPORT OF THE NEW TOWNS COMMITTEE. Ministry of Town and Country Planning. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 1s.3d. M8. 83 pages. (*Command Paper* 6876)

A First and a Second Interim Report of the New Towns Committee (Command Papers 6759 and 6794) have been issued earlier this year, the Final Report appearing in July 1946, thus completing an astonishing and interesting survey of the basic physical, architectural, social and intellectual conditions needed for the successful founding of completely new towns in the future, or of major controlled extensions of existing towns. Among the subjects here discussed are the size of such towns, the site, the density, layout and zoning of buildings, housing standards and public services, hygiene and welfare, provision for shops, schools, churches, recreation, transport, etc. (711.4)

THE ANATOMY OF THE VILLAGE. Thomas Sharp. *Penguin Books*, 2s.6d. F4. 72 pages. 33 photographs. 26 diagrams.

A Survey of the English village. The author, who is a Past President of the Town Planning Institute, reviews past and present village development: first the social pattern and social utilities which must be provided, and secondly the material form which they should take. The book is broadly divided into (1) Past and Present: The English Tradition—The Village Today; (2) Future: Social Requirements in Villages—Village Plan Forms—Building and Planning. It is produced in a popular form and conta ns some twenty-four plans of villages (showing how, broadly speaking, they fall into two main types, the 'roadside' and the 'squared') and many photographs. It can be regarded either as a textbook on village planning or, for those laymen who are anxious about the future of country development, an essay on the balance to be sought between tradition and the future in rural building. (711.43)

GREEN-BELT CITIES. F. J. Osborn. *Faber & Faber*, 12s.6d. D8. 184 pages. 32 illustrations.

An outline plan by the well-known town-planning expert for the rebuilding of better towns in Britain. Among questions considered are how to plan new towns that will be centres of efficient modern industry with a healthy, balanced life. Recognition is growing in Britain of the Garden City idea first propounded by Ebenezer Howard and expressed at Letchworth and Welwyn. Mr. Osborn took part in the building of both these towns and has observed from the outside their planning, finance, industry and local government. (711.5)

HOUSING ESTATES. Rosamund Jevons and John Madge. *University of Bristol: Arrowsmith (Bristol)*, 7s.6d. sC4. 114 pages. Illustrated. Diagrams. Maps.

This book, 'A Study of Bristol Corporation Policy and Practice Between the Wars', is a product of the University of Bristol Social Survey, which was founded in 1936, but it is applicable to most local authority housing built during this time. Its interest lies, not in the usual consideration of slum and overcrowding conditions in the heart of a big city, but with a later stage in development, the social conditions arising within comparatively modern estates; the maladjustment of low wage-earning groups to the higher cost of living entailed; the shortage of facilities for social intercourse to compensate for change of environment; municipal rent policy, and the practical necessity of providing larger houses for big families. The book is illustrated with photographs and diagrams. (711.58)

GARDEN CITIES OF TOMORROW. Ebenezer Howard. *Faber & Faber*, 6s. Second edition. C8. 168 pages. 13 illustrations. 3 maps.

A new edition of one of the classics in town and country planning, originally published in 1902, which founded and inspired the Garden City movement and had a profound influence on town planning throughout the world, though its essential proposals are only now beginning to be properly understood and applied. It anticipated many of the ideas that dominate current planning thought and discussion and presents them with a remarkable clarity and persuasiveness. The introduction by F. J. Osborn gives a character sketch of Sir Ebenezer Howard (1850–1928), briefly sets the book in its historical perspective and shows to what extent its ideas are applicable today. Lewis Mumford also contributes an introductory essay. (711.582)

——Recreative Buildings

PLANS FOR AN ARTS CENTRE. Arts Council of Great Britain. *Lund, Humphries*, 1s.6d. D8. 40 pages. 15 illustrations and 13 diagrams. Stiff cover with plastoic binding.

Plans and models of a suitable arts centre for medium-sized towns, which will provide accommodation for plays, exhibitions, lectures and refreshment. (711.668)

——Roads

DESIGN AND LAYOUT OF ROADS IN BUILT-UP AREAS: REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE SET UP BY THE MINISTER OF WAR TRANSPORT. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 4s. C4. 100 pages.

This Report is the most exhaustive treatise on the subject of roads in urban areas published recently in this country. 'Safety' has first place in the terms of reference of the committee and permeates the whole Report. Among other aspects, it deals with types of roads which differ by function; traffic segregation; road intersections, including multi-level intersections; and legislation. It also has an Appendix giving notes on special surveys on the subjects mentioned, and includes diagrams, photographs and statistics. (711.7)

ARCHITECTURE

THE ART OF ARCHITECTURE. A. E. Richardson and H. C. Corfiato. *English Universities Press*, 52s.6d. Second edition revised and enlarged. R8. 662 pages. 471 plates. Line drawings and diagrams.

First published in 1938, this is a comprehensive treatise on the design of buildings for students and experienced architects, who will find it of value as a work of reference. The authors discuss the evolution of architectural systems from the earliest times, and analyse the integral arrangement of types of structures. Aspects of contemporary methods of construction are investigated, site, plan and layout are considered in detail, and local materials, with subsidiary arts and craftsmanship, are dealt with. (720.2)

ARCHITECTS' YEAR BOOK. Jane B. Drew (Editor). *Elek*, 35s. C4. 414 pages. 212 plates, drawings and figures. Indexes.

A number of experts, including Sir Charles Reilly, E. Maxwell Fry and Herbert Read, have contributed articles to this year book, which deals with architecture, town planning, housing and the technical aspects of building, including the properties of materials, acoustics and ventilation. (720.58)

History

OUTLINE OF ENGLISH ARCHITECTURE. A. H. Gardner. *Batsford*, 12s.6d. D8. 128 pages. 154 illustrations.

An authoritative guide-book to the history of this subject from Roman times to the present day, covering a period of one thousand one hundred years. (720.942)

GEORGIAN LONDON. John Summerson. *Pleiades Books*, 21s. C4. 313 pages. 48 illustrations.

See Digest, page 446. (720.942)

THE ENGLISHMAN BUILDS. Ralph Tubbs. *Penguin Books*, 3s.6d. F4. 74 pages. Illustrated. Paper boards.

An outline history of the growth and development of English architecture with many illustrations, presented in a popular manner by a leading expert. (720.942)

Domestic Architecture

HOUSES, PERMANENCE AND PREFABRICATION. Hugh Anthony. *Pleiades Books*, 6s. C4. 641 pages. 38 plates. 24 diagrams.

After an historical introduction, the author devotes a chapter of his book to technical needs, the strength, stability, equipment and cost of present-day houses. This leads to the problem of temporary or permanent houses. Types and methods of construction of prefabricated houses are described and illustrated. Prefabrication, as developed in Sweden, Japan, Germany, France and Switzerland, is also discussed. In his summary the author makes various suggestions concerning the housing problem. (728)

Decoration: Mural Painting

MURAL PAINTING. Hans Feibusch. *A. & C. Black*, 21s. D4. 96 pages. 52 plates.

A distinguished contemporary mural artist here gives an account of the historical development of mural painting, discusses its technique, and calls for that close partnership between architect and painter for which, he thinks, the present times are so opportune. His illustrations range from the Italian primitives to contemporary artists, covering many centuries and schools. Foreword by Sir Charles Reilly. (729.492)

SCULPTURE PLASTIC ARTS

Ancient Sculpture

THE WESTERN ASPECTS OF GANDHARA SCULPTURE. H. Buchthal. *Oxford University Press*, 9s.6d. R8. 28 pages of text. 56 figures. (From *Proceedings of the British Academy*, Vol. 31)

In the text of this annual lecture on aspects of art, delivered at the British Academy, the author attempts to explain and justify his contention that the Graeco-Buddhist sculpture of the Gandhara school, so far from being a relatively unimportant deviation from the main stream of the arts in India, 'stands at the beginning of a new era in the history of Buddhist art' and deserves study for that reason. The essay is illustrated with a section of plates showing examples of the work of the school. (732.54)

Modern Sculpture: British

FRANK DOBSON, SCULPTOR. T. W. Earp. *Tiranti*, 3s. C8. 16 pages of text. 40 illustrations. Paper bound. (*Contemporary Arts Series*)

A monograph on the contemporary English sculptor by a well-known art critic, followed by photographic reproductions of his work. (735.42)

HENRY MOORE: SCULPTURE AND DRAWINGS. Herbert Read (Editor). *Lund, Humphries*, 6s. Second edition. R4. 242 pages, mostly illustrations with 14 plates in colour.

A new edition of a book devoted to large-scale reproductions of the work of the great English sculptor, with many of his drawings and preliminary studies. Introduction by Dr. Herbert Read. First published in 1945. (735.42)

French

DÉGAS: WORKS IN SCULPTURE. John Rewald (Editor). *Kegan Paul*, 84s. R4. 156 pages. 112 plates.

A section of plates of bronzes, wax models, plaster casts and drawings is preceded by a study of the work and technique of Dégas in sculpture. A bibliography limited to works relating to the sculptures and a *catalogue raisonné* is also included. The text is translated from the French manuscript of John Coleman and Noel Moulton. (735.44)

RODIN. Rainer Maria Rilke. Translated by Jessie Lemont and Hans Trausil. *Grey Walls Press*, 7s.6d. C8. 62 pages. 12 illustrations.

An essay on the French sculptor by the great German poet who was his one-time secretary, with twelve photographic reproductions of Rodin's work and a letter of Rilke's reproduced in facsimile. Introduction by Padraic Colum. (735.44)

Ceramics

THE ART OF THE POTTER. W. B. Honey. *Faber & Faber*, 35s. R8. 111 pages. 160 plates. Index.

This book is mainly a collection of photographs and descriptions of some outstanding examples of ceramic art. After an introduction on the collector and the community, chapters follow on materials and processes, on the little-known Corean wares of the Yi Dynasty, and on European porcelain of the eighteenth century, with a critical account of modern English wares. The author is Keeper of the Department of Ceramics in the Victoria and Albert Museum, London. (738)

DRAWING DECORATION DESIGN

Caricatures Cartoons

CATALOGUE OF POLITICAL AND PERSONAL SATIRES PRESERVED IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PRINTS AND DRAWINGS IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM. Vol. 7, 1793–1800. Mary Dorothy George. *British Museum*, 42s. suR. 791 pages.

The period covered in this seventh volume in the series is that of Pitt's first war ministry. As in volumes five and six, the prints are classified as political and non-political, and a general introduction on the historical and social background, and on the artists and their work, precedes the catalogue. (741.5)

Collections of Drawings

TWENTIETH CENTURY DRAWINGS. Graham Reynolds (Editor). *Cresset Press*, 15s. D4. 66 pages. 68 illustrations, including four plates in colour. (*Pleiades Art Books*)

A collection of drawings by contemporary masters, including: Picasso, Matisse, Derain, Maillol, Despiau, John, Sickert, Wyndham Lewis, Henry Moore, Paul Klee, Diego Rivera, and others. The Introduction gives some account of the modern movements in twentieth-century art of which these drawings are a product and there are annotated comments on each of the originals reproduced. (741.9)

GUSTAVE DORÉ. Millicent Rose. *Cresset Press*. 15s. D4. 65 pages. 77 illustrations. (*Pleiades Art Books*)

A study of the popular French nineteenth-century illustrator, against a background of Paris of the Third Empire, which brings together a selection of his published work and examples of his original drawings. The reputation of Doré has declined since the Victorian era took their vision of the Bible, Dante and Milton from his illustrations, but the author claims that his best work (the *Contes Drolatiques*, the caricatures and *London*) is charged with the peculiar romantic fantasy that is his special contribution to the nineteenth century. (741.91)

GAUDIER-BRZESKA DRAWINGS. Horace Brodzky (Editor). *Faber & Faber*, 30s. D4. 92 pages. 92 illustrations.

A collection of drawings done in various media, ink, pencil, charcoal and pastel, which reveal Gaudier-Brzeska as a great draughtsman. Their range and subject matter is wide, showing the artist's interest in primitive pottery, in Chinese calligraphy, in the sombre atmosphere of East End London, and his fascination with birds and animals. These drawings were sometimes the inspiration for works in bronze and stone, but they were all done in the first instance for their own sake. Henri Gaudier-Brzeska was the young English sculptor killed in World War I. (741.942)

Mechanical Drawing

DRAUGHTSMANSHIP. R. F. Reekie. *Edward Arnold*, 10s.6d. D8. 205 pages. 157 figures.

Line and scale drawing, lettering, tracings and reproduction and projections are dealt with in this textbook for students of drawing for the layout and design of buildings. (744.4)

Arts and Crafts

COUNTRY CRAFTSMEN. Freda Derrick. *Chapman & Hall*, 10s.6d. L.Post 8. 138 pages. 53 illustrations.

Most of the material in this survey of village craftsmen in England first appeared in *The Illustrated Carpenter and Builder*. The author discusses the work of the builder, the carpenter and cabinet-maker, the wheelwright, the smith, the thatcher, and supplements the text with her own drawings showing examples of the rural craftsmen's work. (745)

IT NEVER DIES. John Farleigh. *Sylvan Press*, 15s. M8. 98 pages. 34 illustrations.

A collection of this well-known artist's essays and lectures intended to give the layman an insight into the creative processes behind such varied fields as painting, textile designing, wood-engraving, book production and other crafts. The illustrations are by the author. (745)

POPULAR ART IN BRITAIN. Noel Carrington. *Penguin Books*, 2s.6d. sC8. 32 pages of text. 32 plates including 14 in colour. Notes on the plates. Bibliography. (*King Penguin Books*)

No book has so far been devoted to the folk art of Britain, and the present one, which gives a short survey from the twelfth century onwards, is intended only as an introduction to the subject. Mr. Carrington argues that though many attempts have been made to elevate the simple craftsman into an artist, 'only where the craftsman goes beyond the bare necessity of his job and adds some decorative element, either personal or traditional, do we pass the frontier of the arts'. The illustrations are by Clarke Hutton and portray such objects of 'popular art' as ironwork, stone carving in churches, pottery, figure-heads of ships, early tradesmen's cards and delivery vans, caravans, barges, decorations in a public house and the painted horses of a roundabout. (745)

Industrial Art

INDUSTRIAL ART EXPLAINED. John Gloag. *Allen & Unwin*, 12s.6d. Second edition. D8. 248 pages. 48 plates. References. Bibliography. Index.

A new and enlarged edition of a book first published in 1934 which has come to be recognised as one of the standard works on its subject. It has now been rewritten and several new sections have been added, including one on the relationship of materials to industrial design. The plates include examples from the United States of America and there are many line drawings in the text. The original edition dealt only with British examples. (745.2)

Ornamental Lettering

CIVIC AND MEMORIAL LETTERING. P. J. Delf Smith. *A. & C. Black*, 10s.6d. C4. 48 pages. 8 illustrations.

The author hopes that this study may attract the interest of civic and urban authorities whose responsibility and influence in matters of lettering are considerable. The subject matter covers the study of letters and lettering, civic and urban lettering, lettering associated with architecture, and commemorative inscriptions. The reproductions are mostly from the work done during the last ten years by the author, or under his direction, at the Dorno workshop, England. (745.6)

PAINTING

THE APPROACH TO PAINTING. Thomas Bodkin. *Collins*, 8s.6d. New and revised edition. lC8. 194 pages. 45 illustrations. 2 diagrams.

A complete revision of a standard book, first published in 1927, by one of the greatest British authorities on pictorial art. The introductory chapters suggest ways of approaching the subject, and then follow detailed studies of great pictures from Giotto to modern artists. (750.7)

Sporting Subjects

SPORTING PICTURES. Guy Paget. *Collins*, 5s. C4. 48 pages. 33 illustrations, including 12 in colour. Short bibliography. (*Britain in Pictures Series*)

An introduction to the school of English sporting painters from the seventeenth century onwards, with reproductions of the work of Francis Barlow (*c.* 1626–1704), John Wootton (1686–1765), George Stubbs (1702–1752), George Morland (1763–1804), Charles Towne (1763–1840), Ben Marshall (1767–1835), James Seymour (1724–1752), the Ferneleys, Sir Edwin Landseer (1802–1873), and others. The Englishman's love of animals is traditional, and the author says that those who wish to understand England and its growth during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries can do no better than study the sporting pictures of the period, which form the first authentic school of English painting. A chronological list of the principal British sporting artists is given. (758.3)

Schools of Painting

THE VIRGIN AND CHILD. Thomas Bodkin. *Faber & Faber*, 6s.

DUTCH INDOOR SUBJECTS. Tancred Borenius. *Faber & Faber*, 6s.

FLORENTINE PAINTINGS (FIFTEENTH CENTURY). Kenneth Clark. *Faber & Faber*, 6s.

MUSIC IN PAINTING. Lawrence Haward. *Faber & Faber*, 6s.

BLAKE. Geoffrey Keynes. *Faber & Faber*, 6s.

MANET. John Rothenstein and R. H. Wilenski. *Faber & Faber*, 6s.

BOTTICELLI. Stephen Spender. *Faber & Faber*, 6s.

DÉGAS. R. H. Wilenski. *Faber & Faber*. 6s.

R4. 24 pages of text. 10 plates. (*Faber Gallery Series*)

A new series of colour reproductions of great paintings, designed to cover all European schools, under the general editorship of R. H. Wilenski, Lecturer in the History of Art, Victoria University, Manchester. Each volume contains ten or more illustrations, and an Introductory essay and notes. Many of the works included have never before been reproduced in colour. (759)

GEORGE SEURAT: UNE BAIGNADE. Douglas Cooper. *Lund, Humphries*, 4s.6d.

PAOLO VERONESE: THE FAMILY OF DARIUS BEFORE ALEXANDER. Simon Harcourt-Smith. *Lund, Humphries*, 4s.6d.

C4. 24 pages. 23 illustrations. (*Gallery Books*)

These volumes follow the same plan as the others in this series. Each volume gives a critical appreciation and analysis of one of the great paintings in the collection of the National Gallery, London, with a consideration of other related works in the history of art. Each painting is reproduced in full colour with a number of black-and-white illustrations of details. (759)

Canadian

CANADIAN PAINTERS. Donald W. Buchanan (Editor). *Phaidon Press: Allen & Unwin*, 25s. sImp4. 20 pages of text. 88 plates, including 4 in colour. Notes. Index.

A short history of the development of Canadian painting, from Paul Kane (1810–1871) to the Group of Seven (1907–21), with biographical notes on the artists, precedes a representative collection of plates in monochrome. Hitherto the achievements of Canadian painters have been little known in the outside world and this, the first conspectus of their work to be published in Britain, should fill a long-felt need. (759.11)

British

BRITISH PAINTING FROM HOGARTH'S DAY TO OURS. William Gaunt. *Avalon Press: Collins*, 8s.6d. Second edition. C4. 29 pages of text. 48 plates, including 4 in colour. Bibliography. (*Discussions on Art Series*)

The revised edition of a book published last year, embodying new material. The Introduction gives a condensed and lucid history of its subject against a background of social change. Mr. Gaunt shows that British painting has always been remarkable for its strongly factual, as distinct from purely formal, character. This, he argues, does not mean that it is necessarily literal or anecdotal in its approach, but that its affinities have always been mainly imaginative and poetic. A chronological list of painters is given together with a list of plates giving the actual size of the originals. (759.2)

VICTOR PASMORE. Clive Bell. *Penguin Books*, 2s.6d.

EDWARD BURRA. John Rothenstein. *Penguin Books*, 2s.6d. obC4. 16 pages of text. 32 plates, including 16 in colour. (*Penguin Modern Painters*)

Two further volumes in this series of reproductions of the work of modern British painters, edited by Sir Kenneth Clark, the late Director of the National Gallery, London. Each volume has an introduction by a leading authority, thirty-two plates, and a photograph of the artist. (759.2)

STANLEY SPENCER. Elizabeth Rothenstein. *Phaidon Press: Allen & Unwin*, 25s. lM4. 82 pages of text. 100 illustrations, including 4 in colour.

A representative survey of the work of the remarkable English painter who has executed some of the finest murals in contemporary European painting, with a critical introduction by Mrs. Elizabeth Rothenstein. (759.2)

SAMUEL PALMER. Geoffrey Grigson. *Routledge*, 42s. R8. 224 pages. 64 illustrations.

A new study of the early life and early paintings of the great English romantic artist. *The Life and Letters of Samuel Palmer*, written more than fifty years ago by his son, gave only a chapter or two to this period of Palmer's life, the period of vision and excitement, to his friendship with William Blake and to the circle of artists which Palmer dominated. Mr. Grigson's book is based on much new material. He explores the relation between Palmer's religion and his art, shows how his mystical paintings developed, and explains how and why this burning visionary declined into a talented

painter of Victorian watercolours. A full catalogue of Palmer's known drawings and paintings from childhood until 1835 is included, many of which are reproduced here for the first time. (759.2081)

German

ALBRECHT DÜRER. Erwin Panovsky. *Oxford University Press*, 2 vols., 126s. Second edition. lM4. 311: 208 pages. 149 plates.

Professor Panovsky's book is the first important account of Dürer (1471–1528) and his work to be published in Britain for the last forty years and it supersedes all other studies of the great German painter. It is based on the Norman Wait Harris Lectures delivered at Northwestern University, Illinois, U.S.A., in 1938, and deals consecutively with Dürer's prolific production and exhaustively with his life, giving his letters and diaries. (759.3)

French

THE FRENCH DRAWINGS IN THE COLLECTION OF H.M. THE KING AT WINDSOR. Anthony Blunt (Editor). *Phaidon Press: Allen & Unwin*, 25s. D4. 81 pages of text. 127 plates.

An introduction by the Surveyor of the King's Pictures is followed by a catalogue, a selection of plates and a list of inventory and catalogue numbers. The collection reviewed here was acquired principally by Frederick, Prince of Wales, and his son George I I I under the guidance of Reynolds. It contains the finest collection of Poussin drawings in the world, while the drawings of Claude are second in importance only to those in the British Museum. Most of the drawings were bought in Rome and only a few in Paris, where the standard of taste at that time was antipathetic to English feeling. With the exception of a Watteau and a study for a frontispiece by Boucher, there are no works of importance by eighteenth-century French artists. Mr. Blunt is a learned student of Poussin and his long notes are the fruit of much original research, while his introduction is valuable for its sensitive and original criticism of the artist. (759.4)

PASCIN. Horace Brodzky. *Nicholson & Watson*, 18s. D4. 40 pages. 64 plates.

A critical study of a little-known French painter is followed by an essay on his life and work by Mr. Brodzky, who knew Pascin in America. Reproductions of his paintings in colour, line and photogravure are included. Preface by James Laver. (759.4)

CONTEMPORARY FRENCH PAINTING. Bernard Dorival. Translated by Elder Dickson. *Society of Scottish Artists: Robert Grant (Edinburgh)*, 3s.6d. D8. 23 pages of text. 11 plates. Paper bound.

An essay by one of the leading French critics and historians of modern art and Conservateur du Musée National d'Art Moderne, written for the exhibition of contemporary French art held in Edinburgh in 1945. (759.4)

FRENCH PAINTING FROM THE 17TH CENTURY TO TO-DAY. T. W. Earp. *Avalon Press: Collins*, 8s.6d. Second edition. C4. 32 pages of text. 48 plates, including 4 in colour. Bibliography. (*Discussions on Art Series*)

This follows the same format as the other volumes in this series, and the revised edition embodies new material. Mr. Earp traces the development of French painting

from Poussin down to the work of contemporary painters against a changing social background. A chronological list of the painters is given together with a list of the plates giving the actual size of the originals. (759.4)

Italian

THE DRAWINGS OF LEONARDO DA VINCI. A. E. Popham (Editor). *Cape*, 42s. C4. 212 pages of text. 320 illustrations.

The most complete collection of Leonardo's drawings so far published in Britain, edited with an introduction and notes by the Keeper of Prints and Drawings in the British Museum. 'It would be an understatement to say', comments the editor, 'that this volume contains only a selection of reproductions from Leonardo's drawings,' for the greater part of the others have been lost or destroyed. The material of the present book is taken mainly from the Royal Collection at Windsor and the Ambrosiana Library at Milan. Mr. Popham has for the most part excluded Leonardo's scientific and engineering drawings in favour of practically all the drawings which have any interest for the painter or sculptor, but has included a number of those others which assist us to perceive the whole energy and experiment of Leonardo. (759.5)

MICHAELANGELO: THE SISTINE CEILING. Charles de Tolnay. *Princeton University Press (Princeton): Oxford University Press (London)*, 115s. C4. 298 pages. 145 plates.

The second volume of this monumental life of Michaelangelo deals exclusively with his work on the Sistine Chapel. Though the author covers familiar ground, he includes a complete set of large reproductions of all the spandrels, lunettes, bronze medallions, and putti-caryatids, together with prototypes and examples showing the influence of the ceiling on later art. He also puts forward a new interpretation of the general iconographical intention of the work, arguing that Michaelangelo was not so much illustrating the Book of Genesis as interpreting the Neo-Platonist theory, fashionable in late fifteenth-century Florence, of the *ritorno a Dio*, the ultimate uniting of the human soul with the Deity. (759.505)

Spanish

SPANISH PAINTING. Philip Hendy. *Avalon Press: Collins*, 8s.6d. C4. 32 pages of text. 38 plates, including 5 in colour. Short bibliography. (*Discussions on Art Series*)

A critical essay on the origins and development of Spanish painting from Bermejo (1474–95) to Picasso, by the Director of the National Gallery, London, precedes a collection of representative plates in colour and monochrome. (759.6)

GARCIA LORCA AS A PAINTER. Gregorio Prieto. *De La More Press*, 7s.6d. R8. 34 pages. 11 plates.

A re-issue of an essay translated from the Spanish on Lorca's work as an artist and the revelation of 'his second personality—the painter' in his poetry and in his drawings and paintings. Ten of the latter are included in the book and the frontispiece is a portrait of Lorca by the author. (759.6)

Romantic: French and English

ENGLISH AND FRENCH ROMANTIC PAINTING. Paul Wengraf (Editor). *Transatlantic Arts*, 4s.6d. C4. 25 pages. 21 illustrations. (*Apropos* No. 4)

The fourth of a series of illustrated books, each of which deals with various aspects of a single subject. They are intended for 'readers interested in the visual arts not only for the sake of aesthetic pleasure, but also for their spiritual and social meaning'. The present number contains articles by Geoffrey Grigson on 'The Vision of the English Romantics', John Russell on 'Some Lessons of French Romanticism', C. H. Peacock on 'Romanticism and the Byronic Hero', F. D. Klingender on 'The Industrial Revolution and the Birth of Romanticism', and Denys Sutton, 'A Note on the Background to the Romantic Movement'. (759.912)

Dutch

DUTCH PAINTING. R. H. Wilenski. *Faber & Faber*, 30s. Revised edition. sR8. 196 pages. 132 illustrations, including 4 in colour.

A new and revised edition of the author's *An Introduction to Dutch Art*, first published in 1929. It contains all the original illustrations with four new plates in colour. The author has written a new preface and added fresh information. (759.9492)

Flemish

FLEMISH PAINTING. Emile Cammaerts. *Avalon Press: Collins*, 8s.6d. Revised edition. C4. 32 pages of text. 44 plates, including 4 in colour. (*Discussions on Art Series*)

A critical essay on the origins and development of Flemish painting, by the Professor of Belgian Studies and Institutions in the University of London, precedes a collection of representative plates in colour and monochrome. (759.9493)

PIETER BRUEGEL THE ELDER: THE DULLE GRIET. Leo van Puyvelde. *Lund, Humphries*, 4s.6d. C4. 24 pages. 20 illustrations. (*Gallery Books* No. 10)

An introductory essay on the meaning, interpretation and style of Bruegel the Elder's allegorical picture in the Musée van den Bergh in Antwerp is supplemented by a complete reproduction of the picture in colour and nineteen details in black and white. (759.9493)

PHOTOGRAPHY

THE BRITISH JOURNAL PHOTOGRAPHIC ALMANAC 1946. A. J. Dalladay (Editor). *Greenwood*, 3s.6d. C8. 411 pages. Illustrated.

A wide variety of information of interest both to the amateur and professional photographer is contained in this volume. The collection of articles covers such aspects of the subject as design and planning in photography, industrial photography with miniature cameras, films for children in education and entertainment, portraiture, photography of Lepidoptera, progress of photography, colour photography, substandard cinematography, and photographic document copying. The list of miscellaneous information includes a list of photographic textbooks and the storage of cellulose. This volume also contains photogravure reproductions of modern work, a review of photographic apparatus and materials and a glossary of chemical and technical terms used in photography. (770)

MOUNTAIN PHOTOGRAPHY: ITS ART AND TECHNIQUE IN BRITAIN AND ABROAD. C. D. Milner. *Focal Press*, 19s.6d. C4. 240 pages. 135 illustrations. 25 diagrams. Bibliography. Index.

Most of the material on mountain photography has hitherto been scattered throughout periodicals. In this book all the different aspects of the question—the geographical, climatic and photo-technical factors—are dealt with exhaustively and correlated. Among the topics are the choice of viewpoint and equipment, climbing, cave photography, snow and ice, tele-photography, infra-red photography, stereoscopy and photo-topography. (778.71)

BIRD PHOTOGRAPHY. G. K. Yeates. *Faber & Faber*, 12s.6d. R8. 114 pages. 48 plates. 4 diagrams. Bibliography.

This is a guide to the technique of bird photography designed for the amateur, including material on apparatus, the hide, and special applications of bird photography. (778.95982)

TIME EXPOSURE. Cecil Beaton. *Batsford*, 21s. Second edition. M8. 134 pages.

This edition of a selection of photographs from 1923 onwards, by one of the most brilliant contemporary British photographers, contains many new additions, bringing the record up to 1945. Commentary and captions by Peter Quennell. (779)

MUSIC

FREE THOUGHT AND THE MUSICIAN, AND OTHER ESSAYS. Ernest Walker. *Oxford University Press*, 8s.6d. C8. 176 pages. Musical examples. Index.

The critical essays collected here are from Dr. Walker's contributions to current journalism over a period of the last thirty years and are grouped round a central theme —the integrity of music. The essay which gives its title to the collection is concerned with the relation of music to religion; 'A Generation of Music' deals historically with some of the changes in European thought which have affected music during the writer's lifetime. In his defence of pure music Dr. Walker insists that music is a form of thought with its own absolute values and standards and that it becomes debased when associated with other arts. The book also contains numerous reviews of musical literature, personal recollections and a generous appreciation of the English composer John Farmer. (780.1)

ESSAYS AND LECTURES. H. C. Colles. *Oxford University Press*, 12s.6d. 1C8. 232 pages. Frontispiece and musical examples.

A selection from the shorter writings of the late music critic of *The Times*, covering such subjects as the opera, church music, English musicians, musical life in London from the Restoration to Handel, Mozart in musical life today, and Parry as a song-writer. The book concludes with a memoir written by the author's widow. (780.4)

MUSICAL EDUCATION. H. Watkins Shaw (Editor). *Hinrichsen*, 10s.6d. C8. 260 pages.

A symposium of views which do not attempt to formulate a ready-made scheme of musical education but discuss various aspects of it under the headings of Professional Musical Education and The Musical Education of the Citizen. Professional training

deals with orchestral players, pianists, singers, organists and choirmasters, music teachers, university musical education, etc. The second part considers many wider aspects of the subject and examines the curricula of many British musical schools and institutions. Contributors include many well-known music critics. Appendices give scales of salaries for teachers in schools, qualifications in music and a Who's Who of contributors. (780.7)

History

MUSIC. Henry Hadow. *Oxford University Press*, 3s.6d. Second edition. F8. 256 pages. Bibliography. Index. (*Home University Library*)

A reprint of the second edition (1925) of Sir Henry Hadow's short history of music, first published in 1924. The bibliography has been brought up to date. Chapter headings: Music of the Greeks and Hebrews; Medieval Music; Bach and Handel; The Viennese School; Sonata and Symphony; The Romantic Movement; Extraneous Influences; Wagner, Brahms, and their contemporaries; Conclusion. (780.9)

THE MEANING OF MUSICAL HISTORY. J. A. Westrup. *Oxford University Press*, 1s.6d. F8. 32 pages.

The doctrine of progress has often led historians of music to regard certain stages of the art as preparatory to later achievements. The purpose of this essay is to examine the absurdities to which such an attitude can give rise and to discuss in general the historian's function. (780.9)

——British

BRITISH MUSIC OF OUR TIME. A. L. Bacharach (Editor). *Penguin Books*, 1s. sC8. 256 pages.

The period covered by this book is from 1860, and its value as a work of reference is out of all proportion to its published price. The majority of the essays are by Dr. J. A. Westrup and Scott Goddard, the latter contributing a résumé of the state of English music at the turn of the century and chapters on Vaughan Williams and Benjamin Britten. Dr. Westrup writes scholarly essays on Frank Bridge, E. J. Moeran and Lord Berners. Hubert Foss writes on Peter Warlock, Ralph Hill on Delius and John Ireland, Julian Herbage on Bax, Arthur Hutchings on Edmund Rubbra. There are also chapters on Walton, Bliss, and more recent tendencies, including the music of Michael Tippett. A full index and a useful list of gramophone records are included. (780.942)

ENGLISH CHAMBER MUSIC. Ernst H. Meyer. *Lawrence & Wishart*, 30s. D8. 316 pages.

An analysis of English chamber music from the Middle Ages to Purcell (1658–1695) in relation to the social background of the period. In addition to about 100 musical examples in the text, there is a sixty-page appendix of complete pieces, many of which are not readily available elsewhere. (780.942)

Theory and Technique

COUNTERPOINT AND HARMONY. Edward C. Bairstow. *Macmillan*, 21s. Second edition. M8. 418 pages. Index.

Originally published in 1937, this textbook by the Professor of Music in Durham University is written with an urbanity of style that is in the tradition of the *Plaine*

and Easie Introduction to Practicall Musick by the Elizabethan madrigalist, Thomas Morley. Counterpoint and harmony being complementary are here treated together; modal counterpoint is treated as an historical phenomenon with a technical as well as an historical value to modern studies. The author devotes considerable attention to writing for the piano because in his view English composition has suffered through an excessive preoccupation with vocal polyphony by composers in their student days. The book is divided into three parts: Strict Counterpoint and contrapuntal harmony; Diatonic discords; and chromatic harmony. The exposition is clear and many examples are given. (781)

Harmony

THE OXFORD HARMONY. Vol. I. R. O. Morris. *Oxford University Press*, 8s.6d. D8. 128 pages. Over 400 musical examples. Index.

The Oxford Harmony is designed to give a complete practical course of instruction in all branches of the subject, both plain and applied. It will consist of two volumes. Dr. Morris deals only with diatonic harmony in three and four parts. The idea of starting with three-part harmony will be unfamiliar to many teachers, but the author has found by experience that many beginners can not only think more clearly, but also hear more clearly in three parts than in four. The book is, however, arranged so as to be equally serviceable for an exclusively four-part method of teaching on the old lines if the instructor is disinclined to use the three-part method (781.3)

Conducting

ABOUT CONDUCTING. Henry Wood. *Sylvan Press*, 8s.6d. C8. 122 pages.

Sir Henry Wood, the great English conductor, completed this book, which contains much practical advice on his craft, shortly before his death in 1944. With his 'Promenade Concerts', which he started early in the present century, Sir Henry was a pioneer in popularizing the great classics of music in Britain and was during his life probably the best-loved figure in the British musical world. Prefatory note by Hubert Foss. (781.6325)

Sacred Music

G. F. HANDEL: SELECTION FROM THE ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT OF THE MESSIAH—AN ORATORIO. *Heffer (Cambridge)*, 21s. ob.Cfol. 32 pages. (*Harrow Replicas* No. 8)

Twenty-eight pages of facsimile reproductions of the arias 'Every Valley', 'How Beautiful Are Thy Feet', 'I Know that My Redeemer Liveth', and the 'Hallelujah Chorus', are introduced by four pages of text. (783.3)

Collected Songs

AIRMAN'S SONG BOOK. C. H. Ward-Jackson and Leighton Lucas (Editors). *Sylvan Press*, 21s. M8. 190 pages. Musical examples. Notes.

An anthology which aims at presenting 'an historical picture of the Royal Air Force through its own songs'. The songs, which are given complete with music, date from 'The Bold Aviator' of 1912 to those popular on all fronts during the Second World War among all ranks of the R.A.F. There are fighters' songs, bombers' songs, the songs of the engineers and ground staff, balloon barrage songs and songs from Iceland and the Battle of Malta. They range in tone from the jaunty and boastful to grimly ironical parodies. (784.8)

Chamber Music

THE CHAMBER MUSIC OF MENDELSSOHN. John Horton. *Oxford University Press*, 2s.6d. F8. 80 pages. Musical examples. Index. (*Musical Pilgrim Series*)

This monograph draws attention to a body of music that nowadays is unjustly neglected. The author's aim is to give a comprehensive survey, which covers not only such well-known works as the Octet and Quintet in A, but a number of less-familiar compositions. (785.7)

AMUSEMENTS

LEISURE—HOW TO ENJOY IT. W. E. Simnett. *Allen & Unwin*, 3s.6d. C8. 160 pages.

The author writes for the benefit of people who do not know what to do with their spare time and for those who view retirement with apprehension He gives advice on such pursuits as reading, cycling, walking, travelling abroad, taking an interest in local government, taking part in social services, and so on. (790)

The Film

AROUND CINEMAS. James Agate. *Home & Van Thal*, 15s. D8. 280 pages.

The film criticisms, or rather the provocative divagations on the subject of films, collected here by the well-known dramatic critic, were written for various journals, but mostly for *The Tatler*, and cover, roughly, the last twenty years, beginning in 1921 with Charlie Chaplin's *The Kid* and ending in 1945 with *Hangover Square*. Of his method Mr. Agate says: 'This book is not intended to be documentary, educational, didactic, comprehensive. It sets forth no aesthetic theory of the film. It is nowhere technical. Of the mechanics of picture-making I know, and desire to know, nothing.' (791.4)

KINEMATOGRAPH YEAR BOOK, 1946. *Kinematograph Publications*, 20s. 1C8. 606 pages.

Contains full information on everything pertaining to the industry, including notices of new films, trade organizations, a legal section, and a 'Who's Who'. (791.4)

THE BRITISH FILM YEAR BOOK, 1946. Peter Noble. *Citizen Press (Staines)*, 21s. D8. 300 pages. 80 illustrations.

A concise history of the British film industry, which emphasizes the need for films to reflect accurately the national character. It contains a biographical 'Who's Who', a survey of British films during the Second World War, a list of production companies and a useful bibliography of film criticism. The editor does full justice to the documentary, Britain's finest contribution to the art of the film. Introduction by J. Arthur Rank and foreword by Sir Alexander Korda. (791.4)

Radio

B.B.C. YEAR BOOK, 1946. *British Broadcasting Corporation*, 2s.6d. C8. 152 pages. 32 pages of illustrations. 1 map.

The articles in this book deal with such subjects as religious broadcasting, television, engineering developments during the war, recent trends in listening, the Clifton Rocks Tunnel, the country magazine, B.B.C. men in prison camps, etc., with a review of the year's broadcasting in Britain and overseas. (791.4)

LONDON CALLING THE WORLD. Frank Singleton. *Longmans, Green*, 1s. Second edition. sF4. 30 pages. 25 illustrations. (*Britain Advances Series*)

A short account of the news broadcasts of the British Broadcasting Corporation, written from 'inside' Broadcasting House, London, and first published in 1943. Also available in Czech, Norwegian, Polish and Italian. (791.4)

Theatre

BRITSKE DIVADLO. W. Bridges-Adams. *Longmans, Green*, 1s. D8. 52 pages. 16 photographs. (*British Life and Thought Series*)

The Czech edition of Bridges-Adams' *The British Theatre*. The author was Director of the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre, Stratford-on-Avon, from 1919–34. He gives a short history of his subject from the miracle plays of the Middle Ages up to the present time, describing both the plays and the actors through six centuries, with a short list of books for further reading. (792)

THE PILGRIM STORY: THE PILGRIM PLAYERS, 1939–1943. Henzie Brown. *Muller*, 6s. C8. 120 pages. 15 illustrations.

An account of a wartime travelling theatre, and of the experiences shared by its members on their journeys throughout Britain, during which they gave performances of every kind before many different types of audience. (792)

A THEATRE FOR EVERYBODY. The Story of the Old Vic and Sadler's Wells. Edward J. Dent. *Boardman*, 12s.6d. F4. 152 pages. 3 illustrations (1 in colour).

Professor Dent here tells the story of two famous London theatres in two of the poorest quarters of London, whose *repertoire* consisted of the classics of opera and drama, relating their history to the history of the London stage in general and writing with an informed sense of what has been achieved on similar lines elsewhere in Europe. Since the war the Old Vic and Sadler's Wells companies have been playing in the West End of London and the choice is now before them of whether they shall both return to their old homes, as the Sadler's Wells opera company has already done, and continue as People's Theatres, or whether they shall become merged in a general scheme for a National Theatre and Opera House. Professor Dent points out that in their original form they were in fact the closest approximation yet made in London to truly national theatres. In his view a People's Opera permanently established at Sadler's Wells would suffer from a sense of inferiority unless it were in the position of the *Volksoper* at Vienna under Weingartner and became a national English opera to which the best singers, conductors and stage managers hoped to be promoted. Illustrated by Kay Ambrose. (792)

ACTORS ACROSS THE VOLGA. Joseph Macleod. *Allen & Unwin*, 16s. D8. 359 pages. 12 illustrations.

This is a continuation of the author's earlier work *The New Soviet Theatre* (1939). An account of Russian theatrical life of the nineteenth century serves as a background to the story of the Soviet theatre during the Second World War. The author deals with most of the principal theatres in the Soviet Union separately, describing the evacuation of the western theatres across the Volga to the east. A separate chapter examines the war plays that have been most popular and an account is given of the

'front-line' theatrical troupes. The Soviet people's reverence for the great plays not only of their own tradition but of the dramatic literature of the world is emphasized, and a vivid impression is given of the vitality and high standards of the Soviet theatre as a whole. (792)

BRITISH THEATRE. Peter Noble. *Citizen Press* (*Staines*), 21s. D8. 388 pages. 80 full-page illustrations.

A survey of the British theatre from the beginning of the war to the present year. It contains articles showing the development and scope of theatrical activities in the period, a review of outstanding productions, a theatrical 'Who's Who' and many full-page photographs. Foreword by Laurence Olivier. (792)

GEORGIAN THEATRE. W. S. Scott. *Westhouse*, 12s.6d. C8. 136 pages. 10 illustrations in colour.

A study of the life of the stage in Britain during the eighteenth century in the form of short biographical sketches of such leading figures as Garrick, Peg Woffington, Mrs. Siddons, Kitty Clive, and others. The illustrations are taken from contemporary sources. (792)

THEATRE TO-DAY, 1. Montagu Slater (Editor). *Fore Publications*, 2s. D4. 36 pages. 32 illustrations.

A new illustrated publication devoted to the English stage, which will appear every two months. The present number contains articles on C.E.M.A. (Council for the Encouragement of Music and the Arts, which is now known as the Arts Council of Great Britain), ballet, the documentary play, poetic drama, clowns, the actors Laurence Olivier and Ralph Richardson, the prospects of opera, a discussion of Benjamin Britten's new opera *The Rape of Lucrece* to be produced at Glyndebourne, an article by the Irish dramatist Sean O'Casey on 'The People and the Theatre', and reproductions of John Piper's designs for the Old Vic production of *Oedipus Rex*. (792.05)

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE. W. J. Macqueen Pope. *W. H. Allen*, 17s.6d. D8. 350 pages. 49 illustrations.

A history of the great early nineteenth-century theatre from the days of the actor Edmund Keane. Drury Lane was built on the site of the famous seventeenth-century theatre of the same name associated with Nell Gwyn, the Restoration period, and the triumphs of Garrick and Sheridan in the eighteenth century. Since then it has contributed little to the history of the drama in Britain, and has been mainly the scene of Christmas pantomime and musical comedy. (792.0942)

Opera

MOZART ON THE STAGE. Christopher Benn. *Benn*, 15s. D8. 178 pages. 10 illustrations in colour.

A study of the staging of *Le Nozze di Figaro*, *Don Giovanni*, *Cosi Fan Tutti* and *Die Zauberflöte*. The author, who was killed in Libya during World War II, deals in turn with the story, the music, the characters and the staging of each opera, comparing the productions in Britain and abroad in an attempt to see how far the intentions of Mozart have been fulfilled. He believes that 'a work of art survives through the ages because each generation, each individual admirer, reads into it a different message' (792.4)

Ballet

SADLER'S WELLS BALLET. Cyril W. Beaumont. *Beaumont*, 21s. D8. 208 pages. 47 illustrations.

A leading authority on ballet here gives detailed scenarios and descriptions of some thirty ballets in the permanent repertory of the Sadler's Wells company, together with their original or other notable casts, remarks on performances, and, in the case of imported works, their stage history. (792.8)

THIS THING CALLED BALLET. George Borodin. *MacDonald*, 15s. D8. 228 pages. 65 illustrations.

Dr. Borodin traces the history of ballet back beyond its arbitrarily selected start at the court of Catherine de Medici to its true beginnings in the dances of the primitive peoples. He discovers the reason for the widespread popularity of modern ballet in its resemblances to the matter and conventions of dreams. There are chapters on the Soviet Ballet, which inherits the traditions of the oldest institution of its kind, and the Sadler's Wells ballets. He envisages a school of ballet music and makes a plea for the encouragement of young composers to write regularly for the ballet in place of the usual practice of commissioning occasional works from established composers. (792.8)

SIXTEEN YEARS OF BALLET RAMBERT: 1930–1946. Lionel Bradley. *Hinrichsen*, 15s. C4. 84 pages. 74 illustrations. Indexes.

An illustrated record of the work of the English ballet founded by Marie Rambert in 1930, with notes on, and indexes of, the choreographers, the composers, the designers and the dancers. Decorations by Hugh Stevenson. (792 8)

BALLET SINCE 1939. Arnold L. Haskell. *Longmans, Green*, 2s. 1C8. 47 pages. 17 pages of illustrations including frontispiece in colour from a design by Rex Whistler. (*Arts in Britain Series* No. 2)

The second volume of a new series of essays on recent developments in the arts in Britain. Each volume is written by a recognized expert on his particular subject. The present book deals with the achievements of Sadler's Wells, and tells for the first time the story of British ballet during the Second World War, when it reached previously unknown heights of popularity. (792.8)

BALLET IN ENGLAND. Sheila Jackson. *Transatlantic Arts*, 21s. C4. 32 pages. 17 illustrations (9 in colour).

A book of lithographs in colour and line of scenes from English ballet, with notes on producers and dancers. (792.8)

SOVIET BALLET. Iris Morley. *Collins*, 15s. C4. 71 pages. 78 illustrations.

The first full-length, analytical account of ballet in Russia to-day to appear in English. It is the result of nearly a year's study of the Soviet ballet in Moscow. The author indicates the limitations of the material on which her assessments are founded, for she saw only one performance in Leningrad and none at all in the provincial theatres. But her book gives, besides a close analysis of the works which she saw, notes on audiences, theatres and the organization behind the Soviet ballet. The photographs show some of Russia's greatest dancers in action. (792.8)

SADLER'S WELLS BALLET AT COVENT GARDEN. Merlyn Severn. *Lane*, 21s. Ob.D4. 96 pages. 88 illustrations.

A collection of photographs of the Sadler's Wells ballet in action at Covent Garden, London. The principal ballets chosen for illustration are *The Sleeping Beauty*, a new production with costumes and *décor* by Oliver Messel; *The Rake's Progress*, founded on the paintings of William Hogarth; and Robert Helpmann's most recent creation, *Adam Zero*. Less space has been devoted to other works in the repertoire, but the collection as a whole reveals the versatility of Sadler's Wells choreographers and dancers. Each photograph occupies a full page, whose size is in direct proportion to the shape of the ballet stage. (792.8)

Dancing

FOLK DANCES OF SOUTH INDIA. Hildegard Spreen and R. Romani. *Oxford University Press*, 7s.6d. sC4. 150 pages. 4 plates.

The purpose of this book is to put into written form some of the traditional music and steps of the folk dances of Kummi and Kollatam. These dances are gradually being lost in modern conditions, and their revival in the schools of India has been hampered till now by the lack of a standardized terminology. (793.31)

Card Games

THE COMPLETE BOOK OF CARD GAMES. Hubert Phillips and B. C. Westall. *Witherby*, 10s. Fifth edition. lC8. 258 pages. Figures. (*Sports and Pastimes Series*)

The latest edition of one of the best and most popular compendiums on card games, by two experts, both of them enthusiasts on all kinds of indoor games and pastimes. The variety of games included is extraordinarily wide, and all are described in a simple and attractive manner. (795.4)

CONTRACT BRIDGE FOR BEGINNERS ONLY. F. P. Barton. *Joiner & Steele*, 5s. Fifth edition. F8. 75 pages.

The author is the originator of the Barton One Club System. The first edition was published in 1937, and the work has been a popular brochure ever since. Its title indicates the scope of the book, which can be studied with profit by the reader without any previous knowledge of the game. (795.41)

THE ACOL SYSTEM OF CONTRACT BRIDGE. Ben Cohen and Terence Reese. *Contract Bridge Equipment* (*Leeds*), 7s.6d. Third edition. sC8. 94 pages. Diagrams of Hands.

The third edition, completely revised, of a system, first published in 1938, which assumes knowledge on the part of the reader of the Approach Forcing System. The book has a new introduction by S. J. Simon, and includes an important appendix of twelve selected hands from Waddington's Par Contest chosen to illustrate points of interest in Acol bidding. (795.41)

Outdoor Sports and Games: Tennis

LAWN TENNIS COURTCRAFT: TACTICS AND PSYCHOLOGY. Norman H. Patterson. *Eyre & Spottiswoode*, 6s. C8. 115 pages. 21 diagrams.

A new and enlarged edition of a book first published in 1934 to help the ordinary player to understand and exploit the finer points of the game. Forewords by F. R. Burrow and G. P. Hughes. (796.34)

——Golf

GOLF FOR THE MIDDLE-AGED AND OTHERS. George McDonald Bottome. *Faber & Faber*, 5s. lC8. 78 pages. 12 illustrations.

The author, who is an amateur golfer of much experience, is not concerned so much with reminiscences of the game, but is an advocate of the discipline of method whereby the middle-aged golfer may, by systematic practice, search for and acquire strokes which will replace those which show technical defects due to the loss of youthful elasticity. (796.352)

GOLFING BY-PATHS. Bernard Darwin. *Country Life*, 10s.6d. 203 pages. 33 illustrations.

A collection of sketches written for *Country Life* during World War II by the foremost British authority on golf. The book is addressed to the specialist. (796.352)

——Cricket

ENGLISH CRICKET. Neville Cardus. *Collins*, 5s. C4. 48 pages. 29 illustrations, including 8 plates in colour. Short bibliography. (*Britain in Pictures Series*)

The author, who is probably the foremost living writer on cricket, here gives a delightful historical survey of the 'great game' from the eighteenth century onwards, with an account of many famous matches between Britain and Australia. Mr. Cardus says that cricket reflects and explains many aspects of the English character and that its rules and its general legal system are an example of the English compromise between individual freedom and corporate responsibility. 'Cricket', he says, 'is a team-game, yet one player may dominate the proceedings for hours. . . . On the other hand, the greatest cricketer in the world will sooner or later find himself . . . just a part of the whole.' The English expression 'It's not cricket', used to describe anything unjust, is world-famous. (796.358)

TO THE WICKET. Dudley Carew. *Chapman & Hall*, 7s.6d. C8. 192 pages.

A review of cricket in England between the wars. The author was special correspondent of *The Times* newspaper, and during this period travelled all over England watching and describing cricket. The 'Dissertation' with which the book opens is one of the most acute, sensitive and balanced essays ever written about cricket. Each county is dealt with separately, its story traced through the 1920's and 1930's and its leading players critically assessed. Together with P. G. H. Fender and Neville Cardus, the author is one of the most eminent British writers on the subject, and his book should take its place among the few works which comprise the true literature of cricket. (796.358)

CRICKET IN THE SUN. L. E. N. Constantine. *Stanley Paul*, 15s. D8. 131 pages. 28 illustrations.

Another volume of the cricketing recollections of a famous Trinidad player, who toured England and Australia with West Indian teams and spent many years prior to the war as a professional in Lancashire League cricket. One of the great and vivid modern personalities in the game, Learie Constantine has strong views on such matters as professionalism and the position of coloured players in sport. He writes some informative chapters on League cricket and makes many suggestions for changes in first-class cricket. (796.358)

WISDEN: CRICKETERS' ALMANACK, 1946. Herbert Preston (Editor). *Sporting Handbooks*, 8s.6d. F8. 479 pages.

The 'bible' of all keen cricketers, this annual work is packed with information on every aspect of the game. It is particularly valuable for its records of cricketers' feats in past years, and the full details of matches played in 1945. (796.358)

CRICKET IN ENGLAND, 1894–1939. E. L. Roberts. *Edward Arnold*, 10s.6d. D8. 248 pages. 6 pages of illustrations.

A reference book, mainly statistical, for the cricket enthusiast, covering nearly half a century of first-class cricket in England. There are 22 photographs of leading cricketers of the period. (796.358)

BETWEEN WICKETS. Ray Robinson. *Collins*, 8s.6d. C8. 192 pages. 32 illustrations.

The author, for some years the cricket correspondent of *The Cricketer*, is well known to cricket enthusiasts throughout the British Empire. In this book of studies of international cricketers, something more than mere impressions of famous players and recollections of notable games is given. It is a chapter of cricket history—the period between the two great wars—written by an expert cricketer who is also an expert reporter of the game. There is a good deal in it about the 'body-line' controversy of thirteen years ago, but the greater interest today is in the careful analysis of the methods which brought success to such great players as Bradman, O'Reilly, Hammond, Tate, Larwood and others. An entertaining book, with clever and authoritative assessments of Australian and English cricketers. There is a foreword by Sir Pelham Warner. (796.358)

——Climbing

CLIMBING IN BRITAIN. J. E. Q. Barford. *Penguin Books*, 1s. sC8. 160 pages. 18 photographs. 49 line drawings. Appendices. Bibliography. Index.

This practical handbook has been prepared by the British Mountaineering Council for both the beginner and the more experienced climber. It deals with hill climbing, walking, rock climbing, snow and ice, mountain climbing, where to walk and climb, in Britain, but the details of equipment, food, technique, etc., will be of interest also to climbers in other countries. Glossary of Gaelic, Norse and Welsh place names, list of British climbing clubs, etc. (796.52)

ROCK CLIMBING AND MOUNTAINEERING. C. Brunning. *Faber & Faber*, 5s. Revised edition. C8. 87 pages. Illustrated. Diagrams.

The new edition of a very practical guide, first published before the war, and written with much attention to detail, clearly showing that rock-climbing and mountaineering are recreations demanding a severe apprenticeship before they can be practised with the necessary skill and consequent full enjoyment. Equipment, climbing grounds and camps are discussed, in addition to the technique of climbing. (796.52)

MOUNTAIN HOLIDAYS. Janet Adam Smith. *Dent*, 15s. D8. 194 pages. 32 illustrations. 2 maps.

A distinguished Scottish mountaineer and literary critic here records her personal experiences among the Highlands of Scotland and the Alps. She begins with her apprenticeship as a child in Arran, and then relates her first ascent of the Rimpfischorn.

After describing further climbs in the Dolomites and the Oberland, she writes of her solitary journeys through the Cairngorms in Scotland. She also describes guideless climbs in the Terentaise, and climbs from Courmayeur and Zermatt with the guide Othon Bron. Her book is not a record of starting first ascents, but vividly describes the experiences of a good average climber on many famous courses, as well as on less familiar ground such as the Bessanese and the Bec de l'Invergan. (796.52)

——Horse Racing

BEST HORSES OF 1945. Phil Bull. *Portway Press (Pontefract)*, 20s. C8. 480 pages. Illustrated.

An annual which contains the record of every winner of horse races in Great Britain during 1945. Full details of the 514 winners and some other horses of merit are given, and the text is very freely supplemented by photographs. It should be valuable alike to the breeding expert and the ordinary race-goer. (798.4)

GRAND NATIONAL. Con O'Leary. *Rockliff*, 8s.6d. C8. 198 pages. 16 illustrations.

The Grand National, one of the great British sporting events, was first run in 1836 as the Grand Liverpool Steeplechase. This book is a history of the race from that year until 1940 when it was suspended for the duration of the war. The author tells many interesting stories of the famous horses and jockeys who have taken part in the race. (798.45)

Fishing Hunting Target Shooting

FISHERMAN NATURALIST. Anthony Buxton. *Collins*, 10s.6d. D8. 192 pages. 70 illustrations.

A delightful book which gives accounts of the author's fishing expeditions for brown trout, sea trout and salmon in England, Scotland and Norway, together with observations on terriers, red deer, otters, game, bird-life, grebes, ducks and waders. Major Buxton has, he says, 'a fellow-feeling for those creatures, whether bird or beast, which get their living by the chase', and some of the best pages in the book are those describing the habits of hawk and otter. He writes interestingly of his own methods as a fisherman and gives a vivid account of the flooding of the Horsey-Hickling country in Norfolk when the sea broke through the dunes. There is a chapter on Nature Reserves. (799)

LEAVES FROM A GAME BOOK. E. H. Lynn-Allen. *Hutchinson*, 16s. D8. 176 pages. 5 drawings by the Master of Elphinstone.

Major Lynn-Allen wrote this book in German prison camps and hospitals, as he did his earlier book *Rough Shoot*. In these sporting reminiscences will be found that great appreciation of the beauty of wild life which seems so closely linked with real sport. As a soldier, the author has had sporting experiences in many lands, and his shooting and fishing adventures have been with panthers and crocodiles in the Far East, as well as with bass, pheasants, and other fish, wild birds and animals in Great Britain and Ireland. The illustrations by the Master of Elphinstone, another great sportsman, are delightful. (799)

ANGLING DIVERSIONS. A. Courtney Williams. *Jenkins*, 8s.6d. C8. 268 pages. 14 illustrations.

Major Courtney Williams deals with both the technical and the historical side of angling, writing of the history of the cane rod, of reels and hooks, and recent

improvements in their manufacture, the introduction of silk-worm gut and its substitutes, the origin of the Devon minnow, and other fishing patents and inventions. The historical notes, especially those on London's best rivers, on Thames fishing and Thames salmon, are of particular interest. A note on 'fish aliens' brings up to date the attempts to acclimatize the American black bass, the great cat-fish, and others to England. (799.1)

THE FISHERMAN'S BEDSIDE BOOK. 'B.B.' *Eyre & Spottiswoode*, 12s.6d. C8. 592 pages. Illustrated.

A collection of essays, statistics, curious facts and practical advice which should prove of value and interest to all who are interested in angling and who love a quiet afternoon in the country in summer. (799.11)

ANGLING FOR BROWN TROUT. A. R. Harris Cass. *Jenkins*, 8s.6d. C8. 128 pages. 9 illustrations. Diagrams.

The author is an angler of considerable experience, and has written a very practical book of useful information and sound advice in a pleasant way. It includes one unusual chapter on cooking and eating trout. (799.12)

NEW LINES FOR FLY-FISHERS. W. B. Sturgis and Eric Taverner. *Seeley Service*, 12s.6d. C8. 207 pages. Frontispiece and 2 plates. Diagrams.

An excellent practical book for anglers, with much advice, particularly on casting and fly-dressing, by an American and an English angler. Mr. Sturgis, the American, has deeply studied the technical side of fly-fishing, and his descriptions of long casts should be of great interest to most trout-fishermen. The book is mainly concerned with fishing in the trout rivers and streams of America, and Mr. Taverner's contributions are chiefly in the form of notes. (799.12)

BY COVERT FIELD AND MARSH. Noel M. Sedgwick. *Jenkins*, 15s. D8. 168 pages. 15 illustrations.

The author is a well-known sporting journalist, and editor of *The Shooting Times*. His book is an informal diary describing one-man and two-man shooting days, with information about woodcraft and the ways of wild life. (799.21)

MAN-EATERS OF KUMAON. Jim Corbett. *Oxford University Press*, 10s.6d. D8. 232 pages. 4 illustrations.

Major Corbett's job under the Government of India is to go to any district that is suffering badly from a man-eating tiger and exterminate the pest, and though he is a champion tiger-killer he so loves and admires the tiger that he looks upon the slaughter of even a man-eater as a sad necessity. Most of the book is taken up with stories of the tigers he has killed, the long, arduous, highly skilful and dangerous pursuit culminating in the single-handed kill, and descriptions of the scenes in which these adventures take place. Major Corbett writes with great simplicity and honesty and his telling and concise descriptions of the flora and fauna of the country he has hunted will appeal strongly to nature lovers. (799.27)

RABBIT SHOOTING TO FERRETS. William Thomas. *Hutchinson*, 8s.6d. C8. 128 pages. (*Library of Sports and Pastimes*)

The care, handling and feeding of ferrets are important matters dealt with in this handbook, which should be of considerable interest and use to the rough shooter. (799.2732)

THE ENGLISHMAN AND HIS RIFLE. Lord Cottesloe. *Jenkins*, 12s.6d. D8. 272 pages. Coloured frontispiece. 12 half-tone illustrations.

A history of the rifle and of rifle shooting by an enthusiast with sixty years' experience of the sport. The growth and development of the National Rifle Association is described, with accounts of early matches and much information about the Wimbledon and Bisley ranges and the Imperial Meeting. Ballistic facts are explained simply and attractively. (799.31)

LITERATURE

DICTIONARY OF WORLD LITERATURE. J. T. Shipley (Editor). *Routledge*, 35s. D8. 631 pages.

A series of articles of varying length dealing with literary criticism, forms and technique, under subject-entries arranged in an alphabetical sequence. Both eastern and western literature is included, from the earliest times, and the preface states that the work is intended to provide a 'background of understanding to all who as creator, critic, or receptor, approach a literary or theatrical work'. (803)

THE BACKGROUND OF MODERN POETRY. C. M. Bowra. *Oxford University Press*, 2s. M8. 20 pages. Paper bound.

Dr. Bowra's inaugural lecture as Professor of Poetry at Oxford, delivered on 10 May 1946, is a study of the origins of the conception of poetry as the culminating process in which poets have tried to make it 'more truly itself and to stress its intrinsic and essential qualities'. (808.1)

THE FRONTIERS OF DRAMA. Una Ellis-Fermor. *Methuen*, 8s.6d. C8. 154 pages. Index.

In these essays the Reader in English Literature at Bedford College, University of London, examines various types of drama, religious and political, which achieve a reconciliation of form and content, on 'the frontiers of drama', where it would seem to be impossible. In a brilliant analysis she contends that Milton was wrong in regarding his *Samson Agonistes* as a tragedy, and that it belongs to the category of religious drama, which, by the nature of its basic assumption, cannot be tragic. An analysis of Shakespeare's *Troilus and Cressida* emphasizes that the play is an attempt to find absolute values in man's passion, intellect and imagination. The failure of this attempt results in the assertion of chaos, and it is Shakespeare's triumph that he has given form to this idea, where again the limitations of drama are transcended. Shakespeare's historical plays are also considered and seen as the selection by trial and error of the qualifications proper to a great statesman-king. The works of other English dramatists, notably Marlowe, Webster and Jonson, come under review, as well as ancient Greek drama, Ibsen, Pirandello, Eugene O'Neill and other modern dramatists. (808.2)

THE POET AND THE THEATRE. Ronald Peacock. *Routledge*, 10s.6d. D8. 139 pages.

Taking T. S. Eliot's verse drama as a point of departure, Professor Peacock considers the achievement and influence of some well-known dramatists of recent times, including Ibsen, Henry James, Shaw, Tchekov, Synge, Yeats and others, and relates

his criticism of their work to the general problem of dramatic form. He considers that the dearth of tragic drama in our time is a symptom of a failure in civilized consciousness. (808.2)

Collections

NEW ROAD. Fred Marnau (Editor). *Grey Walls Press*, 10s. 6d. D8. 226 pages.

An anthology compiled on the same principles as John Lehmann's *New Writing and Daylight*, for Mr. Marnau, the Czech poet, has aimed at producing an annual of essentially European character with a bias towards Slavonic literature, with examples of the work of such writers as Ernst Sigler, R. Gill, Jean Paul and Fred Marnau himself. From English contributors there is an outstanding critical essay by Ruthven Todd on William Blake and the Eighteenth-Century Mythologist, an attempt to clarify Blake's work by a study of some of the books which we know him to have read; and an article by Herbert Read on Power Politics and Human Values. Henry Miller writes on D. H. Lawrence's biographers and friends in 'Shadowy Monomania'. The poetry includes a sequence of poems about war by Alex Comfort. Paul Vincent Carroll contributes a scene from a drama about air raids on Clydeside, Scotland. Other contributions include an essay on Guido Gozzano, and poems by Nicholas Moore, Kenneth Patchen and John Bayliss. The illustrations include a linocut by Picasso and 'Nuns' by John Lavrin, aged fourteen. (808.8)

WINDMILL, No. 3. R. Moore and E. Lane (Editors). *Heinemann*, 4s.6d. C4. 156 pages. 8 illustrations.

The third number of this periodical contains: essays by Graham Greene on the French novelist François Mauriac, by William Sansom on the nineteenth-century French illustrator Grandville, by Patric Dickinson on Ronald Firbank, Edward Sackville-West on Flaubert and *Madame Bovary*, Michael Fenton on jazz music; pages from a journal by the Austrian writer Anna Sebastian; 'An Alphabet of Literary Prejudice' by Daniel George; notices of art exhibitions in Britain; poems by Walter de la Mare, George Barker, F. T. Prince and W. J. Turner; stories by Rhys Davies, Robert Graves, Gavin Lambert and Henry Miller, and reproductions of paintings and drawings by Stanley Spencer, Harold Gilman, Roger Furse, J. Cardossa, Grandville, and others. (808.8)

ANOTHER WORLD THAN THIS. V. Sackville-West and Harold Nicolson (Editors). *Michael Joseph*, 10s.6d. D8. 246 pages.

An anthology which draws upon the literatures of China, Italy, France and of ancient Greece and Rome as well as that of Britain. The extracts fall into four groups: Nature, Love, Philosophy and Miscellaneous, and have been chosen after many years of reading during which the editors have marked those passages which particularly pleased them. (808.8)

AMERICAN

THE WORLD OF WASHINGTON IRVING. Van Wyck Brooks. *Dent*, 12s.6d. D8. 387 pages.

This is the first volume of the author's literary history of the United States, preceding in time his earlier volumes, *The Flowering of New England* and *New England: Indian Summer*. The present work covers the first half of the nineteenth century and gives a fascinating picture of the shifting patterns of the American social scene from 1799 to 1845. It is built up round the lives and work of Washington Irving, James Fenimore

Cooper and Edgar Allan Poe. The chapter on Poe is a literary and psychological assessment of the highest order. His book is primarily a history of the mental growth of a nation, of rapid emergence and enormous vitality. It is an important work of scholarship which can also be enjoyed by the ordinary intelligent reader. (810.9)

ENGLISH

EXPLORATIONS. L. C. Knights. *Chatto & Windus*, 10s.6d. D8. 198 pages.

The most important of these essays in criticism, mainly on the literature of the seventeenth century, are devoted to Shakespeare. After an essay on *Macbeth*, the author proceeds to an extended analysis of the *Sonnets*, which he considers in respect of Shakespeare's development in versification, assuming that all of them are of early date, being written roughly between 1592 and 1598. He considers that hitherto they have been treated as more homogeneous and much clearer in meaning than in fact they are. Papers and reviews follow on other seventeenth-century authors, on Henry James, Yeats, and lastly on 'The University Teaching of English and History' —he finds this too departmentalized and sketches a more co-ordinated approach to correspond to an 'informing principle of integration'. (820.4)

ESSAYS AND STUDIES BY MEMBERS OF THE ENGLISH ASSOCIATION. Vol. XXXI, 1945. V. de S. Pinto (Editor). *Oxford University Press*, 7s.6d. D8. 106 pages.

The contents of this volume include: Medieval Literature and the Modern Reader, by H. S. Bennett; The Merchant of Venice and the Problem of Usury, by E. C. Pettet; Antony and Cleopatra, by G. S. Griffiths; Comus and Shakespeare, by Ethel Seaton; Mary Coleridge: An Appreciation, by Beatrice White; and James Joyce and Vocal Music, by L. A. G. Strong. (820.4)

THE PEACE OF THE AUGUSTANS. George Saintsbury. *Oxford University Press*, 3s.6d. Pott 8. 432 pages. Index. (*World's Classics*)

The late George Saintsbury, sometime Professor of English Literature in the University of Edinburgh, here reviews the literature of the age of Pope, Johnson, and their eighteenth-century contemporaries, as a source of rest and refreshment to which the war-worn twentieth century can turn with benefit. It contains some of Professor Saintsbury's finest criticism. Introduction by Sir Herbert Grierson, formerly Rector of the University of Edinburgh. (820.4)

HOW I SEE APOCALYPSE. Henry Treece. *Lindsay Drummond*, 8s.6d. D8. 184 pages.

Henry Treece is a poet and spokesman of the Apocalypse Movement, a post-surrealist romantic movement in literature which first emerged in Britain in 1938 and expressed its belief in 'organic living myth, anti-mechanism and anti-totalitarianism'. The present book is a collection of critical essays on T. S. Eliot, Herbert Read, Gerard Manley Hopkins, Henry Miller and Dylan Thomas, and the poets and writers of the Apocalypse Movement. (820.4)

ESSAYS ON THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY PRESENTED TO DAVID NICHOL SMITH IN HONOUR OF HIS 70TH BIRTHDAY. *Oxford University Press*, 21s. D8. 320 pages.

The essays in this volume, prepared in honour of the Professor of English Literature at Merton College, Oxford, are mostly by English and American specialists in the

literature of the period. They include: Addison, by C. S. Lewis; The Conciseness of Swift, by Herbert Davis; Dean Swift, Hawkesworth and the Journal to Stella, by Harold Williams; The Inspiration of Pope's Poetry, by John Butt; Some Aspects of Eighteenth Century Prose, by James Sutherland; Notes on the Composition of Gray's Elegy, by H. W. Garrod; Notes on Some Lesser Poets of the Eighteenth Century, by W. L. Renwick; The Formal Parts of Johnson's Letters, by R. W. Chapman; The Power of Memory in Boswell and Scott, by F. A. Pottle; Robert Burns, by R. Dewar; Fanny Burney's Novels, by Lord David Cecil; Elegant Extracts, by Edmund Blunden; Matthew Arnold and Eighteenth-Century Poetry, by G. Tillotson, etc. A list of the writings of David Nichol Smith by F. P. Wilson and a portrait by Muirhead Bone are also included. (820.4)

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BRITISH ACADEMY, 1942. The British Academy. *Oxford University Press*, 30s. R8. 358 pages.

This volume contains papers on a wide variety of subjects, including two on the history of art: one by J. G. Mann, Keeper of the Wallace Collection, London, on The Etched Decoration of Armour, and the other by Sir Ellis Minns, President of Pembroke College, Cambridge, on The Art of the Northern Nomads, revealing links between the tombs of China and the antiquities of St. Paul's Churchyard, London. The third essay traces the influence of the painting, sculpture and architecture of the early nineteenth century upon the poets of that period. Dr. C. D. Broad reconsiders Berkeley's Argument upon Material Substance, C. S. Lewis writes on Hamlet: The Prince or the Poem?, Dr. E. A. Walker writes on Milner of South Africa, Dr. C. M. Ady on Morals and Manners of the Quattrocento, Dr. H. F. Stewart on Pascal, Sir William Craigie on the alliterative poems of Dunbar, the early sixteenth-century Scottish poet, Professor Fraenckel on fragments of Aeschylus discovered in our age, Professor Henry Lewis on The Sentence in Welsh. The volume also contains biographies of Sir George Grierson, Sir Flinders Petrie and Sir George Adam Smith. The presidential address is by Professor J. A. Clapham (820.6)

READING FOR PROFIT. Montgomery Belgion. *Penguin Books*, 1s. sC8. 288 pages.

This contains the substance of nine lectures delivered by the author to his brother officers between 1941 and 1943 in two separate prisoner of war camps in Greece. The lectures are designed as an introduction to English literature. The author discusses how readers can best train themselves to get the most out of the books they read and draws up a plan for reading. The lectures deal separately with different kinds of books—novels, biography, 'deep' books, criticism, prose drama, poetic drama, poetry and 'new' poetry, each lecture being followed by a list of books referred to. (820.7)

Collections

READINGS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE FROM CHAUCER TO MATTHEW ARNOLD. Gerald Bullett (Editor). *A. & C. Black*, 7s.6d. C8. 250 pages. Notes. Index.

A collection of representative passages from the works of the great English writers from Chaucer (1340?–1400) to Matthew Arnold (1822–1888), with an editorial commentary designed for those who are at the beginning of their interest in English literature. The commentary, by a well-known novelist, aims at helping the reader to

see each author in the context of his time and to arrive at a preliminary estimate of his quality. Each main period is prefaced by a short essay on the type of literature for which it has since become famous. There are explanatory introductions to the work of Chaucer, Mallory, Spenser, Shakespeare, Milton, Dryden, Richardson and Fielding, Dr. Johnson, Wordsworth, Tennyson and Browning, and others. (820.8)

BEFORE THE ROMANTICS: AN ANTHOLOGY OF THE ENLIGHTENMENT. Geoffrey Grigson (Editor). *Routledge*, 10s.6d. C8. 368 pages.

Uniform with the same editor's *The Romantics*, this book represents a poet's exploration of the work of Dryden, Pope and the other poets and prose writers of the eighteenth century, ranging from Samuel Butler (the author of *Hudibras*) to Dr. Johnson and Fuseli. Mr. Grigson has gathered his material also from the scientists, architects, painters, gardeners, theologians, mystics and philosophers of the period. He has also made some discoveries, in particular the natural history poetry of William Diaper, a contemporary of Swift. (820.8)

THESE ALSO: AN ANTHOLOGY. M. M. Johnson (Editor). *Cambridge University Press*, 9s. D8. 248 pages.

An anthology of passages drawn mainly from English literature about birds, animals, fishes and insects. 'My first desire', says Miss Johnson, 'has been to create a wider awareness of those creatures who share the earth with us.' Among the authors included are: Shakespeare, Montaigne, Spenser, Blake, Wordsworth, Crabbe, Shelley, Keats, Thomas Hardy, John Clare, W. H. Hudson, W. H. Davies and D. H. Lawrence. Introduction by Walter de la Mare. Wood engraving by Agnes Parker. (820.8)

PENGUIN NEW WRITING, No. 25. John Lehmann (Editor). *Penguin Books*, 1s. sC8. 192 pages. Illustrated.

The present number of this outstanding publication contains the last instalment of Rosamond Lehmann's story 'Wonderful Holidays'; K. B. Poole's sketch of how the Eighth Army received the film *Desert Victory*; John Heath-Stubbs on the early nineteenth-century poet George Crabbe; Stephen Spender on the landscape of Tolstoy and James Joyce; Walter Allen on the contemporary English novelist Henry Green; Rupert Doone on recent performances of *Hamlet*, *King Lear* and *Richard III*; a further instalment of 'A Painter's Notebook', poems and reproductions of paintings by Victor Pasmore and James Bailey. (820.8)

PENGUIN NEW WRITING, No. 27. John Lehmann (Editor). *Penguin Books*, 1s. sC8. 192 pages. 12 pages of illustrations, including 4 in colour.

This number in its new post-war format includes: short stories by William Sansom, Jim Phelan, Norman Swallow, Anabel Farjeon; the first instalment of childhood memories by Frank Sargeson, an account by J. Maclaren-Ross of his meeting with the poet Alun Lewis in the army during the war, and Osbert Sitwell's recollections of the poet Wilfred Owen, killed in World War I. Stephen Potter writes on 'London Theatre: 1918 and 1945'; John Hampson on the change in the temper of the detective novel since 1900; and Radio Critic on 'Education on the Air'. There are poems by Edith Sitwell, Stephen Spender, John Heath-Stubbs, and C. Day Lewis, and a further instalment of 'From a Painter's Notebook'. The illustrations include examples of contemporary English painting and sculpture. (820.8)

ORION: A MISCELLANY. Vol. 2. Rosamond Lehmann, D. Kilham Roberts, C. Day Lewis, Edwin Muir (Editors). *Nicholson & Watson*, 6s. R8. 154 pages. 5 illustrations.

The second number contains poems by Edwin Muir, Edmund Blunden, Anthony Rye, Laurie Lee, Roy Fuller, Stevie Smith, Lilian Bowes-Lyon, Alexander Henderson, Patric Dickinson and Walter de la Mare, and a translation of Rilke's *Six Sonnets to Orpheus* by R. F. C. Hull; a character sketch of the great English impressionist painter Sickert, by Sir Osbert Sitwell, with reproductions of some of his drawings; Rayner Heppenstall on the French novelist Bernanos; Edwin Muir on the tragedies of the Elizabethan dramatist George Chapman; Logan Pearsall Smith on Virginia Woolf, with many of the letters that passed between them; R. D. Smith on the novelist Arthur Koestler; Eric Bligh on the London suburb of Tooting; 'Notes on Writing a Novel', by Elizabeth Bowen; and short stories by V. S. Pritchett, John Strachey and Margaret Lane. (820.8)

POLEMIC 2. Humphrey Slater (Editor). *Rodney Phillips*, 2s.6d. C8. 63 pages. 4 pages of illustrations.

The second number contains an important essay by George Orwell, 'The Prevention of Literature', discussing the freedom of the Press as it exists, or does not exist, in the world today. The greatest danger to this freedom, he argues, 'is the weakening of the desire for liberty among intellectuals themselves'. Other essays include the philosopher Bertrand Russell on 'The Problem of Universals'; Rupert Crawshay-Williams on 'The Obstinate Universal'; 'Reply to Dr. Glover' by Dugmore Hunter; 'The Rôle of Pleasure in the Good Life' by R. C. Wood; Humphrey Slater on the painter Ben Nicholson, and Ben Nicholson himself on 'Paintings, 1938–1945'. There are reproductions of Nicholson's paintings in colour, and a review of Jean-Paul Sartre's play *Huis Clos* by A. J. Ayer. (820.8)

History

ENGLISH LITERATURE IN THE EARLIER SEVENTEENTH CENTURY: 1600–1660. Douglas Bush. *Oxford University Press*, 21s. D8. 610 pages. Bibliography. Index. (*Oxford History of English Literature*, Vol. 5)

See Digest, page 448. (820.9)

ENGLISH LITERATURE AT THE CLOSE OF THE MIDDLE AGES. Edmund Chambers. *Oxford University Press*, 12s.6d. D8. 256 pages. Bibliography. (*Oxford History of English Literature*, Vol. 2, Part 2)

The above two volumes are the first to appear of the new *Oxford History of English Literature* edited by Professors F. P. Wilson and Bonamy Dobrée, which will be completed in twelve volumes, ranging from earliest times down to the present day. The books are intended not only for scholars, but also for the general reader who has no specialist knowledge of the subject but is interested in literature as part of the cultural history of the English people. Each volume is by an acknowledged expert on the particular period covered and incorporates the results of the latest research. (820.9)

ANGLICKA LITERATURA. B. Ifor Evans. *Longmans, Green*, 1s. D8. 44 pages. 12 pages of illustrations. (*British Life and Thought Series*)

The Czech edition of *English Literature* by the Principal of Queen Mary College, University of London, and previously Professor of English Language and Literature

in the same University. This is not a history of its subject so much as an examination of certain main trends, the author claiming that there are permanent features in English literature which correspond to elements in the English national character. He shows what those features are, analysing and illustrating them and demonstrating the continuity of the English literary tradition from Anglo-Saxon times to the present day. (820.9)

AZ ANGOL IRODALOM. B. Ifor Evans. *Longmans, Green*, 1s. D8. 47 pages. 12 pages of illustrations. (*British Life and Thought Series*)

The Hungarian edition of Dr. Ifor Evans' *English Literature*. (820.9)

THE DEVELOPMENT OF ENGLISH PROSE BETWEEN 1918 AND 1939. E. M. Forster. *Jackson (Glasgow)*, 2s. D8. 24 pages. Paper bound.

The fifth W. P. Ker Memorial Lecture, delivered in the University of Glasgow in April 1944 by this great English novelist. Mr. Forster analyses the qualities that distinguish the work of certain English writers during the period that has been called 'the long week-end' between the two World Wars, showing how their style was largely conditioned by the economic and psychological changes of the time. 'As for assessing the value of our period,' he says, 'I am disposed to place it high, and I do not agree with the numerous critics who condemn it as a failure.' (820.9)

ELIZABETHAN AND JACOBEAN. F. P. Wilson. *Oxford University Press*, 7s.6d. C8. 160 pages.

This book is based on the Alexander lectures in English delivered in the University of Toronto, Canada, in November 1943. After outlining the many links which bound Elizabethans and Jacobeans to their past, the author investigates the main differences between the literary periods as illustrated in their prose, poetry and drama. The last chapter shows the transition in the works of Shakespeare and illustrates the movement from his earlier to his later manner—that is, from the Elizabethan to the Jacobean Shakespeare. (820.9)

Poetry

MILK OF PARADISE. Forrest Reid. *Faber & Faber*, 6s. lC8. 80 pages.

Informal studies of a number of English poems (which are quoted in full), ranging from the seventeenth century to the present day. Vaughan, Traherne, Chatterton, Blake, Wordsworth, Coleridge, Tennyson, Morris, Emily Brontë, Hardy, Bridges and de la Mare are among the numerous poets represented. The author's main concern is the enjoyment of poetry. The book is based on a series of talks to young people, but most adult readers will find it both charming and enlightening. (821)

——Collections

SONGS AND LYRICS FROM THE ENGLISH PLAYBOOKS. F. S. Boas (Editor). *Cresset Press*, 15s. M8. 258 pages. Indexes of dramatists and plays, and first lines.

An anthology of songs and lyrics from the English drama ranging over five centuries, beginning with medieval miracle plays and closing at the end of the Victorian epoch. Decorated by Hans Tisdall. (821.04)

SOLDIERS' VERSE. Patric Dickinson (Editor). *Muller*, 10s.6d. lC8
119 pages. 11 illustrations. (*New Excursions into English Poetry Series*)

The poems collected here are not war poems, nor are they necessarily by or for soldiers, but about them. Mr. Dickinson contends that war has ceased to provide poetic material, tragedy having become commonplace, almost banal, in our time. The poems range from Arthur Waley's translation of the Chinese Pao Chao to the modern English of Sidney Keyes. Among other poets represented are: Whitman, Walter de la Mare, Edward Thomas, Alun Lewis, Siegfried Sassoon, Roy Campbell, Edmund Blunden and Dylan Thomas. (821.08)

POEMS OF DEATH. Phoebe Pool (Compiler). *Muller*, 10s.6d. lC8.
112 pages. 16 illustrations. Index of authors. (*New Excursions into English Poetry Series*)

The new volume in this series includes poems, extracts from the English Authorized translation of the Bible of 1611, and passages from English poetic drama, dealing with death. The poems range from Chaucer, Dunbar and anonymous medieval ballads to the work of such contemporary English poets as Dylan Thomas and T. S. Eliot. The coloured lithographs of Michael Ayrton are a feature of the book. (821.08)

——Elizabethan

JOHN DONNE. W. S. Scott (Editor). *Westhouse*, 25s. C8. 300 pages.

The editor has aimed at including the best poems written by Donne (1573–1631) in his turbulent Elizabethan youth as well as the religious poems by the Jacobean divine of the more mature years. The book is decorated by designs of Camerarius, Typotius, and other 'emblem' writers of the seventeenth century. (821.3)

DONNE: POETRY AND PROSE. W. H. Garrod (Editor). *Oxford University Press*, 3s.6d. C8. 184 pages. Frontispiece. (*Clarendon English Series*)

This includes Izaak Walton's *Life of Dr. John Donne* (1640), and appreciations by Ben Jonson, Dryden, Coleridge, and others, with introduction and notes by Professor Garrod, and a selection of Donne's work. (821.3)

——Post Elizabethan

THE FANTASTICKS. W. S. Scott. *Westhouse*, 12s.6d. sF4. 172 pages.

An introduction to the work of four great English metaphysical poets, John Donne (1573–1631), George Herbert (1593–1633), Richard Crashaw (*c.* 1613–1649), and Henry Vaughan (1622–1695), with selections from their works. (821.4)

——Queen Anne

THE MORAL POETRY OF POPE. Geoffrey Tillotson. *Literary and Philosophical Society (Newcastle-on-Tyne)*, 2s. lC8. 32 pages. Paper bound.

The Professor of English Literature at Birkbeck College, University of London, chose this theme for the Robert Spencer Watson Memorial Lecture, delivered before the Newcastle-on-Tyne Literary and Philosophical Society in March last year. (821.53)

——Later Eighteenth Century

POEMS AND SONGS. Robert Burns. *Rathan (Edinburgh)*, 6s.

Professor Alexander Gray's selection from the poems and songs of Burns (1759–1796) has been made 'to satisfy the demands of strangers to Scotland' and those who

are unfamiliar with the work of the greatest of the Scottish poets. In an appreciation he explains the unique position of Burns as a national hero who sums up in himself many of the leading traits of the Lowland Scottish character. Living at the end of the eighteenth century before the publication of Wordsworth's and Coleridge's *Lyrical Ballads* in 1789, a date which marks the beginning of the Romantic Revival in England, Burns was one of the figures who made the eighteenth century glorious in the history of Scottish art and letters. (821.67)

GEORGE CRABBE: POEMS. Philip Henderson (Editor). *Lawson & Dunn*, 6s.6d. C8. 136 pages. Frontispiece. Notes.

A selection of poems by George Crabbe (1754–1832) including *The Village* (Part I), *The Parish Register* (*Baptisms*), and ten complete sections from *The Borough*. The aim of the editor has been to give the best of Crabbe to serve as a general introduction to his work. The poems included in the present edition give a picture of Georgian and Regency rural society such as is to be found nowhere else. Crabbe, though living during the Romantic Revival, continued writing in the manner of Pope, and his realistic poems represent a late flowering of the great Augustan tradition. He was much preoccupied by science, and for their unimpassioned accuracy his descriptions are probably unparalleled in English poetry. The editor contributes a long introduction. (821.69)

——Early Nineteenth Century

THE POETICAL WORKS OF WILLIAM WORDSWORTH. Ernest de Selincourt and Helen Darbishire (Editors). *Oxford University Press*, 25s. M8. 619 pages. Notes.

The third volume of Professor de Selincourt's edition of Wordsworth, which is being published in the order of Wordsworth's own arrangement. The present volume contains: Miscellaneous Sonnets, Memorials of Various Tours, Poems Dedicated to National Independence and Liberty, The White Doe and other narrative poems, and Ecclesiastical Sonnets, with textual and critical notes. (821.71)

LANDOR: POETRY AND PROSE. Edmund Chambers (Editor). *Oxford University Press*, 3s.6d. C8. 222 pages. Frontispiece. (*Clarendon English Series*)

This contains Swinburne's poem on Walter Savage Landor (1775–1864) and essays by Professors Ernest de Selincourt, Walter Raleigh and Oliver Elton, with introduction and notes by Sir Edmund Chambers, in addition to selections from Landor's own works. (821.79)

——Victorian

THANKS BEFORE GOING. Notes on Some of the Original Poems of Dante Gabriel Rossetti. John Masefield. *Heinemann*, 7s.6d. C8. 76 pages.

The British Poet Laureate here pays tribute to the memory of Rossetti (1828-82). He begins with a poem on Rossetti, and gives a condensed summary of the sources of the Romantic Movement and the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood, which is followed by a commentary on Rossetti's poetry as a whole. (821.84)

A CHILD'S GARDEN OF VERSES. Robert Louis Stevenson. *Collins*, 6s. D8. 223 pages. Illustrated by A. H. Watson with line drawings on every page and 8 colour plates. (*Standard Series*)

A new edition of this famous book of verse by the celebrated Scottish novelist and essayist (1850–94). *A Child's Garden of Verses* stands almost by itself as an imaginative realization of the make-believe of childhood. It is a book of verse about children; the poems are a disclosure of a child's mind. (821.89)

POEMS OF FRANCIS THOMPSON. *Hollis & Carter*, 10s.6d. D8. 390 pages.

A new edition of this English Catholic poet (1859–1907) prepared under the personal supervision of Sir Francis Meynell, the director of the Nonesuch Press. (821.89)

——Early Twentieth Century

CLAUSENTUM. John Arlott and Michael Ayrton. *Cape*, 7s.6d. D8. 28 pages.

In this finely produced book, John Arlott, the poet, and Michael Ayrton, the artist, have collaborated to produce a sonnet sequence and a series of drawings designed to recapture the spirit of Bitterne Manor, Southampton, the site of an ancient British encampment and after that of a Roman landing station, a place with two thousand years of history. (821.91)

NEW BATS IN OLD BELFRIES. John Betjeman. *Murray*, 6s. C8. 54 pages.

A new volume of Mr. Betjeman's brilliant satirical-lyrical, topographical-architectural poems in which contemporary English 'light' verse is seen at its best and most accomplished. (821.91)

THESEUS AND THE MINOTAUR. Patric Dickinson. *Cape*, 5s. lC8. 103 pages.

A poem written in dramatic form for broadcasting based on the old Greek legend of the annual sacrifice of Athenian youths and maidens to Crete. The book also contains minor poems written during the last six years. (821.91)

POEMS (1938–1945). Robert Graves. *Cassell*, 5s. C8. 40 pages.

This new collection of poems by a well known English poet is divided into two sections: Poems, and Satires and Grotesques. In a foreword Mr. Graves says that he writes poems for poets, and satires and grotesques for wits. 'For people in general I write prose, and am content that they should be unaware that I do anything else. To write poems for other than poets is wasteful.' (821.91)

THE ISLES OF SCILLY. Geoffrey Grigson. *Routledge*, 5s. C8. 45 pages.

The third volume of Mr. Grigson's poems reveals an emotional philosophy derived from an intellectual apprehension of nature. In the transience and recurrence of nature he finds the sum value of Man. He is a poet with a peculiarly sharp and vivid perception of the objects of the natural world, which become for him 'images of meaning'—a dolphin stranded on the beach in the Scilly Isles, a cave in Yorkshire, or a star above a black mountain. (821.91)

THE TIME PIECE. Frank Kendon. *Cambridge University Press*, 5s. C8. 72 pages.

Frank Kendon's new poems are for the most part direct descriptions of rural England. The book begins at New Year's midnight and from hour to hour and day to day

records the progress of the seasons in their varying moods and weathers throughout the year. The descriptions are vivid and brief and informed with their own transitoriness and their author's gentle and precise distinction. (821.91)

THE VOYAGE AND OTHER POEMS. Edwin Muir. *Faber & Faber*, 6s. D8. 53 pages.

The ideal landscape behind Mr. Muir's new volume is the islands of Orkney to the north of Scotland, which, as the scene of the poet's early years of childhood, symbolizes for him a state of happiness and innocence since lost. The main theme of the poems is the fall of man from an ideal happiness, exiled from eternity and cast forth to journey through time. With this book Edwin Muir reaches maturity as one of the finest and most original poets now writing in Britain. (821.91)

A SWORD IN THE DESERT. Herbert Palmer. *Harrap*, 6s. IC8. 95 pages.

Satirical poems in ballad form which attack directly or indirectly what the author considers to be the worst abuses of modern poetry and art and many of the 'wrong attitudes' in recent thought, vision and behaviour. Mr. Palmer is a vigorous and independent poet who belongs to no 'school' and whose affiliations are with the traditional sources of English poetry. (821.91)

FOUR QUARTETS REHEARSED. A Commentary on T. S. Eliot's Cycle of Poems. Raymond Preston. *Sheed & Ward*, 5s. D8. 64 pages.

The author's aim has been to give a detailed examination of the background, tradition, drama and scope of T. S. Eliot's most recent poetry. Though he maintains that in order to understand *Four Quartets* 'we need to live with them and even to live by them', he draws an unspoken distinction between literary exegesis and religious enthusiasm. He gives a brilliant exposition of Eliot's difficult metaphysics. (821.91)

A MAP OF VERONA. Henry Reed. *Cape*, 3s.6d. IC8. 60 pages.

The first book of a distinguished poet and critic. Stylistically, Mr. Reed is considerably influenced by the later manner of T. S. Eliot. In the title poem he muses over a map of Verona and its literary and historical associations; in 'Tintagel' he evokes memories of Tristram and Iseult among the ruins of the castle; the more Tennysonian 'Philoctetes' and 'Chrysothemis' take the reader back to the ancient Greek world. There is also an ironical section, 'Lessons of the War'. (821.91)

THE GARDEN. Victoria Sackville-West. *Michael Joseph*, 8s.6d. D8. 135 pages.

A successor to the same author's well-known Virgilian poem *The Land*. (821.91)

THE SONG OF THE COLD. Edith Sitwell. *Macmillan*, 7s.6d. M8. 116 pages. Notes.

A new collection of poems by Britain's greatest woman poet written mostly during the last five years. With the exception of three new long poems, the others are taken from the author's previous books, *Gold Coast Customs* (1929), *Street Songs* (1942) and *Green Song* (1944). The author has arranged them 'in the sequence to which they belong'. (821.91)

PETER GRIMES AND OTHER POEMS. Montagu Slater. *Lane*, 7s.6d. D8. 108 pages.

A collection of dramatic poems, including the text of the famous opera by Benjamin Britten, *Peter Grimes*, founded on *The Borough* by George Crabbe (1754–1832). The

text differs from the libretto, in that some of the repetitions and inversions required by the music have been omitted. The other plays in the volume include *The Seven Ages of Man* and *Old Spain*, which were performed as puppet plays at the Mercury Theatre, London, with music by Benjamin Britten. Mr. Slater's most recent work is represented by *The Figure of Nobody*, a narrative written partly in dialogue and partly in monologue. (821.91)

DEATHS AND ENTRANCES. Dylan Thomas. *Dent*, 3s.6d. D8. 66 pages.

A collection of twenty-four poems by one of the finest and most influential living Welsh poets. This is the first book by Dylan Thomas to appear since 1942 and is an event of major importance. (821.91)

THE LAMP AND THE VEIL. Vernon Watkins. *Faber & Faber*, 6s. D8. 64 pages.

The three long poems in this volume by one of the younger English poets who have emerged since the Second World War are of great beauty and technical virtuosity. They are: *Yeats in Dublin*, which was written in homage to the great Irish poet who died in 1939 and records Mr. Watkins' visit to him shortly before his death; *Sea Music for my Sister Travelling*, an impressionistic piece in the manner of Debussy's *La Mer*, which takes a variety of sea-myths and sea-moods and weaves them into a rhythmic pattern against a wartime sea of mines, torpedoes and dive-bombers, providing a counterpoint of the romantic and the real; and *The Broken Sea*, celebrating the birth of a god-child in Paris in May 1940, which communicates, in a bewildering multiplicity of forms and images, a sense of life renewing itself in the midst of chaos and death and drawing strength from an heroic past. (821.91)

Drama

THE BRITISH DRAMA. James Bridie. *Craig & Wilson (Glasgow)*, 1s.3d. D8. 40 pages. (*British Way Pamphlets* No. 12)

A short, vigorously written survey of the subject with a number of pronouncements and conclusions that do not pretend to be impartial. (822.09)

BRITISH DRAMA. Allardyce Nicoll. *Harrap*, 12s. Third edition, revised. L.Post 8. 532 pages. 15 illustrations. Bibliography. Index.

First published in 1925 this book, which combines history and criticism, gives a comprehensive account of the development of the British drama from medieval times up to 1932. The author, who is Professor of the History of Drama and Dramatic Criticism, Yale University, does not concentrate on the literary side of his subject but reviews the play primarily as a thing to be acted, giving much information about the development of scenic architecture and stage design. The book is divided into eight parts: The Beginnings to Shakespeare; Elizabethan, Jacobean and Caroline Drama; Restoration Drama; Drama in the Eighteenth Century; Drama in the Early Nineteenth Century; the Beginnings of Dramatic Revival (1860–90); the Revival in the Theatre (1890–1920), and the Modern Drama, 1920–32. (822.09)

——Pre-Elizabethan

FRENCH FARCE AND JOHN HEYWOOD. Ian Maxwell. *Melbourne University Press (Melbourne)*, 12s.6d. D8. 175 pages. Bibliography. Index.

The Professor of English Language and Literature in the University of Melbourne here attempts to account for this early Tudor playwright's almost complete independence

of the English theatre of his day, while being in other respects a typical Englishman. He believes Heywood's comedies to have been derived from the brisk, free-spoken French comic drama in an era when England was suffering from a surfeit of morality and miracle plays. His book provides an illuminating introduction to a little-known period of English dramatic literature in the reign of Henry VIII, contending that Heywood's plays give a far more intimate picture of common life than most English comedy even of the later sixteenth century. After outlining the history of French medieval farce, chapters follow on the matter of farce and the art of farce, with an analysis of the relationship between certain French farces and their counterparts in the comedies of Heywood. Appendices give a useful list of extant French farces from the thirteenth to the sixteenth centuries and farce plots in English jest books. (822.21)

——Elizabethan

THE WORKS OF WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE. *Odhams Press*, 12s.6d. R8. 1,280 pages. Engraved portrait. Glossary.

A reprint of the well-known Shakespeare Head edition, the most attractive and readable one-volume Shakespeare. Besides the thirty-seven plays, the Sonnets and the other poems, always given in the complete works, there is included the short scene from the manuscript play of *Sir Thomas More*, in the British Museum, which is probably by Shakespeare and in his own handwriting. The text, modernized and unexpurgated, is based on that prepared by A. H. Bullen in 1907. The Introduction, written for this reprint by B. H. Newdigate, deals with the dramatist's life and quotes the chief contemporary records of it. (822.33)

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE: HENRY IV, PART 1. J. Dover Wilson (Editor). *Cambridge University Press*, 8s.6d. F8. 258 pages. 2 plates.

The New Cambridge Shakespeare, initiated in 1921, now includes seventeen volumes. The text of each play is the best that care and erudition can make it, every textual problem is fully discussed in the notes and all that is known of the origin, history and fortunes of each play is set down in a comprehensive Introduction. The imaginative reading of the play is helped by the addition or amplification of stage directions. Readers of Professor Dover Wilson's *Fortunes of Falstaff* will know that he regards the two parts of Henry IV as a single drama. His introduction to this volume refers to both parts. (822.33)

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE: HENRY IV, PART 2. J. Dover Wilson (Editor). *Cambridge University Press*, 8s.6d. F8. 231 pages.

Professor Dover Wilson's edition of *Henry IV, Part 1*, appeared earlier this year. The text of each play is the best that care and erudition can make it, every textual problem is fully discussed in the notes, and the history and fortunes of each play are set forth in a comprehensive introduction to Part 1. (822.33)

SHAKESPEARE'S IMAGINATION. Edward A. Armstrong. *Lindsay Drummond*, 10s.6d. D8. 191 pages.

An examination of Shakespeare's mind by the unravelling of the subtle linking of words and images which the author has found in many of the plays, and which appear to him to reveal the poet's mental processes. (822.33)

SOURCES FOR A BIOGRAPHY OF SHAKESPEARE. E. K. Chambers. *Oxford University Press*, 6s. C8. 80 pages. Bibliographical note. Index.

See Digest, page 448. (822.33)

PREFACES TO SHAKESPEARE, Series 4—OTHELLO. Harley Granville-Barker. *Sidgwick & Jackson*, 15s. C8. 223 pages.

Mr. Granville-Barker's *Prefaces*, which contain some of the most valuable criticism of Shakespeare written in our time, deal mainly with the problems of production. He gives a close analysis of the play and its characters in relation to their action on the stage. (822.33)

COMIC CHARACTERS OF SHAKESPEARE. John Palmer. *Macmillan*, 8s.6d. D8. 152 pages.

The author aims to show that in each of Shakespeare's comedies there is one central comic character who is the point of reference for the humorous values of the play. To view the composition as a whole, he argues, we must take up a position as close to this focal figure as possible, rather than attempt to examine it detached from the surroundings that are carefully built up to enhance its absurdity. Following his study of *The Political Characters of Shakespeare*, Mr. Palmer illustrates his theory with studies of Berowne, Touchstone, Shylock, Bottom, and Beatrice and Benedick. He died in 1944 shortly after completing these two books which were originally planned as part of an extended study of all Shakespeare's characters. (822.33)

——Stuart

AN INTRODUCTION TO STUART DRAMA. F. S. Boas. *Oxford University Press*, 15s. C8. 443 pages.

With this volume Professor Boas completes a trilogy beginning with *An Introduction to the Reading of Shakespeare* and *An Introduction to Tudor Drama*. The present book deals with the chief playwrights whose work falls mainly or entirely between the accession of James I in 1603 and the Restoration of 1660. Knowledge has increased in recent years about the lives of the Stuart dramatists which has resulted in a change in critical perspective. The Oxford edition of Ben Jonson (1944) brought into clearer focus his classical tragedies, masques and later plays, and the so-called Beaumont and Fletcher corpus of plays can now be accurately distributed. New light has also been thrown on the dramatic range and aims of Chapman, Heywood, Marston and Dekker, Davenant and Shirley. Professor Boas has collected all these results of recent scholarship and special attention has been given to the critical analysis of plots and characterization. (822.4)

——Early Twentieth Century

SWANHILD: A PLAY IN THREE ACTS. Joseph Braddock. *Chaterson*, 5s. C8. 63 pages.

Mr. Braddock has based his play in prose and verse on the last four chapters of William Morris's paraphrase of *The Volsunga Saga*. It deals with the tragic love of Swanhild, the daughter of Gudrun and Sigurd, for her husband's son. (822.91)

TWENTIETH CENTURY DRAMA. Lynton Hudson. *Harrap*, 3s. C8. 220 pages.

In the first part of this book the author gives a brief survey of English drama from Tom Robertson to the present day and discusses the changes and developments of

the last forty years. The second part consists of extracts from typical plays from Pinero's *Mid-Channel* to J. B. Priestley's *Johnson Over Jordan*. There are also chapters on modern American and Irish drama, Eugene O'Neill, J. M. Synge, and others. The book is addressed mainly to students and teachers of English. (822.91)

OAK LEAVES AND LAVENDER. Sean O'Casey. *Macmillan*, 6s. C8. 170 pages.

The background of this comedy by the famous Irish dramatist is the Battle of Britain, with aerial battles over the south of England in the autumn of 1940. (822.91)

BACK TO METHUSELAH: A METABIOLOGICAL PENTATEUCH. Bernard Shaw. *Oxford University Press*, 3s.6d. Pott 8. 416 pages. (*World's Classics*)

For this new edition the text of and the preface to the five plays contained in this volume have been revised by the author, with a postscript explaining why *Back to Methuselah* has become a world classic since its original publication in 1921. The time covered by the plays, which embody the author's philosophy of the Life Force, is from the Garden of Eden to 'As Far as Thought Can Reach', the last play of the pentateuch. Mr. Shaw contends that, in intellectual and spiritual development, man is still a child at the end of his lifetime of three score years and ten and that the only hope for the human race lies in a considerable extension of this life-span over several hundred years. In these plays he expounds his idea of the effects of such longevity. (822.91)

PYGMALION; MAJOR BARBARA; THE DOCTOR'S DILEMMA; PLAYS PLEASANT (Arms and the Man, Candida, The Man of Destiny, You Never Can Tell); PLAYS FOR PURITANS (The Devil's Disciple, Cæsar and Cleopatra, Captain Brassbound's Conversion); THE BLACK GIRL IN SEARCH OF GOD, AND LESSER TALES; PLAYS UNPLEASANT (Widowers' Houses, The Philanderer, Mrs. Warren's Profession); ANDROCLES AND THE LION; MAN AND SUPERMAN; SAINT JOAN. Bernard Shaw. *Penguin Books*, 1s. each. sC8. Paper bound. Bibliographical Notes. Casts of first performances.

Penguin Books have published 1,000,000 copies in all of these ten titles to mark the author's ninetieth birthday. *Pygmalion* is given in the film version, with over 100 drawings by Feliks Topolski. *The Black Girl* contains, in addition, thirteen short stories and dramatic sketches. (822.91)

THE BANBURY NOSE. Peter Ustinov. *Cape*, 5s. C8. 104 pages.

A modern comedy of English manners which shows in reverse through three generations the development of a sensitive young man into a Regular Army type which has become a figure of fun in Britain under the name of 'Blimp'. This play was produced with considerable success in London during the autumn of 1944. (822.91)

G.B.S. 90. Aspects of Bernard Shaw's Life and Work. S. Winsten (Editor). *Hutchinson*, 21s. lD8. 202 pages. 40 illustrations, including 2 in colour.

A tribute to the great Irish dramatist on his ninetieth birthday in the form of a collection of essays by twenty-seven contributors, including Sir Kenneth Barnes, Sir Max Beerbohm, Professor J. D. Bernal, James Bridie, Professor E. J. Dent, Maurice Dobb,

Lord Dunsany, Aldous Huxley, Dr. C. E. M. Joad, Professor Gilbert Murray, the late Mr. H. G. Wells, J. B. Priestley, Dean Inge, A. S. Neill, Lord Passfield (Sidney Webb), the late Lord Keynes, John Masefield, and others. Illustrated from Bernard Shaw's collection of photographs including a recent portrait and bust. (822.91)

THE ASSASSIN. Peter Yates. *Chatto & Windus*, 6s. sD8. 96 pages.

The background of this poetic drama is the closing phase of the American Civil War, the assassin is John Wilkes Booth, the misguided murderer of President Abraham Lincoln. Its theme is the conflict between the opposing personalities of Lincoln and Booth, the clash of the ideologies each represents and the paradoxical fact that the assassin perpetuates the very thing he seeks to destroy. The play suggests many parallels with to-day, or with the aftermath of any great war, revolution or world upheaval. (822.91)

Fiction: Victorian

THE LETTERS AND PRIVATE PAPERS OF W. M. THACKERAY. Vol. I, 1817–1840; Vol. II, 1841–1851. Gordon N. Ray (Editor). *Harvard University Press (Cambridge, Mass.): Oxford University Press (London)*, complete in 4 volumes at 126s. the set. Vol. I: 695 pages. 30 illustrations. 1 map. Index. Vol. II: 861 pages. 25 illustrations. 1 map. Index.

This is the work of an American scholar, and owing to wartime difficulties it is based almost entirely on collections in the U.S.A., those in England having been left largely unexplored. It is, however, a work of great importance to students of the great Victorian novelist, for the four volumes in which it is to be completed will contain altogether about 1,600 of Thackeray's letters, more than one hundred letters to and about him (some of great biographical interest) and nineteen of his diaries and account books, with reproductions of drawings, letters, etc., portraits of him and his correspondents, and critical apparatus. Three-fifths of the material, or more, is published for the first time. Volumes III and IV are to appear later. (823.82)

ANTHONY TROLLOPE: A NEW JUDGMENT. Elizabeth Bowen. *Oxford University Press*, 2s. 6d. C8. 26 pages. 4 illustrations.

The text of a radio feature in which the Victorian novelist was brought back to life for listeners in the corner of a railway carriage and induced by Miss Bowen to discuss with a young officer the renewed popularity of his novels at the present time. Elizabeth Bowen is herself one of the most distinguished English short-story writers. (823.87)

THE TROLLOPES. Lucy Poate Stebbins and Richard Poate Stebbins. *Secker & Warburg*, 18s. D8. 394 pages. 4 photographs. Bibliography. Index.

This 'chronicle of a writing family' by two American critics is concerned mainly with the life and work of three English novelists: Anthony Trollope (1815–82), now one of the most widely read of all the Victorians, author of the famous Barsetshire novels; his mother, Frances Trollope (1780–1863); and his brother, Thomas Adolphus Trollope (1810–92). Several other writing members appear. The book is a detailed, documented, and challenging study. Many of its theories are tendentious and very questionable; a good deal of its contemporary material is now brought together for the first time. The bibliography, family tree and copious index are also very useful. (823.87)

W. H. HUDSON: THE VISION OF EARTH. Robert Hamilton. *Dent*, 10s.6d. D8. 148 pages. Frontispiece.

In this new study of Hudson (1841–1922), the English naturalist and novelist, the author aims at revealing something of the nature and value of Hudson's vision, and the quality of his work as a whole. An introductory analysis of his philosophy of life is followed by a brief sketch of the man and his circumstances, leading to a detailed discussion of his works. The author maintains that Hudson was responsible for a great change in the attitude of the modern Englishman to nature by imparting 'a new vision of earth'. (823.89)

THE EARNEST ATHEIST. A Study of Samuel Butler. Malcolm Muggeridge. *Eyre & Spottiswoode*, 7s.6d. Cheap edition. D8. 268 pages.

Samuel Butler, the author of *Erewhon*, the first of the modern Utopias with its astonishingly prophetic vision of the future dominance of machinery over man, and of *The Way of All Flesh*, the first modern novel, remains an enigmatic figure. This is partly because he took pains to leave behind him a self-portrait that should exemplify his philosophy. In this brilliant book, first published in 1936, Malcolm Muggeridge goes beneath the self-portrait and, using new material from Festing Jones's memoir, presents Butler in a new light. (823.89)

——Early Twentieth Century

YOUTH, HEART OF DARKNESS and THE END OF THE TETHER. LORD JIM. THE MIRROR OF THE SEA and A PERSONAL RECORD. Joseph Conrad. *Dent*, 6s. each. sC8. 352:432:372 pages.

The first three volumes of a new Collected Edition of the works of Joseph Conrad (1857–1924), the famous Polish-born novelist and master of the long short-story who, writing in English, brought sea and tropics more vividly home to the mind than any other writer has done. The first two volumes are fiction, and the third contains his two books of reminiscences. Further volumes will follow early in 1947. (823.91)

HENRY JAMES: THE MAJOR PHASE. F. O. Matthiessen. *Oxford University Press*, 10s.6d. C8. 208 pages. Frontispiece. Index.

The author here attempts an entirely new estimate of the work of Henry James based on the recent change of attitude towards James's mature novels. Mr. Matthiessen believes that the novelist's greatest period began with *The Ambassadors*, which was written when he was nearing sixty, and the greater part of the book is devoted to an exhaustive examination of James's three longest novels, *The Ambassadors*, *The Wings of the Dove*, and *The Golden Bowl*, as well as the unfinished novel *The Ivory Tower*. Mr. Matthiessen has consulted the unpublished Note Books to which, from 1878–1911, James confided his aims and ambitions. The portrait of the novelist which emerges from these pages differs sharply from the popular view of him as an unhappy expatriate whose later work showed a decline from early promise. The present book should prove indispensable to all who wish to study the difficult and complex art of Henry James. (823.91)

Essays: Later Eighteenth Century

JOHNSON AGONISTES, AND OTHER ESSAYS. Bertrand H. Bronson. *Cambridge University Press*, 7s.6d. lC8. 172 pages.

Three outstanding essays which originally appeared in *The University of California Publications in English*. The title essay deals with an aspect of the character of Dr.

Samuel Johnson (1709–84), which is not much dwelt upon by his biographer, James Boswell—that 'in his imaginative apprehension of the quality and texture of experience, in his dynamic attitude to life and its values, in his need of the shaping expression of his perceptions, Johnson was a poet, a maker'. The second essay, *Boswell's Boswell*, is again a new study of personality, based upon the lately discovered Journals, which the editor claims as 'possibly the fullest evidence for the study of his inner and private history that exists for any historical identity'. The third essay is a full-length study of the origins and the first draft and the final achievement of Johnson's poetical drama *Irene*. (824.63)

——Early Nineteenth Century

SELECTED ESSAYS. William Hazlitt. Geoffrey Keynes (Editor). *Nonesuch Press*, 15s. 1C8. 831 pages.

A generous selection from the works of the great early nineteenth-century essayist and critic, first published in 1930. (824.76)

——Victorian

RUSKIN RENASCENCE. J. Howard Whitehouse (Editor). *Oxford University Press*, 4s. D8. 27 pages.

A collection of addresses given by J. H. Whitehouse, J. G. Winant, Sir Arthur Salter, E. V. Knox, Lord Samuel, Sir Geoffrey Mander, Professor Hitchcock and others at a luncheon held in London on 26 February this year to commemorate the birthday of John Ruskin (1819–1900), the great English art critic and social thinker. (824.86)

——Early Twentieth Century

MAINLY ON THE AIR. Max Beerbohm. *Heinemann*, 8s.6d. L.Post 8. 132 pages.

See Digest, page 450. (824.91)

THE CONDEMNED PLAYGROUND. Cyril Connolly. *Routledge*, 10s.6d. C8. 295 pages.

By the 'condemned playground' Mr. Connolly, the editor of the monthly literary journal *Horizon*, means the 1930s in general, the well-to-do 'Bohemianism' of Chelsea between the wars, and art, which, according to him, has been generally condemned by most civilizations and by our own most of all. The present book is a collection of essays on literature, politics and art; it is well-informed, witty and belligerent. In one of the longer studies Mr. Connolly examines the condition of the English novel during the period under review and finds it seriously wanting. He concludes with an inquiry into the depressing condition of the arts in our time, arguing that artists need independence, leisure, and privacy—necessities which are increasingly difficult to obtain in modern 'large State-owned countries'. (824.91)

ESSAYS BY DIVERS HANDS. New Series. Vol. 22. The Marquis of Crewe (Editor). *Oxford University Press*, 9s.6d. 1C8. 160 pages. (*Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature*)

Contributions to the present volume include: A Comparison of Oliver Cromwell and Abraham Lincoln, by Isaac Foot; The Royal Theatre, Bristol, by James Ross; a study of Wordsworth in relation to modern poetry, by Victoria Sackville-West, and other essays. (824.91)

LETTERS FROM JOHN CHINAMAN, AND OTHER ESSAYS. G. Lowes Dickinson. *Allen & Unwin*, 7s.6d. C8. 216 pages.

Originally published in 1901, these *Letters* were written in fervent admiration of Chinese civilization and in indignation at the barbarities committed in the suppression of the Boxer Rising. The other essays, including those on India and Japan and 'The Contributions of Ancient Greece to Modern Life', were published in 1913. In 'The Civilization of India' the author remarks the collapse of aesthetic standards that followed the introduction of manufactured goods into the East, and gives an account of the effects of Western education in India. Two other essays discuss religion and human immortality. Introduction and notes by E. M. Forster. (824.91)

THINGS ONE HEARS. Robert Lynd. *Dent*, 8s.6d. C8. 144 pages.

Robert Lynd is a master of the light essay, and in the present collection he ranges over a wide variety of subjects with his accustomed humour, shrewdness and unostentatious scholarship. He confesses that 'two of the never-failing pleasures of life are hearing from people and listening to people'. He is the essayist of the open mind and the open heart, who has decided 'not to doubt obstinately, but to have occasional holidays of scepticism'. Wood engravings by Claire Oldham. (824.91)

REFLECTIONS IN A MIRROR. Second Series. Charles Morgan. *Macmillan*, 8s.6d. C8. 226 pages.

A further collection of Mr. Morgan's essays, consisting of contributions to the series 'Menander's Mirror' in *The Times Literary Supplement*, with the addition of two lectures delivered at the Sorbonne, Paris, and the Royal Institution, London. The essays range widely over literature, philosophy, politics and religion, showing how the mind of England reacted in the years 1940–41 and again in 1944, and relating this to the tradition of English literature. He is deeply concerned with the whole problem of the continuity and unity of Western civilization, arguing that France, in particular, has a leading part to play in the hardest lesson forced upon mankind in recent years—the indivisibility of the modern world. (824.91)

CRITICAL ESSAYS. George Orwell. *Secker & Warburg*, 8s.6d. C8. 172 pages.

The essays in the present collection are brilliant examples of political anthropology applied to literature. In his studies of the popular culture of our time, the author examines the social implications of the stories in boys' papers, of crime fiction as exemplified by the 'gentleman burglar' Raffles and *No Orchids for Miss Blandish*, and the humorous snobbery in the novels of P. G. Wodehouse. The longest essay, which appeared originally in Mr. Orwell's *Inside the Whale* (1940), is a study of Dickens. There are also shorter essays on Kipling, Wells, Yeats, and the surrealist painter Dali. (824.91)

ST. JOHN OF THE CROSS, AND OTHER LECTURES AND ADDRESSES, 1920–1945. E. Allison Peers. *Faber & Faber*, 15s. D8. 231 pages.

A collection of addresses given by Professor Peers during his tenure of the Chair of Spanish in the University of Liverpool, and taking its title from the first—the Rede Lecture delivered at Cambridge in 1932. (824.91)

THE CULT OF POWER. Rex Warner. *Lane*, 7s.6d. C8. 155 pages.

The underlying theme of these essays, by the well-known allegorical novelist and scholar, is the conflict between freedom and authority, between the rebel and tradition,

between the individual and the State. Though this problem has been posed in our time with especial force, it is, argues the author, one which has to some extent 'exercised every human being in every society throughout the ages, and our own failure to deal with it has been attended by unprecedented catastrophe'. (824.91)

Oratory

VICTORY. Winston S. Churchill. *Cassell*, 12s.6d. D8. 256 pages. 4 facsimiles.

This volume of speeches by Britain's ex-Prime Minister covers the last phase of the war and concludes with his Election speeches. (825.91)

Letters

ENGLISH LETTERS OF THE XVIIITH CENTURY. James Aitken. *Penguin Books*, 1s. sC8. 185 pages.

The eighteenth century in England was an age of great letter writers and the editor has selected fourteen of their number from Pope and Addison to Blake and Byron. The collection also includes letters by Horace Walpole, Samuel Johnson, Cowper, Lamb, Sir Horace Mann, Lady Wortley Montagu and Mrs. Delaney. It should provide a valuable introduction to the spirit and atmosphere of the Augustan age in England. (826.5)

THE LETTERS OF CHARLES LAMB. *Dent*, 2 vols. 6s. sC8. 432:427 pages. (*Everyman's Library*)

The present edition of the letters of Charles Lamb (1775–1834), the essayist, is based on the definitive edition of E. V. Lucas published in 1935, and supersedes the first Everyman's Library edition by William Macdonald which appeared in 1909. (826.6)

LETTERS TO FLORENCE FARR. G. Bernard Shaw and W. B. Yeats. Clifford Bax (Editor). *Home & Van Thal*, 7s.6d. C8. 67 pages.

A brilliant correspondence originally published by the Cuala Press, Dublin, in 1942, and now published for the first time in England. Bernard Shaw is one of the greatest dramatists and W. B. Yeats one of the greatest poets of our time. (826.91)

Satire

ENGLISH SATIRE. Norman Furlong (Editor). *Harrap*, 7s.6d. C8. 388 pages.

This gives extracts from the work of English satirists from Langland (1330?–1400?) to Samuel Butler's *Erewhon* (1872). In his introduction the editor remarks that English writers at the present time, including Bernard Shaw, T. S. Eliot, Aldous Huxley and Wyndham Lewis, are still 'working the same field', though he refuses to deliver judgment on living authors and so excludes them from his anthology. (827)

ANIMAL FARM. George Orwell. *Secker & Warburg*, 6s. C8. 86 pages.

A fable telling how all the animals revolt against their human masters and establish a dictatorship of the pigs, how the two leading pigs quarrel, and how, after one of them is driven out, the other betrays the ideals of the revolution by coming to terms with the human masters of other farms, until the new rulers are practically indistinguishable from the old. The fable is told with a Swiftian wit and has many important implications for our time. (827.91)

Scots-English Literature

THE GREEN GARDEN. James Ferguson (Editor). *Oliver & Boyd*, 8s.6d. C8. 276 pages.

An anthology of Scottish poetry designed for the enjoyment of those who 'have been led to conceive of Scottish poetry as consisting only of Border Ballads, Jacobite songs, Burns and Scott and a few unreadable antiquities known as the Scottish Chaucerians'. The present volume contains a large selection of anonymous poems, songs and hymns of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, with poems by Dunbar, Burns and others. (828.9941)

MODERN SCOTTISH POETRY. An Anthology of the Scottish Renaissance 1920–1945. Maurice Lindsay (Editor). *Faber & Faber*, 6s. C8. 144 pages. Glossary.

This collection includes poets of three literary generations and aims at showing the remarkable revival of poetry in Scotland during the last quarter of a century in three languages—the distinctive use of northern English, the development of a Scots tongue expressive of modern sensibility and the new life infused into traditional Gaelic. The older generation are represented by Violet Jacob, Marrion Angus, Alexander Gray, William Jeffrey and William Soutar; the next generation by Edwin Muir and Hugh MacDiarmid; and the younger generation by such writers as Ruthven Todd, J. F. Hendry and G. S. Fraser. Some of the poems of the more distinguished Gaelic writers are included, and are also given in either Scots or English versions. In his introduction Mr. Lindsay outlines the development of Scottish poetry since its decline after Burns in the eighteenth century. (828.9941)

ANGLO-SAXON

BEOWULF IN MODERN VERSE. Gavin Bone. *Blackwell (Oxford)*, 10s. D8. 94 pages. 7 coloured illustrations.

This translation by the late Gavin Bone should do much to reinstate the Anglo-Saxon epic as the grave and noble poem that it is. His aim has been to give 'the genuine sense intelligibly told', free from the archaisms which make many previous versions more difficult to read than the original. Mr. Bone has not attempted to recapture the alliterative technique, but uses a long, loose, rhyming line. (829.3)

GERMAN

THE DIRECT METHOD IN GERMAN POETRY. E. M. Butler. *Cambridge University Press*, 1s.6d. C8. 32 pages. Paper bound.

In her inaugural lecture, the Schröder Professor of German in the University of Cambridge discusses the German poets as the foremost exponents of the direct method in poetry. She defines the method as 'taking mystery itself as the object of art', in which Goethe's *Faust* led the way for modern Europe. (831.02)

AUTO-DA-FÉ. Elias Canetti. *Cape*, 15s. Translated by C. V. Wedgwood. sD8. 464 pages.

A scholar of unexampled learning, victimized by the woman he has married and driven out into the streets to become the prey of tricksters and police, loses his sanity and perishes by fire in his famous library. A brilliant novel of outstanding achievement. First published in Vienna in 1938 under the title of *Die Blendung*. (833.91)

TRANSIT VISA. Anna Seghers. Translated by James. A. Galston. *Eyre & Spottiswoode*, 9s. C8. 226 pages.

The story, by a talented German writer, of a German political refugee who, having served in the French army in 1940, is trying, with thousands of others, to escape from the oncoming Nazis out of France into America. (833.91)

THE SHADOW THROWERS. Bodo Uhse. Translated by Katherine Hutter. *Hamish Hamilton*, 10s.6d. C8. 449 pages.

A long, grim novel concerning the fortunes of a *Luftwaffe* training unit and of one young pilot who takes part in the assault on Madrid and finds his loyalty wavering. It is powerfully written and the translation is excellent. (833.91)

SELECTED LETTERS OF RAINER MARIA RILKE: 1902–1926. R. F. C. Hull (Editor and Translator). *Macmillan*, 21s. D8. 420 pages. 9 illustrations. Indexes of recipients and subjects.

A representative selection in an English translation from the letters of the great German poet (1875–1926) made from the five volumes of his letters published by the *Inselverlag* up to 1935, excluding the *Letters to a Young Poet* and the *Letters to a Young Girl*, a translation of the former having appeared separately last year. The central theme of the letters is the conflict between life and art and the sacrifice of all human duties and connections to the cultivation of an inner awareness and receptivity of the spirit, isolated from all social demands. They also give a masterly portrait of the French sculptor Rodin, who with Cézanne became for Rilke the archetype of the dedicated artist. An appendix gives the account of the poet's last illness and death by J. R. von Salis from *Rilkes Schweizer Jahrer* (1936). Introduction by Professor E. M. Butler. (836.91)

SCANDINAVIAN

RENAISSANCE IN THE NORTH. W. G. Allen. *Sheed & Ward*, 10s.6d. C8. 142 pages.

The author argues, from a Catholic standpoint, that the work of the liberal and reforming writers Ibsen and Strindberg represents a transient mood of revolt against the whole tradition of Scandinavian literature during the years 1880–1900. He attempts to show how 'the Scandinavian nature' reacted to their work. (839.5)

PEER GYNT. Henrik Ibsen. Translated by Norman Ginsbury. *Hammond, Hammond*, 8s.6d. C8. 117 pages. 21 illustrations.

The present translation into unrhymed verse was used in a shortened form in Tyrone Guthrie's production of the play at the New Theatre, London, in August 1944, when the part of Peer Gynt was played by Ralph Richardson. The book is illustrated by photographs of this production. (839.8226)

FRENCH

MODERN FRENCH LITERATURE: 1870–1940. Denis Saurat. *Dent*, 15s. D8. 144 pages. 16 illustrations. Bibliography. Bibliographical index.

The Professor of French Language and Literature at King's College, University of London, here deals individually with the great French writers of 1870–1940 against

the background of history and the main stream of thought and artistic creation of the period. Among the authors considered are: Rimbaud, Mallarmé, Loti, Barrès, Rolland, Duhamel, Gide, Supervielle, and others. (840.9)

AVRIL. Hilaire Belloc (Editor). *Sheed & Ward*, 5s. lC8. 112 pages.

A selection of the poems of Charles d'Orleans, Villon, Ronsard, Du Bellay, Malherbe, and others, chosen and elucidated in an introduction and notes for the benefit of the English reader by a distinguished poet and critic. First published in 1904. (841)

BALLADES: FRANÇOIS VILLON. André Deutsch and Mervyn Savill (Editors). *Wingate*, 8s.6d. D8. 95 pages. Illustrated.

A collection of English translations of some of Villon's ballads by poets of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The French text is printed opposite the English version and the book is illustrated with fifteenth-century French line engravings. (841.25)

FRANÇOIS VILLON. D. B. Wyndham Lewis. *Sheed & Ward*, 12s.6d. C8. 355 pages.

First published in 1928, this life of the great French vagabond poet combines enthusiasm with scholarship. Mr. Lewis evokes the Paris of the fifteenth century with an extraordinary vividness. Preface by Hilaire Belloc. Second edition. (841.25)

POÈMES. Pierre de Ronsard. Selected and edited by André Barbier. *Blackwell (Oxford)*, 7s.6d. C8. 224 pages. Bibliography. Notes.

The Emeritus Professor of French in the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, includes nearly seventy poems in this admirable edition of the great French renaissance poet. In addition to the familiar odes and sonnets, it contains longer poems such as 'Institution pour l'Adolescence du Roy Treschrétien Charles I X', 'Discours sur les Misères de ce Temps', and 'Remonstrance au Peuple de France'. The editor contributes a biographical preface, a full bibliography, notes on the text, versification and a useful lexicon, giving explanations in French for most of the unfamiliar words in the poems. (841.34)

HUIS CLOS. Jean-Paul Sartre. *Horizon*, 7s.6d. C8. 64 pages.

The French text of one of the most famous French plays of our time, produced in Paris during the German Occupation of the Second World War. Sartre is the founder of the Existentialist movement in literature. (842.91)

TWO PLAYS. Jean-Paul Sartre. Translated by Stuart Gilbert. *Hamish Hamilton*, 8s. C8. 168 pages.

The two best-known plays by one of the most influential young writers in France today—*Huis Clos* (*Secret Session*) and *Les Mouches* (*The Flies*). (842.91)

GREAT FRENCH ROMANCES. Richard Aldington (Editor). *Pilot Press*, 15s. D8. 632 pages.

The present volume includes English translations of: Mme de Lafayette, *The Princess of Cleves*; Abbé Prevost, *Manon Lescaut*; Choderlos de Laclos, *Dangerous Acquaintances*; and Honoré de Balzac, *The Duchess of Langeais*, selected with an introduction by Richard Aldington. (843)

THE INNOCENTS OF PARIS. Gilbert Cesbron. Translated by Marguerite Waldman. *Collins*, 7s.6d. C8. 192 pages.

M. Cesbron is fortunate in his translator, who does full justice to his original and absorbing story of the adventures of a group of children in Paris. (843.91)

A WOMAN OF THE PHARISEES. François Mauriac. Translated by Gerard Hopkins. *Eyre & Spottiswoode*, 9s. D8. 203 pages.

The publishers plan to issue the complete works of this great French writer and have chosen his latest novel for the first volume. It deals with the sin of spiritual pride in a rich and dominating woman who is given to good works for the wrong reasons. Her conversion to humility and repentance is handled with a master's skill. (843.91)

FRENCH WRITING ON ENGLISH SOIL. J. G. Weightman (Editor). *Sylvan Press*, 10s.6d. M8. 134 pages.

A collection of articles, selected and translated by J. G. Weightman, which appeared in *La France Libre*, the monthly periodical published in London during the Second World War, between November 1940 and June 1944. The editor has chosen the articles, not only for their literary value, but for the light they throw on France and the French in a time of great crisis. Contributors include Jean-Paul Sartre, Louis Aragon, W. Fournier, J. Oberlé, P. Maillaud, J. Kessel, S. de Gorter, R. Aron, L. de Villefosse, H. Focillon and André Labarthe. (844.91)

MADAME DE SÉVIGNÉ: HER LETTERS AND HER WORLD. Arthur Stanley. *Eyre & Spottiswoode*, 15s. D8. 346 pages. 17 illustrations.

Mr. Stanley has made a selection from the fourteen volumes of Regnier's edition of the letters with a running commentary, which is, in fact, a life of Madame de Sévigné and an account of her social background in the age of Louis XIV. (846.4)

PLEA FOR LIBERTY. Georges Bernanos. Translated by H. L. Buisse and R. Bethell. *Dobson*, 8s.6d. D8. 136 pages.

The immediate reason for the letters which compose this book by the well-known French Catholic writer was the defeat of France in 1940. It is a noble and non-partisan expression of the French reaction to the dishonour brought upon her, argues the author, by an outworn *élite*. M. Bernanos is a Christian Monarchist because he does not believe that democracy has the power to oppose the paganism of the Totalitarian state. The 'free men' for whom he makes his impassioned plea are Christians. (846.91)

GARGANTUA AND PANTAGRUEL. François Rabelais. *Westhouse*, 15s. D8. 269 pages. 14 plates.

Selections from Rabelais' great satirical romance in the translation of Urquhart and Motteux, with an introduction by Professor Denis Saurat and drawings by R. A. Brandt. (847.32)

ITALIAN

RE-READING THE DIVINE COMEDY. E. R. Vincent. *Oxford University Press*, 2s.6d. R8. 15 pages. Paper bound. (*Proceedings of the British Academy*, Vol. XXXI)

The Annual Italian Lecture of the British Academy for 1945 is based on a re-reading of Dante in the light of the world in its present troubles. (851.15)

MAZZINI: SELECTED WRITINGS. N. Gangulee (Editor). *Lindsay Drummond*, 10s.6d. M8. 253 pages. Frontispiece.

A selection from the great Italian liberal statesman's most important writings, in an English translation. The book is divided into seven main sections; (1) Autobiographical Notes, (2) Historical Discourse, (3) Political Testament, (4) Political Programme, (5) Economic and Sociological Ideas, (6) Religious and Moral Outlook, (7) Literary Criticism. Professor Gangulee in his introduction claims that few European statesmen have contributed so much to the political thought of the modern world as Mazzini (1805–1872), and that by ignoring his principles the leaders of the Italian nation paved the way for Fascism. (852.8)

AND HE DID HIDE HIMSELF. Ignazio Silone. *Cape*, 6s. Translated by Darina Laracy. C8. 118 pages.

A play by the brilliant Italian anti-fascist novelist, based on his novel *Bread and Wine*, and set in the region of the Abruzzi mountains in 1935. (852.91)

SPANISH

SUNBURST. Mauricio Magdaleno. Translated by Anita Brenner. *Lindsay Drummond*, 9s.6d. D8. 236 pages.

The first book by this important Mexican novelist to appear in Britain. A story of revolutionary Mexico, the central character is a man without principles but with unbridled ambitions who, on the strength of promises he had little intention of carrying out, rose to power and fame, only to disillusion the peasants who had put their trust in him. It is a novel which has many affinities with Silone's *Fontamara* and Ramon Sender's *Seven Red Sundays*. (863.6)

LATIN

THE GOLDEN ASSE. Lucius Apuleius. Translated by William Adlington. *Lesley*, 10s.6d. C8. 236 pages. 9 illustrations in colour.

A translation into Elizabethan English, first published in 1566, of the novel written by a Roman provincial in Africa in the second century A.D. It is largely a satire on priest-craft and quacks, but embodies an account of the Mysteries of Iris into which the author was initiated, and the exquisite fable of Cupid and Psyche. (878.9)

GREEK

GREEK STUDIES IN ENGLAND, 1700–1830. M. L. Clarke. *Cambridge University Press*, 18s. D8. 262 pages.

During the period covered by this book England was acknowledged to have led the world in classical learning, in spite of the fact that the teaching of the classics in the schools was by modern standards ill-organized and in the universities almost non-existent. The author shows that among educated people in the eighteenth century there was a familiarity with the classics comparable to their knowledge of their own literature and that they read them with a reverence little short of religious. (880.7)

SOPHOCLES: OEDIPUS AT COLONUS. R. C. Trevelyan. *Cambridge University Press*, 3s.6d. C8. 76 pages.

This translation of Sophocles' last great Oedipus drama, written in exile at the age of ninety during the last stages of the Peloponnesian War, is made from Professor Jebb's text of 1900. It is remarkable for its accuracy and authenticity. (882.2)

EURIPIDES AND HIS AGE. Gilbert Murray. *Oxford University Press*, 3s.6d. Revised edition. F8. 176 pages. (*Home University Library*)

In this volume Euripides (480–406 B.C.), the great Athenian dramatist, becomes a living figure, perplexed by many of the same problems as ourselves, with the same doubts and the same ideals. For this edition the author, one of the most outstanding classical scholars of our time, has revised the text. (882.3)

HOMER: THE ODYSSEY. Translated by E. V. Rieu. *Penguin Books*, 1s. 1F8. 378 pages. (*Penguin Classics*)

The first of a series of new translations from Greek, Latin, French, Russian, Norwegian and other literatures. The *Odyssey* is presented here as a novel in modern English, but the translation reveals much of the poetic quality of the original besides its fascination as a story. It is intended as a genuine translation, not a paraphrase, and has been prepared for readers unfamiliar with the ancient Greek world. (883.1)

PLATO FOR PLEASURE. Adam Fox. *Westhouse*, 8s.6d. C8. 170 pages.

An introduction to Plato's writings and ideas for the ordinary reader, made with the object of showing that Plato's works can be read and enjoyed as literature as well as for their philosophy. (888.4)

THE POLITICS OF ARISTOTLE. Translated with an Introduction, Notes and Appendices by Ernest Barker. *Oxford University Press*, 21s. D8. 487 pages. 5 appendices. Index.

In his Introduction to this new translation, Sir Ernest Barker discusses the historical and scientific background of the *Politics*, and its substance, argument and vocabulary. In the appendices he compares certain conceptions in the *Politics* with others in the *Ethics* and the *Rhetoric*. The translation is not a shortened, but, on the contrary, a complete version. (888.5)

RUSSIAN

SOVIET LITERATURE TO-DAY. George Reavey. *Lindsay Drummond*, 8s.6d. D8. 184 pages.

During World War II the author spent several years in Russia as Deputy Press Attaché and, as a good Russian scholar, he was able to study the new trend in Soviet literature at first hand. In this comprehensive book he analyses the writings of the war years and the beginnings of the post-war period, during which at least the foundations of the next few decades have been laid. He views present-day Soviet literature as it has evolved from nineteenth-century traditions and the book includes sections devoted to such themes as the organization of Soviet writers, the rediscovery of history, the hero in Soviet fiction, the development of the novel, the principle of Socialist Realism, the relations of the writer and the critic, the revival of humanism and lyric poetry, the growth of national cultures and the relation of Soviet literature with the rest of Europe. (891.7)

PUSHKIN'S POEMS. Translated by Walter Morrison. *Allen & Unwin*, 5s. C8. 54 pages.

Fifty-six poems of the great Russian poet (1799–1837) in which the translator has aimed at giving the quintessence of the lyrical Pushkin. (891.71)

THE IDIOT. Fedor Dostoevsky. *Heinemann*, 8s.6d. C8. 604 pages.

THE POSSESSED. Fedor Dostoevsky. *Heinemann*, 8s.6d. C8. 617 pages.

New editions of Constance Garnett's classic translations of two of Dostoevsky's greatest novels. (891.73)

THREE TALES. Fedor Dostoevsky. *Lindsay Drummond*, 5s. C8. 66 pages. 6 illustrations. (*Russian Literature Library*)

STORIES FROM ST. PETERSBURG. Nicolai Gogol. *Lindsay Drummond*, 5s. C8. 92 pages. 6 illustrations. (*Russian Literature Library*)

The first two volumes of a series of new translations from the shorter and little-known works of the great Russian writers, planned to give a continuous picture of Russian life throughout the nineteenth century up to the present day, from Pushkin to Pasternak. The tales in the Gogol volume are: *The Diary of a Madman* and *The Nevsky Prospect*, with an introduction by Professor Janko Lavrin. The tales in the Dostoevsky volume are: *The Dream of a Ridiculous Man*, *Another Man's Wife* and *A Meek Young Girl*. Both volumes are translated by Beatrice Scott. Drawings by Donia Nachshen. (891.73)

DOSTOIEVSKY. John Cowper Powys. *Lane*, 7s.6d. lF8. 208 pages.

A personal assessment of the work of Dostoievsky by a distinguished Welsh novelist who has discovered in the great Russian writer an interpretation of much that he has experienced and endured in his own life. (891.73)

CZECH

UNTIL OUR SUMMER COMES. Vladimir Stedry. *Allen & Unwin*, 6s. C8. 98 pages.

Impressions and sketches by a Czech soldier exiled in Britain during the middle years of the Second World War, evoking the atmosphere of Czech camp life—the tension of waiting, the homesickness, the attachment to small things like dogs and cats, and a growing understanding and love of English things. They are distinguished by the gay and melancholy quality typical of Czech writing. (891.86)

MODERN CZECH POETRY. E. Osers and J. K. Montgomery (Editors). *Allen & Unwin*, 5s. C8. 72 pages.

Nearly fifty translations from the work of nineteen modern Czech poets, ranging from those born in the 1860's to representatives of the younger generation who are still in their early forties, are included in this anthology. The selection has been restricted partly by wartime difficulties and partly by the fact that the translators have for the most part avoided material already rendered into English. The merit of the book is that it illustrates the character of the Czech lyric between the two wars and introduces to English readers such poets as Seifert, Nezval, Závada, Halas and Holan. Karel Hlavá˘ek, who died in 1898, is also represented. In their introduction the translators emphasize the importance which the Czechs attach to poetry as a literary medium. (891.861)

TURKISH

TURKISH FAIRY TALES. Margery Kent (Editor). *Routledge*, 7s.6d. C8. 224 pages.

These stories collected by Bay Naki Tezel, under the aegis of the Turkish Folklore Society, were recorded verbatim from several aged people living in or near Istanbul. They are the tales told in the market place, the creations of a poor and childlike people. Translated by Margery Kent. Illustrations by Olga Lehmann. (894.3)

THE STAR AND THE CRESCENT. Derek Patmore (Editor). *Constable*, 3s.6d. C8. 50 pages.

An anthology of modern Turkish poetry, in an English translation, which reflects the spirit of the Turkish Republic; with an Introduction. (894.3)

CHINESE

THE GOLDEN YEAR OF FAN CHENG-TA. Gerald Bullett. Translated by Tsui Chi. *Cambridge University Press*, 5s. C8. 48 pages.

Fan Cheng-ta was Governor of Szechuan in the twelfth century. At the age of sixty, during a period of rest from official duties, he wrote these poems descriptive of the agricultural year. They were first literally translated by Tsui Chi, the Chinese historian, and then rendered into English rhymed verse by Gerald Bullett. Notes and calligraphic decorations by Tsui Chi. (895.11)

CHINESE POEMS. Arthur Waley. *Allen & Unwin*, 8s.6d. lC8. 192 pages. Ornamental title-page.

A one-volume collection of Arthur Waley's classic translations from the Chinese, including some poems from *The Book of Songs* and most of those in the earlier volumes, *170 Chinese Poems*, *More Translations* and *The Temple*. The old translations have been revised, fresh notes and explanations added, and some other translations are published here for the first time. (895.11)

RICKSHAW BOY. Lau Shaw. Translated by Evan King. *Michael Joseph*, 10s.6d. C8. 254 pages.

The troubles of modern China are implicit in this moving chronicle of the struggles of a country boy to earn a living in Peking. Lau Shaw is well known in China and this is the first of his novels to be published in Britain. (895.13)

HISTORY [AND GEOGRAPHY]

THE IDEA OF HISTORY. R. G. Collingwood. T. M. Knox (Editor). *Oxford University Press*, 20s. M8. 358 pages. Index.

The author, who was Waynflete Professor of Metaphysical Philosophy in the University of Oxford from 1935 until his death in 1943, was distinguished in both archaeology and metaphysics. His book, which he was unable to complete before he died, is based mainly upon a draft manuscript of thirty-two lectures on *The Philosophy of History*. The first part gives an historical account of how the modern idea of history has developed from Herodotus to the present day; the second consists of 'metaphysical

epilegomena' or philosophical reflections on the nature, subject-matter and method of history. The editor, Professor T. M. Knox, has written the Preface to this book. Collingwood was a brilliant writer whose historical thinking had affinities with that of Croce. His fascinating *Autobiography* (Penguin Books, 1s.), outlining each step of his mental evolution, would form a good introduction to the present volume. (901)

HISTORICAL CHANGE. Lewis Einstein. *Cambridge University Press*, 3s.6d. F8. 132 pages. (*Current Problems Series*)

A brief introduction to the philosophy of history. The use of power as a means of enforcing change is considered in its national and philosophical aspects, with references to events of the past and to recent history by way of example and illustration of the author's argument. (901)

THE USE OF HISTORY. A. L. Rowse. *English Universities Press*, 4s.6d. sPost 8. 247 pages. Bibliography. Index. (*Teach Yourself History Series*)

This is the first volume in a new series for the general reader which is edited by A. L. Rowse and intends 'by way of a biography of a great man to open up a significant historical theme'. Titles include: *Cromwell and the Puritan Revolution* by Mary Coate; *Wesley and the Methodist Movement* by Norman Sykes; *Cook and the Opening of the Pacific* by James A. Williamson; *Bolivar and the Independence of Spanish America* by J. B. Trend; *Abraham Lincoln and the United States* by K. C. Wheare; *Clemenceau and the Third Republic* by J. Hampden Jackson; *Venizelos and Modern Greece* by J. Mavrogordato; *Lenin and the Russian Revolution* by Christopher Hill; *Botha, Smuts and South Africa* by Basil Williams. Mr. Rowse, a Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, and one of the most vigorous and widely read of the younger English historians, is the author of *Tudor Cornwall, Sir Richard Grenville of the 'Revenge', The Spirit of English History, Poems Chiefly Cornish*, etc. In this key volume he sets out to state the case for the study of history, to discuss its uses and its pleasures and to provide a manual of instruction on how to approach the subject, and he considers history in relation to education, culture and the international problems of today. (901)

KEESING'S CONTEMPORARY ARCHIVES. *Keesing's (Bristol)*. Weekly. Annual subscription, 93s.6d. Imp8.

A weekly diary of important world events, with an index continually kept up to date, containing reports, statistics, and data condensed, translated and summarized from newspapers, periodicals, and official publications of Britain, the British Empire and foreign countries, as well as from information supplied by the recognized international news agencies. Information relating to any particular country, territory, continent or group of countries is alphabetically arranged under the main heading of the country or territory in question, and war operations under the heading World War. Reports, statistics and other data relating to Britain are indexed under United Kingdom, subdivided for London, Scotland, and Wales. There are also separate sections dealing with such subjects as scientific research, medicine, religion, international agreements and pacts, shipping, aviation, sport, archaeology, literature, music, etc., with numerous maps and charts. (902)

DATING THE PAST. F. E. Zeuner. *Methuen*, 30s. D8. 444 pages. Illustrated. Tables.

See Digest, page 451. (902)

HISTORY AND THE READER. G. M. Trevelyan. *Cambridge University Press*, 2s.6d. C8. 27 pages.

The Third Annual Lecture of the National Book League delivered in May last year by the great English historian. Dr. Trevelyan argues that unless the literature of the past is to become a closed book, people must know something of times past. 'Literature and history', he says, 'are twin sisters, inseparable. History is not the rival of the classics or of modern literature or of the political sciences. It is rather the house in which they all dwell. It is the cement which holds together all the studies relating to the nature and achievements of man.' (904)

Historical Year-books

THE ANNUAL REGISTER, 1945. M. Epstein (Editor). *Longmans, Green*, 42s. M8. 470 pages. Index.

See Digest, page 452. (905)

GEOGRAPHY TRAVEL DESCRIPTION

Maps Atlases Plans

SERIAL MAPS. John Baker and Eric Burt (Editors). *Phoenix House*. Monthly. Annual Subscription, 35s. Binding case 5s. D4.

Serial Maps interprets the news and subjects of topical interest by means of coloured maps and review-commentaries. A subject is illustrated thus: a specially prepared coloured map (17 inches by 11 inches), or (8½ inches by 11 inches), an objective survey which amplifies the map and gives statistics not included on it, and small maps or diagrams. Each monthly issue includes three or four subjects, and there is also a World Affairs section which depicts current events by black and white maps. Subjects during 1946 included: the British Commonwealth, Port of London, North Sea Fisheries, British Zone of Germany, Soviet Zone of Germany, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, European Transport, Union of South Africa, Negro Problem of the U.S.A., British and American trade, Argentina, World Air Routes, World Oil Production, World Shipping, Egypt and the Suez Canal, New Weather Patrols and Sino-Siberia. (912)

COLLINS' ESSENTIAL WORLD ATLAS. *Collins*, 2s.6d. D4. 47 pages. Gazetteer-index.

Emphasis is laid on the chief products of all countries, especially of those within the British Commonwealth, statistics being expressed by symbols. (912)

COLLINS' GRAPHIC ATLAS. *Collins*, 7s.6d. D4. 80 pages.

A useful atlas containing, besides the usual maps, eight air-photographs of important places, and tables (with explanatory text) of the greatest heights above sea-level on the globe, the greatest depths below it and of atmospheric heights. There is also a series of small maps illustrating the development of the British Commonwealth. (912)

HYDROGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT, ADMIRALTY.

The Admiralty continues the publication of its famous charts, which are used by mariners all over the world. At regular intervals each chart of important waters is re-issued with corrections which bring it up to date regarding newly-recorded dangers such as wrecks, shifting sands, coral reefs and damaged harbours. The Admiralty agents are J. D. Potter, 145 Minories, London, E.C.3. (912)

THE WORLD ON AZIMUTHAL EQUIDISTANT PROJECTION SHOWING THE TRUE BEARING AND DISTANCE FROM LONDON OF EVERY POSITION ON THE GLOBE. *Hydrographic Department, Admiralty*, 4s.6d. 24 inches x 24 inches. Scale: one inch to 1,000 miles.

A coloured map of great use in navigational study owing to the projection on which it is drawn. (912)

POCKET ATLAS OF THE WORLD. *W. & A. K. Johnston*, 5s. Third edition. F8. 44 pages. 64 maps. Index.

A handy pocket atlas with the maps in six colours. A page is devoted to Local Time, represented by a clock face in forty-eight places on the globe. The Gazetteer-index contains 7,500 place-names. (912)

ORNAMENT, WRITING AND SYMBOLS ON MAPS, 1250–1800. Edward Lynam. *Geographical Magazine*, 2s.6d. C4. 24 pages. 36 illustrations.

A brief history of the representation of features, of styles of lettering (manuscript and engraved) and of period ornament on maps, written to assist students to date and identify the nationality of any early map. The illustrations are carefully chosen and eighteen of them are in colour. (912)

THE 'OLYMPIC' AIR AGE WORLD MAP. E. G. R. Taylor and E. M. J. Campbell. *Sculthorp: George Philip & Son*, 10s.6d. 14 cards with explanatory text of 12 pages and table of colours and symbols in sm. folio envelope. Scale: about 600 miles to 1 inch at the equator.

This is an original and admirable attempt to map for air pilots the shortest routes between any two or more places on the globe. It is drawn on an entirely new projection, the basis being a world shaped like a cube with each of its corners cut off, leaving equilateral triangles. The map consists of six square sections, each 7 inches by 7 inches, and eight triangular, each 7 inches by 7 inches by 7 inches. A straight line across any of these is part of a Great Circle. A scale of colours indicates the kind of country below the airman, such as densely populated areas or ice wastes and cold forests. A transparent Great Circle scale of distances, flying hours and ground stations is supplied for the square, and another for the triangular, cards. (912)

——Europe

PLANS OF THE CITIES OF EUROPE. From the Exhibition at the Public Museum and Art Gallery, Hastings, October, 1946. *Association for Planning and Regional Reconstruction*, 3s.6d. ob.C4. 12 pages. 5 plans.

Typical plans from each of five main town-building periods—Frankfurt-on-Main, Palmanova, Paris, Middlesbrough, Welwyn. These plans were used to illustrate lectures given by planning authorities at the Hastings Exhibition. They are finely coloured. (912.402)

——Scotland: Dumfries

THE ROYAL BURGH OF DUMFRIES, SHOWING ROUTE OF PROCESSION, ASSEMBLY POINTS, PLACES OF INTEREST, IN CONNECTION WITH THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEATH OF ROBERT BURNS. *Robert Dinwiddie (Dumfries)*, 1s. 17¾ x 23 inches. Scale: 12 inches to 1 mile.

A useful map for everyone interested either in Robert Burn's life or in the historic town of Dumfries. (912.4148)

——Britain

THE BRITISH ISLES POCKET ATLAS. John Bartholomew (Editor). *Bartholomew (Edinburgh)*, 4s. cloth boards; 3s. limp cloth. F8. 120 pages. Gazetteer-index. Scale: 10 miles to 1 inch.

Intended to be carried in the pocket and used for reference, this atlas includes Eire, the Channel Islands and the Shetlands and Orkneys. (912.42)

THE COUNTRYMAN COUNTY MAPS OF BRITAIN. Designed and drawn by Ernest Clegg. WILTSHIRE. SOMERSET. YORKSHIRE. NORTHUMBERLAND. *Simpkin Marshall*, 10s.6d. each. 21 x 16 inches.

The maps in this series are copiously adorned with local coats of arms, badges, inset views, descriptions and dedications, in the early Victorian manner, but are brilliantly—too brilliantly—coloured. The maps themselves are, however, beautifully drawn and lettered, and the special products, industries and manufactures of every area are marked. The scales vary from ¼ inch to ½ inch to 1 mile. (912.42)

ROAD ATLAS. *W. & A. K. Johnston*, 10s.6d. Third issue. D8. 324 maps and Key-map. Scale: ⅓ inch to 1 mile.

A useful atlas of Great Britain, with roads classified and heights indicated by layering. (912.42)

ORDNANCE SURVEY MAPS.

The Ordnance Survey is continuing the issue of the sixth edition of its well-known 1 inch to the mile maps of Great Britain. These are based upon a new Primary Triangulation and are provided with a National Grid, a form of reference which is being used for maps on every scale. The diagram maps for the 25-inch survey are now being published on the same projection (Transverse Mercator) as the smaller scale maps. The Ordnance Survey has also widened its activities in many ways, first by the publication of maps of many areas on the convenient scale of 1:25,000, and secondly by issuing several special maps, most of them on a scale of 10 miles to 1 inch. These cover such subjects as density of population, transport and production of steel and iron. The agents for the Survey are Edward Stanford Ltd., 12 Long Acre, London, W.C.2. (912.42)

——Britain: London

STANFORD'S PICTORIAL MAP OF LONDON. *Stanford*, 2s.6d. 20½ x 32¼ inches. In four colours. Index. Scale: 5⅛ inches to 1 mile.

The principal buildings, such as the Guildhall, are shown in elevation. An artistic map. (912.4211)

——Britain: London—Bethnal Green

A PROFILE OF BETHNAL GREEN. Ruth Glass and Maureen Fraenkel. *Association for Planning and Regional Reconstruction*, 5s. Roneographed. C4. 17 pages. 5 plans.

A planning survey of the Borough of Bethnal Green. The plans include Land Use, Institutions, Cleared Sites and Uninhabitable Buildings, Provisional Neighbourhood Boundaries and Ownership of Flats. The text covers the Background, the Place in 1945, the People, the Future. (912.42)

——Britain: Gloucestershire

A SURVEY OF GLOUCESTERSHIRE. A Physical, Social and Economic Survey and Plan. Gordon E. Payne. *Gloucestershire County Council*, 20s. C4. 326 pages. 33 maps. Illustrated.

An extremely comprehensive and valuable work on planning in Gloucestershire, covering a multitude of aspects of the subject from History to Water Supply, from Gas Supply to Housing. (912.4341)

——Britain: Worcester

COUNTY TOWN. A Civic Survey for the Planning of Worcester. Janet Glaisyer, T. Brennan, W. Ritchie and P. Sargant Ritchie. *Murray*, 21s. R8. 331 pages. 34 maps in text. Illustrated. Index.

Prepared for the Worcester City Council, and a most useful work. Two of the maps are coloured. (912.4247)

——Britain: Suffolk

SUFFOLK PLANNING SURVEY. Prepared for the East Suffolk County Council and the West Suffolk Joint Planning Committee by T. B. Oxenbury. *Murray*, 12s.6d. obC4. 19 pages. 17 coloured maps. Scale: 7½ miles to 1 inch.

The maps, which are beautifully coloured according to a definite scheme, cover Solid Geology; Drift Geology; Contours; Catchment Areas and Drainage; Climate; Population Distribution; Population Trend; Agriculture—Arable and Grassland; Agriculture—Livestock; Industry, Rural; Industry, Urban; Road Traffic; Rail Communication and Sea Ports; Public Services; Education—School Attendance; Recreation Centres; Topography. (912.4264)

——Britain: Merseyside

PHYSICAL SURVEY OF MERSEYSIDE. A Background to Town and Country Planning. Wilfred Smith. *University Press of Liverpool*, 5s. 1C8. 102 pages. 2 diagrammatic maps. Paper bound.

This work is mainly concerned with the geology, soils and rainfall of a very important industrial district, but the examination of transport past and present and of transport facilities is very useful. (912.4272)

——Britain: Hull

A PLAN FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF KINGSTON UPON HULL. Edwin Lutyens and Patrick Abercrombie. *Brown & Sons (Hull)*, 15s. R4. 103 pages. 59 maps. Illustrated. Index.

A model work, crammed with information systematically arranged. Many of the maps and sketch-maps are beautifully coloured, and the symbolic colour tables are carefully and ingeniously worked out. Although dated 1945, the book did not appear until 1946. (912.4274)

Antiquities Archaeology

LONDON MUSEUM CATALOGUES. NO. 7: MEDIEVAL CATALOGUE. *London Museum*, 10s. D8. 319 pages. 96 illustrations. 90 figures. Paper bound.

The publication of this catalogue, which is the work of J. B. Ward Perkins, has been unavoidably delayed since 1940. It is divided into three main sections on weapons, horse-furniture, domestic and agricultural objects, prefaced by a short essay on medieval London and medieval archaeology. It is illustrated by numerous plates and drawings in the text. (913.421)

Europe

JOURNEYS IN THE SUN. Douglas Goldring. *MacDonald*, 10s.6d. D8. 256 pages. 18 illustrations. Index.

Subtitled 'Memories of happy days in France, Italy and the Balearic Islands', this is a selection from the author's earlier books which are now out of print. These assembled travel sketches deal principally with places which 'were always off the tourist's map' and explore unbeaten tracks in Corsica and Sardinia, the Côte d'Azur and Brittany, Northern Italy, Mallorca and Ibiza. Foreword by Hugh Kingsmill. (914)

EUROPEAN BALANCE. Peter Matthews. *Chatto & Windus*, 8s.6d. lC8. 191 pages.

This book falls into two parts, the first dealing with the hegemony of Germany, the second with the hegemony of Russia. The author discusses the mistakes in European policy after the First World War which led to the aggressive resurgence of Germany, arguing that the only safe course would have been the adoption of collective security. In the present situation he states the case for co-operation with Russia, though he is aware of the ideological gulf between her and the Western democracies. All that can be hoped for, in his opinion, is that the victors of the Second World War should exercise sufficient self-control to avoid another major catastrophe. His book is well-informed and impartial and he treats difficult issues with tact and moderation. During the war the author had wide experience in lecturing to the armed forces and thus learned to know what younger men were thinking and on what problems they were most eager for enlightenment. (914)

Scotland: The Clyde

THE CLYDE: THE ELUSIVE RIVER. A Roving Survey from Daerhead to the Tail of the Bank. George Pratt Insh. *Moray Press (Edinburgh)*, 8s.6d. C8. 218 pages. Woodcuts in the text and map inside cover.

The third, expanded, edition of a work first published in 1933. For most people the Clyde is associated with Glasgow and Greenock, but Mr. Insh brings us back along its course, past hill and hamlet, falls and tributary burns, right through Renfrewshire and Lanarkshire. He describes deftly both the crowded estuary and the hillside farms far inland. (914.414)

Ireland: Kerry

IN THE KINGDOM OF KERRY. Richard Hayward. *Dundalgan Press (Dundalk)*, 17s.6d. D8. 376 pages. 100 illustrations. Index.

The story of a great holiday, by a writer who has already won a considerable reputation as an interpreter of the Irish countryside. Mr. Hayward is no tourist, but a man whose

sympathies are as wide as his knowledge, and he became friendly with everyone wherever he drove, walked, sailed or climbed through that wild and lovely land of mountains, lakes, glens, streams and Atlantic Islands which is called Kerry. His descriptions of the wealth of ancient monuments and of the popular folk-lore of the country are written with more than an amateur's knowledge, and the drawings by Theo J. Gracey of old castles and abbeys are attractive as well as accurate. (914.4196)

Britain

İNGİLİZ KOYLERI. Edmund Blunden. *Collins*, 5s. C4. 48 pages. 37 illustrations, including 12 in colour. (*Britain in Pictures Series*)

The Turkish edition of *English Villages* by a well-known poet, written with all his usual sensitivity and command of English prose. Blunden is a countryman and is particularly well suited to write of the essential characteristics of the English countryside. Illustrated by reproductions of paintings and drawings by English artists. (914.2)

GELİN BRİTANYA'YI GÖRÜN. Guy Ramsey. *Longmans, Green*, 1s. F8. 60 pages. 20 illustrations. 1 map. Paper bound.

A Turkish edition of *Come and See Britain*, in which a well-known journalist takes the reader on a rapid tour of England, Wales and Scotland, and describes the most interesting things seen on the journey. (914.2)

IMAGES DE GRANDE-BRETAGNE. *Longmans, Green*, 1s. sD8. 48 pages. Paper bound.

An attractive album of forty-three photographs of towns and villages, sea-coast and countryside, cathedrals, factories, etc., which was first published in English under the title *This is Britain*. There are very brief descriptive notes in French. (914.2)

A BOOK OF INNS. William G. Luscombe. *St. Catherine Press*, 2s. F8. 69 pages. Illustrated. Paper bound.

The inns—twenty-three in number—dealt with in this little book are all fairly close to London and are described pleasantly in some detail. (914.21)

——London

WALKS AROUND LONDON. Joan Bloxam. *Francis James Publishing Co.*, 7s.6d. lC8. 104 pages. Numerous inset illustrations by the author. Index.

The author covers the cities of London and Westminster, from Bishopsgate to Clerkenwell, from Chelsea to Southwark. She knows their history and writes attractively about inns and alleys, earls and architects. Her drawings are good and well reproduced. (914.211)

OLD LONDON ILLUSTRATED. London in the Sixteenth Century. Drawings by H. W. Brewer and Descriptive Articles by Herbert A. Cox. *The Builder*, 10s.6d. Eighth edition. R8. 61 pages. 26 illustrations. Index.

The eighth edition of this work has been enlarged and revised. Among the illustrations are reproductions of parts of famous old maps of London such as those by Agas, Norden, Leeke and Hollar. (914.211)

WESTMINSTER ABBEY. A Guide to the Buildings and the Monuments, with a Plan and an Explanation of English Gothic Architecture. A. L. N. Russell. *Chatto & Windus*, 2s 6d. C8. 116 pages. 11 illustrations. Index.

A reprint of the second part of the author's *Westminster Abbey* (1934). Apart from the historical sections on the Cloisters and Monastic Buildings, there is a useful essay on 'The Three Gothic Styles'. (914.213)

——West of England

SHIREWAYS. Walks through the West of England. Alan Tarbat. *Rankin (Bristol)*, 2s.6d. C8. 108 pages. 27 illustrations.

A series of articles on villages worth visiting, mainly in Somerset, but also in Dorset, Wiltshire and Gloucestershire. The illustrations are good reproductions of woodcuts and sketches by Ernest W. Jones. (914.23)

——Henley-in-Arden

HENLEY-IN-ARDEN. An Ancient Market Town and its Surroundings. William Cooper. *Cornish Bros. (Birmingham)*, 21s. D8. 207 pages. 14 illustrations. 2 maps. Index.

Henley-in-Arden, though only fourteen miles south of Birmingham and eight miles north of Stratford-on-Avon, has preserved much of its ancient character through its position in what was once a forest. The author is steeped in its history and records, but has brought his knowledge up to date for the benefit of the modern visitor. (914.248)

——Peak District

PEAK PANORAMA. Kinder Scout to Dovedale. W. A. Poucher. *Chapman and Hall*, 21s. D4. 119 pages. 85 illustrations. Index.

A book of carefully chosen views, photographed by an expert familiar with the Peak district. The pictures are delightful, and the author describes both the route to each point of vantage and the aperture, exposure, lens and filter used in taking each photograph. (914.251)

——Chilterns

CHILTERN FOOTPATHS. Annan Dickson. *Chaterson*, 7s.6d. C8. 190 pages. Numerous illustrations in text. Index.

An excellent guide-book, full of topographical, scenic, antiquarian and historical information, with fine photographs and covering all the Chiltern country. (914.2575)

——North West and Yorkshire

THREE RIVERS. Jessica Lofthouse. *Hale*, 17s.6d. D8. 302 pages. 11 sketch maps. 62 line drawings. Index.

The sub-title of this delightful book is 'An Account of Many Wanderings in the Dales of Ribble, Hodder and Calder'. Miss Lofthouse, a tireless walker, has tramped over almost every furlong of the remote hill country through which the upper waters of her three rivers wind their way. From the Forest of Bowland to Pen-y-Gent, almost to Preston, she knows every glade, every view and the history of almost every old limestone house. Her line engravings enhance the charm of her descriptions, and her sketch-maps will lead the wanderer to many beautiful spots. (914.27)

——Durham

IN AND AROUND DURHAM. Frank H. Rushford. *Durham County Press (Durham)*, 5s. D8. 64 pages. Illustrations in text. Plan.

A well-written and very well illustrated guide to an ancient city which lies somewhat away from the usual route of tourists. The author has found many quaint corners to describe as well as the Cathedral and the Castle. (914.281)

France

CROSS CHANNEL. Alan Houghton Broderick. *Hutchinson*, 21s. D8. 196 pages. 17 illustrations. Endpaper map. Index.

An unconventional survey of France, shrewdly evoking impressions of Paris and Parisian life and of the countryside from Brittany to Provence and its rich peasant life. The author, a writer of distinguished travel books, knows France well and his topographical excursion is accompanied by a commentary on French history, the social scene and good food. A Baedeker to the French way of life. (914.4)

Faroe Islands

THE FAROES IN PICTURES. Gordon Huson. *Allen & Unwin*, 10s. ObC4. 82 pages. Photographs and drawings.

A book of pictures with descriptive text by a member of the British garrison which guarded the Faroe Islands throughout the war. He has dedicated his record to the inhabitants in appreciation of the warm welcome given to the British troops. The pictures range from scenes of whale-hunting and bird-life to the domestic and agricultural life of the community. (914.91)

Asia

CHINA, TIBET AND ASSAM: A JOURNEY, 1911. F. M. Bailey. *Cape*, 10s.6d. lC8. 170 pages. 8 illustrations. 2 maps.

Lieutenant-Colonel Bailey, who lived for three years in Tibet and has received many geographical honours for his travels, here gives an account of a journey undertaken in 1911 through country which had not then and has never since been traversed. He made his way from Western China into Assam, through the portion of Tibet which skirts the northern frontier of Burma, and, had the country and its roads permitted him to make a more favourable report, the route he took might have been of service when the more southerly Burma Road from India to China was lost to the Japanese. His book has considerable human as well as geographical interest. (915)

FAR EAST. Cecil Beaton. *Batsford*, 15s. M8. 111 pages. 33 pages of photographs and 15 drawings.

A sequel to the same author's *Near East*, which dealt with the campaign in Tunisia. Mr. Beaton was sent to India by the British Ministry of Information to take photographs; he also made extensive notes which are remarkable for their sharp observation and wit. Besides the descriptions of India, the book gives Mr. Beaton's diary of a visit to the Assam, Burma and Arakan Fronts. From India he crossed the Himalayas by air and entered Free China. He gives frank and personal descriptions of his meetings with Chinese notabilities, of the Chinese people in general, and of British and

American soldiers and workers. The book ends in New York in a heat wave, after a return journey from India. It is illustrated by many of the author's photographs. (915)

EAST IS WEST. Freya Stark. *Murray*, 12s.6d. D8. 213 pages. 84 illustrations.

Miss Stark went to Aden soon after the outbreak of the Second World War as Assistant Information Officer with a commission to enlighten the Arabs about British war aims. For this purpose she relied almost entirely on the method of group-discussion, founding the Brothers (and Sisters) of Freedom Group of Arab citizens of all classes. The groups met to discuss, in general terms, the principles and forms of democratic government. Miss Stark visited Persia, Egypt, Palestine and Iraq, and her confidence in the future of these countries is based on the rise of the new westernized democratic middle-class, whose backbone is the young effendi. Miss Stark also states the Arab case for Palestine and in general shows a deep sympathy and understanding of the Arab mind and outlook. The book is illustrated by the author's photographs. (915)

IMMORTAL YEARS 1937–1944. Evelyn Wrench. *Hutchinson*, 18s. D8. 232 pages.

The former editor of *The Spectator* here gives an account of a journey he undertook in 1940 to the Far East. He visited Singapore shortly before it fell to the Japanese, India during the Cripps mission, neutral Afghanistan, and other countries. The most revealing section of the book is that on India, where the author met Mr. Gandhi, of whom he gives a convincing portrait, as well as a lively and informal account of the prevailing mood at New Delhi during Sir Stafford Cripps' visit. (915)

China

CHINESE ALBUM. Cecil Beaton. *Batsford*, 12s.6d. C4. 86 pages. 78 illustrations.

Photographs taken during the author's visit to China in 1945 on behalf of the British Ministry of Information. They form a supplement to his book *Far East*. (915.1)

India

INDIAN ALBUM. Cecil Beaton. *Batsford*, 12s.6d. C4. 86 pages. 78 illustrations.

Photographs taken during the author's visit to India in 1945 on behalf of the British Ministry of Information, forming a supplement to his book *Far East*. Mr. Beaton is one of the foremost English photographers. (915.4)

Malaya

MALAYAN LANDSCAPE. Katherine Sim. *Michael Joseph*, 15s. D8. 248 pages. 19 photographs.

The author writes of life in Malaya in the years 1938–42, from her first arrival as the wife of a Malayan civil servant until she was evacuated before the arrival of the Japanese. Books about Malaya are legion, but there are few written by an artist. Her perception both of nature and of native life and scenes is penetrating and unusual, and her interpretation of the country is individual and sensitive, revealing a beauty that is generally overlooked. (915.95)

North America

NORTH AMERICA. An Historical, Economic and Regional Geography. Llewellyn Rodwell Jones and P. W. Bryan. *Methuen*, 25s. Seventh edition, revised and enlarged. D8. 580 pages. 128 maps. Index. (*Advanced Geography Series*)

A standard book, first published in 1924. The authors are Professor of Economic Geography in the University of London, and Head of the Department of Commerce and Lecturer in Geography, University College, Leicester, respectively. (917)

Canada

OUT OF DOORS WITH A CAMERA IN CANADA. Dan McCowan. *Macmillan* (*Toronto*), 8s.6d. M8. 102 pages. 46 plates.

The author is a field naturalist whose nature talks over the network of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation have gained him a large following of radio listeners. There is a page of descriptive text to each illustration. In addition to their interest and value as records of Canadian flora and fauna, the plates are beautiful examples of the photographer's art. (917.1)

South America: Nicaragua

THROUGH UNKNOWN NICARAGUA. Mervyn Palmer. *Jarrolds*, 21s. lD8. 150 pages. 60 illustrations. 5 diagrams. 2 maps.

A personal narrative of a naturalist's adventures in Nicaragua, where he discovered various animals hitherto unknown to science. (917.285)

Australia

AUSTRALIA. A Study of Warm Environments and their effect on British Settlement. Griffith Taylor. *Methuen*, 21s. D8. 455 pages. 4 plates. 142 illustrations. (*Advanced Geography Series*)

The third edition of a textbook first published in 1940. (919.4)

BIOGRAPHY

Collected

THE INTERNATIONAL WHO'S WHO, 1945–6. *Europa Publications*, 80s. Twentieth edition. C4. 994 pages.

A biographical dictionary of the most prominent living men and women of the world giving valuable bibliographies of the leading writers of all nationalities. Wherever possible the entries have been made and kept up to date by the individuals themselves. (920.01)

CHAMBERS' BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY. William Geddie and J. Liddell Geddie (Editors). *Chambers*, 21s. Revised edition. D8. 1,006 pages.

A comprehensive dictionary which gives short biographies of the great, the famous, and the infamous of all nations and all times, based upon articles in Chambers' Encyclopædia, with the addition of many shorter entries. The total number of entries is well over 10,000, giving ample references to biographies, criticisms and lists of authorities on each subject. The last edition of this work was published in 1938. (920.01)

WHO'S WHO, 1946. *A. & C. Black*, 80s. Ninety-eighth edition. D8. 3,096 pages.

An annual biographical dictionary of the most prominent living men and women of Britain, including many of the most celebrated figures of the British Commonwealth and the world. The author entries give up-to-date bibliographies with, in most cases, publication dates. The entries are prepared by the subjects themselves and revised annually. A list of obituaries is given for the preceding year. (920.042)

SOUTH AFRICAN WHO'S WHO, 1946. *Ken Donaldson (Johannesburg): Cape Times (London)*, 63s. Thirty-first edition. sC4. 578 pages.

This volume contains, in addition to the biographies, an official guide to the holders of public offices in the Union of South Africa, Rhodesia, South-West Africa and the Belgian Congo, and lists of foreign diplomatic and consular representatives in the Union and South-West Africa and the external representatives of the Union itself. (920.068)

Journalist

J. A. SPENDER. Wilson Harris. *Cassell*, 12s.6d. L.Post 8. 246 pages. 4 illustrations.

A life of the English Liberal journalist and editor of the now defunct *Westminster Gazette*, who died in 1942 and who was, during his lifetime, a considerable influence in the British political world and a friend of many years' standing of the author, who is the editor of *The Spectator*. (920.5)

Eccentrics

THE LIFE OF JONATHAN MARTIN. Thomas Balston. *Macmillan*, 10s.6d. D8. 147 pages. 17 illustrations.

Mr. Balston has here gathered together all the known facts about the strange history of Jonathan Martin (1782–1838), the religious maniac who set fire to York Minster in 1829. Jonathan's brothers were John Martin, the early nineteenth-century romantic painter, whose work 'flashed with electric splendour upon the unsuspecting public', and William Martin, the 'philosophical conqueror of all nations'. At twenty-two Jonathan was press-ganged into the Royal Navy and became captain of the foretop of a man-of-war. Leaving the navy after six years, he came under the influence of the Methodists and his hostility to the established Church grew to such an extent that he tried to shoot the Bishop of Durham and was removed to a lunatic asylum. He escaped and wrote his life story and rode about the country on a donkey in imitation of Christ. After setting fire to York Minster he was confined to an asylum for the rest of his life. His fate aroused much sympathy among the gentry and nobility of England, many of whom visited him in gaol. (920.8)

CURIOUS RELATIONS. William d'Arfey. William Plomer (Editor). *Cape*, 8s.6d. C8. 176 pages.

A series of chapters of fantastic family history by an unprofessional writer using the pseudonym of William d'Arfey, describing two aristocratic English families who have since died out. The indifference and inactivity of the d'Arfeys and the dipsomania of the Mountfaucons, which were the mildest of the eccentricities, were not so much the cause as the effects of their decay. The author died before finishing his book, leaving a first draft which William Plomer has edited. The writing is both polished and farcically humorous. (920.8)

Clergy Missionaries

APOLOGIA PRO VITA SUA. Cardinal Newman. *Sheed & Ward*, 7s.6d. C8. 234 pages.

A reprint of Cardinal Newman's great work, an exposition of his spiritual history, which follows the edition of 1865, with an introduction by Maisie Ward. (922.2)

BISHOP REGINALD PECOCK. V. H. H. Green. *Cambridge University Press*, 12s.6d. C8. 270 pages.

Pecock was a Welshman born in the early years of the fifteenth century and was a Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford University. His first church appointment was as a City rector in London. In 1440 he was promoted to the Welsh bishopric of St. Asaph and later he was translated to the see of Chichester. In 1457 he was found guilty of heresy, made a public abjuration of his errors, his books were publicly burned and he was deprived of his office and ordered to retire into private life. He died about 1460. Pecock's sin was 'free thought', rationalism and intellectual pride. He was anxious to establish the beliefs and practices of the fifteenth-century Church on a sound intellectual basis, and his writings show the beginnings of critical study of the Bible and the Creed. (922.2)

TIME REMEMBERED. Anthony C. Deane. *Faber & Faber*, 18s. D8. 272 pages. 8 plates.

The autobiography of the Canon of Windsor and Chaplain to the King. Canon Deane was for many years a vicar of various well-to-do London parishes and also a popular journalist and contributor to the humorous paper *Punch*. His book gives an illuminating picture of contemporary Anglicanism. The illustrations include some fine examples of English gothic architecture at Windsor and elsewhere. (922.3)

AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY. Conrad Noel. *Dent*, 15s. D8. 136 pages. 8 pages of illustrations.

When the Rev. Conrad Noel, the Communist vicar of Thaxted, Essex, died in 1942, he had dictated the greater part of this book, a work done while he was blind and in failing health; consequently the manuscript is unrevised. It is the story of a militant clerical and political life by a man who believed that the principles of Christianity should be practised, by which he meant a fight against cruelty, oppression and exploitation wherever it appeared. The beauty and significance with which the cure of Thaxted was enriched during the thirty years of Noel's ministry have not been seen in the English Church since the days of Hooker and George Herbert in the seventeenth century. His autobiography is a record of courage, originality, piety and humour. It has been edited by Sidney Dark, who has made 'considerable omissions', and there are tributes from Kingsley Martin, the editor of the *New Statesman*, Dr. Harry Roberts, and Richard Church, the poet. (922.3)

Kings Emperors

MEXICAN EMPIRE. The History of Maximilian and Carlotta of Mexico. H. Montgomery Hyde. *Macmillan*, 18s. D8. 359 pages. Illustrated.

The Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian (1832–67) was a younger brother of the Austrian Emperor Francis Joseph I. He first visited the New World in order to explore the virgin forests of Brazil; in 1864 he accepted the crown of Mexico at the instance of Napoleon III of France, who conceived the Mexican Empire as a screen

for French colonial expansion in America. Maximilian's empire lasted barely three years. His efforts to improve the lot of his subjects, his internal struggles with the French under Marshal Bazaine, his difficulties with the United States as well as with the Mexicans themselves, who raised the standard of Mexican independence under President Juarez, culminated in the withdrawal of the majority of the French troops and a last stand in Quevetaro against Juarez's Republican forces and his execution in 1867. (923.1)

IN SEARCH OF TWO CHARACTERS. Dormer Creston. *Macmillan*, 18s. D8. 413 pages. Illustrated.

The characters are Napoleon and his son, the King of Rome, and the search is conducted through Napoleon's letters to Joséphine, the Correspondence and Diaries of the Empress Marie-Louise, Forsyth's *History of the Captivity of Napoleon at St. Helena*, Bourgoign's *Le Fils de Napoléon*, Mde. Permon (the Duchesse d'Abrantés) and Hortense Beauharnais (the Queen of Holland). The book forms a series of interesting snapshots of the characters concerned, but does not attempt a finished portrait of either. (923.1)

Governors Politicians Statesmen

AN ARAB TELLS HIS STORY. A Study in Loyalties. Edward Atiyah. *Murray*, 12s.6d. D8. 229 pages. 11 photographs. Index.

An autobiography of a Syrian Christian educated in an English school in Egypt and at Oxford University, and latterly a Native Relations official of the Sudanese Government. It particularly illustrates the author's conversion to the cause of Arab nationalism, and his matured views on the requirements for future Anglo-Arab friendship and co-operation. (923.2)

EDWARD BENEŠ. Jan Opočenský (Editor). *Allen & Unwin*, 8s.6d. C8. 191 pages.

A symposium of appreciations of the great Czech statesman presented on the occasion of his sixtieth birthday. Authors include: Sir Ernest Barker, Viscount Cecil, Robert J. Kerner, the Earl of Perth, Matthew Spinka, Wickham Steed, the late Dr. William Temple, Archbishop of Canterbury, Professor Seton-Watson, and others. (923.2)

BUXTON THE LIBERATOR. R. H. Mottram. *Hutchinson*, 16s. D8. 142 pages. 9 illustrations.

The life of Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton (1786–1845), leader of the Parliamentary campaign for the liberation of the slaves in the British colonies. The author is a well-known novelist and chronicler of East Anglia. (923.2)

WINSTON CHURCHILL, 1874–1945. Lewis Broad. *Hutchinson*, 21s. D8. 582 pages. Frontispiece.

The best biography of Britain's ex-Prime Minister, extended and revised. (923.2)

BEHIND THE JAPANESE MASK. Robert Craigie. *Hutchinson*, 21s. D8. 174 pages. 29 illustrations.

Sir Robert Craigie was British Ambassador to Japan during the years between the outbreak of Japanese hostilities against China in 1937 and the attack on Pearl Harbour in the Second World War. After giving a brief account of the significant political

developments of the 1920's and 1930's, he confines himself to matters of which he, as Ambassador, had personal experience. The book is valuable for the light it throws on the struggle then being waged between the rival political groups in Japan, in particular between the military extremists and the conservatives and liberals, who wished to avoid war, and for its account of the temper of the Japanese people in general. His judgment of the character and policies of the several Foreign Ministers and Prime Ministers of Japan makes a useful contribution to the history of this time. He also writes of his own life in Japan, and he believes in the possibility of the gradual restoration of democratic ways of life and thought in that country, given wise peace terms. (923.2)

SIR CHRISTOPHER HATTON. Eric St. John Brooks. *Cape*, 18s. D8. 408 pages.

The first full-length life of the Lord Chancellor of England (1540–91) during the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The author contends that Hatton's part in the history of his time has been largely misunderstood, for he has been remembered chiefly as a favourite of the Queen who gained his position at court by his skill in dancing. Mr. St. John Brooks here attempts to redress the balance by giving a portrait of Hatton as one of the most able and influential statesmen of Elizabeth's reign. (923.2)

RUFUS ISAACS, FIRST MARQUESS OF READING. Vol. II. By His Son. *Hutchinson*, 20s. D8. 384 pages. 12 illustrations.

Rufus Isaacs (1860–1935) was called to the Bar at the age of twenty-seven and during the next twenty-six years he established himself as the greatest advocate of his time. He became Lord Chief Justice of England in 1913 and successively British Ambassador to Washington (1917–19), and, as Lord Reading, Viceroy of India (1921–26) and Foreign Secretary in 1931. It is the later period of his life that is covered in the second volume of his biography. His work in America is fully dealt with and the account of his work in India occupies more than half the book. (923.2)

FROM A SOUTH SEAS DIARY, 1938–1942. Harry Luke. *Nicholson & Watson*, 12s.6d. C8. 255 pages. 84 illustrations.

This diary covers the period of Sir Harry Luke's term of office as Governor of Fiji and High Commissioner for the Western Pacific, and records his travels and experiences in the island group under his administration. (923.2)

IN SMUTS' CAMP. B. K. Long. *Oxford University Press*, 12s.6d. D8. 192 pages. Frontispiece.

The period covered by this diary is the ten years preceding the Second World War, an important decade in the internal politics of South Africa. It was marked by a coalition between a section of the more moderate Afrikaans Nationalists led by General Hertzog and the pro-British South Africa party of General Smuts. In 1943 General Smuts' great victory in the general election appeared to set the seal on racial co-operation and to doom the Afrikaans isolationists to gradual extinction. The author died in the belief that the struggle for collaboration had been won, a belief that has been belied by subsequent events. Mr. Long was a member of the Cape Parliament shortly before the Union of 1910. He was later Dominions Editor of *The Times* newspaper and editor of *The Cape Times* and a member of the Union Parliament from 1933 to 1943. Introduction by Sir Dougal Malcolm. (923.2)

Army Administrators

ALLENBY: SOLDIER AND STATESMAN. Field-Marshall Viscount Wavell. *Harrap*, 15s. C8. 383 pages. Illustrated.

A one-volume edition of the two parts of Lord Wavell's biography of Lord Allenby, originally published separately in 1940 and 1944 under the titles *Allenby, A Study of Greatness* and *Allenby in Egypt*. (923.5)

LAWRENCE THE REBEL. Edward Robinson. *Lincolns-Prager*, 12s.6d. D8. 228 pages.

The story of Lawrence of Arabia against a general picture and background of the Middle East campaigns of World War I by a writer who knew Lawrence and himself took part in the Sherifian Campaign in the Hejaz. (923.5)

Educators

GRACE HADOW. Helena Deneke. *Oxford University Press*, 10s.6d. D8. 234 pages. 18 illustrations. Index.

Grace Hadow was a well-known and beloved figure in the university life of Oxford and gave much of her time and energy to working for the National Federation of Women's Institutes and for the Rural Community Councils. This book by her friend has much to tell of the struggle for the education of women in Oxford and, in its non-academic aspects, of country life in England. (923.7)

UP FROM SLAVERY. Booker T. Washington. *Oxford University Press*, 3s.6d. F8. 256 pages. (*World's Classics Series*)

This famous autobiography was first published in 1900, and was a pioneer work in negro literature and in the history of negro education. Washington began as a slave, but later founded the Tuskegee Institute in Alabama for the education of negroes. The book is a minor classic and its inclusion in a well-known series should bring it to the notice of many readers to whom it is unknown. (923.7)

Merchants Tradesmen

I HAD A PITCH ON THE STONES. Jane Brown. *Nicholson & Watson*, 8s.6d. C8. 226 pages.

This expert autobiographical record of a little-known aspect of London life is based on twenty years' experience as a stallholder in the Caledonian Market. The author writes with affection of the market characters and their business, and incidentally sheds some interesting light upon their peculiar slang. (923.8)

ADVENTURES BY SEA OF EDWARD COXERE. E. H. W. Meyerstein (Editor). *Oxford University Press*, 7s.6d. C8. 140 pages. 4 illustrations. Map.

Edward Coxere (1633–94), whose diary is now published for the first time from the original manuscripts with four of his original drawings, was a merchant seaman who lived through the Civil War and Restoration period of English history. He worked for masters of varying nationalities, engaged in many sea-fights, and was imprisoned by the Turks, the Spanish, and by his own countrymen as a Quaker. (923.8)

CHINA CYCLE. R. P. Dobson. *Macmillan*, 12s.6d. D8. 227 pages. 8 illustrations. Map.

The autobiography of the representative of a British tobacco firm in China. The author went to China in 1936. He makes no pretence of offering a profound study of China and the Chinese, whom he came to know and love, but writes informally of his lodgings, his amusements, his friends and his work, which took him away from the Europeanized ports and towns into remote districts unknown to the ordinary traveller. He describes the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese war and its effects upon the life of the Chinese people. (923.8)

Manners and Customs: Society Travellers

NUNWELL SYMPHONY. C. Aspinall-Oglander. *Hogarth Press*, 15s. D8. 233 pages. 14 illustrations.

The history of an English family, the Oglanders, who claim descent from Richard d'Orglandes, who is supposed to have been one of the Normans who subdued the Isle of Wight at the Norman Conquest of England in 1066. It is compiled from family records and letters and covers a period of nine hundred years. The main account begins with Roger Dogelander, Lord of Nunwell, Isle of Wight, in the twelfth century, but the greater part of the book is devoted to Sir Richard Oglander, the seventeenth-century diarist, who first made a collection of family records. His diary and letters, of which the author makes full use, give a detailed picture of English life and social history during the Civil War period, while the book as a whole demonstrates the strength and continuity of English institutions from the Norman Conquest to the present day. (923.9)

LIVINGSTONE'S LAST JOURNEY. Reginald Coupland. *Collins*, 12s.6d. D8. 271 pages. 2 illustrations. 5 maps.

For this account of the last journey to the sources of the Nile undertaken by the great English African explorer and missionary, Dr. David Livingstone (1813–73), Sir Reginald Coupland has made use of much new material from the papers of Livingstone's two friends and collaborators, Walter and Kirk. It is a record of almost unparalleled human fortitude. An account of the adventurous journey of Stanley, the American journalist who set out in 1870 to find Livingstone in the African jungle, is also given, with a comparison of the characters of the two men. (923.9)

HOME TO INDIA. Santha Rama Rau. *Gollancz*, 6s. C8. 151 pages.

The autobiography of the daughter of an Indian High Commissioner, who was brought up in England until the age of sixteen, when she returned to India to live with her orthodox Brahmin family. The book gives a witty and penetrating account of conditions in India at the present time and is valuable as an expression of the outlook of 'Young India'. (923.9)

QUIET SKIES ON SALWEEN. M. Ellen Thorpe. *Cape*, 7s.6d. lC8. 175 pages.

The author spent the first sixteen years of her life at Taunggy, in the Shan States of Burma, where her father was principal of the school to which the Shan chiefs sent their sons. Her book describes her early life in the Burmese jungle. (923.9)

LADY LUXBOROUGH GOES TO BATH. Marjorie Williams. *Blackwell (Oxford)*, 12s.6d. lC8. 67 pages. 23 illustrations.

A reconstruction of aristocratic life and pursuits in eighteenth-century England, from the letters written from Bath by Lady Luxborough in 1752 to the poet William Shenstone, together with his replies. During her stay in the fashionable health resort Lady Luxborough visited the opera, where she saw *The Beggar's Opera*, and went to concerts of music of her beloved Handel. The book is extensively illustrated from contemporary sources, and Dr. Williams' knowledge of the period has enabled her to produce in her commentary an unusually full account of life at Bath during this period. (923.9)

Scientists

İNGİLİZ İLIM ADAMLARI. Richard Gregory. *Collins*, 5s. C4. 48 pages. 32 illustrations, including 12 in colour. (*Britain in Pictures Series*)

The Turkish edition of *British Scientists*. Sir Richard Gregory, President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, gives a short account of the progress of scientific thought from the Middle Ages to the present day, exemplified by the achievements of British scientists. (925)

EARLY SCIENCE IN OXFORD. Vol. XIV: LIFE AND LETTERS OF EDWARD LHWYD, SECOND KEEPER OF THE MUSAEUM ASHMOLEANUM. R. T. Gunther. *Oxford University Press*, 42s. Printed for the subscribers. D8. 592 pages. 14 plates. Illustrations. Index.

The second keeper of the Ashmolean is famous for his work as a geologist, especially in the field of British palaeontology. Patriotic reasons led him also to be one of the first workers in the field of comparative Celtic etymology. This volume of his letters is prefaced by a paper reprinted from the transactions of the Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion, 'Some incidents in the life of Edward Lhwyd', by Richard Ellis. This concluding volume of the series was, after the death of Dr. Gunther in 1940, seen through the press by his son. (925.5)

Lighthouse Keeper

WE KEEP A LIGHT. E. M. Richardson. *Ryerson Press (Toronto): Hatchards (London)*, 17s.6d. D8. 260 pages. Illustrated by Winifred Fox.

Mrs. Richardson has written a fresh and fascinating story about her life in a lighthouse and her farm on a bleak island off Nova Scotia, three miles from the mainland. Out of her experiences, her slowly accumulated knowledge of tides, winds and storms, of birds and animals, of battles with the stony soil, of men and women and her own children, she has produced a book of substance and value. (926)

Doctors

NOTABLE NAMES IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY. H. Bailey and W. J. Bishop. *H. K. Lewis*, 15s. Second edition. C8. 202 pages.

The text of the second edition of this little book (first published in 1944) has not been altered extensively though the illustrations have been improved and amplified. It consists of brief sketches of the lives and work of eighty-three men and women who have made notable contributions to medicine and whose names are perpetuated in medical terminology. A portrait is included with each sketch and there are many other interesting illustrations. (926.1)

MEDICAL DIRECTORY, 1946. E. Luke (Editor). *Churchill*, 63s. R8. 2,558 pages.

London, the Provinces, Wales and Monmouthshire, Scotland, Ireland, and practitioners resident abroad who are registered under the Medical Acts of Great Britain and Ireland, are each accorded a separate alphabetical list, which is followed by local lists giving names of practitioners in each town and particulars of the medical staffs of universities and hospitals. (926.1)

THE FIRST WOMAN DOCTOR. Rachel Baker. *Harrap*, 8s.6d. lC8. 190 pages. Frontispiece portrait. Index.

The story of Elizabeth Blackwell, M.D., who bravely struggled against prejudice of the most intense degree until she succeeded in obtaining her qualifications as a physician. In 1859 she was the first woman to be placed on the British Medical Register. Many of her early struggles were in America where she founded a great hospital for women and children, staffed solely by women. The story is told simply and the book is suitable for young people. Foreword by Dr. Edith Summerskill, M.P. (926.1)

BATTLING SURGEON. Charles Brook. *Strickland Press (Glasgow)*, 2s.6d. D8. 176 pages. Frontispiece.

See Digest, page 453. (926.1)

Dentists

DENTISTS' REGISTER, 1946. *Constable*, 15s. M8. 350 pages.

Printed and published under the direction of the Dental Board of the United Kingdom, the register includes the names and addresses of dental practitioners registered (i) in the United Kingdom list, (ii) in the Colonial list, and (iii) in the Foreign list. (926.176)

Farm Worker

WHILE FOLLOWING THE PLOUGH. John Stewart Collis. *Cape*, 9s.6d. lC8. 232 pages. 6 illustrations.

The autobiography of an established writer who worked voluntarily as an agricultural labourer for six years in order 'not to become a farmer but to be a better intellectual'. (926.3)

Architect

AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY. Frank Lloyd Wright. *Faber & Faber*, 35s. R8. 486 pages. 76 illustrations.

The great American architect, whose influence on European architecture of this century has probably been more profound than that of any other man, here writes the story of his life. He gives an account of his travels to Russia and Japan, and of his struggles to gain recognition for his own conception of architecture against all the hostile forces of modern civilization. The book includes many photographs of his own work. (927.2)

Painters

LIFE, WORK AND SETTING OF PHILIP WILSON STEER. D. S. MacColl. *Faber & Faber*, 25s. R8. 240 pages. 47 illustrations. Appendices. Index.

See Digest, page 454. (927.5)

THE LAUREL AND THE THORN. Ronald Chapman. *Faber & Faber*, 18s. R8. 184 pages. 32 illustrations. Appendices. Index.

For this biography of George Frederick Watts (1817–1904), the last great English academic artist and disciple of the school that Sir Joshua Reynolds hoped to found on the grand principles of Italian art, the author has had access to many hitherto unpublished letters and memoranda, with the aid of which he presents an amusing and colourful picture of his subject in the biographical style of Lytton Strachey. The greater part of the material is taken from M. S. Watts, *George Frederick Watts* (3 vols., 1912). The book is illustrated with reproductions of Watts' paintings and drawings. Appendices give letters from Ruskin, Watts' views on the historical paintings of Benjamin Robert Haydon, and an article on Watts as a technician. (927.5)

Musicians

THE BACH READER. A Life of Johann Sebastian Bach in Letters and Documents. Hans T. David and Arthur Mendel (Editors). *Dent*, 30s. R8. 450 pages. 33 illustrations and endpapers. Bibliography. Notes. Index.

Much of the material in this book has never appeared in English before and is the result of an exhaustive study of all the important sources available. It is divided into seven sections: Johann Sebastian Bach, a Portrait in Outline; Bach's life in his own writings and other evidence; Genealogy of the Bach family; Obituary; Bach as seen by his contemporaries, with reports and reviews written during his lifetime and after his death, letters from C. E. P. Bach to Forkel, Bach and Handel, a comparison, etc.; J. N. Forkel's account of Bach's Life, Genius and Works; and the Rediscovery of Bach. (927.8)

GABRIEL FAURÉ. Charles Koechlin. Translated by Leslie Orry. *Dobson*, 7s.6d. D8. 106 pages. Frontispiece. Notes.

Written soon after the composer's death by one of his disciples, this book adopts an attitude of advocacy that amounts at times to special pleading. The biography is dealt with quickly in the first chapter, then follows a *catalogue raisonné* of Fauré's works. The long final chapter on 'The man and his style' gives a careful analysis of some of the distinctive features of Fauré's style, in particular of the modal harmony which originally stood in the way of an acceptance of his music. His two music-dramas, *Prometheus* and *Penelope*, are discussed at length and the author stresses the influence of Greek thought upon Fauré's development from a romantic to a classical artist. The translation of Leslie Orry is not always accurate. (927.8)

FAURÉ. Norman Suckling. *Dent*, 6s.6d. C8. 260 pages. 6 illustrations. Bibliography. (*Master Musicians Series*)

The first book to appear in English on the great French composer Gabriel Fauré (1845–1924), the centenary of whose birth was widely celebrated in Britain in 1945. The author is Lecturer in French at King's College, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and also a skilled musician. A calendar of events of the composer's life is included, with a table of compositions and numerous musical examples. (927.8)

OPENING BARS. Spike Hughes. *Pilot Press*, 10s.6d. C8. 382 pages.

The author, a well-known music critic, describes this book as the 'beginning of an autobiography'. Born in 1908, he is an Irishman who holds many unorthodox and unconventional opinion about music, and whose ruthless wit and vivacity has excluded him from the more 'serious' musical reviews. (927.8)

LIFE AND LETTERS OF GUSTAV MAHLER. Alma Mahler. *Murray*, 18s. M8. 234 pages. 9 illustrations.

This memoir of the well-known Viennese composer and Director of State Opera, who died in 1911, was written by his wife many years ago, and is now translated and abridged by Basil Creighton from the German edition printed in Amsterdam in 1940. (927.8)

MUSSORGSKY. M. D. Calvorcoressi. *Dent*, 6s.6d. C8. 216 pages. 8 illustrations. Bibliography. (*Master Musicians Series*)

A critical and biographical study of the great nineteenth-century Russian composer. The work, incomplete at the author's death, has been completed by Gerald Abraham, who contributes one entire chapter, a list of works and a bibliography. Elsewhere his alterations to the original manuscript have been clearly marked. (927.8)

ORDEAL BY MUSIC. R. Nettel. *Oxford University Press*, 10s.6d. M8. 176 pages. Illustrated.

The life of the English nineteenth-century composer, Havergal Brian, with informal portraits of the men who have struggled to establish British music from the close of the last century to the present time, including Parry, Stanford, Elgar, Delius, Holst, Vaughan-Williams, Beecham, Wood and Bantock. (927.8)

TCHAIKOVSKY. Herbert Weinstock. *Cassell*, 21s. L.Post 8. 388 pages. 8 illustrations. Bibliography. Index.

For this life of the great Russian nineteenth-century composer the author has had access to much new material. The book contains a full list of Tchaikovsky's compositions. (927.8)

Theatrical Manager

SHOWMAN LOOKS ON. C. B. Cochran. *Dent*, 18s. D8. 323 pages. 34 illustrations, including 2 plates in colour.

A second volume of reminiscences, following *Cock-a-doodle-do* (1941), by the well-known English theatrical manager and producer, covering the period from his childhood in fashionable Brighton, his youth spent with touring companies in America, and his promotion of circuses, boxing and wrestling contests in Britain and roller-skating in France. Chapters deal with Parisian music-halls and many distinguished French variety artists. Mr. Cochran also writes of the more serious side of the stage in chapters on great actors and great acting, on the development of the ballet in his lifetime, of Shakespeare production and stage setting and décor. There is a separate chapter on Beauty in Women. (927.92)

Writers

ACTON: THE FORMATIVE YEARS. David Mathew. *Eyre & Spottiswoode*, 10s.6d. D8. 196 pages.

Lord Acton (1834–1902) has been called the most learned, the most European, and perhaps the most impartial of all English historians. Few attempts have hitherto been made to assess the influences which moulded his mind as a young man. The present study by Bishop Mathew, the Catholic historian, forms an introductory volume to an extended life of Acton, and analyses the influences which worked towards his acceptance of both Catholicism and Gladstonian Liberalism, and made it inevitable

that he should devote his life to accumulating material and sifting evidence for the writing of a History of Liberty. Bishop Mathew devotes much attention to Acton's early background, his travels and studies in various parts of Europe, the old Catholic squirearchy of the West of England from which he derived, and his relations with Cardinals Newman, Manning and Wiseman, concluding with an account of his first meeting with Gladstone. The next volume will deal with Acton's writings as an historian. (928)

THE CLASH. Arturo Barea. Translated by Ilsa Barea. *Faber & Faber*, 12s.6d. C8. 332 pages.

The well-known Spanish writer, author of *The Forge* and *The Track*, here continues his autobiography, presenting a dramatic account of the Spanish Civil War, during which he acted as an official in the Foreign Press Censorship Department of the Republican Government in Madrid. (928)

FIRST VISIT TO ENGLAND, AND OTHER MEMORIES. Austin Clarke. *Williams & Norgate*, 5s. D8. 82 pages.

Sixteen autobiographical essays by the Irish poet and critic written in Eire during the Second World War. Among other things, he describes his poverty in London, his first meeting with James Joyce in Paris, and a shipwreck off the coast of Donegal. (928)

TWO YEARS BEFORE THE MAST. R. H. Dana. *Hutchinson*, 7s.6d. C8. 326 pages.

A new edition of Dana's masterpiece. In this record of the voyage of the *Pilgrim*, the brutality and poverty of a seaman's life in those days, its boredom and its rigours, are described soberly and with restraint in prose that makes it perfect of its kind. Richard Henry Dana (1815-82) himself sailed before the mast.

GERARD MANLEY HOPKINS: A LIFE. Eleanor Ruggles. *Lane*, 10s.6d. lC8. 248 pages.

Gerard Manley Hopkins died in 1899 without having published any of his poems, but after their publication in 1918 by his friend Robert Bridges, then Poet Laureate, he was recognized as one of the greatest, and certainly the most original, of English poets of the nineteenth century. The publication of his letters and journals followed. Out of this material Miss Ruggles seeks to present a balanced study of the many-sided personality of this poet and Jesuit, who regarded the writing of poetry as a sinful indulgence. Hopkin's poetry has had a powerful influence on many contemporary English poets. (821.89)

DR. JOHNSON AND COMPANY. Robert Lynd. *Penguin Books*, 1s. sC8. 128 pages. Paper bound.

Portraits of the great eighteenth-century essayist, poet, lexicographer, and inimitable conversationalist, and of Boswell, Burke, Reynolds, Goldsmith and others of his circle. First published in 1928. (928)

ASIATIC JONES. A. J. Arberry. *Longmans, Green*, 2s. D8. 39 pages. 9 illustrations, including a colour reproduction of the portrait by Sir Joshua Reynolds. Bibliography.

This memoir of Sir William Jones (1746–94) has been written by Professor A. J. Arberry of the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, to

commemorate the bicentenary of the birth, on 28 September, of this great pioneer of Indian and Persian studies. It surveys the remarkable work which Jones did in opening up for the benfit of the West the rich fields of Indian civilization, art and philosophy, and it is based partly on unpublished contemporary material. (928)

RUDYARD KIPLING. Hilton Brown. *Hamish Hamilton*, 10s.6d. lC8. 224 pages.

A revaluation of Kipling (1865–1936) as man and writer. Mr. Brown gives an account of the various formative periods of Kipling's life, the bullying and neglect of childhood, journalism and domesticity in India, success in London in the 1890's, social life in Sussex. He also deals with the criticism of Kipling's work, examining first the violent attacks of early years, then the sneers during the long period of neglect when, he argues, Kipling's whole style had changed and his best work was being done. Finally he outlines the development of subject, treatment and diction in prose and verse, concluding with a plea that Kipling should be re-read with an open mind as one of the finest masters of the English language. (928)

LECKY. A Biographical and Critical Essay. James Johnston Auchmuty. *Hodges Figgis (Dublin): Longmans, Green (London)*, 7s.6d. C8. 130 pages. Frontispiece.

A study of the greatest of Anglo-Irish historians which begins with a sketch of his life and then proceeds to analyse his moral, political and historical ideas. The biographical chapters give a picture of Lecky's Irish background, of his extensive European travel, his marriage into a Dutch family, and his circle of friends, which included Carlyle and Froude. The remaining chapters form an illuminating introduction to his historical ideas and methods. Lecky's historical writings fall into two periods, the first culminating with his great *History of European Morals* (1869), with its comparison of the ethics of Pagan Rome with those of Christian Europe, the history of persecution, the rise of rationalism, and the implications of liberty and democracy. In the second period Lecky was concerned with the normal course of political theory, and produced his *History of England in the Eighteenth Century*. His Irish writings represent the first attempt to give a fair view of Irish history. (928)

THE LIVING HEDGE. Leslie Paul. *Faber & Faber*, 10s.6d. lC8. 180 pages. 6 illustrations.

An autobiography of childhood and adolescence spent in south-east London during and after World War I. The author emphasizes the essential difference between childhood and the problems of adolescence, and contributes some valuable criticism of the educational system of Britain over the last thirty years. He also gives an account of the Kibbo Kift Social Credit Movement, or Green-Shirts. Leslie Paul is well known as the author of *The Annihilation of Man*, a book which did much to mark the beginning of the change in contemporary thought from materialism to a religious direction, written in reaction against the various 'ideologies' that have been usurping the place of religion in men's minds. (928)

THE TALE OF BEATRIX POTTER. Margaret Lane. *Warne*, 12s.6d. lD8. 192 pages. 20 illustrations (4 in colour).

The biography of the creator of the world-famous little books for children, *Peter Rabbit*, *Squirrel Nutkin*, etc. From the circumstances of a somewhat unhappy and restricted childhood she was inspired to write and illustrate her charming tales of animals. In later life she became the owner of a farm in the beautiful hilly district

of Cumberland, Northern England. Her books have been translated into nearly all modern languages and have become life-long favourites of millions of readers of all ages. (928)

SHELLEY: A LIFE STORY. Edmund Blunden. *Collins*, 12s.6d. D8. 320 pages. Frontispiece. Index.

See Digest, page 455. (928)

SIEGFRIED'S JOURNEY, 1916–1920. Siegfried Sassoon. *Faber & Faber*, 10s.6d. lC8. 224 pages.

The third volume of an autobiography by the well-known English poet, covering a period from war and youth into peace and manhood, a journey which many younger writers are making today. The book is remarkable for the author's power of recollection and his gift for describing people and places. Among his intimate friends were the poets Thomas Hardy, Robert Bridges, Wilfred Owen and the Sitwells. It also reveals a most original personality—a poet and fox-hunter, a pacifist and an infantry officer during the First World War. The previous volumes of the autobiography were *The Old Century* and *The Weald of Youth*. (928)

THE SCARLET TREE. Osbert Sitwell. *Macmillan*, 15s. C8. 327 pages. 23 illustrations.

The second volume of this writer's extended autobiography, following *Left Hand, Right Hand*, published in 1945. It covers Sir Osbert Sitwell's life from his eighth to his eighteenth year. The illustrations include, besides family portraits, reproductions of works by John Piper specially designed for this book. Sir Osbert Sitwell is the elder brother of Edith Sitwell, the greatest living English woman poet, and of Sacheverell Sitwell, the distinguished art historian and poet. (928)

AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY. Anthony Trollope. *Williams & Norgate*, 8s.6d. C8. 319 pages.

The life story of this novelist of Victorian England is one of the most charming and candid autobiographies ever produced by a novelist. The Introduction is by Charles Morgan. (928)

THE LIFE OF OSCAR WILDE. Hesketh Pearson. *Methuen*, 16s. D8. 389 pages. 15 illustrations. Bibliography. Index.

See Digest, page 456. (928)

Genealogy and Heraldry

THE OXFORD DICTIONARY OF ENGLISH CHRISTIAN NAMES. E. G. Withycombe. *Oxford University Press*, 10s. C8. 176 pages. Appendix.

This is the first attempt to deal with the subject on the basis of an extensive collection of material from early records. The main part of the work is arranged alphabetically in order of names, each article including early forms of the name, its equivalent in other languages, pet forms and etymology, together with an account of its introduction into England and subsequent history, frequency of occurrence, fluctuations in fashion, etc. The standard of inclusion is, roughly, that a name should have survived in use after the end of the fourteenth century or been revived later. Some of the commoner Irish, Gaelic, and Welsh names have also been included. The Introduction

deals with the general history of personal nomenclature. Amongst the topics treated are the changes due to events, such as the Norman Conquest and the Reformation, and to literary fashions; the use of two or more Christian names and of surnames as Christian names; nicknames and the legal status of names. There is an appendix of common words derived from Christian names. (929.4)

TITLES AND FORMS OF ADDRESS. A Guide to their Correct Use. *A. & C. Black*, 6s. Sixth edition, enlarged and revised. C8. 158 pages. Index.

An authoritative guide to the correct manner of addressing titled people, either socially or in writing. All grades of titles and distinctions are included, from royalty downwards, not only in the peerage and the orders of knighthood but also in the three fighting services, the Church, the law, the diplomatic service and the universities. A comprehensive list of abbreviations and a guide to the pronunciation of English proper names is also included. (929.7)

THE COMPLETE PEERAGE. Vol. 10. H. A. Doubleday, G. H. White and Lord Howard de Walden (Editors). *St. Catherine Press*, 73s.6d. D4. 996 pages.

It is nine years since the publication of the ninth volume of this work, which is planned to give a complete record of the peerage of Britain in twelve volumes, from the earliest creations up to the death of Queen Victoria. In answer to a demand for an extension of the work to recent times, volume 13 was published out of turn in 1940, giving all the peerage creations from 1901 to 1938. Volume 9 carried the record to 'N'; this volume takes it to 'Richmond'. Its chief interest is in its record of the historic de Vere Earldom of Oxford, and Geoffrey H. White contributes a very full account of the office of the Lord Great Chamberlain of England, the story of which goes back to William the Conqueror (1066). (929.72)

DEBRETTS' PEERAGE AND TITLES OF COURTESY, 1946. C. F. J. Hankinson (Editor). *Odhams Press*, 105s. R8. 3,080 pages.

Comprises information concerning persons bearing heraldic or courtesy titles, Privy Councillors, Knights, Companions of various orders, and collateral branches of Peers and Baronets. (929.72)

KELLY'S HANDBOOK TO THE TITLED AND OFFICIAL CLASSES, 1946. *Kelly*, 70s. D8. 2,150 pages.

The handbook has an even wider scope than is indicated in the title, for Members of Parliament, King's Counsel, Royal Academicians, presidents of learned societies, distinguished members of the dramatic, literary and artistic worlds and leading members of the commercial world, are included among those of whom particulars are given. (929.72)

EUROPE

EUROPE. A Personal and a Political Survey. Cyril A. Alington. *Hollis & Carter*, 18s. D8. 374 pages. 8 maps. Tables. Index.

A history of Europe from the Ancient Greeks to 1900, showing 'how Europe came into its present shape', by the former Headmaster of Eton. Written for the average reader, its emphasis is on the selection of the salient facts of European history and the avoidance of overwhelming detail. (940)

MEDIEVAL EUROPE. H. W. C. Davis. *Oxford University Press*, 3s.6d. F8. 204 pages. (*Home University Library*)

Professor Davis, one of the most inspiring teachers of history that Oxford has known in recent times, here gives a compact and scholarly account of movement in European history from the end of the Roman Empire to the beginning of the modern world. His book provides a basis for an understanding of subsequent events and helps the reader to see the Middle Ages in the right perspective. (940.1)

THE CONGRESS OF VIENNA: A STUDY IN ALLIED UNITY, 1813–1822. Harold Nicolson. *Constable*, 18s. M8. 324 pages. 8 illustrations.

The author divides the period of diplomatic history with which his present volume is concerned into a four-act drama, dominated by successive personalities and events from Alexander I of Russia to Metternich and Castlereagh, with an epilogue showing Britain's influence on the formation and disintegration of the Coalition. Mr. Nicolson summarizes the complicated situations in such a way as to make them immediately intelligible to a reader without previous knowledge of the issues involved. (940.27)

HISTORY OF OUR TIME, 1885–1914. G. P. Gooch. *Oxford University Press*, 3s.6d. Revised edition. F8. 192 pages. (*Home University Library*)

A review of European history in the decades preceding World War I by the eminent British historian. Dr. Gooch has thoroughly revised the original text for this edition. (940.28)

World War I

THE CARTHAGINIAN PEACE—OR THE ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES OF MR. KEYNES. Étienne Mantoux. *Oxford University Press*, 12s.6d. D8. 227 pages.

In a critical examination of the late Lord Keynes's work, *The Economic Consequences of the Peace*, published twenty-six years ago, M. Mantoux has tried to show that the effects of the Treaty of Versailles were completely misinterpreted in it, and he contends that these misconceptions should not be allowed to confuse the peace-making of the present day. (940.3141)

Later Twentieth Century

THE TWENTY YEARS' CRISIS, 1919–1939. E. H. Carr. *Macmillan*, 10s.6d. Second edition. D8. 244 pages.

Professor Carr, who was attached to the British Delegation to the Peace Conference, 1919, describes his work as an introduction to the study of international relations. When the book first appeared in 1939 it attracted much attention and a wide circle of readers. Learned and witty, the author has much to say of special importance at the present stage in world politics. (940.51)

World War II

A MINIATURE HISTORY OF THE WAR. R. C. K. Ensor. *Oxford University Press*, 3s.6d. Third edition. C8. 110 pages. 4 maps. Table of dates.

A new and revised edition of this concise and lucid history of the Second World War in broad outline down to the end of the war in Europe. The author divides his account into eight sections: How Germany Prepared her Advantage; How Germany

Exploited her Advantage; How the War became World-Wide; The Allies free their Hands; The Penultimate Phase; Victory on Three Fronts; The Assault on Germany; An Epilogue. (940.53)

L'AUBE DE LA LIBERATION. Winston S. Churchill. *Heinemann* and *Zsolnay*, 12s.6d. D8. 354 pages.

The French edition of the war speeches of Britain's ex-Prime Minister. This is the fifth volume of Mr. Churchill's speeches to be issued in French by these publishers. (940.531)

WINSTON CHURCHILL'S OORLOGSREDEVOERINGEN. *Cassell*, 5s. D8. 260 pages. Frontispiece.

The Dutch edition of *Winston Churchill's War Speeches* (1940–1943) in four parts: Den strijd Tegemoet, De Onverbiddelijke Strijd, Het Einde van Het Begin, De Zege Tegemoet. (940.531)

УИНСТОН ЧЪРЧИЛ Winston S. Churchill. *Cassell*, 5s. L.Post8. 283 pages. Frontispiece.

The Bulgarian edition of the speeches of Winston Churchill, late Prime Minister of Britain, covering the period from May 1940 to October 1943. (940.531)

WHAT THEY SAID AT THE TIME. Kathleen Freeman. *Muller*, 15s. C8. 470 pages.

Dr. Freeman's object in this book is to give a survey of the causes of the Second World War by selecting in chronological order from the speeches or writings of the chief actors on the stage of international politics the relevant things which they were saying at the time. The survey begins with Pope Benedict the Fifteenth's plea for peace in 1917, and Lenin's instructions to Soviet deputies to oppose unconditionally 'the present predatory, imperialist war'. It ends with an extract from President Truman's speech at the final Session of the United Nations Conference on 26 June 1945. The extracts are linked together by a clear, concise historical narrative. Dr. Freeman is more concerned to allow the actors to reveal historical truth than to confirm her own historical prejudices. (940.5311)

——Results Terms of Peace

PROBLEMS OF THE PEACE. Wilson Harris. *Cambridge University Press*, 3s.6d. Pott 8. 111 pages.

The editor of *The Spectator*, who followed the Paris Peace Conference of 1919 at close quarters, here gives a short survey of some of the main problems which must confront peacemakers after the present war. The aspects dealt with include: the transition from war to armistice, and from war to peace conditions, the treatment of the vanquished countries, and the territorial settlement of frontiers. (940.5314)

PATTERNS OF PEACEMAKING. D. Thomson, E. Meyer and A. Briggs. Edited by K. Mannheim. *Kegan Paul*, 21s. D8. 399 pages. Index.

At the end of 1943 the three authors of this book set out to make 'a systematic survey and analysis, as objective as possible, of the tendencies most likely to govern peace-making' after the Second World War. The result is a book which should be of value in assisting the ordinary citizen to see the direction in which the acts of his own and other governments are leading him. The field of survey is wide, the material is

skilfully and clearly arranged, and the short bibliographies contained in the footnotes enable the reader to follow up any one of the many questions discussed in the text. The greater part of the book was written in 1944 and is based on an analysis of opinion then current. It is a useful piece of documentation, illustrating the forecasts, hopes and fears shared by most thoughtful people in these days. The authors also give an account of what, in their opinion, might have been done since the collapse of Germany, and close with a record of what they regard as lost opportunities. (940.5314)

——Problems of Reconstruction

A REPORT ON THE INTERNATIONAL CONTROL OF ATOMIC ENERGY. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 1s. M8. 51 pages.

See Digest, page 457. (940.53144)

——Diplomatic History

SPECIFIC AGREEMENTS REGARDING SETTLEMENT FOR LEND LEASE, RECIPROCAL AID, SURPLUS WAR PROPERTY AND CLAIMS. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 6d. M8. 38 pages. Tables. (*Command Paper* 6778)

This sets out the Agreements between the Governments of Britain and the United States of America on such questions as Pipe-lines, Shipping Services and Supplies, Civilian and Military Holdings, Lend-Lease Aircraft (Non-Combat), and Spares, Petroleum, and other inter-governmental claims. (940.532)

AMBASSADOR ON SPECIAL MISSION. Viscount Templewood (Sir Samuel Hoare). *Collins*, 16s. D8. 320 pages.

Sir Samuel Hoare was sent to Madrid as British Ambassador with the special mission to do everything possible to counteract German designs on the Iberian peninsula, and to keep Spain out of the war. This is a first-hand account of importance, with many incidents and personalities of the greatest interest described vividly and with balanced judgment. (940.532)

AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE ENTRY OF THE SOVIET UNION INTO THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 1d. M8. 1 page. (*Command Paper* 6735)

This gives the terms of the secret agreement made at the Yalta Conference on the conditions under which Russia entered the war against Japan, dated Livadia, 11 February 1945. (940.5322)

——Countries Under Axis Occupation

CONDITIONS IN OCCUPIED TERRITORIES: THE LAW. United Nations Information Organization. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 3d. M8. 35 pages.

This shows how the Axis powers used the legal systems of the occupied countries to further their own ends; how they violated and distorted what they found, though interference with the law of an occupied country is a war crime and a breach of The Hague Convention of 1907, signed by both Germany and Japan. The present study covers the period to the end of 1944. Occupied countries dealt with are: Belgium, Burma, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Norway, Poland, and Yugoslavia. Foreword by G. K. C. Yeh, Chairman of the United Nations Information Organization. (940.5337)

——Britain

STRENGTH AND CASUALTIES OF THE ARMED FORCES AND AUXILIARY SERVICES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM 1939 TO 1945. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 2d. sR8. 10 pages. Tables. Paper bound. (*Command Paper* 6832)

This paper gives statistics of the number of men and women who served in the Armed Forces and Auxiliary Services of the United Kingdom, and of the casualties suffered during the war. The figures relate only to British subjects usually domiciled in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and to those British subjects and other persons elsewhere who individually enlisted and served in the Armed Forces and Auxiliary Services of the United Kingdom. (940.5342)

——Guernsey

GUERNSEY UNDER GERMAN RULE. R. Durand. *Guernsey Society: Simpkin, Marshall*, 6s. D8. 183 pages. Paper bound.

A record of daily happenings in Guernsey during the German occupation—from the time when the British Government announced that the island would be demilitarized until liberation. (940.534234)

——Russia

A WINDOW IN MOSCOW. Alaric Jacob. *Collins*, 15s. D8. 320 pages.

A British newspaper correspondent here gives a vivid account of daily life in Moscow during 1944, as seen from the window of the hotel which is allocated to journalists. Mr. Jacob points out that the great evacuation of Russian industry to Siberia during the war is likely to have far-reaching results. (940.534)

——Norway

JOURNEY TO LONDON. The Story of the Norwegian Government at War. Dik Lehmkuhl. *Hutchinson*, 10s.6d. C8. 152 pages. 12 pages of illustrations. Endpaper map. Published by authority of the Norwegian State Information Office.

A vivid description of the events which preceded the arrival of the King of Norway and his Ministers in London on 10 June 1940, having been evacuated by a British cruiser from Tromsoe. Pursued by the German army and air force, they had doubled to and fro across northern Norway, conducting the business of state under appalling difficulties. Constantly on the move and burdened with the national gold stock, they nevertheless were able to counter confused despair with organized patriotism. This book does sober justice to the incredible adventures of April and May 1940, and concludes by briefly chronicling the rapid growth in London of the Administration nucleus into a vast organization before its return from exile. (940.53481)

——Greece

REPORT OF THE BRITISH LEGAL MISSION TO GREECE (WITH COVERING LETTER AND APPENDICES). *H.M. Stationery Office*, 9d. sR8. 44 pages. (*Greece* No. 2 (1946)) (*Command Paper* 6838)

The report submitted by the British Legal Mission to Greece to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, dated 17 January 1946. The mission was in Greece between

28 November and 19 December 1945, investigating, among other things, the situation in Greece regarding the numerous prisoners held in Greek gaols for offences alleged to have been committed during the German occupation and the subsequent Civil War, and the arrangements made for terminating the delay in bringing such prisoners to trial. The report of their investigations is introduced by a letter to Mr. Bevin, the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and followed by a summary of findings and recommendations and three appendices. (940.5349507)

——Australia

PACIFIC VICTORY. A Short History of Australia's part in the war against Japan. Hugh Buggy. Issued under the direction and by the authority of the Australian Minister for Information, the Hon. A. A. Calwell, M.H.R. 2s.6d. lC8. 302 pages. Illustrated. Maps.

This is the first attempt to tell the full story of Australia's part in the war against Japan. It is not intended to be a comprehensive military history, but its 'chief purpose . . . is to place in truer perspective the scale and quality of the achievements of Australia's fighting men. . . . It aims to tell, clearly and concisely, the story of the courage, capacity, and sacrifice of the men of our three fighting services and to convey something of the drama of the grim holding war of 1942 and 1943. It traverses not only the great effort to secure Australia from full-scale Japanese invasion or enemy incursions on our coasts, but also every action in which Australians fought in the war against Japan.' (Foreword.) It is a fine story well told, and illustrated with numerous clear maps and magnificent photographs. (940.5394)

——Military History

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH STORY OF THE WAR. Vol. 5. David Marley (Editor). *Hodder & Stoughton*, 7s.6d. C8. 259 pages. 39 photographs. 35 maps. Index.

The fifth and last volume (1 January to 9 September 1945) of this story of the war. It gives day by day, in diary form, all the principal events in the fighting and in British and international politics, as they were recorded in the *Daily Telegraph* newspaper, together with war correspondents' descriptions of battles and historic occasions, and many stories of individual heroism and adventure. (940.54)

A RECORD OF THE WAR: THE TWENTY-SECOND QUARTER, JANUARY 1, 1945–MARCH 31, 1945. Philip Graves. *Hutchinson*, 12s.6d. C8. 370 pages. 36 illustrations.

The events of World War II recorded here are a chronicle of the Allied victories that were a prelude to the last phase of the war in Europe. The forcings of the Lower Rhine crossings are described as well as the simultaneous Russian convergent operations that moved along the main line of approach against Berlin by way of Posen. In the Far East the Allied armies also scored notable victories. On the political side the Allied Nations had already begun to experience difficulties of planning in partnership with Russia. (940.54)

FOOTHOLD IN EUROPE. 'Strategicus.' *Faber & Faber*, 10s.6d. D8. 243 pages.

The seventh volume of this valuable survey of the Second World War, beginning in July 1943 with the preparations for the Allied offensives in Italy and on the Russian front, and ending in May 1944 with the preparations for the final phase. In Western Europe the offensives included the conquest of Sicily, the landings in Italy at Salerno

and Anzio, and the long hammering of the Gustav Line. In the Far East there was the Bismarck Sea Campaign and the bitter fighting in Burma. A full analysis of the Russian campaigns is also given. The book contains discussions of strategy and is not simply a record of events. (940.54)

THE OXFORD WAR ATLAS. Vol. 4. THE WAR IN 1944. J. H. Stembridge. *Oxford University Press*, 3s.6d. C8. 96 pages. 47 maps and diagrams.

Like its predecessors this volume of the Oxford War Atlas is a reference atlas for the main theatres in which operations were proceeding or where Allied troops were stationed. The maps illustrate the strategy of the campaigns in Western, Eastern and Southern Europe, and in the Mediterranean area; events in the Pacific and South East Asia; the political situation in Poland, and the geographical and economic position in certain neutral countries. A plan of the great engineering feat known as 'Mulberry' (the pre-fabricated invasion harbour at Arromanches) is also included. The maps, plans and diagrams, which have been completed from various official and authoritative sources both in Britain and abroad, should assist in clarifying the geographical, economic and political background of the Second World War and in elucidating problems arising from it. A fifth volume dealing with events in 1945 is in preparation. (940.54)

——Land Operations

REPORT BY THE SUPREME ALLIED COMMANDER MEDITERRANEAN TO THE COMBINED CHIEFS OF STAFF ON THE ITALIAN CAMPAIGN 8TH JANUARY 1944 TO 10TH MAY 1944. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 1s. sR8. 43 pages. Paper bound.

A report by General Sir Henry Maitland-Wilson on the Italian Campaign, 8 January 1944–10 May 1944. Contents: Background to the Plan of Operations; Original Outline Plan; Frustration of the Original Plan; Christmas Day Conference; The Landing-craft Problem; Development of Operational Plans; Plans; Preparations; The Anzio Landings; Consolidation of the Beachhead; Second Battle of Cassino and Enemy Counter-Attack at Anzio; Review of Strategy; Winter Campaign—Final Phase; Conclusion. (940.541)

REPORT BY THE SUPREME ALLIED COMMANDER MEDITERRANEAN TO THE COMBINED CHIEFS OF STAFF ON THE OPERATIONS IN SOUTHERN FRANCE, AUGUST, 1944. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 1s. sR8. 48 pages.

A report by General Sir Henry Maitland-Wilson of the Allied invasion of southern France in August 1944. The circumstances and planning leading up to the operation are considered under the headings: Background of the Plan; Original Outline Plan; The LST Bottleneck; The One-Division Assault; Priority of the Italian Campaign; Negotiations with the French; Alternatives; The June Decision; Co-ordination with General Eisenhower and Co-ordination of Planning. An account of the assault landing is followed by Toulon and Marseilles; Transfer of Operational Control to General Eisenhower; Transfer of Administrative and Supply Responsibilities; Conclusion. (940.541)

SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE OF TUESDAY THE 3RD SEPTEMBER 1946. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 9d. IImp 8. 21 pages.

The despatch submitted to the Secretary of State for War on 1 June 1946 by Field Marshal the Viscount Montgomery of Alamein, K.C.B., C.B., D.S.O., covering the

operations in North-West Europe from 6 June 1944 to 5 May 1945. The Field Marshal returned to England in January 1944, having relinquished his command of the Eighth Army, to become overall land force commander responsible to the Supreme Commander for planning and executing the military aspect of the assault on the Continent and the subsequent capture of the lodgement area, and his report is divided into the following headings: The Plan; The Battle of Normandy; The Drive Across the Pas de Calais to Antwerp and the Rhine; The Battle of the Rhine; Review and Comments. (940.541)

WAR REPORT B.B.C., JUNE 1944–MAY 1945. *Oxford University Press*, 15s. lC8. 464 pages. 8 pages of illustrations. 2 maps.

The text of the despatches broadcast by the British Broadcasting Corporation's War Correspondents with the Allied Expeditionary Force in Europe from June 1944 to May 1945. The reports are set in their historical framework with an editorial commentary. (940.541)

THE ECLIPSE. Alan Moorehead. *Hamish Hamilton*, 12s.6d. D8. 255 pages. 6 maps.

Like its predecessor on the African Campaign, this book by a British War Correspondent is a mixture of *reportage*, deduction and descriptive writing, and gives a concise and vivid account of the final stages of the war in Italy, France, Holland and Germany. It deals less with past events than with the general problem of the liberation of Europe and the foundation of peace. The author pays tribute to the underground resistance movements in the various countries under German domination that prepared the way for the military campaigns. The turning point in the war came, he says, when men all over Europe decided that slavery of speech was less desirable than death. The author was with Field Marshal Montgomery during the preparations for the invasion of France, and also discusses the German counter-offensive in the Ardennes. (940.541)

GAUNTLET TO OVERLORD. The Story of the Canadian Army. R. Munro. *Macmillan*, 15s. M8. 490 pages. 21 photographs. Endpaper maps.

A full account, by a Canadian war correspondent, of the Canadian Army in the invasion and conquest of Germany, with chapters on the Spitzbergen Expedition of 1941, the Dieppe raid in 1942, and the Canadian part in North Africa, Sicily and Italy. (940.541)

WITH THE ALLIED ARMIES IN ITALY. Edward Seago. *Collins*, 15s. C4. 24 pages. 103 illustrations.

A pictorial account with a commentary of the Italian campaign during the Second World War. Foreword by Field Marshal Alexander. (940.541)

——Special Campaigns

REPORT BY THE SUPREME COMMANDER TO THE COMBINED CHIEFS OF STAFF ON THE OPERATIONS IN EUROPE OF THE ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE: 6 JUNE 1944 TO 8 MAY 1945. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 2s.6d. R8. 159 pages. 11 maps. Paper bound.

A very full report by General Dwight Eisenhower of the Allied invasion of north-western Europe which, in conjunction with the Russian assault, resulted in the total defeat of Germany. Contents: Directive to the Supreme Commander (issued 12

February 1944); Preface (Summary of operations in north-west Europe); Planning and Preparation (The COSSAC Plan, Development of Plan OVERLORD, Logistical Problems, German Miscalculations, Preparatory Operations, Enemy Capabilities); The Assault; Establishment of the Lodgement Area; The Breakthrough; Battle of the Falaise-Argentan Pocket; Advance to the Seine; The Build-up and the Allied Navies; The Advance from the Seine to the German Border; Consolidation on the Frontier; The Ardennes Counter-offensive; Plans for the 1945 Campaign; Operations to reach the Rhine; Crossing the Rhine; The Envelopment of the Ruhr and the Junction with the Russians; The Final Phase; The Surrender; Conclusion. (940.542)

——Air Operations

R.A.F. COASTAL COMMAND LEADS THE INVASION. M. C. D. Wilson and A. S. L. Robinson. *Jarrolds*, 16s. D8. 160 pages. 46 illustrations.

Squadron Leader Wilson and Flight Lieutenant Robinson here give an accurate and detailed account of the work of the Coastal Command section of the Royal Air Force in the preparatory operations for the opening of the Second Front in France, May-June, 1944. Foreword by Viscount Trenchard, Marshal of the Royal Air Force. (940.544)

MERCHANT AIRMEN. Ministry of Information for the Air Ministry. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 2s. M8. 207 pages. Illustrated. 8 maps.

A survey of the British merchant air service during World War II. Chapter headings: The Skies of Europe; The Empire Air Routes; The Battle for Africa; Japan Cuts the Route; African Victory; Atlantic Story; 'They Have Deserved Well'. (940.5441)

——Organized Raids

THE EFFECTS OF THE ATOMIC BOMBS AT HIROSHIMA AND NAGASAKI. Report of the British Mission to Japan. Home Office and Air Ministry. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 1s. sR8. 22 pages. 16 pages of photographs. Diagrams.

In the report on the effects of the atomic bombs at Hiroshima and Nagasaki the British Mission have first described the two cities with their differences and the resultant variation in the effects of the attacks. The action of the atomic bombs is then considered, followed by an examination of blast effects, their scale and effect on commercial and industrial buildings, houses and shelters, heat effects, and radio-active effects. The last chapter is devoted to casualties and a survey of general conclusions. (940.5442)

——Naval Operations

THE STORY OF THE W.R.N.S. Eileen Bigland. *Nicholson & Watson*, 8s.6d. C8. 188 pages. 16 illustrations.

A description of the activities of the women of the British Royal Navy, which before the end of the war became many and various. By 1945 there were over a hundred categories, with many sub-divisions, including radio-telegraphists and mechanics, water-women, signallers, ships' mechanics, painters, torpedo and ordnance ratings, boarding officers, crane drivers, and many more. Miss Bigland visited every sort of W.R.N.S. station, including ship-repair yards, naval air stations, combined operations headquarters, and tactical schools. Foreword by Admiral Sir William James. (940.545)

DUNKIRK. A. D. Divine. *Faber & Faber*, 15s. D8. 307 pages.

An account of the evacuation of the British Expeditionary Force from France in 1940, based on the collection of logs made by J. D. Casswell and on the personal narratives of the men who made this great achievement possible. The accounts are woven into a skilful history of what the Navy called 'Operation Dynamo'. (940.545)

OPERATION NEPTUNE. Kenneth Edwards. *Collins*, 12s.6d. M8. 319 pages. 16 illustrations.

Commander Edwards here gives the story of the British Navy's part in D-Day, the invasion of France in June 1944, and the opening of the Second Front in Europe. Foreword by Admiral Sir Harold Burrough. (940.545)

FLAT TOP. The Story of an Escort Carrier. F. D. Ommaney. *Longmans, Green*, 3s.6d. C8. 63 pages. 7 pages of photographs.

A vivid picture of life in an escort carrier. Lieutenant Commander Ommaney was the Meteorological officer of the *South Latitude* when she sailed north on the perilous convoy route to Russia. He tells how a convoy of fifty ships, heavily loaded with supplies for Russia, was brought into port with the loss of only two ships in spite of persistent attacks by enemy submarines lasting over a week. (940.545)

——Use of Submarines by Axis Powers

GERMAN, ITALIAN AND JAPANESE U-BOAT CASUALTIES DURING THE WAR. Admiralty. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 1d. M8. 5 pages.

A statistical statement compiled as a result of a joint British and American investigation, including an examination of enemy records. They are intended to present the facts as known at the time. (940.54512)

GERMAN, ITALIAN AND JAPANESE U-BOAT CASUALTIES DURING THE WAR: PARTICULARS OF DESTRUCTION. Admiralty. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 6d. sR8. 35 pages. Tables.

Lists showing, in chronological order, the cause of destruction of all commissioned German, Italian and Japanese U-boats lost during the war. The details are intended to present the facts as known at the time and are liable to minor alterations as the full history of the war is pieced together. (940.5412)

——Anti-Submarine Operations

H.M. FRIGATE. Nicholas Monsarrat. *Cassell*, 2s. C8. 75 pages.6 illustrations.

The fourth of Lieut.-Commander Monsarrat's diary records of war at sea. The present book records the closing stages of the Battle of the Atlantic against the German U-boats. (940.54516)

——Prisons of War

THE DUNGEON DEMOCRACY. Christopher Burney. *Heinemann*, 6s. C8. 100 pages.

A realistic picture of the German prison-camp of Buchenwald. The author shows how the Nazis perfected the art of debasing human nature by delegating their acts of cruelty to their prisoners, some of whom would accept favours and easier living

conditions by inflicting penalties upon their less fortunate comrades in misery. The book is written with a straightforward simplicity and clarity of style which carries a dreadful conviction. (940.5472)

——Welfare Work

FIFTY FACTS ABOUT UNRRA. United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 4d. D8. 22 pages. 11 pages of illustrations.

An illustrated booklet explaining the origin, organization and work of UNRRA. (940.5477)

THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 3d. M8. 14 pages. (*Command Paper* 6682)

This contains the Resolutions adopted by the Council at its Third Session held in London on 7 August 1945. The Session was attended by representatives of forty-seven Allied Nations under the chairmanship of the Hon. Sir Girja Sjankar Bajpai, Member of the Council for India. The Resolutions should be read in conjunction with the UNRRA Agreement (reproduced in *Command Paper* 6491 of 1943) and the Resolutions passed at the First and Second Sessions of the Council (reproduced in *Command Papers* 6497 and 6566 of 1944). The numbering of the Resolutions is carried on from those passed at the earlier Sessions, beginning with Resolution No. 62, and relate to Denmark, the U.S.S.R., the Far East, Japan, Italy, Austria, etc. (940.5477)

——Personal Narratives

ENEMY COAST AHEAD. Guy Gibson. *Michael Joseph*, 12s.6d. D8. 302 pages. 3 photographs.

Wing-Commander Gibson, V.C., D.S.O., D.F.C., was one of the most heroic and skilful of British airmen. He won his Victoria Cross, the highest British award for valour, by his leadership of the Lancaster bombers which breached the Ruhr dams in May 1943. He was later killed in action. This personal narrative of the air war as a bomber pilot saw it from the beginning, an inside story of the vast Royal Air Force offensive against Germany, is one of the most remarkable books yet written about World War II: full of vivid, racy detail, direct, gay, tragic and very deeply moving. Introduction by Marshal of the Air Force Sir Arthur Harris. (940.548)

THE SIEGE OF LONDON. Robert Henrey. *Dent*, 12s.6d. D8. 200 pages. 16 pages of illustrations.

This book completes the author's eye-witness accounts of life in London during the Second World War, covering the flying bomb and V2 epochs. The previous volumes were *A Village in Piccadilly*, describing the period of the great aerial attacks of 1940, and *The Incredible City*, which carried the story on through 1942. (940.548)

THE SEA AND THE LAND. J. L. Hodson. *Gollancz*, 10s.6d. C8. 370 pages.

The last instalment of Mr. Hodson's war diary, covering the period from March 1943 to May 1945. He gives eye-witness accounts of the achievements of British merchant seamen, and of visits to Rome, France and Germany in the wake of the invading Allied armies, and of the Victory celebrations in England. (940.548)

BURMESE OUTPOST. Anthony Irwin. *Collins.* 10s.6d. sC4. 160 pages. 5 illustrations.

The scene of Major Irwin's adventures is in Arakan. He was a member of 'V' Force, a body of officers who served from 1942 in advance of the regular troops, without support and generally alone, organizing and leading local tribes in guerrilla warfare against the Japanese. The author learned to love and respect the tribesmen with whom he worked. (940.548)

JAPAN'S POLITICAL WARFARE. Peter de Mendelssohn. *Allen & Unwin,* 10s.6d. C8. 192 pages.

The extent and influence of Japanese war propaganda are still largely unknown in the West, and generally greatly underestimated. This is the first comprehensive study of the vast machinery of political warfare which the Japanese have built up at home and in occupied Asia. The book shows why the re-education of the peoples subjected by Japan during and before the Second World War will require far more than the mere expulsion of Japanese troops and the closing of Japanese schools. It gives a detailed analysis of all branches of Japanese political, cultural and religious propaganda. It also analyses the main groups of ever-recurrent propaganda slogans with which the Japanese tried to justify their aggression and prove their title to reorganize not only 'Greater East Asia' but the entire world, and devotes special attention to the all-important question of Japanese religious penetration. The author has drawn upon official British, American, Chinese, Dutch and other sources, and his study contains a great deal of little-known and hitherto unpublished material. (940.548)

BUILD THE SHIPS. V. S. Pritchett. *H.M. Stationery Office,* 1s. lF4. 63 pages. 45 pages of photographs.

A brilliant piece of reporting, by one of the foremost English short-story writers, describing the shipyards of Britain during the Second World War. Chapter headings include: A Man's Job, Recruits and Veterans, The Shipyards Turn to War, From Drawing-Board to Plater's Shed, The Ship Takes Shape, The Ship is Born, Escort Carrier Number One, Ships on the Operating Table, Building the Little Ships, Epilogue. (940.548)

GREEN ARMOUR. Osmar White. *Allen & Unwin,* 12s.6d. D8. 288 pages. Maps.

An account by a young New Zealand war correspondent of his experiences with the Australian and American forces in the jungles of the Pacific—'the green armour' of his title—from the earliest days of forlorn hope to the large-scale and well-organized attacks by land, sea, and air. His main concern is the fighting in New Guinea in 1942, and he describes the operations of the marine commandos and of those who carried out reconnaissance missions in Japanese-held territory. (940.548)

——Illustrative Material

TWO CONTINENTS. Felix Topolski. *Methuen,* 50s. R8. 224 pages.

The subject matter of these drawings by the brilliant Polish artist cover the war and wartime life in England, Africa and Europe, with a last section, 'Germany Defeated'. (940.549)

SPEAKING GENERALLY. Views and Speeches. Lord Wavell. *Macmillan*, 7s.6d. C8. 171 pages.

Practically all Field-Marshal Wavell's public utterances made during his four years as Commander-in-Chief are included in this volume. They are mostly notes prepared for 'Orders of the Day', addresses and broadcasts written in haste and at short notice in the Middle East and in India. (940.549)

Scotland

THE SCOTS AND THEIR COUNTRY. Edwin Muir. *Longmans, Green*, 1s. sF4. 31 pages. 17 pages of illustrations and 1 map. (*The British People Series*)

An attractively illustrated booklet describing the character of the Scottish people and Scotland as it is today, by a distinguished Scots poet and critic. (941)

SCOTLAND'S RECORD. W. M. Ballantine (Editor). *Albyn Press (Edinburgh)*, 12s.6d. D8. 184 pages.

Thirty-seven Scottish writers contribute to this symposium dealing with many aspects of Scottish life and achievement during World War II. The survey covers the country's economic and social life, and special sections are devoted to literature and the arts, to new ventures in industry, to social reconstruction, and to Scotland's contribution to the war generally. Among the authors represented George Blake writes on the characteristics of the Scottish people, Neil Gunn on the Highland folk, and Ivor Brown on Scottish authors. (941.08)

Eire (Ireland)

BRITAIN AND IRELAND. Nicholas Mansergh. *Longmans, Green*, 9d. Revised edition. L.Post 8. 100 pages. Chronological table. Endpaper map. (*British Commonwealth Pamphlets* No. 4)

A brief historical summary of the course of relations between Great Britain and Ireland from the earliest times to the present day. After an introductory chapter on 'The Irish Heritage', the history of Anglo-Irish relations begins with the Norman Invasion of 1167, continues through stormy years of rebellions and religious persecutions, the Act of Union and Catholic Emancipation, and attempts by Liberals, Conservatives and the Sinn Fein to solve the 'Irish Question'. There is a note on the Constitution of Ireland as a Free State, granted on 6 December 1922, a chapter on the Government of Northern Ireland, and a consideration of the impact of the late war on Ireland and of the future of Anglo-Irish relations. (941.5)

Britain

NAGYBRITANNIA ÉS A BRIT NÉP. Ernest Barker. *Longmans, Green*, 1s. sC8. 186 pages. 15 pages of illustrations. 2 maps. Index.

The Hungarian edition of Sir Ernest Barker's *Britain and the British People*, which sketches the character of the British people, their systems of government and of law, religion and the churches in Britain, education, arts and sport, and social services. The author was Chairman of the Books and Periodicals Commission (Conference of Allied Ministers of Education), Principal of King's College, London University, for seven years, and Professor of Political Science in the University of Cambridge 1928–39. (942)

ANGLIA I ANGLICY. Thomas Burke. *Longmans, Green*, 1s. sD8. 31 pages 23 pages of illustrations.

The Polish edition of Thomas Burke's *England and the English*, an illustrated booklet giving a popular account of the English people and their country. (942)

ANGLIE A ANGLIČANÉ. Thomas Burke. *Longmans, Green*, 1s. sD8. 32 pages. 23 pages of illustrations. (*The British People Series*)

The Czech edition of the above. (942)

ENGLAND: NATUR OG FOLK. Thomas Burke. *Longmans, Green*, 1s. sD8. 31 pages. 23 pages of illustrations.

The Norwegian edition of the above. (942)

LES ANGLAIS CHEZ EUX. Thomas Burke. *Longmans, Green*, 1s. sD8. 31 pages. 23 pages of illustrations.

The French edition of the above. (942)

HOVEDLINJEN I ENGELSK HISTORIE. A. L. Rowse. *Longmans, Green*, 1s.6d. sC8. 151 pages. 12 pages of illustrations. 6 maps. Chronological tables. Bibliography. Index.

The Norwegian edition of a short history of England from prehistoric times to the present day by one of the most brilliant younger English historians. Chapter headings include: Oya og Folket, England i Middelalderen, Nasjonalstaten, Det Revolusjonære England, Handel og Imperium, Den Industrielle Revolusjon. (942)

DE BETEEKENIS DER ENGELSCHE GESCHIEDENIS. A. L. Rowse. *Longmans, Green*, 1s.6d. sC8. 167 pages. 12 pages of illustrations. 6 maps. Chronological tables. Bibliography. Index.

The Dutch edition of the above. Chapter headings include: Het Eiland en Het Volk, Engeland in de Middeleeuwen, De Nationale Staat, Revolutionnair Engeland, Handel en Gemeenebest, De Industrieele Omwenteling. (942)

DUCH ANGLICKÝCH DĚJIN. A. L. Rowse. *Longmans, Green*, 1s.6d. sC8. 144 pages. 12 pages of illustrations. 6 maps. Chronological tables. Bibliography. Index.

The Czech edition of the above. Chapter headings include: Ostrov a Jeho Obyvatelé, Středověká Anglie, Národní Stát, Revoluční Anglie, Obchod a Imperium, Průmyslová Revoluce. (942)

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OBJECTIVES. Harry Lindsay (Editor). *Royal Society of Arts: Michael Joseph*, 10s.6d. D8. 288 pages.

The third book in this series edited by Sir Harry Lindsay, Director of the Imperial Institute, London, who also contributes a long introduction. The various sections of the book are contributed by distinguished experts in the field of imperial policy and the whole forms a wide survey of the past developments and future direction of Commonwealth policy. (942)

THE ENGLISHMAN'S COUNTRY. W. J. Turner (Editor). *Collins*, 21s. R8. 319 pages. 137 illustrations. 48 coloured plates.

A composite book of six of the volumes in the *Britain in Pictures* series, written by the poets Edmund Blunden, John Betjeman and others, which gives a pleasing, but rather idyllic, picture of life in Britain outside the great towns. The book is illustrated with many coloured reproductions of the work of English painters, including Turner and Constable. (942)

——Anglo Saxon

ENGLAND AND THE CONTINENT IN THE EIGHTH CENTURY. W. Levison. *Oxford University Press*, 20s. D8. 336 pages.

The eighth century was the first of the great periods of English history; the age of the scholar Bede, a flourishing time of art and literature, the time when English missionaries like Willibrord and Boniface carried Christianity to Germany and the Low Countries, and Alcuin was the minister of Charlemagne. Dr. Levison's book is based on the Ford Lectures delivered at Oxford University in the Hilary Term 1943, and his unrivalled command of the English and Continental sources should make it of considerable interest to scholars. (942.01)

BRITAIN UNDER THE ROMANS. S. E. Winbolt. *Penguin Books*, 1s. sC8. 144 pages. 18 illustrations. (*Pelican Books*)

This history of the Roman period in Britain, giving an account for the general reader of the chief historical figures and the different aspects of Roman civilization, continues the author's earlier work *Britain B.C.* (942.01)

——Plantagenet

OBLIGATIONS OF SOCIETY IN THE XII AND XIII CENTURIES. Austin Lane Poole. *Oxford University Press*, 10s.6d. D8. 128 pages.

Mr. Poole's Ford Lectures delivered at Oxford in the autumn of 1944 are an important contribution to English social history in the period between the accession of Henry the Second and the death of Henry the Third. Recent investigation of the documents in the Public Record Office has enabled historians to give in far greater detail than hitherto the story of English society during its formative period. Mr. Poole has drawn mainly upon that unique series of national accounts which is being steadily printed by the Pipe Roll Society and by the Curtis Regis Rolls, which give detailed records of civil law cases heard in the royal courts. In this book he gives a vivid and lively picture of the time, taking various groups of English society—peasants, knights and royal servants—and describing their obligations to society. He shows that this society was by no means so rigidly graded as has been supposed, but that the classes interpenetrated and overlapped, developing new relationships under the influence of executive policy and economic change. (942.03)

——Tudor

THE AGE OF DRAKE. J. A. Williamson. *A. & C. Black*, 21s. Second edition. D8. 416 pages. 8 maps.

Dr. Williamson's book gives a lucid general account of the Elizabethan sixteenth-century sea adventurers, free from the false romanticisms of the late Victorian nineteenth-century writers on the subject. (942.05)

——Stuart

ENGLAND UNDER THE STUARTS. G. M. Trevelyan. *Methuen*, 16s. Nineteenth edition. D8. 472 pages.

A revised edition of Dr. Trevelyan's classic history of England in the seventeenth century. (942.06)

——London

IMAGES DE LONDRES. *Longmans, Green*, 1s.6d. sD8. 24 pages of photographs.

London in all its aspects is revealed by the photographs before, during and since the late war—the Lying-in-State of King George V in Westminster Hall in 1936, the lights of Piccadilly contrasted with the searchlight beams playing over a blacked-out city, everyday life after an air-raid, bathing in the Serpentine during a rare heatwave, the docks and the City, with very brief descriptive notes in French. (942.1)

IN LONDON'S STREETS. *Longmans, Green*, 1s. sF4. 33 pages. (*The British People Series*)

An attractive picture book about the daily life of London's streets, with a commentary. (942.1)

LONDON. Arthur Mee. *Hodder & Stoughton*, 18s. D8. 905 pages. 250 photographs. 1 map. Indexes. (*The King's England Series*)

A popular and readable account of the twenty-nine cities and towns which make up the County of London, with a great deal of information about the history and architecture of all their most interesting streets and buildings, literary and artistic associations, etc. This is a reprint of the first edition of 1937, with the addition of a short list of the more important buildings damaged or destroyed by German air raids. (942.1)

——Epping

EPPING FOREST. William Addison. *Dent*, 12s.6d. D8. 250 pages. 32 illustrations.

The author deals mainly with the literary and historical associations of the forest on the northern outskirts of London. (942.17)

——Cornwall

WEST-COUNTRY STORIES. A. L. Rowse. *Macmillan*, 8s.6d. C8. 228 pages.

Essays and stories with a background of Cornwall. the rocky south-western peninsula of Britain, by the well-known historian and Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford. Mr. Rowse writes of many of the famous men and women of Cornwall, including the Grenville and Godolphin families in the reign of Charles I; Opie, the nineteenth-century painter; Caroline Fox, the Quaker reformer; the Prior Thomas Vyvyan; Francis Kilvert; the scholar Charles Henderson; and Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch, the critic, novelist, short-story writer and well-beloved Professor of English Literature at Cambridge, who died in 1944. (942.337)

——Burford

BURFORD PAST AND PRESENT. M. S. Gretton. *Faber & Faber*, 10s.6d. Second edition. D8. 158 pages. 23 plates.

A new edition, revised throughout and enlarged, of this scholarly and charming account of the famous old town in the Cotswold country in the West of England. (942.4)

——Warwick

THE VICTORIA HISTORY OF THE COUNTY OF WARWICK. Vol. 3. Barlichway Hundred. Philip Sykes (Local Editor). *University of London Institute of Historical Research: Oxford University Press*, 42s. C4. 404 pages. 10 charts.

The outline volumes of the history of Warwickshire, under the general editorship of F. L. Salzman, covering such topics as Roman and Anglo-Saxon History, Domesday, Ecclesiastical History and Religious Houses, have already appeared. The present volume is a detailed topographical survey of Shakespeare's country, parish by parish. The pattern of life in medieval England and during the agricultural revolution of the sixteenth century is known through the wealth of manorial records. (942.48)

——Norfolk

SPRING SOWING. Michael Home. *Methuen*, 12s.6d. D8. 199 pages. Illustrated.

A chronicle of English country life and village people in 'Breckland', Norfolk, half a century ago, which continues the author's earlier book of recollections, *Autumn Fields*. (942.61)

Wales

THE WELSH AND THEIR COUNTRY. Wyn Griffith. *Longmans, Green*, 1s. sD8. 31 pages. 23 pages of illustrations. (*The British People Series*)

An introduction to Wales and the Welsh people, their country, character and occupations, by a well-known Welsh novelist. The author shows how for centuries the native traditions of poetry and music have been preserved by the peasantry, and that it is only recently that this ancient Celtic culture has been 'discovered' by scholars. (942.9)

Germany

THE GERMAN MENTALITY. Verrina. *Allen & Unwin*, 21s. Revised and enlarged edition. D8. 51 pages. List of personalities. Index.

This is a revised edition of a comprehensive psychological study which was first published in 1941. It reveals the roots and the historic development of the mentality of the Germans as shown in their religion, ethics, education, arts, law, and social and economic life. The new version is enlarged by many observations arising out of five years of war and deals with the future position of Germany within the society of nations and with the complex problem of the remoulding of the German mind. (943)

THE GERMAN MIND AND OUTLOOK. Various authors. *Chapman & Hall*, 9s.6d. C8. 226 pages.

This book is a reprint of a series of lectures delivered during 1942 and 1943 under the auspices of the Institute of Sociology, London. It is the work of experts, each confining

himself to a sober and objective statement on a single aspect of the problem of what Professor Gooch, the foremost authority in England on German political culture, describes in the first chapter of the book as 'this gifted, efficient, hard-working, disciplined, and formidable nation'. His essay on 'German Views of the State' is followed by Professor Maurice Ginsberg on the German mind as interpreted by Germans, showing how German 'individualism' by its highly introspective quality merges into egotism, of which German preoccupation with themselves is an important symptom. Dr. S. D. Stirk writes on 'Myths, Types and Propaganda', emphasizing that the German word *Mythus* 'embodies a symbolic idea with life-renewing force'. The majority of these and the other essays in the book are confined to an analysis of the past and avoid theorizing about the future. (943)

THE GROWTH OF MODERN GERMANY. Roy Pascal. *Cobbett Press*, 7s.6d. C8. 153 pages. 11 illustrations. 6 charts. 3 maps.

Roy Pascal is Professor of German in the University of Birmingham, and was formerly Lecturer in the University of Cambridge. He has written a short history which will greatly help the ordinary reader who is trying to understand the problem of Germany. Charts, maps and illustrations add to the interest and clarity of the book. Each chapter has a bibliography. (943)

1848: THE REVOLUTION OF THE INTELLECTUALS. L. B. Namier. *Oxford University Press*, 10s.6d. R8. 124 pages.

Professor Namier's study, the Raleigh History Lecture for 1944 at Oxford, is an extremely erudite discussion of selected aspects of the German revolution of 1848, dealing particularly with the policy of revolutionary Germany towards the national claims of the Poles in Posnania. He says little about the domestic story of the revolution or about its effects in France and Italy and is marked by a bias against the Germans—'The professorial lambs of Frankfort, who, bitten by the Pan-German dog, caught rabies'. He suggests that the latter-day Liberals have spun a legend round 1848 which Hitler blindly accepted, otherwise, argues the author, he might have been in agreement with many of the aims of the Frankfort Assembly. In spite of its lavish documentation, this essay does not pretend to be an examination of the origins and general course of the 1848 revolution. (943.07)

——Prussia

THE EVOLUTION OF PRUSSIA. John A. R. Marriot and C. Grant Robertson. *Oxford University Press*, 10s.6d. C8. 500 pages. (*Histories and Policies of the Nations Series*)

A revised edition of a standard work first published in 1915. The authors are two of the greatest modern British historical writers. (943.1)

Austria

THE REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA, 1918–1934. Mary Macdonald. *Royal Institute of International Affairs: Oxford University Press*, 8s.6d. C8. 200 pages.

The sub-title of this book, by the Lecturer in Modern History and Politics at Somerville College, Oxford, is 'A Study of the failure of Democratic Government'. The author traces the course of Austrian politics from the collapse of the Hapsburg Empire in 1918, and considers some of the more important causes of Austria's steady

anti-democratic retrogression. Much of the material used in this book is original, most of it will not be available again for some years and much of it may have been already destroyed. (943.6)

Czechoslovakia: Prague

CITY OF BAROQUE AND GOTHIC. Karel Plicke. *Lincolns-Prager*, 42s. R8. 226 pages. 208 illustrations.

A book about Prague which displays the architectural beauty of the city in all seasons of the year, including studies of the Furstenberg, Czernin and Troja palaces. (943.71)

Poland

POLAND: THE STRUGGLE FOR POWER, 1772–1939. Henryk Frankel. *Lindsay Drummond*, 12s.6d. D8. 191 pages. Maps. Tables. Appendix. Index.

The author begins his preface by saying: 'The purpose of this book is to fill certain gaps in the literature on Poland and her people by stressing the analysis of social and economic rather than that of diplomatic and political factors'. In tracing the history of Poland's struggle for freedom, he shows how at no time has the Polish urge to national dignity remained dormant. The book is fully provided with maps and tables, each chapter has a bibliography, and there is an index. (943.8)

France

FRENCH PERSONALITIES AND PROBLEMS. D. W. Brogan. *Hamish Hamilton*, 10s.6d. lC8. 228 pages.

D. W. Brogan, who is Professor of Political Science at Cambridge University, is one of Britain's leading historians, and *The Development of Modern France* which he published in 1940 has become the standard English work on the subject. *French Personalities and Problems* covers twelve years of study of French affairs and French culture. It is a collection of articles previously contributed to various periodicals and covering a very wide range of subjects, such as 'The French Revolution', 'Proust as a Social Historian', 'Daudet's Clemenceau', 'De Gaulle', 'The Case for France', 'For the Fourteenth of July, 1945'. The volume is perspicacious and erudite and its delightful style and its wit make it easy reading. (944.004)

THE CAUSES OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION: A COURSE OF READING. Alfred Cobban. *Historical Association: King & Staples*, 1s. D8. 28 pages. Paper bound.

This pamphlet, the first of a series of projected courses of reading on important topics, gives a critical analysis of fourteen well-known works on the origins of the French Revolution and assesses the validity and weaknesses of the solutions offered by their authors, from Burke to Mathiez. The pamphlet is confined to books written in English, or available in translation. (944.04)

FRANCE BETWEEN THE REPUBLICS. Dorothy M. Pickles. *Contact Publications*, 10s. C8. 247 pages. Appendix.

Dorothy Pickles is an experienced political journalist whose connection with France has been continuous, close and consistent. In this book she has tried 'to do only two things: first to give, as concisely and factually as possible, a general picture of the political, social and economic framework of life in France during those years; and

secondly, to paint the picture, not as it looked from this side of the Channel, but as it looked to the French'. She tells the story from the Armistice of 1940 to the first post-war General Elections of October 1945. (944.08)

Italy

THE REBUILDING OF ITALY. M. H. H. Macartney. *Cambridge University Press*, 7s.6d. F8. 120 pages. (*Current Problems Series*)

The author discusses the main features of the principal problems by which the New Italy is faced, under the following headings: Administrative—Social Problems; Economic Prospects; Foreign Policy; The Vatican; The Spirit of the Future. His book is a plea for breadth and moderation in discussion, and looks forward to a settlement that shall be just to Italy. (945)

ITALY IN TRANSITION. Extracts from the Private Journal of G. R. Gayre. *Faber & Faber*, 12s.6d. D8. 254 pages. 2 maps. Index.

This book will interest all readers who are conscious of the importance of reconstruction in Europe. In 1943 Colonel Gayre was appointed Educational Adviser to the Military Government in Italy. Eventually he held the office of Director of Education in the Control Commission jointly with that of Educational Adviser to AMGOT. It was due to him that the plans were laid and the initial steps taken for the removal of Fascism from the Universities, learned Societies and the educational system of Italy. Colonel Gayre's daily journal throws a flood of light upon conditions in Italy and Sicily. It is an outspoken book which may not be liked in some official quarters, but it is not the less valuable a document on that account. Foreword by the Right Honourable the Lord Rennell of Rodd. (945.09)

Spain

POLITICS, ECONOMICS AND MEN OF MODERN SPAIN, 1808–1946. A. Ramos Oliveira. Translated by Teener Hall. *Gollancz*, 30s. C8. 720 pages. Map. Index.

This is a very important book which should become indispensable to all students and to all interested in one of Europe's major problems. The author presents, in the form of connected essays, the history of Spain's protracted civil struggle. The history is divided into four books. Book One, 'The End of the Absolute Monarchy' gives a study of the Spanish nineteenth century—the failure of Napoleon in the Peninsula, the Liberal Revolution, the social classes of the epoch and Carlism. Book Two, 'The Restoration State' describes the birth of the new oligarchy, deals with the first Republic and explains the foundation and functioning of the modern Spanish State and its overthrow with the fall of the Monarchy in 1931. Book Three, 'The Economic Geography of Spain' is devoted to the contemporary economy of Spain—the fruit of much laborious research, for even in Spain little has been written on the subject. Book Four, 'The Second Republic' contains the history of the Second Republic and the Civil War—a history experienced by the author. (946.08)

THE SPIRIT OF CATALONIA. J. Trueta. *Oxford University Press*, 8s.6d. C8. 208 pages. 5 Maps.

Dr. Trueta argues that those two essential features of Western civilization, the Parliamentary system and the observance of social rules based on mutual consent

and a respect for human values, originated in Catalonia. The book is calculated to dispose of the idea that the national characteristics of the inhabitants of the Iberian Peninsula are different from those generally obtaining in Western Europe. The author is a famous Catalan surgeon who, during the Spanish Civil War, revolutionized the science of facial plastic treatment. For the last few years he has been working at the Wingfield Hospital, Oxford. (946.7)

Gibraltar

THE STORY OF GIBRALTAR. H. W. Howes. *Philip & Tacey*, 4s. C8. 94 pages. 15 plates. 2 maps. Bibliography.

Dr. Howes is the first Director of Education appointed to Gibraltar, and has put together briefly an outline of its history and its strategic importance to the Empire. (946.8)

Portugal

BRITISH CONTRIBUTIONS TO PORTUGUESE AND BRAZILIAN STUDIES. William C. Atkinson. *Longmans, Green*, 1s. D8. 39 pages. 17 illustrations, including 1 map.

Portugal and her achievements have exercised a perennial attraction over British travellers and scholars. This booklet gives the tale of the intellectual relations between the two countries, which go back to the very beginning of Portugal's history as a nation, with the appointment of an Englishman as first Bishop of Lisbon in 1147. Britain also played a major part in Brazil's achievement of independence and her scientists and explorers contributed notably to the opening up, both for science and for civilization, of what Charles Darwin described as 'that great luxuriant hot-house, made by Nature for herself'. The author is Stevenson Professor of Spanish in the University of Glasgow, Scotland. (946.9)

Russia

RUSSIA FROM A TO Z. H. A. Freund. *Australian Institute of International Affairs: Angus & Robertson (Sydney)*, 15s. C8. 713 pages. Bibliography. Maps. Addenda. Index.

This is a most unusual book which should be of great used to everyone who wishes to follow world news intelligently. It contains over three hundred articles, arranged alphabetically in a simple encyclopaedic form, on every aspect of Russian life and history, from the 'Abdication of the Czar' to the 'Zinoviev Letter'. There are six maps, a glossary, an index, and an exceptionally full descriptive bibliography. The author, Dr. Freund, is a scholar and jurist of international reputation. Foreword by Professor Ian Clunies Ross. (947)

RUSSIAN REVIEW, No. 2. *Penguin Books*, 1s. 1C8. 141 pages.

The second number of a publication devoted to articles and short stories by English and Russian writers. Walter Elliot writes on similarities and differences between the English and the Russians; Alexander Werth of his first visit to Lublin and Majdanek in 1944 after their liberation; E. M. Friedwald on Russia's oil; the late Edwin Evans on the Soviet musical inheritance; Alexis Tolstoi on 'The Freedom to Create'; Andrew Guershoon-Colin on the Proverbs of Russia; and there are stories by Nikolai Gubsky and B. Gorbatov. (947)

THE BEGINNINGS OF RUSSIAN HISTORY. An Enquiry Into Sources. N. K. Chadwick. *Cambridge University Press*, 8s.6d. C8. 180 pages.

An examination of the written chronicle composed early in the twelfth century, which carried back the records of the early history and traditions of Russia to the Viking age and earlier. An estimate is given of the probable nature and extent of the oral transmission known to be the background of early records, and attention is paid to the recent discoveries in the early literature of the surrounding countries.(947.01)

LAND OF THE SOVIETS. Gregory James. *Penguin Books*, 1s. sC8. 284 pages. 8 pages of illustrations. 8 maps. Bibliography. Index.

The author says that he has written this book in order to give the ordinary reader a straightforward and fairly simple picture of the U.S.S.R. and to explain what Russia was like immediately before World War II. He gives a closely packed factual survey of the history, geography, population, industry and agriculture of the different republics of the Union. (947.084)

THE COSSACKS. Maurice Hindus. *Collins*, 10s.6d. C8. 319 pages.

An account of the place of the Cossacks in Russian history, of their contribution to the contemporary scene, based largely on three visits made by the author to the Don and Kuban Cossack country in 1926, 1936 and 1944. (947.7)

Scandinavia

THE NORTHERN TANGLE. Scandinavia and the Post-War World. Rowland Kenney. *Dent*, 12s.6d. D8. 267 pages. Index. Maps by J. F. Horrabin.

This book has for its object the better understanding of the attitude of the Northern European countries to one another and to world affairs generally. The author, who has been for over thirty years closely associated with Norway and with other Scandinavian countries, traces the history of Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland and Iceland from the days of the Vikings to the time of the recent war, in which the five countries played such varied parts. The book will please a wide range of readers and there are eight very helpful maps. (948)

Netherlands

THE CRITERION OF DUTCH NATIONHOOD. An Inaugural Lecture delivered at University College, London, on 4 June 1945. G. J. Renier. *Allen & Unwin*, 2s.6d. sD8. 22 pages. Notes.

This lecture deals with Dutch nationhood and with the problem of nationality in general. The outward sign, the manifestation of a nation, is its existence. The Dutch nation, born of the history of the Dutch State, is therefore self-contained and complete and not suitable for assimilation by another nation. (949.2)

THE SCHELDT QUESTION. S. T. Bindoff. *Allen & Unwin*, 10s.6d. M8. 230 pages. Maps.

The first book in any language to give a detailed account of this subject from its medieval origins to the settlement of 1939. It is largely based on original sources and the author has set it against an adequate background of political and economic history. The latter part of the book is founded upon original research in various archives, which throw much fresh light on the subject. (949.2)

HOLLAND AND BRITAIN. Charles Wilson. *Collins*, 8s.6d. D8. 128 pages 74 illustrations. (*The Nations and Britain Series*)

The two countries which owed so much to each other from the sixteenth to the eighteenth century drifted apart in the nineteenth century till the Second World War brought them together again as allies. In this attractively illustrated book the author recalls what Holland meant to Britain in former times, pointing out how Dutch thought and practice deeply influenced the whole of British economic policy. He also draws attention to the pioneer work of great Dutch map-makers, navigators, architects, artists, engineers, manufacturers and law-makers. The book is addressed to the general reader. (949.2)

Switzerland

SWISS NEUTRALITY: ITS HISTORY AND ITS MEANING. Edgar Bonjour. *Allen & Unwin*, 6s. C8. 135 pages. Appendix.

Edgar Bonjour, who is Professor of History in the University of Basle, contributes to a better understanding of the connection between the neutrality of Switzerland, as a political principle, and Swiss democracy. The historical account should be useful to students, but the book has a wider appeal in its evaluation of the concept of neutrality in a world of unrest and conflict. (949.4)

Greece

GREECE: THE WHOLE STORY. Francis Noel-Baker. *Hutchinson*, 3s.6d. C8. 64 pages.

The author, who is a Labour Member of Parliament, gives an account of recent Greek history from the Italian attack to the brief joy of the Liberation. He has lived among the Greek peasants and writes with first-hand knowledge of their problems, and describes the Resistance, E.A.M. and the National Liberation Movement. The book follows events up to the controversy between Mr. Bevin, the British Foreign Secretary, and Mr. Vyshinsky at the United Nations Organization Conference this year. He does not attempt to forecast the future. (949.507)

Turkey

BRITISH CONTRIBUTIONS TO TURKISH STUDIES. Harold Bowen. *Longmans, Green*, 1s. D8. 63 pages. 7 illustrations.

Mr. Bowen has devoted twenty years to the study of Orientalism and since 1934 has been working with Professor Gibb on an important study of the Westernization of the Ottoman Empire. The present essay is a study of the impact of Ottoman civilization on British culture from the sixteenth century, when to Europeans the Middle East was a remote and almost legendary world, to our own time. (949.6)

Roumania

THE ROMANIAN SCENE. Henry Baerlein (Editor). *Muller*, 15s. D8. 223 pages. 13 illustrations (including one in colour). Endpaper maps.

An anthology of writings in English on Roumania and her people covering a period of three centuries, from William Lithgow's *Rare Adventures and Painefull Peregrinations* of the sixteenth century to Lady Elizabeth Craven, Clare Hollingworth and Dr. Walter Starkie, concerning nearly every aspect of the national life. Dr. Seton-Watson

writes on the history of Roumania, Professor Vnia on the ancient rituals of the Horse-Dancers and Stag-Dancers, Professor Entwistle on Roumanian and Serbian folk poetry. There are also numerous extracts from the writings of English soldiers, diplomats, savants and politicians, travellers and gourmets. (949.8)

ASIA

SOLUTION IN ASIA. Owen Lattimore. *Pilot Press*, 7s.6d. C8. 143 pages.

Discussing the new importance of Asia in world affairs, the author argues that China will be the key to the whole problem, and if China achieves real democracy this will mean the end of the Western Powers' colonial system. Mr. Lattimore writes mainly for the American public. In his preface C. P. Fitzgerald compares the British position in Asia with American and Russian policies and points out that the newly independent Asiatic states will not necessarily be democratic or even liberal in form. (950)

China

THE CHINESE PEASANT. Chen Han-Seng. *Oxford University Press*, 9d. C8. 32 pages. Paper bound. (*Oxford Pamphlets on Indian Affairs* No. 33)

A former Professor of History in the National University of Peking here surveys agrarian problems in contemporary China. (951)

A CHINESE VILLAGE: TAITOU, SHANTUNG PROVINCE. Martin C. Yang. *Columbia University Press (New York): Oxford University Press (London)*, 20s. M8. 275 pages. Illustrated appendices. Index.

Dr. Martin C. Yang, whose family were peasants, writes about his native village in one of China's oldest agricultural districts. A combination of first-hand knowledge with accurate scientific observation, it claims to be the first work of its kind to co-ordinate the various phases of rural life in China. (951.14)

Arabia

ARABIA PHŒNIX. An Account of a Visit to Ibn Saud, Chieftain of the Austere Wahhabis and Powerful Arabian King. Gerald de Gaury. *Harrap*, 10s.6d. lC8. 169 pages. 64 illustrations. Appendices. Map endpapers. Bibliography. Index.

After sketching the historical background of this Arab kingdom, the author describes the Bedouin desert life and a journey across the wastes of the Nejd plateau and over the Dahana sand dunes to Riyadh, the capital city. He gives a vivid portrait of Ibn Saud. The appendices give the pedigree of Ibn Saud, the Government of Saudi Arabia and its currency, and notes on the Anaza Tribe. Foreword by Freya Stark. (953)

India

AN ADVANCED HISTORY OF INDIA. R. C. Majumdar, H. C. Raychandhuri, Kalikinkar Datta. *Macmillan*, 28s. D8. 1,081 pages. 62 illustrations. 10 maps. Chronology. Bibliography. Index.

A comprehensive work by three Indian historians outlining the evolution of modern India from prehistoric times. More than half the book is devoted to India before the advent of Europeans. Emphasis throughout has been laid on the development of social, political, religious, and cultural movements rather than on events and persons. (954)

INDIA: A RE-STATEMENT. Reginald Coupland. *Oxford University Press*, 8s.6d. D8. 240 pages.

An attempt to state all the essential facts about the British connection with India, by the Professor of Colonial History in Oxford University. The first part of the volume explains the origins of British rule and the second part summarizes its advantages and disadvantages from both the British and the Indian standpoints. The third part deals with the growth of Indian Nationalism and with the development of representative and responsible government in India. The closing chapters survey the course of Indian politics in the last four years, and lead to a consideration of the present situation and the problems involved in the full and final liberation of India from British rule. (954)

INDIA (CABINET MISSION): CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE CONGRESS PARTY AND THE MUSLIM LEAGUE, 20TH MAY–29TH JUNE 1946. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 6d. sR8. 35 pages. (*Command Paper* 6861)

A record of the correspondence between the Cabinet Mission to India and H.E. the Viceroy and the Representatives of the Congress Party and the Muslim League between 20 May and 29 June 1946. A resolution passed by the Council of the All-India Muslim League on 6 June, Resolutions of the Congress Working Committee and the Muslim League Working Committee dated 25 June, a Statement by the Cabinet Mission dated 26 June, and Mr. Jinnah's statement of 27 June are also included. (954)

INDIA (CABINET MISSION): PAPERS RELATING TO (*a*) THE SIKHS, (*b*) THE INDIAN STATES, AND (*c*) THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY, MAY–JUNE 1946. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 2d. sR8. 8 pages. (*Command Paper* 6862)

These papers include letters between the British Cabinet Mission to India and the representatives of the Sikhs and the Indian States, a Resolution of the Sikh Panthic Conference dated 10 June, the Press Statement by the Standing Committee of the Chambers of Princes, and a Resolution passed on 15 June and a Statement dated 5 July by the European Party in the Bengal Legislative Assembly. (954)

Ceylon

BRITAIN AND CEYLON. Lennox A. Mills. *Longmans, Green*, 1s. sC8. 72 pages. 16 pages of photographs. 2 maps. Short bibliography.

An attractively presented booklet giving information on the geography, history, agriculture, industries, development of self-government, finance and social services of Ceylon with a table of agricultural production from the *Ceylon Blue Book* of 1940, which gives the latest figures available. (954.8)

Iran

IRAN. William S. Haas. *Oxford University Press*, 23s.6d. M8. 296 pages. 10 photographs. Map. Index.

The author's aim is 'to present the Iran of today against the background of her interpreted past'. His summary of the recorded history shows skill and erudition. In his view, the history of modern Iran began to be written in the sixteenth century, when she was greatly influenced by Ottoman policies. A valuable chapter deals with Reza Shah and his transformation of the modern Persian state. Appendices cite the Anglo-Russian treaty of January 1942, and the Anglo-American-Russian statement in December 1943. (955)

Palestine

PALESTINE: STATEMENT OF INFORMATION RELATING TO ACTS OF VIOLENCE. Colonial Office. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 2d. M8. 10 pages. (*Command Paper* 6873)

Gives accounts of three armed attacks October 1945, February 1946, and June 1946, and states the evidence from telegrams, pamphlets and broadcasts showing the responsibility for terrorist methods. (956.9)

REBELLION IN PALESTINE. John Marlowe. *Cresset Press*, 12s.6d. D8. 279 pages. Appendix. Map. Index.

This book analyses the causes leading up to the Palestine 'disturbances' of 1936–39, and gives a detailed and first-hand account of these disturbances. There is a chapter on the historical background which provides a proper perspective for the events of the war of 1914–18, and of the years immediately succeeding it. Mr. Marlowe has a lively appreciation of the national aspirations of both Arabs and Jews. He states categorically that it is only by 'equating Jewish nationalism with other nationalisms... that one can understand the Zionism which has built up the National Home in Palestine'. His objective detachment and first-hand knowledge will recommend the book both to students of Middle Eastern affairs and to the general reader. (956.9)

THE PALESTINE PROBLEM. R. B. Williams-Thomson. *Melrose*, 12s.6d. D8. 127 pages. 4 maps.

The author deals impartially with the pros and cons of the Arab and Jewish cases in Palestine against their historical, political and religious backgrounds. (956.9)

Syria

SYRIA AND LEBANON. A. H. Hourani. *Royal Institute of International Affairs: Oxford University Press*, 18s. D8. 352 pages. 5 maps.

Of all the Arab lands, Syria and Lebanon are the most responsive to Western influences. Organically linked with the rest of Arab Asia, they are also connected, by human geography and historical tradition, with Mediterranean and Christian Europe. In them the conflict engendered by the impact of the West on Arab society may find its solution. This conflict, especially in its political aspect, is the central theme of Mr. Hourani's book. English by birth and education, Mr. Hourani is still attached, through his family, to Syria and Lebanon, where he has recently spent long periods. (956.9)

Burma

TRIALS IN BURMA. Maurice Collis. *Penguin Books*, 1s. sC8. 221 pages.

The author has had twenty years' experience in the Indian Civil Service and was District Magistrate of Rangoon from 1929–30, the troubled period he describ es in this book. His account is remarkable not only for the interest attaching to the cases whic h came before him as representative of British rule in Burma, but for its humanity, humour and its pictures of the life and people of the country. (959.1)

THE BURMAN: AN APPRECIATION. C. J. Richards. *Longmans, Green'* 1s.6d. C8. 55 pages. (*Burma Pamphlets* No. 7)

THE KARENS OF BURMA. H. J. Marshall. *Longmans, Green*, 1s.6d. C8. 40 pages. (*Burma Pamphlets* No. 8)

Mr. Richards gives an affectionate personal reminiscence of over twenty years' Government service in Burma. Mr. Marshall's booklet is a factual account of an important tribe who a century ago were known as the 'Wild Cattle of the Hills' and are to-day being absorbed into Burmese official life. (959.1)

EUROPE AND BURMA. D. G. E. Hall. *Oxford University Press*, 12s.6d. D8. 188 pages.

The present book has been written with the aim of putting into popular form the material contained in the author's two previous works, *Early English Intercourse with Burma* and *The Dalhousie-Phayre Correspondence*, the only available supplies of which were destroyed when the Japanese wrecked the University Convocation Building in Rangoon during the Second World War. The story of European contact with Burma has never been fully told and this is an attempt to present it in the light of modern knowledge. In order to master the relevant literature of the sixteenth century, the author set himself to learn Middle Dutch and Old Portuguese. (959.2)

BRITISH RULE IN BURMA, 1824–1942. G. E. Harvey. *Faber & Faber*, 10s.6d. D8. 100 pages. 2 maps. Index.

This short history of Burma opens with a summary of the country, its peoples and the structure of society before British rule. There follows a more detailed survey of the administrative, social and economic life during the British period. The author has published a *History of Burma from the Earliest Times to 1824* (1925). (959.2)

THE STORY OF BURMA. F. Tennyson Jesse. *Macmillan*, 10s.6d. C8. 214 pages. 8 illustrations. Endpaper map.

Miss Tennyson Jesse, the well-known novelist, divides her book into two parts. The first relates the past history of the country; the second deals with other aspects of the land and people, their art, religion, customs, and the impact on their lives of the politics of the western world. (959.2)

AFRICA

Egypt

EGYPT. An Economic and Social Analysis. Charles Issawi. *Royal Institute of International Affairs: Oxford University Press*, 12s.6d. D8. 232 pages.

In this book the problems of Egypt are presented from a fresh and practical point of view. Instead of concentrating on the political scene, the author, who occupies a post at the University of Beirut, has set out to describe the social and economic developments of the country down to the outbreak of the Second World War in 1939, analysing the reciprocal reaction of these two developments. His book should prove of considerable value for an understanding of contemporary movements in Egypt. It also throws an interesting light on modern attitudes and social tendencies in the Middle East. (962)

SURVEY OF THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN, 1898–1944. K. D. D. Henderson. *Longmans, Green*, 1s. C8. 59 pages. 14 illustrations. 2 maps.

An attractively illustrated booklet giving an account of the administrative, political, social and economic features of the Sudan, against the background of the

pre-condominium history of the region. It should help considerably towards an understanding of present Egyptian claims and also supply a factual basis for consideration of Sudanese claims to independence. (962.4)

Abyssinia

ETHIOPIA UNDER HAILÉ SELASSIE. Christine Sandford. *Dent*, 10s.6d. D8. 150 pages. 18 illustrations.

Mrs. Sandford, the wife of Brigadier D. A. Sandford who led the patriot troops against Fascist Italy in World War II, has lived in Abyssinia for a number of years and she here records her personal observations of the events and changes which have taken place in the social, political and economic life of the country from 1930 onwards. With her husband, she was for some thirteen years previous to this time engaged in farming near Addis Ababa. (963)

Eritrea

A SHORT HISTORY OF ERITREA. Stephen Longrigg. *Oxford University Press*, 10s.6d. C8. 192 pages. Index.

An account, mainly historical but also ethnographic, economic and administrative, of the territory which the Italians in the late nineteenth century made into their first colony. A summary is given of the earlier and medieval periods and a fuller account of the last two centuries, the book concluding with an analysis of the present situation. The history is objective and fully documented. As Chief Administrator of the territory, Brigadier Longrigg has acquired unique first-hand knowledge of his subject. (963.5)

Gold Coast

THE DYNAMICS OF CLANSHIP AMONG THE TALLENSI. M. Fortes. *International African Institute: Oxford University Press*, 30s. D8. 352 pages. Illustrated.

The Tallensi of the northern territories of the Gold Coast are typical of many apparently unorganized West African peoples. The present study reveals the complex and ingenious social structure which links their clans together to form a single working system. It shows how social equilibrium is maintained in a society lacking a central government and courts of law and even fixed boundaries. The book describes how the Tallensi function as a people and how their economic organization, their religion and their social structure are interdependent. It is the first serious study of a form of social organization and of an area still almost unknown to students of African society. (966.77)

South Africa

AFRICAN PORTRAITS. Stuart Cloete. *Collins*, 12s.6d. 1C8. 480 pages. Endpaper map.

The author of many popular novels of South African history here gives the interrelated stories of the three great figures in the nineteenth-century history of that country: Paul Kruger, Cecil Rhodes and Lobengula, the last king of the Matabele. The period covered is from the Great Trek of 1836 to the end of the South African War, 1902. The story is told with due appreciation of its dramatic qualities, but the author maintains a critical balance in his estimate of the characters of the three men. (968)

THE MATABELE JOURNALS OF ROBERT MOFFAT, 1829–1860. Vol. 2. J. P. R. Wallis (Editor). *Chatto & Windus*, 30s. suR8. 294 pages. (*Government Archives of Southern Rhodesia, Oppenheimer Series* No. 1)

The second volume of hitherto unpublished records of the early history of Southern Rhodesia preserved in the archives of the South African Government. The first volume, *The Matabele Journals of Robert Moffat, 1829–1854*, appeared last year. The records are taken from the letters of a missionary and include revealing material about David Livingstone, the explorer, and give a vivid picture of daily life among the Matabele which is of considerable historical value. (968.92)

NORTH AMERICA

America

THE PAN-AMERICAN YEARBOOK, 1945. *Macmillan*, 25s. lC8. 863 pages.

A reference book containing all essential information about the Americas, North and South. Part I gives general information on the geography, government, transport, services, population, economy, education and culture of the various countries. Part 2 devotes a chapter to each country, with a full-page map, as well as maps of all the major cities, and a brief statistical survey, bibliography, and specific details on history, population, and official trade controls. Part 3 contains a Who's Who of Inter-American trade, listing more than 2,500 firms and representatives, classified by industry as well as alphabetically within each country. (970.58)

Canada

BUILDING THE CANADIAN NATION. George W. Brown. *Dent*, 12s.6d. sD8. 500 pages. 30 illustrations. Maps.

A graphic and factual account of the growth of Canada by the Professor of History, Toronto University. The book is divided into six parts: Europe Discovers the New World; The Founding of French Canada; British North America in a Changing Empire, 1763–1800; A Half-Century of Pioneer Expansion, 1800–50; The Dominion in the Making, 1850–1914; Canada in the British Commonwealth and the World, 1914–42. (971)

QUEBEC: HISTORIC SEAPORT. Mazo de la Roche. *Macmillan*, 12s.6d. M8. 224 pages. 16 pages of illustrations.

The story of the oldest sea-port on the American continent by one of Canada's best-known novelists. The history of Quebec goes back to the landing of Jacques Cartier in 1535 and in the intervening centuries some of the most momentous military struggles in North America have been fought for the possession of this rock-crowned fortress town, which was finally captured by the British General Wolfe in 1759. (971.4)

United States

RACE AND NATION IN THE UNITED STATES. E. A. Benians. *Cambridge University Press*, 2s.6d. C8. 42 pages.

This historical sketch by the Master of St. John's College, Cambridge, of the intermingling of the peoples in the making of the American nation is an enlarged version of a lecture delivered at Bedford College, Cambridge, in March 1944. Its theme is the

formation, or self-creation, in modern times, of an entirely new nation, based upon the very opposite of racial foundations—that is, upon a political idea, the liberal notion of freedom. In this the author sees a process and example of the highest promise for the future of humanity. (973)

AMERICAN INTERPRETATIONS. Four Political Essays. David Mitrany. *Contact Publications*, 6s. C8. 124 pages. Bibliography. Index.

The whole field of world relations is vitally affected by the new forces and factors taking shape in American life. During the last decade or so the United States has passed through a revolution which has changed greatly her social organization and the working of her system of government and affected powerfully the outlook of the American people. Dr. Mitrany, who is Professor in the School of Economics and Politics of the Institute for Advanced Study (Princeton, New Jersey), brings out the more significant trends of what has been called 'America in Mid-passage' in four essays: The New Deal: an Interpretation of its Origin and Nature; The Rise of Organized Labour; The United States in the Western Hemisphere; American Opinion and Foreign Policy. (973)

SOUTH AMERICA

Latin-America

THE EVOLUTION OF MODERN LATIN-AMERICA. R. A. Humphreys. *Oxford University Press*, 7s.6d. C8. 196 pages. 13 maps. Bibliographical notes. Index.

See Digest, page 459. (980)

OCEANIA

Malaya

MALAYA. Outline of a Colony. V. Purcell. *Nelson*, 6s. C8. 158 pages. 8 photographs. 2 maps. 1 table. Index.

Dr. Purcell, who has written widely on Malayan and Chinese subjects, gives a narrative of Malaya's history from early times until the Japanese occupation in 1941 and brief accounts of the chief aspects of life, industry, commerce and administration in the colony. Finally, the author presents a balance-sheet summing up British policy and achievement. (991)

Netherlands Indies

DUTCH ADMINISTRATION IN THE NETHERLANDS INDIES. W. Preger. *Cheshire Pty. (Melbourne)*, 7s.6d. C8. 119 pages. 6 tables. 22 illustrations. Map endpapers.

Mr. Preger is a British subject who has lived and worked for many years among the Dutch in Holland and for some time in Java. He deals with the different aspects of the work done by the Dutch Administration in the Netherlands Indies for the numerous Indonesian tribes, describing the country and its people, its products and industries, and showing to what extent they have benefited from the régime, economically, socially and politically. He describes the method of government and administration and the application of Dutch and Indonesian law, analyses Japan's difficulties in failing to understand the Indonesian conception of right, and ends with a review of 'Past Errors and Future Reforms'. (992)

Australia

AUSTRALIA: REVIEW OF COMMERCIAL CONDITIONS, JUNE, 1945. Robert W. Dalton for the Department of Overseas Trade. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 1s. 1C8. 48 pages.

This volume in the series of reviews of commercial conditions in the British Empire and foreign countries is by H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner in Australia. An introduction on currency and general conditions is followed by a review of Australia's pre-war economy, wartime conditions and industrialization, and its possibilities as a post-war market for United Kingdom goods. (994)

BRITAIN AND AUSTRALIA. G. V. Portus. *Longmans, Green*, 9d. L.Post 8. 67 pages. Endpaper maps. (*British Commonwealth Pamphlets* No. 8)

A brief account of Australia as it is today and of its past history in relation to Great Britain. It starts with the early days of settlement, Captain Cook's voyage of discovery of 1768 and the first settlers, and continues through the years of exploration and development during the last century and the first and second World Wars, with considerations of the problems of Federation and Land, Labour, the discovery of gold, and the 'Industrial Revolution', ending with a brief explanation of the Australians themselves—'very British indeed' as the author writes, 'but British of a specialized type that has been perpetuated by the Australian environment'. (994)

FICTION

General: Collected

VOYAGE. Denys Val Baker (Editor). *Sylvan Press*, 10s.6d. 1M8. 161 pages.

A collection of international short stories by such writers as Mary Lavin, Rhys Davies, James Hanley, William Sansom, Mulk Raj Anand, Mikhail Sholokhov, Chun-Chan Yeh, George Tabori, Henry Miller, Alex Comfort, Elizabeth Myers and Jessie Stuart. Illustrated by S. Jackson.

OUR FATHER'S HOUSE. Sister Mariella Gable (Editor). *Sheed & Ward*, 10s.6d. D8. 268 pages.

O. Henry, G. K. Chesterton, Stephen Vincent Benét, Tolstoy, Björnson, Selma Lagerlöf, Clara Laidlaw, Sean O'Faolain and other distinguished writers are included in this collection of stories, chosen as being representative of Catholic literature, though not all of them are written by Catholic authors.

THE PL BOOK OF MODERN AMERICAN SHORT STORIES. Nicholas Moore (Editor). *Editions Poetry London: Nicholson & Watson*, 8s.6d. C8. 266 pages.

Stories by Sherwood Anderson, William Faulkner, Ben Hecht, Ernest Hemingway and Ben Field appear, among others, in this interesting if uneven collection, of which the best is Katherine Anne Porter's *Noon Wine*. The editor has chosen authors who 'are for the most part primarily short-story writers'.

STORIES OF THE 'FORTIES. Reginald Moore and Woodrow Wyatt (Editors). *Nicholson & Watson*, 8s.6d. C8. 256 pages.

A selection of some of the best short stories published in Britain since 1940 by English, Welsh and Irish writers. Contributors include: Osbert Sitwell, Anna Kavan, V. S.

Pritchett, Rhys Davies, James Hanley, H. E. Bates, T. O. Beachcroft, Elizabeth Bowen, Alun Lewis, Glyn Jones, Frank O'Connor, Michael McLaverty and others.

THE MANDRAKE ROOT. Short Stories. Jeremy Scott (Compiler). *Jarrolds*, 12s.6d. C8. 224 pages.

Divided into six main divisions—the Extravagant, the Grotesque, the Bizarre, the Fanciful, the Quaint, the Eerie—this collection includes stories by Walter de la Mare, James Joyce, Thomas de Quincey, Guy de Maupassant, E. M. Forster, Sir Osbert Sitwell and Virginia Woolf, among others.

——Individual

THANKS GOD! I'LL TAKE IT FROM HERE. Jane Allen and May Livingstone. *Faber & Faber*, 7s.6d. C8. 174 pages.

A witty and lighthearted skit on Hollywood and the modern 'intellectual young woman', an attractive, inexperienced but high-brow girl who has written a successful sociological novel and goes to Hollywood to supervise the filming of her book. In her search for a 'star' for the film she finds a Marine, who at first seems the prototype of her hero. But subsequent experience, combined with her in tiation into the ways of the film-world, bring about a considerable change both in her personal life and her social theories.

ROGUE ELEPHANT. Walter Allen. *Michael Joseph*, 10s.6d. C8. 256 pages.

A conceited, self-made literary man accepts an invitation to a country house in Devon. He plays with the affections of the two young women in the house and sets to work to unearth the family secret, only to find that he has done the family service and shown himself up in his true colours. A sophisticated comedy, with a nice sense of balance and some good character drawing.

THE BRASS BOTTLE. F. Anstey. *Penguin Books*, 1s. sC8. 227 pages.

First published in 1900, Mr. Anstey's famous story is a classic in humorous fiction. It concerns a Jinnee imprisoned in a brass bottle and the fantastic situations in which he embroils the young architect who releases him.

HANDS ACROSS THE WATER. Ralph Arnold. *Constable*, 8s.6d. C8. 240 pages.

A clever and entertaining comedy centred round life in an English village. Much of the story's interest is provided by the emissary of an Eastern ruler who believes that his reincarnated successor is to be found in such a village. The author uses his theme to good effect in presenting country life and village problems and in creating a variety of amusing and shrewdly observed characters.

PERSUASION. Jane Austen. *Avalon Press*, 10s.6d. D8. 238 pages. 8 full-page plates in colour lithography.

A new edition of Jane Austen's classic with an introduction by Edmund Blunden and illustrations by John Austen.

PERSUASION. Jane Austen. *Williams & Norgate*, 8s.6d. C8. 288 pages. Frontispiece.

A new Library Edition of the famous novel by Jane Austen with a frontispiece portrait of the author, a critical introduction by Angela Thirkell, and some extracts from contemporary reviews.

BEFORE I GO HENCE. Frank Baker. *Dakers*, 9s.6d. C8. 240 pages.

A young novelist endeavours to write the story of an old priest who once inhabited the house he is visiting. Before he died the priest was aware that this would happen and the novelist is acutely conscious of the mind of the old man dominating the story he has set himself to write. Mr. Baker accomplishes with skill his by no means easy task and his two main characters are excellently drawn.

MINE OWN EXECUTIONER. Nigel Balchin. *Collins*, 8s.6d. C8. 256 pages.

The action of this novel takes place for the most part in the consulting room of a psycho-analyst who discovers that though he may be able to heal others, he cannot heal the crack in his own marriage. It is a novel of considerable subtlety and skill, and the analysis of the prisoner of war is particularly well done.

THE WIND THAT SHAKES THE BARLEY. James Barke. *Collins*, 9s.6d. C8. 384 pages.

The author has planned to write the life of the national poet of Scotland, Robert Burns, in three novels. This, the first of the series, was published in July 1946 to commemorate the 150th anniversary of his death on 21 July 1796. (See the special article in the July issue of *British Book News*). The novel covers the first twenty-five years of the poet's life.

THE CRUISE OF THE BREADWINNER. H. E. Bates. *Michael Joseph*, 5s. lC8. 63 pages.

The author, one of the most accomplished of English short-story writers and novelists, tells the story of a fishing-boat in the English Channel, which, with two pilots on board, one English and one German, is crippled by enemy action. The story is the more effective for Mr. Bates's practised restraint and observant character-drawing.

COLLECTED STORIES. T. O. Beachcroft. *Lane*, 10s.6d. C8. 476 pages.

The selection of stories in this volume represents the author's work during the last fifteen years. Mr. Beachcroft, one of the leading English short-story writers, writes with refreshing simplicity of ordinary things and people.

HERE STAYS GOOD YORKSHIRE. Will R. Bird. *Ryerson Press (Toronto)*: *Hatchards (London)*, 15s. D8. 332 pages.

A vigorous novel of pioneering days in Canada, dealing with the history of the Crabtree family who, in 1772, emigrated from Yorkshire to Nova Scotia. This novel was a joint prize-winner of the Ryerson Fiction Award for 1945.

THE DEMON LOVER. Elizabeth Bowen. *Cape*, 7s.6d. C8. 189 pages.

A new collection of stories, with a general background of Britain during the Second World War, by the foremost living English woman short-story writer.

WUTHERING HEIGHTS. Emily Brontë. *Penguin Books*, 1s. sC8. 281 pages.

The genius of Emily Brontë (1818–48) was established in this her only novel, which has won her an abiding place in English literature. A grim and powerful love story whose setting is the Yorkshire moors which she loved.

JUDGMENT IN SUSPENSE. Gerald Bullett. *Dent*, 8s.6d. C8. 166 pages.

The implacable refusal of a dead man to allow his divorced wife access to their son sufficiently arouses the interest of the headmaster of the school at which the boy is a pupil to prompt him to investigate. Written with admirable economy and restraint, the book is a clever study of human character and relationships.

YES, FAREWELL. Michael Burn. *Cape*, 12s.6d. lC8. 432 pages.

This novel introduces a writer of promise who has produced a sincere and moving, if somewhat diffuse, story of prisoners of war in an Oflag in Germany and of the effect of imprisonment upon one man in particular.

THE MOONLIGHT. Joyce Cary. *Michael Joseph*, 10s.6d. C8. 307 pages.

Mr. Cary is a vigorously individual writer, and his story of the relationship between a young woman and her so-called aunt, with divagations into the older woman's past, reveals sound psychological judgment.

HIGH ARE THE MOUNTAINS. Hannah Closs. *Dakers*, 10s.6d. C8. 302 pages.

The first phase of the Albigensian Crusade is the theme of this novel. Its verisimilitude and subtle character studies combine to form an original and striking departure from the conventional historical novel. The volume ends with the fall of Carcassone, and the story of the Crusade will be continued in a sequel.

SELECTED TALES. A. E. Coppard. *Cape*, 9s.6d. C8. 350 pages.

Mr. Coppard is an acknowledged master of the short story, and in this collection his creativeness, the clarity with which he sees and describes the English scene, are revealed at their best.

THE TRIP TO LONDON. Rhys Davies. *Heinemann*, 6s. C8. 128 pages.

Mr. Davies excels in stories of his native Wales, and his latest collection lacks nothing of the delightful humour and savour that have distinguished his previous work.

MEMOIRS OF A MIDGET. Walter de la Mare. *Faber & Faber*, 8s.6d. C8. 385 pages.

A new edition of the novel by one of the foremost living English poets. It was first published in 1921 and is remarkable for the quality of its prose and for the sympathetic imagination with which the author has interpreted the mind and feeling of a very small person growing up to adult age in a world of normal-sized human beings.

MOONFLEET. John Meade Falkner. *Edward Arnold*, 4s. C8. 250 pages. (*Kingfisher Series*)

A reprint of a novel first published in 1898. The romance, which has retained its popularity for nearly fifty years, is set in the county of Hampshire, southern England, in 1757–8. The quest for a lost diamond, with exciting smuggling episodes, leads to an ancient family vault. It may be enjoyed by both children and adults.

ARIADNE AND THE BULL. Eleanor Farjeon. *Michael Joseph*, 8s.6d. C8. 208 pages.

Miss Farjeon has produced a novel of wit and subtlety in this unconventional version of what happened the last time Crete received from Athens her annual tribute of victims for the Minotaur.

WE ARE BESIEGED. Barbara Fitzgerald. *Davies*, 9s.6d. C8. 320 pages.

The life and fortunes of an Irish family before and after the partition of Ireland are depicted in this accomplished first novel, which presents a lucid and objective study of conflicting loyalties.

LORD HORNBLOWER. C. S. Forester. *Michael Joseph*, 9s.6d. C8. 224 pages.

Another of the masterly novels of naval warfare and adventure during the Napoleonic Wars which have made Mr. Forester one of the most popular novelists of today. The earlier Hornblower novels were *The Happy Return*, *A Ship of the Line*, *Flying Colours* and *The Commodore*. *Lord Hornblower* (complete in itself) deals with Hornblower's exploits at sea and in France during 1814–15, before Napoleon's final defeat at Waterloo.

APPASSIONATA. C. M. Franzero. *Allen & Unwin*, 9s.6d. C8. 299 pages.

This second volume of a trilogy dealing with the Ferrero family gives an interesting insight into Italian family customs and conventions, and concerns the affairs of the Ferreros in Turin and elsewhere during Mussolini's régime and up to Italy's entry into the war.

A SCOTS QUAIR. Lewis Grassic Gibbon. *Jarrolds*, 15s. D4. 367 pages. Foreword by Ivor Brown.

This volume includes three novels of eastern Scotland—*Sunset Song*, *Cloud Howe* and *Grey Granite*. Written in virile prose, they describe the contemporary domestic scene in countryside, village and town.

THE RIVER. Rumer Godden. *Michael Joseph*, 7s.6d. C8. 119 pages.

This is the story, quietly and delicately told, of a family of children living in India beside a river near their father's jute factory. The central character is Harriet, who was born with a poet's sensibility and who is just emerging from childhood into adolescence. Her reactions to the general happenings and to the tragedy that touches the family are recorded with sensitive insight by an author who is at her best in this type of story.

A FLASK FOR THE JOURNEY. F. L. Green. *Michael Joseph*, 10s.6d. C8. 246 pages.

An impressive and thought-provoking novel in which an ex-prisoner of war, stranded in a city in the English Midlands during a general strike, recounts his experiences in various German prisons.

DESERT EPISODE. G. C. Greenfield. *Macmillan*, 7s.6d. C8. 150 pages.

The background of this novel by a British soldier is the war in North Africa with the Battle of El Alamein as its central episode.

THE KEY OF THE CHEST. Neil M. Gunn. *Faber & Faber*, 8s.6d. C8. 260 pages.

A new novel by the brilliant Scottish writer dealing with the effects of a suspected murder upon the lives of the inhabitants of a Highland fishing village in Scotland.

PRATER VIOLET. Christopher Isherwood. *Methuen*, 5s. C8. 103 pages.

A new satirical novel of the film world by one of the 'new' younger writers of the 1930's, whose *Mr. Norris Changes Trains* and *Goodbye to Berlin* were outstanding in prose fiction. The author's real power is revealed in the ending.

THE OTHER SIDE. Storm Jameson. *Macmillan*, 7s.6d. C8. 144 pages.

Miss Jameson's latest novel, written with sensitive thought and feeling, concerns the reaction to the Allied occupation of a German family into which a Frenchwoman has married.

LANDFALL THEN DEPARTURE. Humphrey Jordan. *Hodder & Stoughton*, 9s.6d. C8. 288 pages.

This is the story of the ship-owning family of Hoy, from its small beginnings in Victorian days under old Simon Hoy, to the time of his grandson, another Simon, and his son Anthony. It is a good tale, with a wealth of promising characters, and the background of the sea and merchant ships is always vivid and accurately described.

COME HOME, TRAVELLER. Claude Kinnoull. *Miles*, 10s.6d. C8. 336 pages.

A sombre but outstanding first novel about a woman who sinks from respectability to degradation and crime. The setting is Paris and Provence, and the author is obviously at home in both.

SPANISH PORTRAIT. Elizabeth Lake. *Pilot Press*, 8s.6d. C8. 196 pages.

A novel of distinction, presenting a simple personal story of the friendship between a Spanish painter and an Englishwoman, which is developed with considerable skill against the background of Spain on the eve of the Civil War.

PICCOLA. Helen La Penta. *Gollancz*, 7s.6d. C8. 198 pages.

Piccola's life till she was ten was made up of a series of violent adjustments. From the Roman convent where her beloved elder sister was being educated among the kindly nuns and the happiness of small and comfortable things, she was removed on the death of her sister by an unsympathetic uncle; this interlude was brief and made little impression on her gay and charming character. The joyful time with her grandparents in a mountain village was followed by the greatest and most painful upheaval of all—the arrival of her unknown father who carried her off to his home in America. Piccola, transformed into a strange little girl called Jodie Maywood, is deeply aware of the contrast between her different worlds, and as the years in Italy become overlaid with new experiences they acquire a dreamlike quality in the conveying of which lies a great part of the charm of the book.

THE HOUSE IN CLEWE STREET. Mary Lavin. *Michael Joseph*, 12s.6d. lC8. 460 pages.

A novel by one of the most promising new English writers. It is the story of Gabriel, an Irish lad orphaned in early life and brought up by his aunts in Britain, who goes to Dublin as an art student. Mary Lavin excels in the evocation of landscape and atmosphere.

THE PRUSSIAN OFFICER. D. H. Lawrence. *Penguin Books*, 1s.sC8. 208 pages.

This book, on its first appearance soon after the First World War, established D. H. Lawrence (1885–1930) as one of the most remarkable short-story writers in the English language.

THE GIPSY'S BABY. Rosamond Lehmann. *Collins*, 7s.6d. C8. 192 pages.

Imaginative sympathy and perception distinguish the five stories in this book, which deal mainly with life as seen through the eyes of children.

PRIVATE ANGELO. Eric Linklater. *Cape*, 8s.6d. C8. 271 pages.

The author returns to the picaresque in this entertaining and gently satirical story of an Italian soldier who lacked the gift of courage.

THE EARTH IS RED. C. R. Livingstone. *Macmillan*, 6s. C8. 111 pages.

A novel based on the British campaign in Madagascar.

FANTASTIC SUMMER. Dorothy Macardle. *Davies*, 8s.6d. C8. 278 pages.

A novel of the uncanny, concerning a woman who suddenly develops a power of prevision which results in misunderstanding, suspicion and fear, with nearly disastrous results for her daughter. The characters are clear and vivid, and the Wicklow hills near Dublin form a lovely setting.

BETTER THAN A KICK IN THE PANTS. J. Maclaren-Ross. *Lawson & Dunn*, 8s.6d. C8. 144 pages.

A collection of twenty stories by one of the most brilliant of the younger English writers with a variety of backgrounds—India, London, the South of France and an English seaside town. The first three parts deal with childhood and other aspects of life between the wars of 1914 and 1939. The last part deals with wartime England seen through the eyes of a recently discharged soldier.

THE CROSS AND THE ARROW. Albert Maltz. *Harrap*, 9s.6d. L.Post 8. 372 pages.

A sensitively written and impressive novel about an act of sabotage in a German village in wartime and an apparently exemplary factory worker who turns traitor.

THE COLLECTED STORIES OF KATHERINE MANSFIELD. *Constable*, 15s. C8. 793 pages.

Katherine Mansfield (1888–1923) was an artist of acute sensitivity and her work has won an enduring place in English literature. All her short stories have now been collected in this one volume.

FORTH, BEAST! Louis Marlow. *Faber & Faber*, 8s.6d. C8. 200 pages.

A distinctive novel, urbane and stimulating, whose absence of plot detracts nothing from its merit as an exposition of one man's creed.

THEN AND NOW. Somerset Maugham. *Heinemann*, 10s.6d. C8. 229 pages.

This new novel by the celebrated novelist and playwright is an adroit exercise in intelligent irony. It concerns Machiavelli's mission to Cæsar Borgia on behalf of Florence and his failure to seduce a married beauty of Imola. The period has obviously been carefully studied and the dialogue and character drawing are expertly done.

THE 'CLIO'. L. H. Myers. *Penguin Books*, 1s. sC8. 157 pages.

The late Mr. Myers' story of the voyage up the Amazon of the luxury yacht, the *Clio*, was first published in 1925 and gives a brilliant and penetrative study of the pampered passengers on board.

A JOURNEY TO THE INTERIOR. P. H. Newby. *Cape*, 7s.6d. lC8. 240 pages.

A novel of unusual skill and psychological subtlety about the employees of a British oil company and their wives in the desert Sultanate of Rasuka. One of the characters disappears into the interior on a mysterious adventure and the search for him on the part of another character becomes symbolic with the journey into his own mind in search of the self which he lost at the death of his wife.

DOREEN. Barbara Noble. *Heinemann*, 9s.6d. C8. 244 pages.

A well-balanced study of human relationships, which deals with the evacuation of a working-class child from London to a middle-class home in the country and the impact of one social class upon another.

THAT LADY. Kate O'Brien. *Heinemann*, 9s.6d. C8. 384 pages.

Ana de Mondoza, Princess of Eboli, is the 'lady' of the title, and the novel endeavours to explain the real relations between her and Philip II of Spain and his Secretary of State, Antonio Perez, during the years 1577-92. The author's control of her theme, the convincing characterization and setting have resulted in an unusually fine novel worthy to rank with the best in historical fiction.

BOTTLE'S PATH, AND OTHER STORIES. T. F. Powys. *Chatto & Windus*, 8s.6d. C8. 228 pages.

The first collection of stories for ten years by this uniquely gifted author. *Mr. Weston's Good Wine* is the best known of his works, which are largely allegorical.

BRIGHT DAY. J. B. Priestley. *Heinemann*, 10s.6d. C8. 368 pages.

Two people, seen by chance in an hotel, send a man's thoughts back into the past to re-live the years before World War I when, still in his teens, he worked in a wool firm in a Yorkshire town and wanted to be a writer. There is humour, sagacity, and richness of characterization in this latest novel by the well-known novelist and playwright.

IT MAY NEVER HAPPEN, AND OTHER STORIES. V. S. Pritchett. *Chatto & Windus*, 7s.6d. C8. 186 pages.

A new collection of fourteen stories by a writer with an individual sense of humour. Their subjects range from a seafaring man who never loses his horror of the land, a dentist who talks and talks as he concentrates, a quarrel between two clergymen entombed in a bombed church with a bottle of whisky, Granma and Aunt Gertrude roaring with laughter over the unfortunate ends that overtook the various family pets, to a Swiftian fable of the apes and the ascent of man.

THE GREEN CHILD. Herbert Read. *Grey Walls Press*, 12s.6d. Second edition. D8. 137 pages. 4 illustrations.

A new edition of a romance, first published in 1935, by the well-known English poet and critic. Illustrations in colour by Felix Kelly.

A SUMMER DAY AND OTHER STORIES. Kate Roberts. *Penmark Press (Cardiff)*, 7s.6d. C8. 121 pages.

A collection, translated from the Welsh, of twelve stories by a Welsh writer with a long-established reputation in her own language. The author writes of what she

knows, the humble life and emotions of ordinary people—quarrymen, shopkeepers, farmers—in two remote valleys of North Wales. The stories are slight, but simply and effectively told. There is a Foreword by Storm Jameson, the well-known novelist.

THREE. William Sansom. *Hogarth Press*, 8s.6d. C8. 160 pages.

The Cleaner's Story, *Cat Up a Tree* and *The Invited* are the three stories which form this volume and which, in their variety of theme and mood, reveal the highly individual and original talent of the author.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE MOON. J. M. Scott. *Hodder & Stoughton*, 8s.6d. C8. 320 pages.

Waiting for a guide across the mountains back to our lines north of Naples, an escaped British prisoner of war meets the daughter of a devout Fascist and they fall irresistibly in love. There is nothing to be done about it, or so it would seem, but Mr. Scott, who excels in the description of open-air adventure, makes the romantic solution very convincing.

FOR LOVE ALONE. Christina Stead. *Davies*, 12s.6d. C8. 440 pages.

A remarkable novel by a young Australian writer with affinities with D. H. Lawrence. The vehement and tumultuous story of her heroine's quest for a husband is carried forward with an almost mystical passion. The novel opens in Australia and then moves to London.

THREE LIVES. Gertrude Stein. *Pushkin Press*, 8s.6d. Second edition. C8. 181 pages.

First published in Britain in 1927, this novel by the brilliant American writer takes realism to its logical conclusion.

THE NOVELS AND STORIES OF ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON. V. S. Pritchett (Editor). *Pilot Press*, 15s. D8. 615 pages.

This contains two novels, *Kidnapped* and *The Master of Ballantrae*, together with the unfinished *Weir of Hermiston*, *The Beach of Falesa* and *Thrawn Janet*, with an introduction by V. S. Pritchett. Robert Louis Stevenson was the Victorian novelist, essayist and poet who died in 1894.

THE DOVE FOUND NO REST. Dennis Gray Stoll. *Gollancz*, 8s.6d. C8. 217 pages.

A village family in India, uprooted by the war, drift to an industrial city to become cotton operatives at the time when the famine of 1942 is looming over the land. There is much humour in the story but the central theme is seriously treated, and the result is a novel that is both amusing and disturbing.

CORPORAL TUNE. L. A. G. Strong. *Methuen*, 6s. C8. 194 pages.

A re-issue of Mr. Strong's masterly study of the mind of a man during a fatal illness. The Highlands of Scotland form the background of the story, which was first published in 1934 by Gollancz.

IS HE POPENJOY? Anthony Trollope. *Oxford University Press*, 6s. Pott 8. 613 pages. (*World's Classics:* double volume)

A new edition of a little-known novel first published in 1878. The plot turns on the legitimacy of the son of a dissolute nobleman. It is a lively story of London and country life, and introduces two of Trollope's most delightful characters, the Dean of Brotherton and his gay, whimsical daughter.

AND AFTER THAT, THE DARK. Kathleen Wallace. *Heinemann*, 7s.6d. C8. 156 pages.

The traditional quiescence of a university town is captured in this book, which deals in a leisurely and charming fashion with the childhood of the daughter of a Cambridge University don in those nostalgic days before the 1914–18 war.

LOVE AND MR. LEWISHAM; THE ISLAND OF DR. MOREAU; THE NEW MACHIAVELLI; THE WAR OF THE WORLDS; A SHORT HISTORY OF THE WORLD; MR. POLLY; THE INVISIBLE MAN; THE TIME MACHINE AND OTHER STORIES; TONO BUNGAY; KIPPS. H. G. Wells. *Penguin Books*, 1s. each. sC8. Paper bound. Bibliographical notes.

Penguin Books have published 1,000,000 copies in all of these ten titles to mark what would have been the author's eightieth birthday on 21 September 1946. (*See* Article on page 80.)

THE PILGRIM HAWK. Glenway Westcott. *Hamish Hamilton*, 5s. C8. 86 pages.

A distinctive short novel in which the author describes with imaginative skill an afternoon visit to a country house near Paris, where the host is jealous of a tame hawk to which his wife is greatly attached. The hawk is used as a symbol in this study of conflicting personalities and emotions.

Crime, Detection and Mystery: Collected

TALES OF THE SUPERNATURAL. *Pan Books*, 1s. sC8. 126 pages.

This excellent little collection contains: *The Haunted and the Haunters* by Edward Bulwer Lytton; *The Horla* by Guy de Maupassant; *Peter Rugg, the Missing Man* by William Austin; *The Coffin-Maker* by Alexander Pushkin; and *Markheim* by Robert Louis Stevenson.

BEST GHOST STORIES. Anne Ridler (Compiler). *Faber & Faber*, 9s.6d. C8. 360 pages.

Maupassant, Le Fanu, Wilkie Collins, Oscar Wilde, Saki, Elizabeth Bowen, and Kipling are among the authors included in this excellent collection of ghost stories, chosen from those written during the last one hundred years.

——Individual

CAUSE FOR ALARM. Eric Ambler. *Penguin Books*, 1s. sC8. 285 pages.

A story of sabotage and spies, in which an engineer who has accepted a job in Milan finds himself involved in a curious undertaking at the risk of his life. Well conceived and executed, it is written with vigour and liveliness and the mounting excitement is cleverly maintained. First published in 1938.

THE CASE OF THE MISSING MEN. Christopher Bush. *MacDonald*, 8s.6d. C8. 191 pages.

Mr. Bush's well-known detective, Ludovic Travers, is here involved in a murder case concerning a prominent and successful author and his son, who has writing ambitions of his own. The complications of the plot are expertly handled.

HE WHO WHISPERS. John Dickson Carr. *Hamish Hamilton*, 8s.6d. C8. 227 pages.

Dr. Gideon Fell helps his friend Miles Hammond to solve the six-year-old mystery of a man found murdered on the top of a ruined tower. The plot is ingenious and suspense is high throughout.

EVIDENCE OF THINGS SEEN. Elizabeth Daly. *Hammond, Hammond*, 8s.6d. C8. 191 pages.

A mysterious woman in a sun-bonnet, whom nobody can identify, confuses investigations when an old woman is murdered in a remote village. Setting and characters are well drawn.

THE SPINSTER'S SECRET. Anthony Gilbert. *Collins*, 8s.6d. C8. 192 pages.

When an elderly spinster of small means and delicate health is removed, much against her will, to an old ladies' home outside London, she is astounded to see among the children from the Destitute Children's Orphanage a little girl whom she knew in London to be in prosperous and promising circumstances. Suspecting that something is seriously wrong, she begins to make inquiries, exposing herself to considerable danger and uncovering a plot involving murder, abduction and fraud. The obvious identity of the criminals in no way affects the interest, which lies in the suspense and uncertainty attending the old lady's efforts to bring the criminals to justice. The character drawing is very good, in particular that of the little spinster, who has the reader's sympathy from the beginning.

WITH A BARE BODKIN. Cyril Hare. *Faber & Faber*, 8s.6d. C8. 196 pages.

Mr. Hare contines to add to his reputation with this excellent detective story of an evacuated Government department which has to cope with murder and the black market. The atmosphere is authentic and the writing is easy and natural.

MIDNIGHT TALES. William Fryer Harvey. *Dent*, 8s.6d. C8. 200 pages.

The author, who died in 1925, was a master of stories of the supernatural, written with a cold sanity of manner that makes them the more memorable. This is a collection of twenty of his best tales, including the famous *Beast with Five Fingers*. The book is edited by Maurice Richardson, who contributes an admirable introductory essay.

GOODBYE TO MURDER. Donald Henderson. *Constable*, 8s.6d. C8. 240 pages.

The outrageous Narcissism of her husband drives Mrs. Adrian Winterton to desperate measures. An interesting study of growing madness and its inevitable outcome of disaster.

THE SHADOW SYNDICATE. Richard Keverne. *Penguin Books*, 1s. sC8. 284 pages.

An author allows himself to be employed for unlawful purposes by a mysterious business concern in order to help the girl he wants to marry. Mr. Keverne is an adept at weaving intricate plots and then unravelling them with a skill that keeps the reader interested to the end. First published in 1930.

THE BLACK EYE. Conyth Little. *Collins*, 8s.6d. C8. 160 pages.

The disappearance of two respectable married people who are supposed to have eloped, the loan of an apartment to two unmarried people necessitating the presence of a third party as chaperone, the discovery of corpses one after another, and a mysterious black eye which keeps cropping up in the conversation, form the ingredients of this lively novel which has plenty of humour to counterbalance the horror.

HERE'S BLOOD IN YOUR EYE. Manning Long. *Hammond, Hammond*, 8s.6d. C8. 208 pages.

An unfortunate title, but the book contains enough excitement to satisfy the most exacting. An artist's model, endeavouring to recover some incriminating letters, finds herself involved in three murders and suspicion pointing in her direction.

OVERTURE TO TROUBLE. Stephen Maddock. *Collins*, 8s.6d. C8. 192 pages.

There is good writing and competent character drawing in this story of three Englishmen in Damascus, including a Secret Service agent, who combine to put an end to an organization intent upon spreading dissension with a view to revolt.

THE HOUSE IN LORDSHIP LANE. A. E. W. Mason. *Hodder & Stoughton*, 9s.6d. C8. 320 pages.

In this story, Inspector Hanaud of the Paris Sûreté, who has appeared in Mr. Mason's earlier novels, helps Scotland Yard to solve the murder of a blackmailer. Mr. Mason is the well-known author of *The Four Feathers* and *At the Villa Rose*, and many other books.

CRYING AT THE LOCK. Adeline Rumsey. *Hammond, Hammond*, 8s.6d. C8. 206 pages.

The atmosphere is carefully built up in this skilful American psychological novel, which concerns the suicide of a man's first wife and the attempt of his second wife to probe into the past, with unpleasant results.

DEATH AND THE DEAR GIRLS. Jonathan Stagge. *Michael Joseph*, 8s.6d. C8. 190 pages.

There are excellent character studies and clever dialogue in this story of murder by poisoning in the big house of a certain village. The village doctor helps to find the murderer.

PROOF OF THE PUDDING. Phoebe Atwood Taylor. *Collins*, 7s.6d. C8. 160 pages.

Domestic details lend a homely air to this gossipy story of the murder of an heiress and the wholesale disappearance of property after a hurricane.

THE CLOCK STRIKES TWELVE. Patricia Wentworth. *Hodder & Stoughton*, 8s.6d. C8. 207 pages.

A whole family is involved in the theft of valuable blueprints, and a demand by the head of the family for a confession by midnight results in murder. An elderly spinster, once a governess and now a private detective, is called in to solve the mystery.

BOOKS FOR YOUNG READERS

NON-FICTION

Collections, Encyclopaedias

TELLERS OF TALES. R. L. Green. *Ward (Leicester)*, 8s.6d. C8. 264 pages. Bibliography.

An account of all the more interesting and important books for children and for boys and girls which have been published in Britain during the last hundred years, and of many books intended for adults which young readers enjoy. There is a good deal of information about the writers also, including: Lewis Carroll, Edward Lear, George Macdonald, Charlotte Mary Yonge, Mrs. D. M. Craik, Charles Dickens, Mrs. J. H. Ewing, Mrs. M. L. Molesworth, Andrew Lang, R. D. Blackmore, Charles Kingsley, Captain Marryat, R. M. Ballantyne, R. L. Stevenson, H. Rider Haggard, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, Anthony Hope, F. Anstey, E. Nesbit, J. M. Barrie, Rudyard Kipling, Kenneth Grahame, Beatrice Potter, A. A. Milne and Arthur Ransome. Mr. Green intends his book for young readers, of any age over fourteen or so, but it will be still more useful to parents and teachers, librarians and booksellers, who are choosing books for the young.

JUNIOR. Freda Lingstrom, Audrey Harvey and André Deutsch (Editors). *Children's Digest Publications*, 6s. C8. 140 pages. 20 photographs, 18 line drawings.

A collection of stories and articles by a number of well-known writers and artists, illustrated with photographs and drawings. Contributions include: 'Franklin Roosevelt' by W. N. Ewer; 'Moving Pictures and How they Move' by Mary Field; 'World Affairs—1945' by George Orwell; 'An Artist Goes to the Circus' by Steven Spurrier; Craven Hill, F.Z.S., writes on animals that hibernate; Brigadier J. A. S. Rolfe on Mulberry, the port constructed for the allied invasion of Europe; Robert and Dorothy Mayer on concerts for children, and there are many other interesting articles and stories. For boys and girls from twelve to sixteen years.

JUNIOR TWO. Freda Lingstrom, Audrey Harvey and André Deutsch (Editors). *Children's Digest Publications*, 3s.6d. C8. 138 pages. 13 full-page illustrations, including 4 in colour, and numerous drawings, photographs and diagrams in the text.

The first number of *Junior* appeared last Christmas at 6s.—a collection of stories, illustrations and articles for 'young people with ideas', and it is hoped that in time it may be possible to publish it monthly. *Junior Two* includes stories by William Saroyan and Freda Lingstrom; E. Maurice Skipper writes on 'Parliament Sits', Eileen Wincroft on 'How to Make a Model Village' and June Leighton on 'Learning to be a Ballet

Dancer'; there are articles on Rutherford and the Atom by W. E. Dick, on the United Nations by Freda White, on Mozart and on a Spanish Holiday, and a section of Puzzles and Problems (with answers) set by W. E. Gladstone. For boys and girls from twelve to sixteen years.

THE PATCHWORK BOOK: A PILOT OMNIBUS FOR CHILDREN. Edited with an Introduction by Marghanita Laski. *Pilot Press*, 12s.6d. D8. 456 pages. 57 black-and-white illustrations in the text. Index.

This rich and adventurous miscellany has eight sections: Fights; Aspects of History; Travel; Mystery and Fantasy; Ingenious Oddities; Animals; Food and Homes; Gardens and Country; and the editor has taken her material from the classics of the past—Plutarch, Herodotus, Pliny the Younger, Froissart, Malory, as well as writers of more recent fame—Rudyard Kipling, Robert Louis Stevenson, Jane Austen, Mark Twain, Jules Verne, Rider Haggard, Edgar Allan Poe, to name only a few. For boys and girls from ten to fifteen years.

THE PRACTICAL ENCYCLOPÆDIA FOR CHILDREN. *Odhams Press*, 5s.6d. D8. 320 pages. Nearly 250 photographs and specially drawn diagrams and maps.

The sections in this book are contributed by various authors and cover Geography; Looking at the Stars; History; Keeping a Nature Diary; Science of Living Things; Science of Matter; Reading for Fun; The Story of Modern Transport. Some of the sections have chapters devoted to practical work which every boy and girl can do, from simple experiments in physics and chemistry to making a castle in cardboard. For boys and girls from ten to fourteen years.

THE YOUNGEST OMNIBUS. Rosalind Vallance (Editor). *Nelson*, 12s.6d. D8. 702 pages. Coloured frontispiece. 200 drawings.

A reprint of this established nursery favourite, which has been unobtainable for several years. Stories, poems and plays—mainly stories. Modern writers represented include Arthur Ransome, A. A. Milne, Hugh Lofting, Walter de la Mare, W. B. Yeats, Edith Sitwell, Richard Hughes, Katherine Mansfield, Eleanor Farjeon, Rosalind Vallance, Amabel Williams-Ellis, Rose Fyleman, Hugh Chesterman, Rhoda Power, S. G. Hulme Beaman, etc. Large type. For boys and girls from six to nine years.

Alphabet

A CHILD'S ALPHABET. Grace Gabler. *Penguin Books*, 1s. 1F4. 29 pages.

An alphabet tastefully designed and drawn in colour by Grace Gabler. For boys and girls from three to five years.

Biography

HE CONQUERED DEATH. Margaret Mason Shaw. *Macmillan*, 8s.6d. Pott 4. 112 pages.

A biography of Sir Frederick Banting, the famous Canadian scientist who, with his collaborator Professor Macleod, discovered the insulin treatment for diabetes. The discovery brought them the Nobel Prize for Medicine. Sir Frederick Banting lost his life in 1941 while on active service. The author of this biography worked under him for eleven years as research assistant. For boys and girls from twelve to sixteen years.

SON OF EMPIRE. Nella Braddy. *Collins*, 7s.6d. C8. 256 pages. 38 line drawings and a coloured frontispiece by Heade.

The story of Rudyard Kipling, the famous English short-story writer, novelist and poet, describing his childhood, his early struggles and disappointments and the years of success. For boys and girls from twelve to fourteen years.

DANCING STAR. Gladys Malvern. *Collins*, 7s.6d. C8. 256 pages. 40 line drawings and a coloured frontispiece by Dods Adler.

The life story of the great Russian dancer, Anna Pavlova, beginning with her resolve to be a dancer and progressing through the years of hard work to her death in 1931. For girls from twelve to fourteen years.

PETER THE GREAT. Nina Brown Baker. *Collins*, 7s.6d. C8. 272 pages. 44 line drawings and a coloured frontispiece by Margaret Horder.

A life of the great Russian ruler (1672–1725), who began the westernization of his country and founded the Russian navy, describing his boyhood, his family life, his military campaigns, and the reforms brought about by his enlightened rule, which earned for him the title of the Father of his country. For boys and girls from twelve to fourteen years.

Counting

COUNTING. H. Weissenborn. *Acorn Press*, 6s. D4. 26 pages, each illustrated in colour.

A book which, by means of illustrations, teaches children to count, add, subtract and multiply. For boys and girls from five to six years.

Farming

FARMING: AN INTRODUCTION. Ronald Ede. *Pitman*, 5s. C8. 160 pages. Frontispiece. 40 figures. (*Pitman Farming Books*)

The author, who is attached to the School of Agriculture, Cambridge University, and was Secretary to the Luxmoore Committee which prepared a report on agricultural education, is to be editor of a series of books on farming to which this is the introductory volume. The series is intended for school pupils of the age of fourteen and over and for those who hope to enter a farm institute.

Games and Puzzles

THE CHILDREN'S BOOK OF GAMES AND AMUSEMENTS. Morley Adams. *Faber & Faber*, 5s. C4. 48 pages. 46 black-and-white drawings.

A comprehensive collection of games, tricks, ideas for home-made toys, puzzle-mazes and other pastimes to amuse children. For boys and girls from eight to twelve years.

BLACK AND WHITE LIES. Paul Henning. *Guilford Press*, 8s.6d. sF4. 64 pages. 52 photographs.

An intriguing puzzle book which will both amuse children and test their powers of observation. The photographs present a number of common articles in an uncommon way by enlarging them to many times their normal size, thus making them difficult to recognize. Solutions are given at the end of the book. For boys and girls from eleven years.

Intelligence Tests

WHAT'S INSIDE? Paul Henning. *Methuen*, 5s. D8. 18 pages. 16 colour photographs by the author.

The innate curiosity of very young children has prompted this attempt at a new method of mind training. Questions and answers are presented in the form of illustrations in modern colour photography, and the accompanying text suggests the way in which the parent should talk to the child when going through the book with him. For boys and girls from three to four years.

Nature Study

NATURE STUDY TALKS FOR YOUNGSTERS. A. J. Mee. *Littlebury (Worcester)*, 8s.6d. D8. 104 pages. 44 illustrations.

The broadcast talks collected in this volume deal among other things with wasps and their homes, spiders, the teeth of animals, the inhabitants of a tree trunk, feathers, and the question of whether plants can see and feel.

THE CHILDREN'S BIRD GARDEN. B. Melville Nicholas. *Lutterworth Press*, 6s. lImp16. 96 pages. 35 photographs.

In this book the author advises children how to make a bird garden, how to attract birds into it and to protect, feed and water them. He tells many interesting stories from his own experiences. A number of leading Nature photographers assisted him with the illustrations, which are a feature of the book. For boys and girls from ten years.

WILD ANIMAL FRIENDS. B. Melville Nicholas. *Lutterworth Press*, 6s. lC8. 104 pages. 34 photographs.

Badgers, squirrels, otters, rabbits, hedgehogs, and many other animals, are dealt with in this book, which describes them at work and at play, their habits, nesting places, and prey. For boys and girls from nine to eleven years.

Poetry: Collected

THE SCHOOL BOOK OF LIGHT VERSE. Guy Boas (Compiler). *Macmillan*, 6s. C8. 300 pages. Notes. Index.

A selection of light verse, from Chaucer to the present day, compiled for the use of schools. For boys and girls from ten years.

STARS AND PRIMROSES. M. C. Green (Compiler). *Lane*, 6s. C4. 57 pages. Hand lettered and decorated in full colour throughout by the compiler.

Beautifully produced, this anthology contains an unusual and discriminating selection of poems, each in hand-written script with charming colour decorations. Robert Bridges, John Clare, Shelley, Hardy, Yeats, Matthew Arnold, A. E. Housman and T. S. Eliot are among the poets included. This book was awarded the prize for the best children's book in the publisher's Literary Competition. For boys and girls from ten years.

——Individual

PEACOCK PIE. Walter de la Mare. *Faber & Faber*, 8s.6d. M8. 107 pages. 74 black-and-white drawings by Edward Ardizzone.

A new edition of this famous book of verses for children by one of the greatest living English poets. For boys and girls from nine years.

THE MULBERRY BUSH. Eleanor Farjeon. *Michael Joseph*, 5s. C8. 64 pages. 28 full-page line drawings by Isobel and John Morton-Sale.

Miss Farjeon is the author of many books for children and in this volume has written a number of verses around the popular games of childhood—Hide and Seek, Follow my Leader, Blind Man's Buff and many others—and each rhyme has its illustration. For boys and girls from eight to ten years.

THE LEAR OMNIBUS. R. L. Mégroz (Editor). *Hutchinson*, 6s. C8. 167 pages. 193 drawings.

A collection of the nonsense drawings and verses of Edward Lear (1812–1888) who, in the realm of pure nonsense, is unique and outstanding and whose influence has been far-reaching. There is an excellent introduction by R. L. Mégroz. For boys and girls of all ages.

——Nursery Rhymes

HEY DIDDLE DIDDLE! Winifred Marks. *Oxford University Press*, 8s.6d. C4. 60 pages. Line and colour drawings by Winifred Marks on every page.

The nursery rhymes familiar to most British children are here presented with gaily coloured illustrations that catch the spirit of the rhymes and bring the characters to life. For boys and girls from three to six years.

SIX O'CLOCK AND AFTER AND OTHER RHYMES FOR CHILDREN. Irene and Aubrey de Selincourt. *Muller*, 6s. C8. 64 pages. 47 line drawings by John Morton-Sale.

Delightfully illustrated, this book of rhymes gives voice to the feelings of children, their inconsequences, solemnities, affections and enjoyments. For boys and girls from seven to nine years.

Science

THE BOY'S BOOK OF MODERN SCIENTIFIC WONDERS AND INVENTIONS. G. S. Renshaw. *Burke Publishing Co.*, 8s.6d. C4. 24 photographs. 69 line drawings.

The subjects covered in this book include: Jet Propulsion; Gas Turbines; Electronics; Photo-Electric Cells; Induction Heating; and Supersonics. There are chapters on the seismograph; making artificial sapphires; rockets; magnesium from the sea, and many other things to interest the scientifically minded boy. For boys from twelve to sixteen years.

FICTION

THE STORY OF MR. PRETTIMOUSE. Margaret Alleyne. *Warne*, 3s. SuR16. 43 pages. 24 illustrations in colour, including 9 full-page, by Mary B. Robinson. Illustrated endpapers.

Mr. Prettimouse is a lonely mouse because his conceit makes everyone avoid him. When he realizes this and begins to think of others, he soon makes friends and finds himself a wife. The illustrations are charming. For boys and girls from five to six years.

GOLDEN JOURNEY. Frank Batchelor. *Newnes*, 6s. C8. 152 pages. 34 black-and-white illustrations, including 12 full-page, by Nina Scott-Langley.

The tom-cat Hannibal, lean and tabby and a great hunter and fighter, Mendelssohn the hedgehog, who was not a little proud of his skill on the flute, and Pouf the frog,

set out in search of a fortune to cheer their old age. They made for the river bank (having heard that money was to be found in banks), but though they failed in their search their journey was full of hazards and excitements. The characterization is lively and human, not only of the three friends, but of the people and animals they meet on their way, notably the toothless lady Otter, a genteel widow, who has fallen on bad times and is careful to tell us so. For boys and girls from eight to twelve years.

TWO ON SAFARI. Georgina Battiscombe. *Muller*, 6s. C8. 153 pages. 36 line drawings by Mary Gardiner. Illustrated endpapers.

Mrs. Battiscombe has used her knowledge of African life and customs to give her story of the adventures of two English children with their trusted old Masai servant in Kenya an authentic setting. Nigel and Adela ran away from their much-disliked governess and set out to find their father who was away on *safari*, a hunting expedition. There are excellent descriptions of Masai natives and their customs, and some of the episodes, including the lion hunt and the adventure with the ivory-smuggler, are common incidents in the life of an African tribe. For children from eight to fourteen years.

FIVE FOR SILVER. Frances Berrill. *Oxford University Press*, 5s. sF4. 88 pages. Illustrations in line and colour by Marjorie Tomes. Decorated endpapers. (*Caravan Series*)

The title of Frances Berrill's second collection of stories is taken from the old rhyme about magpies—'One for sorrow, two for joy . . .'—and though the five stories have nothing to do with magpies, there is something about silver in the unusual adventures of ordinary animals and in the fortunes of the invisible Princess who is rescued from the wizard's spell in the last tale. For children from six to nine years.

CARMELLO. Bettina. *Chatto & Windus*, 6s. C4. 32 pages. 25 drawings in colour and wash.

The attractively illustrated story of a poor fisherman who lives in a little Italian village by the sea and makes friends with two children. For boys and girls from five to seven years.

THE CASTLE OF ADVENTURE. Enid Blyton. *Macmillan*, 7s.6d. L.Post 8. 319 pages. 41 line drawings by Stuart Tresilian.

The children who appeared in *The Island of Adventure*, a previous book by this author, are re-introduced in this story of mysterious happenings in an old half-ruined castle, which the children trace to the activities of a gang of spies. Their adventures, which include imprisonment in the castle, make exciting reading before the men are captured. For boys and girls from ten to twelve years.

THE ISLAND OF ADVENTURE. Enid Blyton. *Macmillan*, 7s.6d. lC8. 327 pages. 44 black-and-white drawings by Stuart Tresilian.

Four children, who are spending their holidays in an old, half-ruined house on a wild and desolate coast, decide to explore the Isle of Gloom that lies off-shore. They surprise a number of men making counterfeit money in the deserted copper mines there but manage to elude them and, aided by a mysterious bird-watcher and the discovery of a path under the sea, succeed in capturing the whole gang. An amusing

talking parrot plays its part in their adventures. An excellent story, full of action and suspense of the kind to appeal to children. For boys and girls from ten to twelve years.

THE PUT-EM-RIGHTS. Enid Blyton. *Lutterworth Press*, 6s. C8. 168 pages. 20 line drawings and a coloured frontispiece by Elizabeth Wall.

A cheerfully moral tale about a group of children who try to put things right in the village they live in, and succeed not only in doing so but in putting themselves right as well. For boys and girls from ten to twelve years.

THE RED STORY BOOK. Enid Blyton. *Methuen*, 5s. C8. 153 pages. 18 black-and-white drawings by Eileen Soper.

A collection of stories, simply told, in which the homely things familiar to children are touched with the magic of the fairy world. For boys and girls from seven to nine years.

TALES OF GREEN HEDGES. Enid Blyton. *National Magazine Co.*, 7s.6d. sD8. 128 pages. 19 illustrations in line and colour by Gwen White, including 9 full-page. Illustrated endpapers.

Interesting and often unnoticed aspects of nature are woven into these fairy stories which journey round the year, dealing with the countryside and the living creatures in it. For boys and girls from seven to nine years.

A LAVEROCK LILTING. Dorita Fairlie Bruce. *Oxford University Press*, 5s. C8. 190 pages. 15 black-and-white drawings by Margaret Horder.

Lovers' quarrels, the disposal of an old lady's fortune and a young girl's struggles to earn a living with her voice form the theme of this romance, which has for its background the Scottish countryside and the fashionable Edinburgh society frequented by the famous novelist and poet Sir Walter Scott (1771–1832) and other notabilities of his time. For girls from fourteen to sixteen years.

ONCE IN CORNWALL. S. M. C *Longmans, Green*, 12s.6d. sD8. 179 pages.

A wandering friar travels through medieval Cornwall gathering from the people the quaint and extravagant tales that form the Cornish legends, legends which are remembered and told in Cornwall to this day. For boys and girls from twelve to fourteen years.

THE GOOD-LUCK HORSE. Chih-Yi Chan and Plato Chan. *Collins*, 3s.6d. sD8. 40 pages. 21 drawings including ten in colour. Coloured endpapers.

An old Chinese legend re-told by Madame Chih-Yi Chan and illustrated by her twelve-year-old son, Plato Chan. It is the story of a paper horse who was transformed by a magician into a real horse and succeeded in stopping a battle. Young Plato Chan has given several exhibitions and his work has been acclaimed in the Press. For boys and girls from five to six years.

DROWSY AND TIMMY GO SOUTH. Elf Lewis Clarke. *Oxford University Press*, 3s.6d. 32 pages. 31 illustrations by Arnrid Johnston.

This is the second book about Drowsy the Dormouse and his cousin Timmy, in which the brave little adventurers make a journey to the South in search of the summer. For children from five to eight years.

A PENNY FOR THE GUY. Clare Collas. *Davies*, 8s.6d. C8. 226 pages. 21 line drawings and a coloured frontispiece by Mrs. Dod Procter, R.A.

Guy Fawkes Day brings a little cockney girl into contact with a woman who recognizes her talent for drawing and sends her to an art school where she surpasses all expectations. After an attack of pneumonia she is sent to a girls' school in South Africa for a year, and consolidates her success, returning to England with every prospect of a rosy future. An interesting story, with some competent character drawing. For girls from twelve to fourteen years.

CHIRRUPY-CHIRPY. Grace Couch. *Collins*, 4s. lF4. 21 pages. 22 drawings in colour by the author.

Apricot is a mischievous kitten who gives the other animals so many shocks that they arrange for him to be kidnapped to teach him a lesson. For boys and girls from four to five years.

THE LITTLE TRAIN. Dorothy Craigie. *Eyre & Spottiswoode*, 7s.6d. Su R8. 48 pages. Illustrations by the author on every page. Illustrated end papers.

Dorothy Craigie is well known as a stage designer and her gay illustrations to this tale are full of character and charm. The Little Train grew bored with his dull life at Little Snoreing and ran away to the main line where the expresses go. At first he enjoyed his adventure, but he was not so happy when he got to the Great Gloom Mountains, and he thought the city of Smokeoverall so terrible that he just ran away backwards. All the same, he might never have got home if the express 'Jock of Edinburgh' hadn't come to his rescue and pushed him back to Little Snoreing, where they were so pleased to see him that the Mayor gave a reception to welcome him. For boys and girls from three to six years.

THE THREE ROYAL MONKEYS. Walter de la Mare. *Faber & Faber*, 10s.6d. L.Post 8. 272 pages. 7 full-page illustrations and 89 drawings in the text by M. E. Eldridge.

First published in 1910 as *The Three Mulla-Mulgars*, this is a new edition of Mr. de la Mare's tale of the three monkeys Thumble, Thimble and Nod and their journey to Tishnar, which means 'that which cannot be thought about in words, or told, or expressed'. Their adventures are fantastic and enthralling, and Miss Eldridge's illustrations are delightful. For boys and girls from ten to fourteen years.

THE RUSTICATION OF RANDY. Joyce Cecilia Dixon. *Lutterworth Press*, 5s. C8. 144 pages. 16 black-and-white illustrations.

A shrewd and humorous story of two town cats who are evacuated to the country—Randy, a superior and handsome tortoiseshell, and Peter, his black and good-natured companion. Randy, transferred under protest, views his rustic surroundings with disdain. The diplomacy of Peter, the admiration of the stable cats who elect Randy as their leader, and their co-operation when difficulties arise, lead him to modify his opinion, and the appearance of a charming female of his own colour completes his capitulation. For boys and girls from ten to twelve years.

MISS ANNA TRULY. V. H. Drummond. *Faber & Faber*, 6s. sD8. 38 pages. 69 drawings in colour by the author.

Describes a little girl's trip to town to ask the king to settle a quarrel between her parents and their neighbours, the people who helped her on the way, and the surprise she received at the masked ball to which the king invited her. The illustrations are gay and amusing. For boys and girls from five to six years.

KWIK AND KWAK. Oscar Fabrès. *Methuen*, 8s.6d. C4. 32 pages. 23 drawings in colour. Illustrated endpapers.

Kwik and Kwak are two little ducks who lived happily in Holland beside the sea until they were driven away by some strange green ducks who dropped from the sky. Kwak becomes a hero, and they are made welcome in England until they can return to their own country. Humour, sympathy and vigour are admirably blended in the illustrations by the author, who is well known as an artist, illustrator and caricaturist. Preface by Hendrik Willem Van Loon. For boys and girls from four to five years.

BRAE FARM. Tom Gentleman. *Transatlantic Arts*, 8s.6d. sC4. 46 pages. 48 drawings in colour by the author.

A little boy spends a month's holiday on a Highland farm in Scotland, helping with the work and learning many things about the country and the busy life of a farm, the homely details of which are well described. For boys and girls from eight to ten years.

THE STORY OF NO-NAME. Penelope Gibson. *Oxford University Press*, 2s.6d. sC4. 8 pages. Illustrated in coloured line by the author.

No-name, the little Red Indian, wasn't called anything because he still hadn't done anything to earn a name. But one day he disturbed a big black bear by the river, and would have been eaten up if he hadn't been too clever and shot the bear instead. No-name's mother made the skin into a fur coat and he was given a proper name of his own. For children from three to six years.

HERITAGE. Hilda K. F. Gull. *Macmillan*, 10s.6d. sF4. 194 pages. 15 black-and-white and 5 full-page colour illustrations by Jack Matthew.

Instruction in the form of a story of two Roman Catholic children, who spend a year in the country with their grandparents and learn much of country lore, of the history and heritage of England, and of the significance and symbolism of the worship and sacraments of the Roman Catholic Church. Excellently produced and illustrated. For boys and girls from eight to ten years.

THE BRIDGEHEAD. Gunby Hadath. *Oxford University Press*, 5s. C8. 192 pages. 6 full-page black-and-white drawings by Stuart Tresilian.

Transferred to a Public School from a Council School, fourteen-year-old Denny has many difficulties and setbacks to overcome before he is able to adjust himself to a way of life and a code of behaviour quite new to him and win the friendship and respect of his schoolfellows. The details of Public School life are skilfully worked into the story. For boys and girls from ten to twelve years.

THE HEROES. Charles Kingsley. *Medici Society*, 7s.6d. C8. 167 pages. 12 full-page colour illustrations by W. Russell Flint, R.A.

A reprint of this well-known book for children in which the Greek myths of Perseus, the Argonauts and Theseus are retold by the famous English novelist, poet and historian (1819–75) whose works include the novel *Westward Ho!* and the children's story *The Water Babies*. The book is beautifully illustrated by Russell Flint, one of the best known of living artists. For boys and girls from twelve to fourteen years.

HOLLY HOTEL. Elizabeth Kyle. *Davies*, 8s.6d. lC8. 214 pages. 19 black-and-white drawings by Nora Lavrin.

When Mollie Maitland, aged twelve, hears that her mother is negotiating to sell their house because they cannot afford to live there any longer, she persuades her to turn it into an hotel. Two children are the first to arrive, followed by a young American and a Glasgow business man who, working separately, appear to be on the same mysterious mission which involves the household in a number of adventures and results in the finding of an important original manuscript. The Scottish countryside and the city of Glasgow form the background of this story, which develops easily and naturally and contains some good character drawing. For boys and girls from twelve to fourteen years.

THE COTTAGE IN THE BOG. Maura Laverty. *Longmans, Green*, 6s. sD8. 136 pages. 19 line drawings. Illustrated endpapers.

The gift of a book to one of three Irish peasant children starts them on the trail of some buried treasure in time to outwit an unscrupulous thief who is also searching for it. Details of country life fit naturally into this fresh and engaging story. Miss Laverty is the author of a delightful autobiography *Never No More* and a novel with a Spanish setting *No More than Human*. For boys and girls from ten to twelve years.

AN ADVENTURE FOR FIVEPENCE. Margaret Lovett. *Faber & Faber*, 6s. L.Post 8. 176 pages. 30 line drawings by V. N. Drummond.

The lack of fivepence to complete their purchase at an antique shop in a little East Coast town starts a group of children on a series of adventures that lead to the capture of a desperate jewel thief. Excitement never flags in this well-written and deftly constructed story. For boys and girls from twelve to fourteen years.

TALES FROM THE BALLET: SWAN LAKE. PETROUCHKA. Deryck Lynham. *Sylvan Press*, 6s.6d. sC4. 24 pages. 11 full-page illustrations in colour lithography by Sylvia Green. Illustrated endpapers.

Deryck Lynham here introduces his readers to two famous ballets, telling again the old fairy tale about the Prince and the Swan Princess whom he rescued from her enchantment by his great love, from which the ballet *Swan Lake* by V. P. Begitchew and Geltser was made; and the story, gay, fantastic and sad, of *Petrouchka*, the pathetic figure in motley garb which was the Russian equivalent of the English Punch. Sylvia Green's illustrations have just that air of fantasy and enchantment which is one of the characteristics of classical ballet. For boys and girls from six to ten years.

THE ADVENTURES OF GRUMP. R. J. McGregor. *Faber & Faber*, 6s. L.Post 8. 164 pages. 30 line drawings by A. E. Kennedy.

The adventures of a lovable old tramp, who is constantly getting into trouble and getting out of it again with remarkable aplomb. For boys and girls from eight to ten years.

TITANIA AND OBERON. Jo Manton. *Lunn*, 4s.6d. F4. 27 pages. 20 colour lithographs by Phyllis Bray, including 15 full-page. Illustrated endpapers.

The story of Titania and Oberon from Shakespeare's *A Midsummer Night's Dream* re-told in prose by Jo Manton, with relevant extracts from the play, and delicately illustrated in full colour. For boys and girls from nine to eleven years.

MUNYA THE LION. Dorothy Martin. *Oxford University Press*, 8s.6d. C4. 48 pages. 16 illustrations in photo-litho by Joan Kiddell-Monroe. Illustrated endpapers.

The story of Munya the lion-cub, born in the great South African game reserve—the games he played, his first kill, the animals he met on his adventures in the veldt, how he grew up and married the beautiful lioness Lizibulo—is based on the author's own observations of lions in their natural surroundings, and should appeal to all children who want to know how and where lions live. For boys and girls from six to ten years.

THE MERMAID OF ZENNOR. Eileen Molony. *Edmund Ward (Leicester)*, 8s.6d. sF4. 108 pages. 11 drawings by Maise Meiklejohn.

From Cornwall's store of fantasy and legend the author has taken a number of tales and re-told them in her own fashion. Two original stories are included. For boys and girls from eleven to thirteen years.

THE STORY OF BENJAMIN SCARECROW. Joy Parker. *Heinemann*, 8s.6d. sC4. 94 pages. Line drawings by the author on each page.

Leaving behind him in the country all the wild creatures who are his friends, Benjamin the scarecrow sets out for the city to become an actor. He meets with disturbing adventures, including a journey through a malicious wood, before he reaches the city, which he finds so noisy and unfriendly that he returns to his friends who have prepared a wonderful surprise for him. The delightful illustrations are cleverly woven into the text. For boys and girls from six to eight years.

ESCAPE FROM THE ZOO. Richard Parker. *Sylvan Press*, 7s.6d. L.Post 8. 64 pages. 32 line drawings by Biro.

Tired of living behind bars and being stared at all the time the animals in the Zoo break free. Outwitting the police and the Home Guard they find their way, with the help of a friendly keeper or two, to a lovely valley where they decide to settle down. There is plenty of humour in this ingenious and fast-moving story. For boys and girls from eight to ten years.

THE SKY APPLE AND OTHER STORIES. Hilda Pearce. *Muller*, 6s. C8. 175 pages. 16 full-page black-and-white drawings by Nora Unwin.

A collection of fairy stories in which the homely and the magical are attractively combined and happy endings are the rule. For boys and girls from five to seven years.

ROUND THE WORLD IN STORIES. R. K. and M. I. R. Polkinghorne. *University of London Press*, 4s.6d. C8. 172 pages. 41 black-and-white illustrations in the text.

The stories in this book take their readers round the world—over the sea to America, Australia, Japan, China and Korea, India and Burma, Africa, and the cold Siberian

north and back to Europe again. They tell of princesses and peasants, of birds and animals, fairies, mermaids and a magic melon, and their sources are as varied. Some are founded on fact, others are based on ancient folk-lore and fairy-tales, while others were told to the authors in the lands where they originated. For boys and girls from seven to eleven years.

LITTLE HALF-GIANT. A. de Quincy. *Hamish Hamilton*, 7s.6d. C8. 182 pages: 14 black-and-white drawings by S. Nechamkin, including 8 full-page.

A youth from the land of giants is curious to explore the land of men. His adventures, both human and fanciful, which include a fishing match, the capture of a car thief, and an encounter with a cat which could sing, make entertaining reading. For boys and girls from twelve to fourteen years.

LOOSEY AND LANKEY. Gladys M. Rees. *Museum Press*, 7s.6d. C4. 56 pages. 26 full-page drawings in colour by the author. Illustrated endpapers.

Loosey and Lankey are two lambs that stray from their mother and have several adventures before they find their way back to her. For boys and girls from five to seven years.

A HOME FOR MRS. FIELD-MOUSE. Dorothy Richards. *Faber & Faber*, 3s.6d. R16. 31 pages. 17 drawings in colour by Elsie Thomas.

Mrs. Field-Mouse is looking for a new home, and her little woodland friends help her to find one. The illustrations are charming. For boys and girls from five to six years.

THE HANDY ELEPHANT AND OTHER STORIES. Antonia Ridge. *Faber & Faber*, 6s. L.Post 8. 181 pages. 30 black-and-white drawings by A. E. Kennedy, including 17 full-page.

This lively and original collection includes stories about an elephant who makes herself useful, a piano that goes on strike, a pair of wicked clogs, a little boy who is too small, an octopus that becomes a mascot, and many others including several about a dog who is not so foolish as he looks. For boys and girls from eight to ten years. The author's stories have often been broadcast in the Children's Hour

CHRISTOPHER'S RAINY DAY BOOK. Merula Salaman. *Pleiades Books*, 6s. sC4. 52 pages.

A collection of verses, stories and games with which young children are beguiled when a rainy day keeps them indoors. Each page is illustrated in line or colour by the author. For boys and girls from four to six years.

PURKESS THE CHARCOAL-BURNER. Allen W. Seaby. *Harrap*, 6s. C8. 223 pages. 20 line drawings by the author. Map endpapers.

The story of Dick, son of Purkess the charcoal-burner who found the body of William Rufus in the New Forest. Dick grows up to fight for Henry I and receives a knighthood Interesting details of the New Forest and the creatures that inhabit it and of life and work in the twelfth century are worked into the story, which concludes with a chapter giving the historical facts of many of the incidents described. For boys and girls from twelve to fourteen years.

HERMIT IN THE HILLS. David Severn. *Lane*, 7s.6d. C8. 224 pages. 27 woodcuts by J. Kiddell-Monroe. Map endpapers.

A party of children spend a camping holiday high up in the Welsh hills and meet a strange old man who leads a solitary and primitive existence among the remotest peaks. He invites them to his cave and, when they have recovered from the astonishing sight awaiting them, he tells them why he has become a hermit. A quiet tale, carefully written, with excellent descriptions of the countryside in fine and wet weather, of sheep-dipping at a farm near the camp, and of the eventful pack-pony expedition across the hills to the hermit's cave among the ruins of a Druid temple. For boys and girls from twelve to fourteen years.

THE CRUISE OF THE 'MARGERY DAW'. Gregor Ian Smith. *Ward (Leicester)*, 10s.6d. sM4. 48 pages. 26 coloured drawings by the author, including 15 full-page.

A small boy sets out with three sailormen in search of hidden treasure. A white cockatoo shares their adventures, which include a battle with pirates. The book is excellently produced and illustrated. For boys from eight to ten years.

LITTLE REUBEN AND THE MERMAIDS. Richard Strachey. *Transatlantic Arts*, 7s.6d. C8. 117 pages. 8 full-page line drawings by Nancy Innes.

This volume includes the original Little Reuben stories, first published in 1943, together with a new and longer tale about a holiday under the sea. In all of them the humorous is pleasingly blended with the magical. For boys and girls from six to eight years.

NO PONIES. Mary Treadgold. *Cape*, 8s.6d. sD8. 290 pages. 30 line drawings by Ruth Gervis.

The concerted efforts of a group of children, on holiday in the south of France, to trace some missing ponies, lead to the unmasking of a Nazi plot and an exciting race against time to capture three fugitives. The story is excellently contrived and written, and contains some good character studies. The author's previous book, *We Couldn't Leave Dinah*, won her the Carnegie Medal for the best children's book published in 1941. For boys and girls from twelve to fourteen years.

THE ADVENTURES OF MONK AND BUN. Rex Tucker. *Heinemann*, 6s. sC4. 63 pages. 20 line drawings by Lois Castellain including 6 full-page.

Amusing stories, aptly illustrated, about a rabbit who shares the adventures of a mischievous monkey and helps him out of trouble. They have been broadcast in the Children's Hour. For boys and girls from eight to ten years.

TITTYMOUSE AND TATTYMOUSE. Rosalind Vallance. *Muller*, 3s.6d. D16. 67 pages. 11 colour illustrations by Margaret Tempest.

A charmingly domestic story of two little mice who move from town to settle in the country and the adventures they encounter before they find a house to suit them. For boys and girls from five to seven years.

DIGESTS

GENERAL WORKS

Library Economy

MODERN PUBLIC LIBRARIES: THEIR PLANNING AND DESIGN. E. H. Ashburner. *Grafton*, 25s. D8. 168 pages. 16 photographs. 12 folding lithographic plates of plans and figures. 19 plans in text. 4 tables. Bibliography. Appendices. Index. (022)

It is over fifteen years since a British book on public library planning was published, and in the interval the library service of the country has expanded enormously. Very many buildings—among them some of the largest in the country—were erected during the 1930s; they were an urgent necessity in order to meet the rapidly increasing demands of the public on the service.

The author of this book has taken a prominent part in the erection of two of the largest of these new buildings. He was the Senior Assistant to the City Architect of Sheffield for the erection of the Sheffield Central Library, opened in 1934, and Architect for the Huddersfield Public Library, opened in 1939. He has produced a practical book on library planning and design, describing a number of the new buildings, and suggesting possible future developments based on a study of the new methods of construction. The book is well illustrated with attractive photographs of the exteriors and interiors of new libraries, clear plans and drawings of fittings and furniture.

The introductory chapter is historical, dealing briefly with the development of public library facilities and legislation through the ages. Chapter I surveys present-day library organization, administration and services, some knowledge of which is essential to the designer. Chapter II is concerned with the smaller units of a library system, such as reading centres and branch libraries, properly stressing that the design and siting of the latter deserve very careful consideration and pointing out the disadvantages of relying on adaptation of existing premises first designed for a different purpose.

In Chapter III the planning and design of Central Libraries is discussed, seven buildings—at Hendon, St. Marylebone, Burnley, Birkenhead, Huddersfield, Sheffield and Manchester—being described in some detail, and selected to demonstrate varied types of programme requirements. Chapter IV discusses each unit of the library plan separately, noting the functions and general requirements of the different departments. All the public rooms, such as the Lending Library, Children's Library, Reference Library, Reading Rooms, Lecture Room, etc., are considered, as well as the Stack Room and the various Administrative and Staff Rooms.

Chapter V is concerned with library furnishings: shelving, counters, tables, chairs and miscellaneous fittings. It also includes useful tables of stacking data. The important subjects of heating, ventilation and lighting are dealt with in Chapter VI. The notes on ventilation are helpfully illustrated by drawings of a scheme of ducting suggested as suitable for large libraries with rooms on several floors, while the notes on lighting take into account the new, but not yet fully developed, fluorescent system.

Information on internal finishings and equipment, including floor finishings of various kinds, lifts, doors, windows and notes on noise prevention are given in Chapter VII.

The concluding chapter summarizes some special features of planning considered in relation to possible future library developments, particularly those which may be linked with probable movements of population. The author anticipates that many

of the present methods of building procedure will need to be reconsidered, although he does not go very deeply into questions of new building materials and future constructional methods. Nor does he quote building costs, as it is admittedly difficult to arrive at a fair cubic cost basis at the present time. The cost of the 1939 Huddersfield Library, however, is analysed and the figures given are useful, provided allowance is made for the fact that future costs will probably be much higher.

The two appendices contain brief notes, with plans, on British libraries other than municipal lending libraries, e.g. national and university libraries, and on some foreign libraries, including the Viipuri Library, Finland (1935), the Swiss National Library, Berne (1931), and the Stockholm Public Library (1927). A short bibliography is provided, to which is appended a useful list of libraries illustrated in the technical press during the past fifteen years. The book concludes with a three-page index.

D. C. HENRIK JONES

SOCIAL SCIENCES

Political Science

THE OPEN SOCIETY AND ITS ENEMIES. K. R. Popper. *Routledge*, 2 vols. 42s. D8. 275:352 pages. Notes. Index. (320.1)

'Open society' and 'closed society' are terms derived from Bergson's *Two Sources of Morality and Religion*, but nothing could be further from Dr. Popper's rationalism than Bergsonian intuition. Dr. Popper's thesis is fairly straightforward. In times of social upheaval, caused by commercial expansion, industrial development, or even the ferment of new ideas, men wake from their dogmatic slumbers; reason, tolerance, and egalitarianism raise their heads and the possibility of an 'open society' presents itself, a society based on the 'rational unity of mankind'. This, however, does not appeal to those who had vested interests in the old *régime*, nor does it appeal to the bewildered multitude, who find themselves called upon to make decisions and to undergo the 'strain of civilization'. The strain is too much for them; they long for the dogmatic peace of ancient tribal collectivism, and lend a ready ear to the utopian dreams of the 'historicist' philosopher, preaching a 'closed society'. They are told that in place of democratic muddle and vigilance, man's 'nature' destines him to pursue a more orderly and less questioning existence. 'Destiny', 'the stage of history', the 'spirit of the age', these are the stock-in-trade of the 'historicist' prophet. Starting from some 'essentialist' doctrine about the 'nature' of man, life, society, God's purpose, or the State, an ideal society is deduced, and all men have to do is to live according to their 'true' nature, which is, on the whole, flattering to them—they are at least participating in the great drama of which the prophets know the plot and the *dénouement*. In a series of articles contributed to *Economica* in 1944 and 1945, Dr. Popper, who is a distinguished logician, delivered an attack on the 'Poverty of Historicism' as a scientific method; in these two volumes he deals with the menace of such doctrines to the establishment of the 'open society'.

He starts with a discussion of Heraclitus, the philosopher of flux and destiny, but the greater part of Volume I, *The Spell of Plato*, is taken up with an attack on that philosopher and his 'Republic'. Plato's historicism finds its dynamic in the doctrine of inevitable decay, and Dr. Popper takes the *Republic* to be an idealized account of the past. There is, therefore, a marked difference between the 'historicism' of Plato and that of the later prophets, but the influence of the *Republic* and the *Laws* has been overwhelming, and they merit the elaborate treatment they are given here. The Sophists and Socrates are depicted in a favourable light as members of the 'Great

Generation' of Periclean Athens, pioneers of the 'open society'. Plato is the villain of the piece, who betrayed his master.

The second volume, *The High Tide of Prophecy*, opens with a chapter on Aristotle, who is admittedly treated with less than justice. After him comes 'that charlatan Hegel'. His rôle as the philosopher of Prussia is emphasized, and an account is given of his theory of the nature of the State. 'Hegel and the New Tribalism', however, are quickly dismissed, and the next ten chapters are devoted to an analysis of Marxism. With Marx's insistence on the importance of economic factors, and his sympathy with the oppressed, Dr. Popper is in cordial agreement, but he violently disagrees with the 'historicist' inevitability of Marxian economic development and the social changes which are alleged to accompany it. Here he has little difficulty in showing that facts have proved Marx to be wrong.

These three influential enemies of the 'open society', Plato, Hegel and Marx, are selected as victims for analysis precisely because of their enormous influence; other 'historicists'—Spengler and Toynbee, for example—are discussed in the voluminous Notes.

Dr. Popper's own views come out in the course of his attacks on the 'enemies'. He is himself a whole-hearted enemy of large-scale planning. His argument is that we cannot agree about the ideal, except in the most abstract terms—happiness, liberty and the like—and that even if we could agree on some concrete version of the ideal State, we do not know enough to enable us to realize it without involving ourselves in misery and cruelty; furthermore, we may change our minds and then find ourselves saddled with an '*élite*' who have vested interests in leading us along the 'Road to Serfdom'. Not wholesale planning, but modest piecemeal social engineering is what Dr. Popper recommends. If we keep our minds fixed on targets we might reach to-morrow, if we can bring ourselves to minimize pain instead of trying to maximize happiness, we may pave the way to the establishment of an 'open society', but there is no 'law of progress to assist us, it depends solely on ourselves'.

In addition to his vigorous treatment of the main subject, Dr. Popper digresses to discuss such topics as causality, definition, and the 'Revolt against Reason', and there is a particularly interesting chapter on 'The Autonomy of Sociology'. In conclusion he asks the question: 'Has History any Meaning?' The answer, as may be supposed, is in the negative, but 'although history has no meaning, we may give it a meaning' if we concentrate on attainable and foreseeable ends.

W. J. SPROTT

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT. K. C. Wheare. *Oxford University Press*, 15s. M8. 278 pages. Bibliography. Table of cases. Index. (321.021)

This is one of the most important studies of comparative government written in this century. It is a careful and subtle study of the working of federal government in the United States, Australia, Switzerland and Canada. Professor Wheare examines the nature, the prerequisites, the structure, the working and the prospects of federal government. He draws first a distinction between the federal principal, federal constitutions and federal governments. It is essential to the federal principle that there should be a division of powers between the general and the regional governments of the communities concerned, and a division of such a nature that each has independence within a clearly-defined sphere. It is not necessary that the regional governments should have all the powers which have not been specifically given to the

general government, but each of them within its own sphere must be independent of the other. This principle of federalism may be only imperfectly embodied in the constitution of a country without its government failing to be truly federal. For whether a government is or is not federal is a question of political practice and not merely of the form of the constitution. The Canadian constitution may in form be only quasi federal, for the executive of the general government has wide powers of disallowance over the legislation of the provinces; but in fact Canada is politically federal because the legal powers of disallowance have not been used to destroy the autonomy of the provinces. By the same text of the actual working of the system the Weimar constitution of Germany was not federal.

Next, Professor Wheare considers the prerequisites for the existence of a federal system of government. The communities concerned must desire to be under a single government for some purposes and they must desire to retain for themselves the control of some others. The desire for unity has been called forth by a sense of military insecurity, the wish for independence of foreign powers and the hope of economic advantages to be secured. It does not require a common language, or community of race, religion or nationality. The desire to retain their separate powers by the regions may be the result of divergent economic interests, the barrier of mountains or of space, divergence of nationality, and dissimilarity of social and political institutions. But the fact that there may be a desire for unity in some things and for diversity in others will not secure federal government unless there is also the capacity to work the intricate mechanisms involved. Such capacity is the result of the existence of effective regional governments before the federal system was established and the existence of social and political institutions sufficiently similar to make co-operation practicable. In particular, federalism seems to require forms of government which have the characteristics usually associated with democracy or free government. Dictatorships with their one-party systems and innate drive towards totalitarian control are incompatible with federal institutions. There is a further prerequisite of successful federalism which is of the greatest importance for the future of the system and that is that there must be sufficient financial resources to support both an independent general government and the independent regional authorities.

The middle sections of his book are devoted to a careful analysis of the political institutions which are found to be correlated with successful federal government, and to the actual practice of the working systems of the United States, Australia, Switzerland and Canada. It is not, the author shows, essential that the general government should be organized in accordance with the principle of the separation of powers. In the United States the separation of powers does serve a useful purpose because it provides for differences which if they were ignored would be dangerous. The student of federalism must realize that in some circumstances there must be weak government if there is to be government at all. The United States is the most successful federal government in the world because its party system has made its executive as strong as the Cabinet system has made the executives of Canada and Australia. But if the separation of powers is not an essential of successful federal government the supremacy of the constitution and the existence of an independent authority to determine the distribution of powers between the general and the regional governments are vital. The powers of the general governments have developed steadily since the creation of the constitution of the United States. War, economic depressions, the development of the social services and the interweaving of once distant communities by the development of the internal-combustion engine have imposed their own conditions of unity. The conclusion of Professor Wheare's extremely valuable analysis of federal experience

in these spheres is that war and economic crises are the enemies of federal government, but that the growth of the social services, though it may require complex systems of financial co-operation between the general and the regional governments, need not destroy them.

K. B. SMELLIE

THE LAW, PRIVILEGES, PROCEEDINGS AND USAGE OF PARLIAMENT. T. Erskine May. *Butterworth*, 75s. Fourteenth edition, edited by Sir Gilbert Campion. R8. 1,062 pages. Index. (328.1442)

This work described, in its first edition, the various functions and proceedings of the British Parliament in 1844. The present edition describes the practice and proceedings of both Houses of Parliament in 1946. It is a work of authority in the most literal sense because it contains, in a form designed to make reference as easy and rapid as possible, thirty-six chapters in which almost every sentence is based on the authority of (i) an Act of Parliament, or (ii) standing orders or resolutions of either House, or (iii) the ancient rules of practice, or, in the Commons (iv) modern decisions of the Chair. These four forms of authority constitute the sources of parliamentary procedure. Throughout the new edition a comprehensive regrouping of subjects, with a graded system of cross-headings, makes reference to any particular point an easy matter. The main rules are stated in large type; the minor rules, exceptions and examples, are dealt with in small type, and the lengthy footnotes of previous editions have been largely avoided. Passages of mainly historical interest have been omitted, and such historical allusions as remain are confined to those essential to the understanding of some aspects of the modern Parliament.

Book I comprises eleven chapters, which deal with the constituent parts of Parliament, the powers and jurisdiction of Parliament, and the privilege of Parliament, the latter being defined as 'the sum of the peculiar rights enjoyed by each House collectively as a constituent part of the High Court of Parliament, and by members of each House individually, without which they could not discharge their functions, and which exceed those possessed by other bodies or individuals'. The application of that privilege by Parliament and by the courts has been re-examined for the first time since Erskine May wrote the original work, and a new section classifies all acts and conduct which have been held to constitute a breach of privilege or contempt. Other chapters describe the prerogatives of the Crown in summoning and dissolving Parliament, the electoral process, and the qualifications for election.

Book II contains seventeen chapters, which cover the whole of the practice and proceedings in each House of Parliament, apart from Private Legislation procedure. The first chapter of this part of the work gives a picture of the setting in which Parliament works, including a section on party machinery in Parliament. Next, the session of Parliament is analysed, showing the distribution of the time of a session between Government and Private Members' business. The items of business taken during a day's sitting, and the process of debate on each item, by motion, question and decision, are considered. The method of passing public bills and the system of committees are then examined. Six chapters are required to describe the general rules and details of financial procedure, including the voting of supply, the authorization of new expenditure by financial resolution, ways and means procedure, and the financial functions of the House of Lords. Other sections are devoted to communications between the Crown and Parliament, and between Lords and Commons, and to the form of petitioning Parliament. The growth of delegated legislation and the degree of parliamentary control over rules and orders made by Government

departments under powers given by statute, are discussed, followed by the procedure of secret sessions and a description of other emergency wartime measures.

Book III describes the nature of private bills, and its seven chapters cover the field of legislation by private bill, by provisional order, by special order, and by Scottish provisional order. A complete revision of the standing orders relative to private business in both Houses took place in 1945, following the recommendations of select committees, and these changes have been recorded.

T. G. B. COCKS

Political Economy

THE SOCIALIST TRADITION: MOSES TO LENIN. Alexander Gray. *Longmans, Green*, 21s. D8. 523 pages. (335)

Professor Gray's book, which is very readable, is rather an expression of the author's personal interests than a comprehensive history of Socialism. What is included, and what left out, is a matter largely of Professor Gray's way of approach, and partly of his personal likes and dislikes. His way of approach causes him to concentrate on theories of Socialism and almost wholly to ignore the movements which inspired, or were inspired by, these theories. His likes and dislikes cause him to devote a good deal of space to Rousseau as well as to Marx, for both of whom he feels a distaste. Yet Rousseau was certainly not a Socialist, and gets into the story only as an apostle of state sovereignty. Tom Paine, who has much stronger claims to inclusion, is practically left out; and the treatment of modern Social Democracy is very inadequate. On the other hand, Professor Gray writes interestingly about the 'Utopian Socialists', especially Fourier, for whom he has a liking, and also about the Anarchists, Syndicalists, and Guild Socialists, from Godwin to Proudhon and Bakunin, and on to modern times. His chapter on the 'Greek Tradition' is slight, but good; and he writes well of the Jewish and Early Christian traditions. From the Christian Fathers he takes a long leap across the Middle Ages to St. Thomas Aquinas, and thence to More, Campanella, and Fénélon, as representatives of the 'Utopia-making' tradition. Curiously, he omits altogether the English Levellers and Diggers, and jumps to Rousseau, Mably and Morelly (but not Meslier), and from them to Babeuf, the leader of the *Conspiration des Egaux*, and to Fichte. Of the French Socialists, in addition to Saint-Simon and Fourier, Louis Blanc gets a chapter, but Blanqui is left out. Of the British, both Robert Owen and the early anti-capitalist economists are fairly adequately treated; but the Christian Socialists are ignored, and so is the vital part played by John Stuart Mill and the later Utilitarians in the transition from Benthamite individualism to what Dicey called the 'collectivism' of the later nineteenth century. Professor Gray dislikes Marx too much to be fair to him; and he fails to present any clear picture of the development of the continental Social Democratic Parties which professed allegiance to Marxism—a discussion of Bernstein's 'revisionism' serving as a poor substitute for thorough analysis in this field. Finally, there is a chapter on Lenin's restatement of Marxism, but no attempt to trace the subsequent development of Communist theory in the Soviet Union. Professor Gray's book bears traces in its style of having been delivered, at any rate in part, as lectures: it is punctuated with many jokes and epigrams designed to lighten the load of attention. These add to its readability when they are not too thickly spread. Professor Gray himself disclaims the notion that he has attempted to write a comprehensive history of Socialism, or even of Socialist thought. His purpose, he says, has been 'to present the outstanding figures in the development of Socialist thought, with some estimate of the significance of their several contributions'.

G. D. H. COLE

PURE SCIENCE

Mathematics

AN INDEX OF MATHEMATICAL TABLES. A. Fletcher, J. C. P. Miller and L. Rosenhead. *Scientific Computing Service*, 75s. R8. 459 pages. Bibliography. Index. (510.8)

The use of mathematical tables, and the number of available tables, increasing rapidly with every scientific and technical process, has for some time made evident the need for a full, systematically arranged and thoroughly reliable index from which information could be drawn, not only about the existence of tables, but also about their reliability, convenience in use and bibliographical detail. Professor Rosenhead and Drs. Fletcher and Miller, all of the staff of the Mathematics Department of the University of Liverpool, have prepared the present volume. Dr. L. J. Comrie, managing director of Scientific Computing Service, Ltd., is an unsurpassed authority on everything connected with computation and an expert on the typography of mathematical tables. His co-operation has contributed to the excellent appearance as well as to the value of the material of this admirable volume.

In a seventeen-page introduction, the principles underlying the construction of the index, the methods whereby it can be most efficiently used, and the meaning of the symbols and abbreviations through which important information about the entries is compressed into a brief space, are all carefully explained.

The remainder of the volume is divided into two parts: Part I the index according to functions; Part II, the bibliography. In Part I, the functions listed are classified under twenty-four main headings, themselves carefully sub-classified, so that the paragraph concerning any particular function is readily found. A very comprehensive list of tables relating to that function is then supplied, in a form which indicates the number of decimal places, the range and interval of the table, aids to interpolation, and the compiler's name or the short title. From this last entry reference can be made to Part II, where bibliographical information adequate for identification will be found. Part I is, however, much more than a simple list, since a very considerable amount of information is added by way of comment or introduction concerning a section or an individual entry. Clarendon type is used to distinguish tables which are considered by the compilers to be specially worthy of commendation, as being convenient to use or likely to be easily accessible. In part II, the compilers are careful to denote by an asterisk those items which they have not been able personally to inspect, and on which their information, though probably entirely reliable, is secondhand. This praiseworthy caution increases confidence in the reliability of the index, while the comparative infrequency of asterisks shows the painstaking thoroughness with which the list has been prepared.

The Index is not intended to be complete, in the sense of listing every known table. Probably such completeness could not be attained, nor is it even desirable in a book whose primary purpose is utilitarian. The compilers tell us that, having considered some 3,000 items, they deliberately rejected about one-third of this number. The National Research Council of the United States has on hand a programme for a series of volumes to form a set of comprehensive guides to mathematical tables, but even when completed this will not diminish the value of the present English volume; it is likely to remain the standard single-volume guide for the table-user for a long time.

Since the compilers have been at pains to list tables known to exist in manuscript, though not published, anyone about to embark on the computation of some

mathematical function should first consult this volume, since it may show him that the gap which he proposes to fill has, in fact, already been closed.

As an adequate, reliable, conveniently arranged work of reference, printed and produced in a most satisfactory manner, this Index should be made available in every scientific library, readily accessible to all who may have occasion to use mathematical tables.

T. A. A. BROADBENT

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE THEORY OF NUMBERS. G. H. Hardy and E. M. Wright. *Oxford University Press*, 25s. Second edition. R8. 424 pages. Bibliography. Index of special symbols. (512.81)

This book is not a systematic treatise on the theory of numbers but a collection into one volume of accounts of most aspects of the theory, starting from the beginnings and rapidly bringing the reader to the results of present-day work.

The three chapters on primes start from the fundamental theorem of arithmetic, that is, the uniqueness of the representation of any integer as a product of prime numbers, and take the topic as far as the proof that the number $\pi(n)$ of primes less than n is of the order of $n/\log n$; the more precise 'prime number theorem', that the ratio of these two expressions tends to unity as n tends to infinity, is not within the scope of the book, since all known proofs depend on methods belonging to the theory of functions, a knowledge of which is not assumed. These sections also include proofs of the interesting theorems due to Hardy and Ramanujan, that the number of prime factors of n are both of 'normal order' $\log\log n$, that is, they are approximately equal to $\log\log n$ for almost all n.

Another set of chapters deals, broadly speaking, with irrational numbers, not from the point of view of a general theory, but rather as connected with rationals—the representation of and approximation to irrationals by means of decimals and continued fractions. The most notorious results here proved are that e and π are not the roots of any algebraic equation with rational coefficients. Perhaps the most interesting results are those which deal with questions about approximation: if ξ is irrational and p/q rational, how large must q be if p/q is to approximate to ξ within a prescribed degree of accuracy, and similar problems. There is also a chapter on Kronecker's famous theorem, which in its simplest form asserts that if ξ is irrational and α arbitrary, then we can find integers n and p such that $n\xi - p$ is as near to α as we please.

Classical theorems on congruences, such as those due to Fermat, Wilson, Lagrange, and the Gaussian jewel, the law of quadratic reciprocity, are concisely discussed and these chapters include von Staudt's result on Bernoulli's numbers, and the general theorem of Bauer which generalizes Lagrange's result on the roots of a congruence to a prime modulus. A chapter on Diophantine equations is chiefly concerned with 'Fermat's last theorem', which asserts that $x^n + y^n = z^n$ has no solution in integers if n is greater than 2.

Three chapters are devoted to the concept of algebraic numbers and initiate the reader into the study of quadratic fields.

The 'geometry of numbers' is discussed in two chapters. This work has its roots in Minkowski's fundamental theorem, which for two dimensions can be simply stated. In a plane mark the points whose coordinates are (x, y), where x and y are integers. Now draw a closed convex curve, symmetrical about the origin. If the area enclosed by this curve is greater than 4, then the curve must include at least one marked point other than the origin. This theorem is a starting point for investigations into

inequalities satisfied by algebraic forms, a study in which much work has recently been done by Mordell, Mahler and Davenport.

An important set of chapters deals with the 'arithmetical functions' such as $\varphi(n)$, the number of positive integers less than and prime to n, and $d(n)$, the number of divisors of n. Properties of these functions can often be derived from their generating functions, defined by Dirichlet series. When, however, the generating function is of power series type, we reach the 'additive theory of numbers'. This theory studies, for example, the number $p(n)$ of partitions of n, a partition of n being a representation of n as the sum of positive integral parts; thus

$$4=3+1=2+2=2+1+1=1+1+1+1,$$

so that $p(4)=5$. This subject is closely linked to famous identities due to Euler and Jacobi, and these in turn lead to a discussion of the beautiful and difficult Rogers-Ramanujan identities. A further additive problem is that of Waring, who stated without proof that every number is the sum of 4 squares, of 9 cubes, of 19 fourth powers, and so on. Hilbert proved the general result that, given k, there is a number $g(k)$ such that any number can be represented as a sum of $g(k)$ kth powers. A related problem is the discussion of $G(k)$, the number of kth powers required to represent, not all n, but all sufficiently large n. The present book does not do more than deal with the simpler results, but it gives a clear introduction from which the student can go on to study the vast amount of work done in recent years on these problems, work largely a result of the analytical methods introduced by Hardy and Littlewood and developed by Vinogradov, but outside the scope of the present volume.

While the equipment required by the reader is mainly algebraic, this limitation does not prevent the authors from giving the reader a comprehensive view of the present state of the theory of numbers; many still unsolved problems are indicated, and no better stimulus could be given to the young worker in this field than the present volume.

T. A. A. BROADBENT

Physics

THE GYROSCOPE AND ITS APPLICATIONS. Martin Davidson (Editor). *Hutchinson*, 21s. D8. 256 pages. Diagrams. (531.34)

The gyroscope, in the form of a child's top, has been a familiar toy for a long time, but the enormous variety of its applications has been realized only in comparatively recent years. About 1750, Serson suggested the use of a gyro to produce an artificial horizon; but real advance could not be made until Newtonian dynamics had been developed in the eighteenth century, principally by Euler, d'Alembert and Lagrange, to give an account of the motion of a rigid body in three dimensions. In the nineteenth century, the development of the theory began to suggest applications. The earth, spinning about its axis of symmetry, is itself a huge top; and in 1834 Sang, of Edinburgh, suggested a gyroscopic experiment which should demonstrate the rotation of the earth; a similar experiment was later and quite independently carried out by Foucault. The twentieth century has seen an amazingly rapid extension of the applications of the gyro; a list would be lengthy and cannot be complete until we are allowed to know something more of the many developments due to scientists and technicians on war service. Clearly, however, a book discussing the theory and the most recent available applications, in not too technical a fashion, is a welcome addition to the popular literature of the subject.

The present volume is in three sections. The first, by the general editor, Dr. Martin Davidson, F.R.A.S., attempts in some seventy pages to give the dynamical theory in a

form which will be intelligible to those whose mathematical equipment is not very extensive. Only the barest elements of the differential and integral calculus are supposed known, and fundamental dynamical concepts, such as angular velocity, momentum, moments of inertia, are not taken for granted. Consequently this section is a difficult one, for much ground is covered in a short space, and the author's style, possibly because of the need for compression, is not always as lucid as one would like; in one or two places, the attempt to deal concisely with difficult topics has led to dynamical statements which require some qualification. But the courageous reader who is prepared to work for himself with pencil in hand while he reads, should arrive at a fairly clear idea of the meaning and cause of the steady precession of a gyro, which is, after all, the root of the matter. An appendix to this section deals with the theory of certain corrections which must be applied to a gyro-compass; this appendix must be read in conjunction with the relevant parts of Section II.

Section II, by G. C. Saul, A.I.N.A., F.R.A.S., deals with the marine applications of the gyro, chiefly the gyro-compass and the gyro-stabilizer. It is easy to verify that the axis of a rapidly spinning gyro cannot be easily shifted from its steady position or path; it was shown by Foucault that the axis of a freely suspended gyro in a suitably weighted frame or mounting will tend to set itself in the plane of the meridian at a point on the earth's surface. These two remarks form the basis of the theory of the gyro-compass, now used in ships of all types, but there is a vast gap between these crude ideas and the design of an efficient compass. From about 1908 onwards the problem of design was studied and solved by Anschütz in Germany, Brown in Britain, Sperry in the United States of America, and others. Again, the crude idea of the top which insists on spinning upright may suggest the use of a large top to keep a ship from rolling, or to keep a mono-rail car upright. The Brennan mono-rail car uses this principle, but is at present not a commercial proposition. The gyro-stabilizer is, however, a thoroughly practical device for damping out the rolling of a ship. A less obvious but possibly more important use of the gyro is as a control—as the 'brain' but not as the 'muscle' of a mechanism. By means of servo-mechanisms the indications given by a small sensitive gyro can be used to control automatically the movement of objects of large mass; thus in the Denny-Brown ship stabilizer, the stabilizing force is provided by a set of fins, whose movements are governed by the reactions of a gyro to the rolling of the ship. These devices are fully discussed in Section II.

Section III, on aeronautical applications, is by J. A. Wells, A.F.R.AE.S., and A. P. Glenny, B.SC. A full account is given of navigational uses of gyros in aircraft. This section also stresses, rightly, the enormous value of a gyro as a control, and shows how it is used, for instance, in the famous 'automatic pilot' and in the notorious flying bomb V1. This section is particularly valuable because it forms one of the few readily accessible and reasonably comprehensive accounts of those uses of the gyro which, at the moment, appear to hold the most importance and promise.

T. A. A. BROADBENT

Chemistry

GENERAL AND INORGANIC CHEMISTRY FOR UNIVERSITY STUDENTS.

J. R. Partington. *Macmillan*, 36s. D8. 939 pages. 345 diagrams. Index. (540)

The present book is more advanced than the *Text Book of Inorganic Chemistry for University Students* by the same author, and is differently arranged. After an introduction tracing the main developments in chemical theory from the early theories of the elements to the modern theory of valency and resonance, the first ten chapters

(280 pages) give a survey of General and Physical Chemistry in the order: atomic and molecular weights, the kinetic theory, the phase rule and solutions, thermochemistry and electrochemistry, the law of mass action, electrolyte equilibria, the periodic law, the modern atomic theory, the solid state, and the quantum theory of the atom. The treatment in this part is concise but adequate and gives many references to literature. It is suited to the needs of readers beginning the study of the subjects. The references and numerical data provided throughout the book suit it to the requirements of advanced students and also give it the character of a concise work of reference. In this section the modern state of Physical Chemistry is presented in an intelligible form, examples being the modern theory of strong electrolytes, titration curves, pH values and indicators, this information being likely to interest students of biological sciences also, and the section on the phase rule includes solid solutions, with clear diagrams, and this section, as well as the information on the extraction of metals in the second part, should be of interest to students of metallurgy. The sections on modern atomic theory and the quantum theory of the atom provide a full account of the theory of valency, including the structure of the periodic table, resonance, and such aspects of wave mechanics as bear on the problems and can be dealt with without advanced mathematics. The chapter on the solid state includes the quantum theory and a discussion of important lattice types as elucidated by X-ray methods.

The second part of the book deals with the elements and their important compounds following the order of the periodic system. The style is concise, so that a complete treatment is possible, including the rarer elements, and there are many descriptions of experiments suitable for the lecture table and the laboratory. All the important methods of preparation are covered, and there are short descriptions of industrial processes. Tables of properties of related substances are given, and lattice structures and molecular structures are often given and, when necessary, illustrated by diagrams. When the study of a group of the periodic system is begun, there is a general survey of the group, which includes the physical and chemical properties, and the relation of the group to others in the periodic system. These surveys are sufficiently detailed to form a foundation for the study of the separate elements and to indicate such generalizations as are possible in the subject.

Special topics, including the structure of the silicates, the volatile hydrides, and the metal carbonyls, are also treated, references for further reading being given. These sections and those on the rarer elements should be useful to advanced students. The treatment throughout is such as is likely to be intelligible to all classes of students, the material in the first part providing a good grounding in Physical Chemistry for elementary students.

AQUEOUS SOLUTION AND THE PHASE DIAGRAM. F. F. Purdon and V. W. Slater. *Edward Arnold*, 24s. C4. 167 pages. 47 diagrams. (541.39)

This book is designed to serve as a laboratory and desk manual for the chemist tackling the often complicated problems of crystallization and purification on the industrial scale. It would also make, for any student of the subject, an excellent companion and supplement to the more conventional textbook of phase rule theory.

An introductory chapter describes the phase rule and the terminology of the subject. Thereafter the authors restrict themselves to systems consisting of aqueous salt solutions in equilibrium with pure salts (one example involving solid solutions is given). The emphasis is on the practical rather than the theoretical aspects, and the actual construction and quantitative interpretation of phase diagrams are fully and clearly explained.

Two component diagrams are first described. Typical salts are chosen to illustrate retrograde solubility curves, and hydrates with congruent and incongruent melting points. For each a diagram is given, and also a complete table of the data, including the percentage composition of each solid hydrate, so that the reader can easily reconstruct the diagram for himself, as he is advised to do. Quantitative examples then show how to plan a recrystallization cycle, and how to estimate the yield of a concentration process.

Chapters IV, V and VI (pages 26–62) deal in a similar way with three component diagrams. Most of the examples of course refer to systems made up of water and two salts with a common ion, and are chosen to illustrate the effects of hydrate and double salt formation. Isothermal evaporation, addition of a salt, and finally alteration of temperature are discussed. Mention is made of the heat changes which will accompany the isothermal appearance and disappearance of solid phases, a point which may be of minor interest in theoretical studies, but which assumes importance in practical applications. Typical industrial cycles of operations are then described for preparing pure potassium nitrate from various potassium nitrate-sodium nitrate mixtures, and a quantitative example shows the proportion of mother liquor that will be used again, and the proportion that will require evaporation before being returned to the cycle.

A chapter follows on the experimental determination of solubilities and cooling curves, and after a brief reference to the tetrahedral representation of phase relations between water and three salts with a common ion, the reciprocal salt pair is described. To many readers this will be the most valuable section of the book (pages 76–130). Data for an uncomplicated (fictitious) system are tabulated and diagrams show a pictorial representation of the corresponding pyramid, its dissection into the fields of which it is composed, and an orthogonal projection; the plotting of these figures from the data is described in some detail. With this background Jänecke's projection is introduced, and the construction and use of a Jänecke diagram including water is described in detail, with reference to isothermal evaporation, and heating and cooling. A cycle of operations is then worked out quantitatively for the preparation of potassium nitrate from sodium nitrate and potassium chloride, and finally the system sodium, potassium, nitrate, sulphate, water is used to furnish examples of hydrate and double salt formation.

Quinary systems are illustrated by the data for sodium, potassium, sulphate, chloride, nitrate, water, and these are tabulated both for one mol of total salts and with sodium sulphate eliminated. Jänecke diagrams and tables of calculations illustrate the results of isothermal evaporation and cooling.

C. W. DAVIES

CHEMICAL CRYSTALLOGRAPHY. An Introduction to optical and X-ray methods. C. W. Bunn. *Oxford University Press*, 25s. R8. 434 pages. 13 plates. 231 text-figures. Appendices. Index. (548)

This book is addressed to 'students of chemistry who wish to acquire some knowledge of crystallographic methods and research workers who wish to make practical use of such methods'. It is divided into two sections, the first dealing with the identification of solid substances by physical methods and the second with the determination of crystal structures. After an introductory survey, the author begins with a chapter entitled 'The Shapes of Crystals' and gives an introduction to crystal morphology and to the relation between shape and structure. He approaches the subject of crystal symmetry through the phenomena of crystal growth and achieves a simplified treatment of elementary crystallography, e.g. indices of crystal planes by means of the unit cell rather than in terms of axial ratios. This is followed by an account of crystal

optics and the properties of crystals observed in the polarizing microscope, leading up to the procedure which is then given for the identification of transparent crystals by microscopic methods. The last chapter of Section One introduces the elementary theory of diffraction of X-rays and is concerned with the practical details of taking X-ray powder photographs for identification.

Over half the book is devoted mainly to the determination of the arrangements of atoms in crystals. This second section opens with an account of single-crystal techniques, how unit-cell dimensions are determined and how this knowledge is applied to identification, the calculation of molecular weight, the determination of composition in mixed crystal series, and to the deduction of the shapes of molecules and their orientation in the unit cell. The next chapter proceeds to the determination of the space-group and the position of the atoms in the unit cell by the method of trial and error. Numerous examples of known crystal structures are worked out in detail ranging from simple ones like calcium oxide and rutile (TiO_2) to ascorbic acid ('vitamin C') and rubber hydrochloride. A chapter on electron density maps and vector maps includes an account of Fourier series methods, of the use of optical methods in place of calculations and the scope of vector methods. The author also discusses the evidence on crystal structure given by optical, magnetic and other physical properties, and concludes with a brief account of broadened X-ray reflections and diffuse spots.

This book includes also topics of assistance to the research worker which have previously been published only as contributions to various scientific journals. For instance, the use of oscillation photographs in the accurate settling of ill-formed crystals, the indexing of tilted crystal photographs suitable for crystals having at least one short axis, and the location of atoms of nearly equal atomic numbers by using an X-ray wave-length lying between the absorption edges of the atoms concerned.

Five useful appendices are provided including a list of immersion liquids and a set of crystals of refractive indices 1.326–1.97 for their standardization; and charts showing the relation between plane-spacings and axial ratios, constructed without calculation for indexing the zero-layer lines of single crystal rotation photographs and powder photographs of substances other than orthorhombic, monoclinic or anorthic.

Formal physical and mathematical treatment is avoided but the book has a discipline of its own and demands careful reading. The author assumes more than a passing interest in both the organic and inorganic compounds, thus revealing the range of his own contributions to the subject. He has not hesitated to adopt an unorthodox development of the subject matter in order to reflect the course of his own experience in applying crystallographic methods to chemical problems.

The text is profusely and clearly illustrated. An index to the voluminous literature on X-ray crystallography is arranged under authors listed alphabetically and with references to the text. A detailed subject index ends the book. F. A. BANNISTER

Biology Archaeology

LONDON'S NATURAL HISTORY. R. S. R. Fitter. *Collins*, 16s. M8. 282 pages. 93 illustrations, including 52 in colour. 2 diagrams. 12 maps. (*New Naturalist Series*) (574.9421)

A radius of twenty miles from St. Paul's Cathedral is taken as the boundary of the London area in this book.

The geology of the London Region is simple in its broad outlines. From the Palaeozoic platform to the Bagshot Sand, there is evidence of prehistoric man and

over sixty animals and plants. Changes were due more to long-term climatic tendencies than to the intervention of man.

The Romano-British occupation of London resulted in permanent additions to the fauna and flora, while during the Dark Ages nature reconquered much of her lost ground.

The Middle Ages produced an increase in the population and building, with attendant cultivation, domestication and the utilization of wild animals and plants for food, clothing, and fuel. The black rat arrived, swan-keeping was introduced, and to assist in the cleansing of London carrion birds were protected as scavengers. In addition ninety-nine species of birds continued to breed and eighty-eight regularly to visit London. William Turner, between 1548 and 1568, and John Gerard, 1597, recorded eighty-nine plants in Middlesex.

A series of nine plans shows the growth of the tentacles of the capital from 1560 to 1935, with a population increase from 70,000 to over eight million. This spread of the dominant species, man, has altered the distribution of natural habitats and caused sixty plants to become extinct. However, there is a high degree of adaptation which animals and plants have shown to the artificial habitats created by man.

In the wholly built-up areas, besides man and his domestic animals, rats, mice and bats are the only mammals. There are also many insects and arachnids, some of which are pests. Birds have succeeded in adapting themselves, the typical species being the house-sparrow and the pigeon. An outstanding example of bird habitat is that of the starling, which has developed a habit of roosting on buildings as well as trees during the autumn and winter months. The flora is limited to growth on waste building sites, seventy-eight species of plants being recorded.

In the partly built-up areas, distinctive wild flora and fauna have developed. A few more mammals, the frog and the toad, as well as the numerous birds, insects and other invertebrates which have adapted themselves to suburban life, are listed. The normal winter bird population of the central parks is revealed by a census taken in 1925, totalling 3,981 individuals of twenty-five species. The outstanding examples of bird adaptation are the wood-pigeon, the black-headed gull and the moorhen. The plants show a distinct weed flora, and numerous imported and cultivated species have been added.

Man has provided suitable haunts for all aquatic life in the London area by the construction of reservoirs, canals and docks, resulting in an increase in the bird population which has made London one of the best centres for bird study in the British Isles.

The purification of the Thames by the present system of sewage disposal has resulted in its re-colonization by fish, the sewage farms creating a replica of the primeval Thames marches. Against these increases is the effect of atmosphere pollution (due to the burning of coal) on human health, plants and animals.

The influence of sport on the balance of nature has changed from the hunting and killing of 'game' to the conservation of large areas of land as playing fields and golf courses, which have had an important effect on the preservation of wild life. There is a feeling of kinship between man, animals and plants, which accounts for many animals being kept as pets and for the popularity of the London Zoo, Kew Gardens and open spaces preserved under the 'Green Belt' scheme.

The influence of war on London's natural history is important, the 1939 war creating large areas of open waste ground with an increase in the fauna and flora. Bombed buildings supplied nesting sites for birds, notably the black redstart, which since 1940 has colonized in the London area. The flora of the bombed sites has been studied by Dr. E. J. Salisbury, whose full list of flowering plants and ferns from these sites concludes the book.

C. W. F. CLAXTON

ANIMAL CYTOLOGY AND EVOLUTION. M. J. D. White. *Cambridge University Press*, 36s. D8. 384 pages. 121 figures. 18 tables. Index of authors, subjects and organisms. (575.2)

The present work deals with one aspect of animal cytology, namely, the evolution of the chromosomes; the author somewhat dogmatically claiming that 'these bodies are themselves the natural bases of evolution' and that 'when we study the changes which have taken place in them in the course of phylogeny we are, in fact, studying the evolution of the evolutionary mechanism itself'.

The introduction is devoted to a concise outline of modern views on evolution as held for the most part by cytologists and geneticists. In the second chapter, devoted to the structure of mitotic chromosomes, the author points out that while the general anatomy of the chromosome body is, on the whole, fairly well known, much concerning the mechanism of mitosis still remains a mystery. It is, for example, not known with certainty at what stage in their life cycle the chromosomes first undergo longitudinal splitting into paired threads (chromatids); considerable diversity of opinion is held by different authorities, pointing to the probability that the time of splitting is not the same in all organisms. The chief chemical elements, protean and nucleic acid, entering into the composition of the chromosomes, and the part which they probably play are briefly reviewed, followed by a detailed description of the morphology of the chromosomes in different animals, vertebrate and invertebrate, during the various phases of mitosis.

Chapter III is devoted to descriptions of salivary-gland chromosomes, due credit being given to the early work of Balbiani and Carnoy. It is pointed out that the importance of the salivary-gland chromosomes for cytological research depends largely upon the fact that all homologous regions within a nucleus usually pair, even if structural rearrangements are present, so that the chromosomes as a whole are only partly homologous to one another. If two chromosomes are considered which are homologous in the sense that they contain the same bands, but in one of which a portion is inverted, pairing will usually take place in the inverted region in such a way as to give a loop. These inversion loops occurring whenever the inverted segment is sufficiently long to render their formation mechanically possible, but if only three or four bands are inverted these usually form a short unpaired region in the double chromosome instead of an inversion loop.

The mechanism of structural rearrangements, and the laws and principals which govern the re-arrangement of chromosome parts are considered and described (Chapter IV). In Chapter V the mechanism of meiosis is reviewed in the light of the importance of a proper understanding of the subject for the correct interpretation of the mechanism of chromosomal evolution. This leads on (Chapter VI) to a consideration of chromosomal evolution in wild populations. Chapter VII is devoted to a survey of chromosomal evolution in the genus Drosophila; an examination of a large number of species proving the existence of a great variety of visibly different chromosome sets, so that in some species all the chromosomes are acrocentric, while in others they are all metacentric; and in some species there is a minute dot-like micro-chromosome pair, while in others this is absent.

Chapters VIII and IX deal respectively with the evolution of chromosome numbers and chromosome form, and the evolution of meiosis and the chromosome cycle. In Chapter X, devoted to the subject of hybridization and the causes of sterility, attention is drawn to the importance of experimental hybridization in the future being developed as a technique for studying the nature of species differences. The evolution

of the sex-determining mechanism is treated at length in Chapter XI, followed by a discussion on sex determination by male haploidy (Chapter XII). The evolution of Parthenogenesis with particular reference to thelyotoky, of which two main types exist, occupies Chapter XIII; while the final chapter (XIV) is devoted to 'Conclusions —Cytology and evolutionary patterns'. Each chapter is adequately illustrated with line-drawings, and there is a valuable and extensive bibliography.

F. MARTIN DUNCAN

Botany

A BOTANIST IN SOUTHERN AFRICA. J. Hutchinson. *Gawthorn*, 45s. R8. 698 pages. 49 illustrations. Maps. (581.968)

Dr. Hutchinson is an eminent taxonomist whose new system of plant classification, published in 1926 and 1934, is one of the most outstanding contributions made to plant science by a British botanist. For many years before he visited Africa he was an acknowledged authority on its flora, and the appearance of this book is therefore an event of special importance. It is primarily the botanical record of two journeys during 1928–29 and 1930, but, fortunately, the author has not confined himself within the narrow scope suggested by his title.

In a breezy foreword, Field-Marshal Smuts, whose striking portrait by Professor Arthur Pan provides the coloured frontispiece, shows a keen understanding of the problems of plant classification. The matter of the book is arranged in five parts. Part I deals with the outward voyage, describing the botanical features of the oceanic islands on the way, and his journeys in the Cape Province. This part is perhaps the most discursive section of the book and the discussions on phytogeographical relationships, in which he professes to be a convinced supporter of the Wegener hypothesis, are of special interest to the plant geographer. Many sketch maps, not confined to this part, clearly illustrate the author's remarks and will appeal to all students of plant and animal distribution. In Part II the events and vegetational areas are described on the journey by small car from Cape Town by the so-called 'Garden Route', via the Knysna Forest, Port Elizabeth and the native reserves of the Eastern Province to Durban and thence to Pretoria. The author portrays in Part III the botanical exploration of the Northern Transvaal in company with Field-Marshal Smuts and others. Visits were made to the Zoutpansberg Mountains and the Limpopo River, where a rich floral harvest was obtained.

On his later visit to Africa, described in Part IV, Dr. Hutchinson joined an expedition, organized and led by Field-Marshal Smuts, to Lake Tanganyika. The plethora of botanical riches in the tropics along the route through Southern and Northern Rhodesia proved a severe test of the collector's ability and it is clear that the necessity for rapid travel, with little time for deviation from the main road, greatly limited his collection. Nevertheless, many notable discoveries were made.

The chapters in Part V dealing with the floral regions of South Africa, the bibliography of South African botany, the history of botanical exploration of the area, and the new phylogenetic arrangement of plant families, will probably command the widest interest and will certainly form invaluable sources of reference.

Throughout his travels Dr. Hutchinson kept almost entirely to well-known routes and delighted to visit the classic areas where the early collectors laid the foundation of our knowledge of the South African flora. He gathered more than 4,700 specimens, of which some 50 represent species new to science. The surprising number of novelties described in the book suggests that notable discoveries even yet await the astute and diligent collector in this comparatively well-explored country.

Much of the book is devoted to lengthy descriptive catalogues of the plants collected, and these may rather bewilder those with slight understanding of systematic botany and the technical language used in that realm of plant science. A glossary of botanical terms and a brief simplified explanation of the basis of Dr. Hutchinson's classification would have been of great assistance to the lay reader. Guidance, however, will be found in the author's remarkably clear analytical drawings. The lack of an index in a book which will largely be used for reference is most inconvenient, though it is obvious that the inclusion of one would have added materially to the already considerable bulk and weight of the volume.

Doubtless this work will have the widest appeal to botanists and it is quite indispensable to all interested in South African plants. It will also attract the attention of horticulturists and may revive their interest in a region productive of many desirable plants with which to test their cultural skill. The book is liberally illustrated with line drawings and photographs by the author. It also contains six splendid photographic supplements by Dr. Pole Evans illustrative of the vegetation of southern Africa. In these days of austerity it is a pleasure to handle this finely printed and beautifully produced volume.

GEORGE TAYLOR

Zoology

BIRDS IN COLOUR. Walter Higham. *Collins*, 25s. C4. 176 pages. 48 coloured plates. Appendix. Glossary. Index. (598.2)

The author, a naturalist from childhood and a good amateur photographer as a boy, was led by circumstances to decide to make a career of photography of nature, specializing in ornithology. In the present book he gives the benefit of more than twenty-five years' experience to any who, professionally, or as amateurs, may wish to follow the same path. Incidentally, he relates many interesting experiences which have befallen him. The numerous beautiful colour photographs reproduced beside the text proclaim him a more than competent photographer of birds; the text reveals him as a sound instructor and a sensitive student of bird life.

The text is divided into seven chapters and a lengthy appendix, each with its special design. Chapter I briefly traces how the author came to choose his profession. Chapter II is devoted to the technique of bird photography. Everything appertaining to different types of cameras, including cinema cameras, is discussed, and the advantages of different appliances is expounded in the light of the author's experience. The relative merits of photography of birds at the nest and 'wait and see' photography, in which the photographer posts himself in a 'hide' at a likely spot on the chance of the bird coming within camera view, are discussed. Information is given about portable 'hides' and their equipment, and hints about the construction of 'hides' by means of whatever available material will best blend with the adjacent country. These and many other details are instructively discussed, and the exposition is illustrated by reference to incidents in the author's experience. Experienced photographers as well as beginners may learn much from this chapter.

In Chapter III he describes the scenes and the circumstances in which a number of his Bird Portraits were taken. Different birds of the same species vary widely in behaviour. One will be bold and easy to bring to the camera, another elusive and shy. Bird photography requires patience and endurance. Weather may be exasperatingly disappointing. Here as elsewhere throughout the book we find interesting notes of bird behaviour as observed by an experienced naturalist.

Chapter IV is devoted to an account of experiences abroad, especially a trip to

Hungary, where the author secured photographs of *inter alia* the Moustached Warbler, the Spoonbill, the Purple Heron and the Great White Heron. The chapter is of considerable topical, as well as ornithological, interest. The first scene of operations was Lake Balaton, which five or six years later was to be the scene of some of the heaviest fighting of the Second World War.

In Chapter V the author discusses the pleasure that can be derived from birds in the garden, and gives valuable advice to those who wish to encourage birds in their gardens—including London and suburban gardens. The essential, or desirable, attractions are cover, privacy, seclusion, water, food, and, for many of them, suitable nesting boxes. The chapter includes a list of suitable shrubs, advice, with illustrations, about nesting boxes, feeding trays, and food hoppers, and about suitable food. A very sound and practical chapter.

Chapter VI gives valuable hints as to how to get on good terms with birds and how to administer first aid to sick or injured birds, including sea-birds whose feathers have been contaminated by oil. This chapter contains a very remarkable story of a rook which fell from the nest, was successfully tended, and, being given complete liberty, became the familiar of its friends. It did not go wild till the second season after it was hatched, which suggests that rooks may not reach maturity till the second spring.

Chapter VII deals broadly with bird protection, and, incidentally, with many relevant subjects. For example, the damage which may be done to rare species by the over-eagerness of unskilled and thoughtless photographers—the unskilled should leave the rare birds alone; nobody should be a photographer of birds for the sake of photography alone. Egg collectors, with their passion for rare eggs and full clutches, are a special menace. The merits and the risks of ringing are discussed. So is the subject of cage birds and their care.

Some sixty pages follow of tabulated information about birds that may be expected in the garden, how to recognize them, their distribution, nesting habits, natural food, suitable food substitutes, and so on. There is a glossary of the scientific names of all birds mentioned in the text, and, finally, a comprehensive index.

HENRY G. MAURICE

USEFUL ARTS AND APPLIED SCIENCE

Medicine

A HISTORY OF MEDICINE. Douglas Guthrie. *Nelson*, 30s. L.Post 8. 462 pages. 72 plates. Bibliography. Index. (610.9)

The story of medicine begins in the mists of antiquity. In Babylon the priest and the magician were the earliest known medical practitioners. Between them and the doctors of the present day lie centuries of achievement, the telling of which provides one of the most fascinating of all histories. Such a story has often been told, in part or in whole, and in many languages. Dr. Guthrie outlines this story, and although his book must of necessity omit many of the smaller incidents and characters, he has produced a most lucid and well-illustrated short history of medicine.

It is unfortunate that in Britain, and many other countries, the medical student is not taught medical history. The most eminent of the medical historians in this country (with the notable exception of Professor Charles Singer) have been amateurs, studying the subject as a spare-time hobby during a lifetime devoted to clinical medicine. Singer himself has pointed out the difficulty of making the history of medicine intelligible to any but doctors, because 'the subject matter is so unfamiliar to the layman that exposition of technical detail must proceed alongside of historical treatment.'

Dr. Guthrie has managed this task exceedingly well. To have produced a complete chronicle of medical history would have been an impossible task, and the author has instead endeavoured to construct an outline of the progress of medicine from the days of Imhotep to those of Osler. He traces the migration of medicine from its genesis in Babylonia, through its stabilization in Greece, and its extension to Rome and Alexandria. After the decline of Rome came the period of Arabian medicine, with Rhazes and Avicenna among its leaders. The rise of the Western Caliphate saw the centre of medical interest moved to Spain, where Cordoba became important as a seat of medical learning, and where surgery at last began to show some progress.

During the ninth century the School of Salerno, the first organized medical school in Europe, came into being and flourished until surpassed by the schools at Montpellier and Bologna. From Salerno, Greek, Latin, Hebrew and Arabic medical learning spread to the north and west during a period when medicine sank to a very low level. There was still a slavish adherence to the teaching of Galen, which remained until the Renaissance, when Vesalius, the founder of modern anatomy, published his *De humani corporis fabrica*, 1543. This book, correcting as it did much that had been accepted as gospel since the time of Galen, represented the first stage towards a complete denial of Galen's doctrine and prepared the way for Harvey's discovery of the circulation of the blood, published in his *De motu cordis*, 1628, perhaps the greatest book in medical literature. From this time the pace of progress quickened, and Dr. Guthrie shows how Leyden, Edinburgh, Paris, London and Dublin became in turn pre-eminent as centres of medical teaching until giving place for a time to Vienna and the German schools. The great contributions of the United States during the past one hundred years, and its present ability to promote research, may lead to the future leadership of medicine being established in America.

Dr. Guthrie describes in detail the contributions of the great clinicians and surgeons, the development of obstetrics in the eighteenth century, the dawn of scientific medicine in the nineteenth, the triumph of antisepsis and asepsis in surgery, the history of anaesthesia, of military and naval surgery, and the conquest of tropical disease. He shows how the past one hundred years has seen the rise of specialism in medicine, and his book includes sections devoted to the development of the specialties. Particularly to be commended is that dealing with otology and laryngology, for the author, himself a distinguished laryngologist, has devoted many years to the study of this subject.

The history of medicine has not received that recognition which its importance demands. Dr. Guthrie considers that the rapid advances and new discoveries in medicine have tended to diminish interest in its cultural aspects, and he believes that the teaching of medical history is an essential background to modern medical education. His book provides an excellent introduction to the subject and is to be commended to students and others who are taking up the study of the history of medicine. There is a classified bibliography of the most important texts for further reading, and the text is also liberally interspersed with numerous references. A full index is provided.

L. T. MORTON

THE TISSUES OF THE BODY. An Introduction to the study of Anatomy. W. E. Le Gros Clark. *Oxford University Press*, 21s. Second edition. M8. 399 pages. 120 illustrations. (611)

Dr. Le Gros Clark, who is Professor of Anatomy in the University of Oxford, has, in writing this book, made one of the most valuable additions to British anatomical literature for a number of years. His book is not, as its title might imply, concerned solely with histology, for the author treats tissues as the basis of organization of the

animal body, and he embraces the whole range of organic structure—'the science of anatomy, in short, is the study of organization'.

The teaching of anatomy in Britain has until recently been confined mainly to the descriptive study of body structures, while the teaching of structural organization as a dynamic process has been much neglected. The author is associated with those teachers of anatomy who have realized the importance to medical students of a knowledge of the fundamental principles of the growth, differentiation and structural adaptation of living tissues. This re-orientation, while evident in the curricula of medical schools, has not been so quickly reflected in the text-books. For this reason alone, the importance of this book is evident. It combines a record of elementary knowledge with discussions of recent advances in anatomy.

The book begins with a chapter on the anatomy of the cell and on mitosis. Chapter 2 deals with the development of tissues in the embryo. After chapters on connective tissue and cartilage, there follows a description of the structure and growth of bone, which includes colour photographs of bones of pigs fed with madder. In this connection, it is interesting to compare the work of Brash, recorded in this book, with that of Belchier, who, in 1735, introduced the method of feeding madder to animals in order to study bone growth, and thus was the pioneer of vital staining. This chapter also considers the nutritional and hormonal factors controlling bone-growth, and it records the important work of Mellanby on the influence of vitamin A on bone-growth, that of Bell, Cuthbertson and Orr on the effect of calcium intake, and that of McCollum and other American workers on the effects of phosphorus deficiency.

The two following chapters deal with muscles and with joint tissues, and include mention of recent work, from the author's own school, on nerve-endings in muscle.

Chapter 8 is devoted to the blood-vessels and includes a summary of the important work on the growth and innervation of capillaries and arterioles reported by Clark and Clark, the American workers, that of K. J. Franklin on veins, and of Wollard on the innervation of blood-vessels.

Chapter 9 describes the blood-corpuscles and haemopoietic tissues. The next chapter on the lymphatic tissues, includes an account of the important findings of Drinker and Joffey. The remaining chapters are concerned with the mucous membranes and glands, the skin, and the tissues of the nervous system. The last—and longest—includes descriptions of nerve fibres, neural mechanisms, histogenesis of the nervous system, the neuron theory, the cellular and fibre architecture of the nervous system, the autonomic nervous system, the vascular supply of the nervous system, and the evolution of nervous organization.

The first edition of this book appeared in 1939 and the second, incorporates the significant advances that have been made since that time. The book is illustrated with numerous excellent photomicrographs (unfortunately misnamed microphotographs) and diagrams. The text is written in lucid style and includes references to the relevant literature. The production maintains the very high standard associated with the Oxford University Press. L. T. MORTON

ACTIONS OF RADIATIONS ON LIVING CELLS. D. E. Lea. *Cambridge University Press*, 21s. 402 pages. 4 plates. 61 figures. 83 tables. Index of authors and subjects. (612.01448)

The author aims at giving an account of the simplest and most fundamental actions of ionizing radiations on living cells, discussing in detail the mechanisms of such cases as can profitably be dealt with in the present state of our knowledge. Mathematical interpretations are necessary, since the work done on viruses and genes is mainly

quantitative, but algebraic detail is kept down as far as possible, graphs and tables being given instead. An appendix contains supplementary calculations of a heavier nature. The book is most logical in its treatment, and the non-specialist reader is aided by excellent summaries of the background knowledge necessary to appreciate the biological material involved.

The opening chapters are devoted to the physical properties of X-rays, alpha, beta, and gamma radiations, protons and neutrons, with definition and discussion of dose units. Their chemical effects and possible mechanisms of biological action are then considered. Whilst recognizing the limitations of the target theory, the author believes its validity to be as certain as any theory in a rapidly developing subject can be. Biological effects of radiation to which this theory is applicable are those in which the effect studied is due to the production of ionization by the radiation in the immediate vicinity of some particular molecule or structure.

Chapter 4 deals with the inactivation of viruses. The analogous nature of small viruses and genes is stressed, whilst from the evidence given it is concluded that virus inactivation is caused by a single ionization. The target theory is therefore applied, and the virus size calculated from it compared with the values of virus diameter derived from filtration experiments. A general trend of agreement is apparent. Chapter 5 is concerned with the genetical effects of radiation, and is prefaced by an admirable introduction to the genetical terminology. Then the induction of mutations by irradiation of the fruit fly *Drosophila* is described. The usual procedure is to irradiate male flies and after mating them with untreated females, look for mutations in the offspring. A lethal mutation can be made to show up easily, for under certain conditions it rids the second generation of males. Thus, much of the work has been done on sex-linked recessive lethals, which is unfortunate, in so far as they are not entirely comparable with visible gene mutations. The yield of mutations is found to be proportional to the dose, and there is general agreement of results for organisms as widely different as bacteria and *Drosophila*. Moreover, the principal tests by which one recognizes a single ionization action are again satisfied, so deductions concerning gene size can be made. In Chapter 6 we have a statement of the experimental results on the production of chromosome structural changes by radiation, detailed interpretation being deferred to Chapter 7. A plate and two text figures illustrate chromosome and chromatid breaks, intrachanges and interchanges. *Tradescantia* microspores and *Drosophila* sperm have been extensively studied and reasons are given for believing that a break is caused by a single ionizing particle.

A temporary inhibition of division appears to be a general action of radiation in a variety of cells, and Chapter 8 deals with this delayed division. As it is a graded response, rather than all or none, the target theory is relatively unimportant in this case. Sea urchin eggs and grasshopper embryos have been investigated, and show that irradiation produces the greatest delay if it is made in early prophase of mitosis. The last chapter confines itself to lethal effects of radiation, which have been studied in a variety of material because of the ease of experiment and the practical importance in cancer.

PETER BARRACLOUGH

AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF RATIONING. R. A. McCance and E. M. Widdowson. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 1s. M8. 61 pages. References. Tables. Graphs. (*Medical Research Council Special Report Series* No. 254) (612.39522)

The experiment described in this report, on the effect on health of drastic food rationing, was carried out from September 1939 to the early part of 1940. Although it was prepared for publication in January 1941, certain Government departments

objected to its publication at that time, and it did not appear until April 1946. The work recorded is therefore six years old and is remarkably prophetic of subsequent events.

The investigation consisted of a study of the effect on human beings of (*a*) a diet which might be available under conditions of war, and (*b*) a diet at which Britain ought to aim as a minimum, even if the country were subjected to prolonged enemy blockade. The planning involved some prophecy of what might happen, and to some extent what did happen.

Eight people, after a week of ordinary food, were subjected to the experimental (restricted) diets for periods varying from two to fifteen weeks. During the preliminary, the experimental, and in certain cases the post-experimental weeks, the subjects weighed all the food they ate, noted how they enjoyed it, what effects it had on them, and whether they felt fit. In the preliminary and certain subsequent weeks six of the subjects collected their excreta for investigation and chemical analysis. Laboratory tests of their nutritional fitness were carried out from time to time, and towards the end of the experiment field-tests consisting of mountaineering and long-distance cycling were applied. The eight subjects included Professor McCance and Miss Widdowson, the instigators of the experiment and the compilers of the report. In paying tribute to them, the Medical Research Council recognizes that this form of research work can be carried out only under conditions of great personal inconvenience requiring the highest individual discipline.

Summary of experimental rations

	Quantities in ozs. per week
	Unrationed (at time of (experiment)
Bread	
Meat (edible portion, including offal and sausage meat)	16
Fish	
Poultry and rabbit	
Cheese	4
Butter	0
Margarine	4
Cooking fat	0
Total fats	4
Sugar (including jam, marmalade, etc.)	5
Oatmeal	2
Rice	4
Dried pulse (could have been omitted)	10
Eggs (in number)	1
Whole milk	35
Potatoes and other vegetables	Unrationed
Fruit (home-grown, e.g. apple)	6
Sweets and pastries	0

The report describes the adaptation of the subjects to the rationed dietary, its mental effects, and its effects upon the natural functions of the body. The absorption and metabolism of the experimental food were studied by analysis of the excreta. Details are given in tabular form.

The experiment was made to discover whether normal men and women could live and thrive mentally and physically if suddenly subjected to severe restriction of fat,

sugar, flesh-foods and other articles of diet. It was found that a little time was needed for the subjects to adapt themselves to the changed conditions; this they achieved by increased consumption of unrationed foods until such time as their calorie intakes were adjusted to the pre-experimental level. The unrationed foods were potatoes, green and root vegetables, and, at that time, bread (92 per cent extraction, fortified with calcium carbonate). Once adjusted, the subjects were satisfied and content.

The diets contained sufficient protein, little fat but correspondingly large amounts of animal protein. They were therefore bulky and tended to be laxative. It was concluded that, once an adult had become accustomed to this diet, it was satisfactory for all ordinary purposes.

The authors realize that any generalization made on the strength of their results is based upon the reactions of a very few persons. The first generalization they make is that, if people are rationed in certain directions, they will try to keep up their calories from unrationed foods, and rightly so, for a dietary restriction in calories will lead to rapid deterioration in health. Rationing of certain commodities will not limit total consumption as reckoned in calories and will direct consumption towards the foods which remain unrationed, increasing the demand for them. If both the present quantitative dietary habits and the proposed restrictions are known, it should be possible to forecast what the increased consumption of the unrationed foods will be.

Although the subjects enjoyed the experimental diet, they consider that its sudden imposition upon the general public would be alarming, for the latter would need to be prepared psychologically to face a regime of this degree of severity. Nevertheless, once the public could be persuaded to accept restrictions which were not prejudicial to health, there would be no further difficulty. In this respect the Germans had the advantage that their rations had been imposed and accepted since the beginning of the war. Writing before the event, the report is particularly significant in such statements as: 'If this country is to face severe restrictions, the problem will be to effect their introduction and get them accepted. How it might be done should be thought out now. Arrangements should be made beforehand as to which foods should be obtained and made available, and the public prepared for them.'

The authors are to be congratulated upon their foresight in planning experiments which must have been of great value during the subsequent imposition of food rationing.

L. T. MORTON

THE VITAMINS IN MEDICINE. F. Bicknell and F. Prescott. *Heinemann*, 50s. Second edition. M8. 916 pages. 208 illustrations. Tables. Index. (613.2)

This is an exhaustive and fully documented book which summarizes the present available knowledge of the vitamins and gives an account of their history, chemistry food sources, physiology, pharmacology and therapeutic application. Human vitamin requirements in health and disease are discussed, as are the methods for detecting vitamin deficiencies. Emphasis is laid on the clinical aspects of the subject.

The first edition of this book appeared in 1942 and was at once acknowledged as the standard English work of reference on the subject. This second edition, appearing three years later, has been enlarged by 250 pages; 88 new illustrations have been added, and the references to original papers now number 4,500. This is an indication both of the prolixity of new papers on every aspect of vitaminology and of the wide reading of the authors.

The study of the vitamins as such begins as recently as 1913, when, following the

realization that certain diseases followed diets deficient in certain food factors, vitamin A was discovered. One by one these essential food factors have been isolated; many have been synthesized. The discovery of the vitamins revolutionized the outlook both in dietetics and in the study of disease, and the conception of 'deficiency diseases' followed the realization that many human diseases were caused, not by infections or toxins, but by vitamin deficiencies in food. During the last few years vitamins have been used therapeutically for conditions other than deficiency diseases. The powerful vasodilator action of nicotinic acid (a member of the vitamin-B complex) suggests its employment in peripheral vascular disease, e.g. Raynaud's disease. Both vitamins B_2 and C stimulate metabolism; the latter increases the oxygen uptake of the blood and has been used with good effect to assist in wound healing, in the treatment of anæmia and in other blood disorders. Many other conditions have responded to vitamin therapy.

The prodigious output of literature on the vitamins makes it increasingly difficult for the worker in this field to keep abreast of the latest developments; to him this will prove an invaluable book, while the student who is able to afford time to study it will find it unequalled as an introduction to one of the most interesting branches of medicine. The discovery of the vitamins, too, forms a fascinating chapter in the history of medicine, and the authors reveal the story, piece by piece, as they describe what is known of each vitamin.

Those familiar with the first edition of this book will find much additional information in the new edition. Some years ago, vitamin B was shown to be in reality several factors, and the term 'vitamin-B complex' has been applied to the vitamins split off from the original vitamin B. Since 1942 the synthesis of biotin has been achieved, vitamins B_{10} and B_{11} have been recorded, and much other work on the vitamin-B complex has been reported, making necessary considerable re-writing and expansion of the chapter devoted to this subject. Similarly, considerable progress has been made in the study of riboflavin and ariboflavinosis, and this has necessitated great enlargement of the section dealing with this subject. Other chapters have required less expansion to bring them up to date. A short chapter on the essential unsaturated fatty acids (vitamin F) and minor soluble vitamins has been added. The tables giving the vitamin content of foods have also been revised. The book is well illustrated and has a detailed index of 37 pages.

To have produced a work of so comprehensive a nature during the most difficult years in the history of Britain is a magnificent achievement for which the writers are to be congratulated. A word of praise is also due to the publishers for a book which departs but little from the high standard of production associated with their name in times of peace.

L. T. MORTON

TEXTBOOK OF PHARMACOGNOSY. T. E. Wallis. *Churchill*, 28s. 504 pages. 213 figures. Index. (615.7)

Pharmacognosy is the science which deals with the knowledge, recognition and identification of crude drugs. To many it will perhaps be more familiar under the older term, *materia medica*.

Dr. Wallis's purpose in writing the book was to provide a successor to the textbook of the late Professor H. G. Greenish. This new work contains much additional material, and the subject is treated mainly from the theoretical standpoint, the practical side being dealt with by the author's *Practical Pharmacognosy* (fourth edition 1943, Churchill, 15s.).

Crude drugs fall naturally into groups according to their characteristics, and the author has decided upon this classification rather than an encyclopædic or dictionary arrangement. As many drugs are composed of plant members, this classification brings together similar structures, such as leaves, roots, seeds, etc., and also enables the author to discuss under each group heading the general principles involved in their collection and preparation.

The chapters include a complete description of the official and other important drugs under the following headings: starches, hairs and fibres, woods, barks and galls, leaves, flowers, seeds, fruits, rhizomes and roots, as well as the many gums, resins, oils, fats, waxes, glands, etc., which make up the *materia medica* of modern times.

The outbreak of hostilities in 1939 cut Great Britain off from many usual sources of drug supply, and it was found necessary to commence in this country the cultivation of many plants formerly imported from the Continent. A search of the literature revealed surprisingly little information on this important topic. Dr. Wallis has done much to remedy this state of affairs. The chapters on barks, leaves and flowers give guidance on collecting and drying (including an illustrated description of the apparatus used) while the individual monographs deal with the cultivation, method of collection and preparation appropriate to the drug under discussion.

Chapter XIX (Commerce in Drugs) deals generally with the cultivation of drug-yielding plants, and includes a note of recent work on the improvement of drugs, such as the methods used to increase alkaloidal content. This chapter also directs attention to the fundamental influences responsible for the deterioration of drugs in storage, as well as a description of the more common organisms and insect pests which attack both foods and drugs.

It will be appreciated that the pharmacognosist must not only be acquainted with the diagnostic features of the official drugs, but also those of the adulterants. The recognition of adulteration by inferior commercial varieties, substitution by exhausted drugs or the inclusion of extraneous material, is one of the more important tasks of the pharmacognosist. Under this section in Chapter XIX the author gives a clear account of the principal falsifications encountered in commerce and of the methods used to detect spurious drugs. The monographs on the individual drugs also contain information regarding related products likely to be used as substitutes or adulterants.

With regard to the monographs themselves, they are divided into sections under the following headings: (1) Origin, the biological and geographical sources, history and name; (2) Cultivation and preparation; (3) The physical, sensory, microscopical and histological characters; (4) Constituents and tests; (5) Evaluation; (6) Adulterants.

Although many interesting historical notes are included in the text, there is no attempt to give a review of the historical development of pharmacognosy.

AGNES LOTHIAN

PRINCIPLES OF BACTERIOLOGY AND IMMUNITY. W. W. C. Topley and G. S. Wilson (Editors). *Edward Arnold*, 2 vols., 60s. Third edition revised. suR8. 2147 pages. 302 illustrations. (616.01)

Topley and Wilson's *Bacteriology* first appeared in 1929 and rapidly established itself as a classic work in its field. It combines the features of a textbook for the advanced student and of a comprehensive and up-to-date reference work. The present edition, which is edited by Professor G. S. Wilson, who was co-author with the late Professor

Topley of the two previous editions, and by Professor A. A. Miles, will fully maintain its reputation. This book is notable not only as a masterly presentation of all that is known about bacteria in relation to disease, but also as a model of literary style and editorial care.

The book is divided into four parts dealing respectively with General Bacteriology, Systematic Bacteriology, Infection and Resistance, and The Application of Bacteriology to Medicine and Hygiene. Part I opens with a concise summary of the history of bacteriology, in which we are introduced to the pioneers who discovered and first explored the new world of almost incredibly minute organisms known as bacteria or 'germs'. We read of Athanasius Kircher, a learned Jesuit, who in 1659 was reported to have observed minute 'worms' in the blood of plague patients. His observations form the earliest attempt at direct microscopical study in this field, but it is doubtful whether the forms he saw were actually bacteria. No further advance was possible until the introduction of the compound microscope. The honour of being the first to see and describe bacteria goes to Antony van Leeuwenhoek (1632–1723), a Dutch linen-draper who turned to the making of lenses and microscopes as a hobby and who observed and drew many varieties of micro-organisms. In 1683 he described bacteria which he had obtained from his own teeth. The founder of the modern science of bacteriology is Louis Pasteur (1822–1895), the illustrious French savant who ranks as one of the greatest benefactors of mankind.

The German Robert Koch (1843–1910) brought about a revolution in bacteriological technique, and he was the first to prove, in the case of the disease anthrax, that certain diseases are caused by infection with specific 'germs'. He discovered the bacillus of tuberculosis (1882) and of cholera (1883), and by the end of the nineteenth century a great number of bacteria had been identified as occurring in definite association with human or animal diseases. The great British surgeon, Lister (1827–1912), studied the work of Pasteur and saw the analogy between the changes which occur in fermenting organic material and those which take place in wounds. His introduction of the antiseptic technique made possible the triumphs of modern surgery. The revolution effected by the new science of bacteriology spread far beyond medicine. It was found that bacteria bring about the liberation of nitrogen from soil and from dead organic matter and so fulfil a vital rôle in the economy of nature. Bacteria attack plants as well as man and animals, and the special department of plant bacteriology is a vitally important study.

The average bacillus is only about one twenty-thousandth of an inch in diameter, and a million bacilli could be packed into a grain of sand. Despite their small size bacteria have been photographed, weighed and measured, and a great deal is known about their mode of life. This book contains some wonderful photographs taken with the aid of the electron microscope. By means of this apparatus, which was only devised in 1934, it is possible to magnify objects up to 200,000 times.

Small as bacteria are, there are micro-organisms even more minute. One of the most fascinating of these is the bacteriophage, an organism which preys upon and destroys ordinary bacteria. The bacteriophage may be a kind of virus, a variety of micro-organism so small that it passes through the pores of the finest porcelain filters. Viruses cannot be directly observed with the ordinary microscope, but they can be photographed with the aid of the electron microscope. Viruses are responsible for a large group of serious diseases, such as psittacosis (the infectious disease of birds which sometimes affects man), distemper, smallpox, measles, chicken-pox, foot-and-mouth disease, encephalitis (sleepy sickness), poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis), and yellow fever.

This learned work, which deals with the 'sober facts' of science and is primarily intended for the doctor, contains stories more enthralling than any to be found in fiction.

W. J. BISHOP

PRACTICAL HANDBOOK OF THE PATHOLOGY OF THE SKIN. J. H. M. MacLeod and I. H. Muende. *H. K. Lewis,* 50s. Third edition. R8. 415 pages. 152 illustrations. Index. (616.5)

It is as long ago as 1903 that Dr. MacLeod first published this book. A second edition in 1942, written with the collaboration of Dr. Muende, showed the great progress that had been made in this branch of dermatology during the intervening period. Since 1942 there has been little additional knowledge to record, and only minor changes have been made in this third edition. In their Preface the authors mention the interest shown in the book in the U.S.A.; this must be a source of satisfaction to them, since greater facilities both for dermatological research and for the publication of books of such a high quality of production as this have for some years been available in America.

The book is designed primarily for students of dermatology and, as its sub-title describes it, is 'an introduction to the histology, pathology, bacteriology and mycology of the skin with special reference to technique'. Recognizing that it is not possible to appreciate the finer points in the pathology of the skin without a thorough knowledge of its normal histological appearance, the authors devote a good deal of space to the description of normal structures. They describe the procedure for making biopsies and the methods for histological examination of skin material in the fresh state. Chapters are devoted to descriptions of methods for preserving skin material and preparing sections for microscopical examination, and the general principles for staining such material. A description of the histology of the epidermis and the pathological changes and congenital anomalies affecting it occupies seven chapters, which are followed by six chapters devoted to the corium. The hair, sebaceous glands, sweat glands, skin muscles and blood-vessels, lymphatics, nerve-endings in skin, skin lipides, pigment, and nail, are each dealt with in the same detailed manner. The remaining chapters discuss the parasitic diseases which can attack the skin (bacterial, fungous, protozoal and animal). This last group includes a separate chapter (the longest in the book) on the dermatophytoses.

This book has already proved indispensable to the dermatologist and invaluable to the pathologist. With the possible exception of P. G. Unna's *Histopathologie der Hautkrankheiten*, translated into English by Sir Norman Walker in 1896, it is the only book on the subject available in the English language. Its previous reputation has earned for it an important place in dermatological literature, and the new edition will maintain this reputation. It is profusely illustrated with innumerable carefully prepared and beautifully reproduced half-tone and colour illustrations of skin sections, demonstrating the histological appearance of normal and pathological conditions.

It is no mere platitude to congratulate the publishers and printers on their share in the production of the book. The terminology of dermatology is particularly difficult, requiring special care in printing, while the satisfactory reproduction of half-tone and colour photomicrographs requires a high degree of technical skill. In these and other respects this publication, showing no trace of wartime austerity, conforms to the highest standards, resulting in a magnificent volume which must be a source of gratification to all concerned in its production, and a pleasure to all possessing it. The Index includes references to the many authorities mentioned in the text.

L. T. MORTON

Engineering

ELECTRIC POWER SYSTEM CONTROL. H. P. Young. *Chapman & Hall*, 25s.

Second Edition. D8. 381 pages. 249 figures. Bibliography. Index. (621.3)

The subject of this book is one covering a very wide field, although basically we are simply concerned with the control of voltage, frequency, power factor and kilowatts. It opens with a chapter on the parallel operation of d.c. and a.c. generators with a particular emphasis on the latter, showing how the change of field excitation affects the performance of a.c. generators and how the maximum loading of a machine can be determined under stated conditions of voltages and frequency. The important aspects of synchronizing power, current and torque are dealt with and it is shown how these may be calculated. Remaining sections are concerned with the general equation of motion of the rotor, periodic time of a free oscillation, the economic loading of generators and of stations, and the application of incremental loading. Chapter 2, on voltage control of a.c. generators, discusses exciter instability, the load instability of exciter, methods of stabilizing exciter voltage, exciter systems, voltage regulators and compensation for line voltage drop.

Further types of voltage regulators are considered in Chapter 3 which embraces parallel operation of automatic regulators, descriptions of the Brown Boveri and Metropolitan Vickers regulators together with their uses and operation, the positive phase sequence control of automatic regulators, the carbon-pile regulator, resistance values of exciter field rheostats, and various other factors which affect exciter performance. Chapter 4 deals with the automatic synchronizing of a.c. generators and discusses the Brown Boveri system and automatic frequency matching unit, and the Metropolitan Vickers automatic synchronizer.

The control of power by reactance forms the subject of Chapter 5 which sectionalizes it into studies of the short circuit capacity of a.c. generators, asymmetrical short circuit current, types of current limiting reactors, generator, feeder and busbar reactors, and vector relations between adjacent busbar sections. Chapter 6 deals with oil circuit breakers and circuit interruption and gives the principles of arc extinction, recovery voltage, restriking voltage, oscillograms of short circuits, interruption of capacitive currents, arc control devices, double-break and single-break oil breakers, metal-clad switchgear, the impulse breaker, the expansion breaker, high-rupturing capacity fuses, and rating of oil circuit breakers. Air-blast circuit breakers are described in Chapter 7, which covers the axial-blast breaker, voltage oscillations, resistance switching, the cross-blast breaker, the radial-blast breaker, compressed-air equipment, and testing of air-blast breakers.

Power station switchgear arrangements and short-circuit calculations are dealt with in Chapter 8, which discusses various busbar layouts, bu bars with reactors, interconnecting busbar sections at the load, switchgear sectioning for fire protection, power supply for auxiliaries, and fault current calculation for different busbar arrangements. Chapter 9 relates to the interconnection of power stations and considers automatic load sharing, controlled frequency, synchronizing power of an interconnector, effect of voltage upon load transfer, calculation of voltage booster rating, interconnectors in parallel, and current control in a ring main.

Apparatus for interconnector control are dealt with in Chapter 10 and includes main transformer, tap changing gear, transformer booster, induction regulators, the moving coil regulator, quadrature voltage boosters, automatic operation of induction feeder regulators in parallel feeders, remote control and automatic control of tap changing gear.

The final chapter describes and illustrates the principles of automatic supervisory

control, including various schemes for automatic control and the apparatus involved therein. An extensive bibliography is included for more detailed study of the subject.

S. AUSTEN STIGANT

ELECTRIC DISCHARGE LAMPS. H. Cotton. *Chapman & Hall*, 36s. D8. 451 pages. 216 figures. Index. (621.327)

This book is one of the publisher's series of monographs on electrical engineering and its author is the Professor of Electrical Engineering at University College, Nottingham, England. It deals with the underlying theory of electric discharge lamps and with their several practical forms and control. The scope of the book is indicated by the following summary of its contents in which atomic theory occupies a leading place since light production in these lamps is atomic in nature.

Chapter 1 is on radiation in general and, after a short historical survey, explains the meaning of and connection between wavelength and frequency, and refers to the various sources of radiation. Chapter 2 deals more particularly with temperature radiation, covering black body radiation, Stefan's law, the spectral distribution of energy, the quantum theory, visible radiation, practical temperature radiators, and colour temperature.

Chapter 3 relates to the structure of the atom, giving first an historical survey and passing on to consider electron charge and structure of the atom and of the molecule. Chapter 4 deals briefly with thermionic emission from electrodes. The motion of electrons and gas particles forms the subject of Chapter 5, which embraces information on the motion of charged particles in electric fields, kinetic theory of gases, Avogadro's hypothesis, electron temperature, gas mixtures and velocity, the free paths of gas particles, diffusion of gas particles and the effect of an electrostatic field on the concentration of charged particles.

Chapter 6, on atomic spectra, explains spectra at some length and follows this with considerations of energy levels, the hydrogen atom, electron orbits, the electron-volt, excitation and ionization, energy exchange by collision, the metastable state, energy level diagrams, and enhanced spectra. Discharge phenomena are dealt with in Chapter 7 which includes the plasma, cathode conditions, cathode glow and negative glow, the Faraday dark space, anode fall, primary, secondary and ultimate electrons, energy balance in a discharge lamp, Paschen's law, and work function. Chapter 8 covers the structure of spectral lines under the sections forbidden transitions, energy level diagrams, relativity correction, the spinning electron, intensity of spectral lines, penetrating orbits, and modern views of the atom.

Fluorescence forms the subject of Chapter 9, which relates to collisions of the second kind, phosphors, vibration spectra, rotational spectra, solid phosphors, colour, duration of phosphorescence, and applications of phosphors. Chapter 10 is on the control of electric discharge lamps and deals with ballast resistances and chokes, current wave analysis, inductive ballast, stability of operation, and condenser ballast. Chapter 11 describes the various practical forms of discharge lamps, first classifying these and then considering the neon lamp, the sodium vapour lamp, mercury vapour lamps, and the application of the latter to mine lighting.

The final chapter deals with colour on the following lines: the trichromatic system, dominant hue, locus of the spectral colours, reduction to rectangular co-ordinates, Tristimulus values, determination of chromaticity, co-ordinates of the spectral colours and black body colours, standard illuminants, colorimeters, photometry of coloured light sources, and seeing by coloured light.

This book is highly recommended to those interested in the electric discharge lamp and in the atomic physics of the subject. S. AUSTEN STIGANT

RADIO RECEIVER DESIGN. Part 2. K. R. Sturley. *Chapman & Hall*, 28s. D8. 496 pages. 181 diagrams. Bibliography. (621.384)

Part Two of this work follows the same general lines as Part One, that is to say, the design of a receiver is analysed and discussed stage by stage. Part One covers the stages between aerial input and the detector. Part Two commences with the audio frequency amplifier stage and this is followed by the power amplifier stage and power supply equipment. In subsequent chapters the principles of automatic gain control, push-button tuning and other forms of automatic and remote tuning are discussed. The principles of overall receiver testing are treated fully. In the last two chapters the principles of frequency modulated reception and television reception are explained.

The treatment of the subject is part descriptive and part analytical. There is a liberal use of formulae, the latter being illustrated in many cases by the substitution of numerical values typical of those used in practice. Each chapter is followed by a fairly extensive and well-selected bibliography. The circuit diagrams are clearly set out and the performance characteristics given in curve form are in nearly all cases quantitative as well as qualitative.

The discussion of audio frequency amplifiers includes the frequency response and amplitude response of resistance-coupled and transformer-coupled stages. There is a discussion of the various forms of tone control. Power amplifier stages are analysed from the point of view of the effect of the operating conditions on maximum power output and harmonic distortion. The treatment includes Classes A, B and A B operation and push-pull stages. This chapter also includes information on the application of negative feedback to the output stage and to two stages including the output stage.

The chapter on power supply equipment is concerned primarily with H.T. and L.T. supply units operating from A.C. mains but A.C./D.C. units and vibrator units are also discussed. Mains transformers are analysed in detail and also the performance of complete units in terms of the regulation, efficiency and ripple content. Amplified and non-amplified automatic gain control is discussed in a subsequent chapter, together with the principles of inter-station noise suppression and noise limiters. The application of automatic gain control to audio stages for volume compression or expansion is referred to.

Tuning in modern receivers is not confined to the conventional manualy operated rotating condenser, but pre-set push-button operated controls and automatic frequency controls are frequently used in order to make operation less dependent on the skill of the user. These methods are fully described, together with methods for remote control of tuning. A particularly valuable section of the book is concerned with the overall performance of receivers, and the technique of measuring such quantities as selectivity, sensitivity, signal-to-noise ratio and distortion is well described. One chapter is devoted to the design of receivers for frequency modulation, with particular reference to the limiter and frequency/amplitude converter stages.

The final chapter of about 100 pages is on the design of television receivers. The stages from aerial input to cathode ray tube are analysed in detail and there is a discussion of scanning (line and frame) generators and of the operation of electromagnetic deflection cathode ray tubes. A comprehensive bibliography is provided.

W. J. BRAY

MODERN PETROL ENGINES. Arthur W. Judge. *Chapman & Hall*, 36s. D8. 517 pages. 304 figures. References. Index. (621.43421)

A chapter on the history and development serves as an introduction to *Modern Petrol Engines*. Different types of engines are clearly defined and the development from the

crude internal combustion engine of 1680 to the modern, high-performance petrol engine is described, and useful diagrams illustrate the different points. The parallel development of the petrol engine for aircraft and motor vehicle use is discussed, and, despite the fact that in the heavier type of transport vehicle the petrol has been replaced by the compression-ignition engine, the advantages of the petrol engine are still of significance where maximum power output from minimum engine weights is required.

The combustion process and fuels are discussed in detail, and from chemical equations of the combustion process it is shown what air-fuel ratio is required for complete combustion. The desirable properties of fuels are given, and the need for accurate ignition timing and exhaust valve temperature is emphasized. The shape of the combustion chamber, the correct mixture strength and compression ratio are important. The relation of tetra-ethyl lead to the octane value of the fuel is explained, and trends of recent development are indicated. The properties of air, laws of gases, pressure-volume changes and pressure-volume laws are introduced in connection with the thermodynamics of the petrol engine. The factors affecting thermal efficiency, and the method of calculating indicated mean effective pressure values from the energy content of the mixture are given. Engine power losses and their analysis are shown by means of graphs, and mention is made of Ricardo's tests in connection with piston friction. The compression ratio, engine speed, inlet air temperature, and mixture strength affect the volumetric efficiency of the engine; graphs illustrate these points. Supercharging as a method of increasing power output is compared with high compression. Its application to automobile engines is limited, but it is used in all high-output aircraft; various types of superchargers are also described.

Experimental data on different cooling systems are given, and the pros and cons of aluminium alloy for cylinder construction and the different types of cylinders are set out. Liquid cooling of engines is dealt with in detail, and a graph illustrates the cooling efficiency of different types of radiators. Information is given on the most suitable material for radiator construction, and particular liquid cooling systems are described. Data for determining radiator suitability for aircraft are tabulated and form an appendix.

Carburation and fuel injection are dealt with in the next chapter, and a table is given of air-petrol mixtures in engines. The general properties of petrol-engine mixtures are studied, as are also carburettor principles. A simple carburettor is used for a stationary engine, but it is necessary for automobile engines to start satisfactorily from cold, to operate over a wide speed range, and to accelerate without undue weakening of the mixture. A typical automobile carburettor is described, also the typical carburettor arrangement for aircraft. Petrol injection practice is described and some of its disadvantages are mentioned.

A chapter is devoted to the two-stroke engine and its development; its power output and scavenging systems are given in detail, and a comparison is made with the four-stroke engine. The chief disadvantages of the two-stroke are mentioned. Poppet valves can be used instead of piston-controlled ports, but the best performances have been obtained with the single-sleeve-valve engine, and the Schliha two-stroke motor cycle engine is quoted as an example.

The applications of the petrol engine range from portable road tools to high-speed aircraft engines, and illustrations are given of these applications. The rotary and sleeve-valves as alternatives to the poppet valve are described in detail, and there are diagrams of the Aspin and Cross rotary valves. The advantages of the single sleeve valve, including its high-output performance, are noted.

The basic principles of the internal combustion turbine are given, and mention is made of the locomotive combustion turbine used on the Swiss Federal Railway. The thermal and overall efficiency of such engines is given, and the line of future development is indicated. Jet propulsion engines are dealt with briefly.

Among other things, the efficiency and performance of an engine are governed by the timing of the ignition spark. Sparking plug location is important, and the advantages of two plugs with synchronized sparks, as used in aircraft engines, are discussed. Sparking plug materials are described. The magneto and coil systems are compared, and their merits listed, the former being used almost entirely in British and American aircraft, and the latter almost universally adopted for automobiles.

Lubrication of the petrol engine forms the last chapter of the book; general principles are given, and boundary, as distinct from fluid lubrication, is defined. The properties of engine lubricating oils are enumerated, and the different lubrication systems are described. Diagrams, end and side views, illustrate the typical modern aircraft engine lubrication system. Oil consumption of the different systems is given.

The book provides a useful volume wherein all matters relating to the petrol engine is arranged in a consecutive and orderly fashion with many good diagrams, illustrations and graphs. A useful list of references is given, and the book is carefully indexed.

E. A. GAVIN

Business

THE TRUTH ABOUT PUBLISHING. Stanley Unwin. *Allen & Unwin*, 8s.6d. Fourth edition. C8. 352 pages. 12 illustrations. Appendices. Index. (655.5)

Sir Stanley Unwin was President of the International Publishers Congress, a Past-President of the Publishers Association of Great Britain, and is Chairman of Allen & Unwin and two other publishers, and a Director of several more publishing bookselling and printing firms. His wide experience of the book trade and his remarkable mastery of detail are matched by his forceful lucidity in exposition.

This is the fourth edition of this standard work, first published in 1926, it has been largely rewritten and entirely reset. Its object, says the author, is 'not to teach publishing (it cannot be learnt so easily as that!) but to give information to those outside the trade, and particularly to all devoted to literature, whether as writers or readers'. Publishers and booksellers will nevertheless find it of much interest and practical value, and though it is based on the British book trade, many of the methods it describes, and the principles and problems it enunciates, are native to other countries.

The 'Preface to Authors' offers them some pungent advice, from a publisher's point of view, on how to deal with publishers. Then the progress of a book is described in detail, from its arrival in typescript to its appearance in review columns, bookshops and foreign editions.

The process begins with the close scrutiny of typescripts, solicited or unsolicited, and Sir Stanley explains how reports from professional 'readers' are obtained and weighed, and how difficult it can be to decide whether to accept or reject. Then the cost of production has to be estimated and probable sales and selling price considered—all complicated questions. (A publisher's estimate form is reproduced.) After a chapter on the factors determining the price of a book, etc., the different types of agreement which may be made between author and publisher are thoroughly discussed, from the publisher's point of view, with sections on American rights, European Continental rights, cheap editions, etc., and the most difficult problem of all, that of libel—this last enlivened by a correspondence between Mr. Bernard Shaw and the author.

An agreement having been signed, production follows, and under this heading

come type, paper, page size, layout, galley proofs, proof correction, page-proofs, imposition, machining, illustrations, block-making, binding, jacket, and letterpress, offset and photolitho processes, etc. Here, as throughout the book, the author explains many technical terms in passing, and makes his points by detailed examples rather than by generalizations. A four-page art-paper inset shows the variety of illustrations obtainable from black-and-white half-tone, three-colour half-tone, 'line' and mechanically tinted blocks.

An even wider field is covered by the chapters on selling and publicity, which outline the whole structure of the British book world, and range from trade discounts, the Net Book Agreement, libraries, the National Book League, Book Tokens, publishers' travellers, and overseas markets, to catalogues, reviews, and the very knotty problem of Press advertising. A separate chapter deals with book distribution in various countries in Europe and the Middle East, with the 'clearing house' system, the British Council's Book Export Scheme (now transferred to the Central Office of information), and the difficulties which 'sale or return' presents to the British publisher.

'Copyright and "Rights" ' summarizes forcefully and sometimes polemically the provisions of the International Copyright Convention, copyright law in Britain and a number of other countries, the special problems presented by the U.S.A., the varieties of serial, cinema, translation and other rights (with a few indications of cash values), and the activities of literary agents.

Finally, Sir Stanley discusses the financing and administration of a publishing firm, educational and juvenile books, the starting of a new business, the limited profits to be made, and the perennial fascination of publishing for those who find in it more than commercial values.

The following foreign editions (based on the earlier English editions) have already appeared: American, edited by Ferris Greenslet, Houghton, Mifflin; Danish, *Om Forlagsvirksomhed,* Ejnar Munksgaards Forlag; French, *La verité sur l'édition,* Librairie Gallimard; German, *Das wahre Gesicht des Verlagsbuchhandels,* C. E. Poeschel Verlag; Spanish, *La verdad sobre el negocio Editorial,* Editorial Juventud S.A.; Swedish, *Sanningen om forlagsrerksamhat,* Bokforlaget natur och Kultur; Dutch, *De Uitgeverij in haarware Gedaante,* Het Hollandsche Uitgevershuis. The following are in preparation: Czech, *Pravda o nakladatelském podnikání,* Svaz českých knihkupců a nakladatelů; Finnish, Kustannusosakevhtio Suomen Kirja; Portuguese, Americo Fraga Lamares; Norwegian, Skandinavisk Kulturforlag; Arabic, A.I. Barakat; Hindustani, Banthiya & Co. Ltd.

JOHN HAMPDEN

Chemic Technology

A DICTIONARY OF METALLOGRAPHY. R. T. Rolfe. *Chapman & Hall,* 15s. D8. 252 pages. (669)

As scientific knowledge increases, the terminology of science grows more and more complex. Even in a single science or technology it is very difficult for an individual to keep track of all developments, and one reason for this is the rate at which new terms are invented. Dictionaries providing explanations of scientific and technical terms are thus of value not only to the student but to the specialist.

The term 'metallography' in the title of this book is used by the author instead of 'physical metallurgy'; it is intended to cover processes and treatments applied to metals and alloys after extraction and refining, and also constitution, structure, physical properties and behaviour in service. Explanations of a very large number of terms are given and one of the great merits of the book is that the explanations are of reasonable length. Definitions of scientific terms are useless if they are too short, and the author has avoided this trap.

In order to keep a book of this kind down to suitable size, some discrimination in the ground covered must be exercised. The author has made his selection very well. No doubt readers will be able to think of various terms which might have been included, but everybody who is interested in metals (students, technicians, metallurgists and professors) will find this dictionary interesting and useful. It is so well written that the reader who dips into it in order to look up a single point is apt to find himself reading on for quite a long time.

Metallurgy is an applied science, having numerous contacts with the pure physical sciences and with engineering. Most metallurgists who turn over the pages of this volume will be painfully aware that it sheds light on much of their own ignorance, not only in regard to industrial phraseology, but also to matters such as atomic physics. It deals not only with billets and blooms but also with neutrons and positrons. Detailed discussion of a book of this kind, which begins with the word 'abrasion' and ends with 'zirconium', is extremely difficult. If some metallurgists feel disposed to argue about some of the author's definitions, he can truthfully answer that many of the terms are of such a kind that no two people are likely to produce the same explanation. Suffice it to say that over a very wide field of knowledge the author provides sound guidance.

B. FULLMAN

Manufactures

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE CHEMISTRY OF CELLULOSE. J. T. Marsh and F. C. Wood. *Chapman & Hall*, 32s. Third edition, revised. D8. 536 pages. 145 figures. (679)

The issue of a third edition of this work indicates the need for a compact, modern treatment of the subject of Cellulose Chemistry. The work has been revised and some new paragraphs added, but the general plan and arrangement is unchanged. The subject matter is considered under five sections as follows: Part I. Occurrence and General Properties of Cellulose; Part II. Constitution and Molecular Structure; Part III. Dispersed Cellulose; Part IV. Modified Cellulose; Part V. Derivatives of Cellulose.

The chemistry of fibrous cellulose is so bound up with its biological structure that the authors have, rightly, made the macro- and micro-structure of cellulose a major feature of the book. Part I opens with some twenty beautiful photographs showing details of the length and cross section of cotton, ramie, flax and various types of rayon fibres, and these are followed by others illustrating the growth rings and spirals of the developing cotton hair. The formation of woody tissue is also explained with diagrams based on the publications of the Forest Products Research Laboratory.

In Part II the chemical constitution and molecular weight of cellulose is fully considered and is well illustrated with formulae and photographs showing models of cellulose and its constituent unit cellobiose. After a description of the methods used in determining the degree of polymerization, or the molecular size, of cellulose, a chapter is devoted to the chain molecule in general, in which the development of synthetic chain-polymers through vinyon, nylon, etc., is compared with that of natural silk, chitin, wool and cellulose. The cellulose molecule is found to consist of a chain of anhydro-β-glucose units joined in the 1:4 position, and a study of the end groups is shown to give a method of measuring the length of the chain. The X-ray evidence, which reveals the way in which these chains are grouped in space to form the fibre, is explained with the help of some excellent photographs of the models devised by Kurt Meyer, whose modification of the older model of Meyer and Mark is given. The

membrane, network and particle theories are also described and data relating to the so-called amorphous component of cellulose are collected and discussed.

Part III treats of cellulose in dispersion, and brings together all necessary facts regarding mercerization, solutions in inorganic salts, in cuprammonium, and in the organic bases recently employed. Some X-ray photographs by Astbury illustrate this section. Under Part IV cellulose, modified in the direction of hydrocellulose or oxycellulose, is considered, the treatment following the results developed by the British Cotton Industry Research Association, with numerous diagrams and tables taken from their publications and others. The periodate and other 'alkali-sensitive' forms of oxycellulose are included.

The synthetic derivatives of cellulose are very fully treated in Part V under ten chapter headings. This section will be found of great value as, for the first time, information scattered through a mass of literature and patent specifications is brought together and compared. In addition to the esters and ethers of cellulose, amino-cellulose and other nitrogen-containing derivatives are described, as well as soda-cellulose and cellulose sodium xanthate (viscose). A final chapter deals with some general properties of cellulose esters and ethers including their solubility and its modification.

The book is produced under austerity conditions and the cellulosic materials used in its construction—paper and covering—compare unfavourably with those used in previous editions.

C. DORÉE

Building

ROOF COVERINGS: THEIR MANUFACTURE AND APPLICATION. Ernest G. Blake. *Chapman & Hall*, 15s. Second edition, revised. D8. 224 pages. 122 illustrations. Index. (695)

The treatment of the subject is mainly constructional and technical, and pays only occasional attention to aesthetic and historical aspects. It does not deal with roof structure except as a groundwork for coverings, and roof drainage occurs only incidentally. (See Frank E. J Bennett and A. Pimon, *Roof Slating and Tiling* (1935), and N. Lloyd, *Building Craftsmanship in Brick and Tile, etc.* (1929), for architectural aspects.)

The first chapter deals with the character and properties of a roof covering. An historical sketch and reference to the aesthetic factor is followed by an outline of the climatic factors and pitches needed for specific materials. A classification under organic, metallic and mineral is accompanied by a table or chart. Thatch—straw thatching, reed thatch, heather and broom—is dealt with in the second chapter, and detailed descriptions are given of each type, with a note on by-laws and the Housing and Town Planning Act of 1925, and two formulas for fireproofing thatch. A recent example is illustrated. This is followed by a description of organic roof covering including Willesden paper, sisalkraft, canvas, tarred felt, bituminous felt, weather-board, open joint boarding and shingles, with recommendations for finishes. Weather-boarding and shingles are dealt with at length, with diagrams, in the latter case showing hips and valleys and decorative patterns. Chapter 4 discusses metallic roof coverings—corrugated iron, sheet zinc, sheet copper, sheet lead, zinc tiles, copper tiles and metal shingles. After a note on pros and cons, corrugated galvanized iron is treated at length, with diagrams, including hook bolts and purlins and tables of weights and covering capacities. Sheet zinc figures include welt and roll caps; sheet copper is well illustrated; sheet lead has a long section with copper, lead rolls and drips, and the remaining topics are given shorter notice. Chapter 5 deals with mineral substances—stone slabs, stone

flags and slates. After a good durability note, stone slabs are treated at length, geologically and historically; a swept valley is illustrated in this edition and local varieties are given. After a shorter note on flagged flat roofs, slates are thoroughly dealt with, size and weight table and slating iron, holing, nailing, open slating, ridge and decorative pattern diagrams.

Manufactured mineral coverings are treated in Chapter 6. After an introductory section, physical characteristics, durability and repair, non-pollution of rain-water, and clay-tiles are discussed at length, with the pros and cons of hand-made and machine-made, nibs and modes of hanging, valleys, ridges and weatherblock. Roman, pan, Spanish, interlocking, and various pattern (including French) types are noted and illustrated, with asbestos cement batten sheets. Sizes and modes of laying are given.

A long chapter discusses the advantages and disadvantages of asbestos and Portland cement, giving proprietary types and tables of sizes and weights and laying diagrams. Bituminous felts are described in Chapter 8, followed by many patent preparations ('Ruberoid' and others) with sectional diagrams. A short chapter on asphalt, including natural and manufactured products bearing the name, gives the sources of the former, modes of laying, and proprietary rights of applications. Glass and patent glazing, glass tiles, wired glass, corrugated glass sheets are then dealt with. A long introduction on pros and cons—breakages against durability, putty, spacing of bars, and glazing—is followed by numerous proprietary types and variations, with notes on glass slates, wired glass, and roof-glazing for single-storey factories.

A final chapter gives a general description of concrete, its making and history in Egypt, with notes on flat roofs and their surfacing, and the use of concrete for pitched roofs and domes. Concrete slabs, concrete tiles and 'shingles' are also described, the balance of durability, cost and appearance with regard to the amenities of a district. The illustrations are of technical and largely trade type, photographs and diagrams. The Index is reasonably thorough, but lacks several simple terms such as 'lap', 'nib', 'peg', 'purlin'. Forty-four firms and eighty-five proprietary articles are listed, but there is no bibliography.

H. V. MOLESWORTH ROBERTS

FINE ARTS AND RECREATION

History of Art

ART AND SOCIETY. Herbert Read. *Faber & Faber*, 15s. Second edition. D8. 152 pages. 66 illustrations. Index. (709)

Dr. Read's book first appeared in 1936, since when it has become recognized as the standard introduction to the sociology of art in English. The new edition embodies a complete revision of the text; the magnificent illustrations, which range in subject from primitive to modern Soviet art, have been reviewed and rearranged, and an essay on William Hogarth has been added. The book is a rare combination of learning and lucidity. The introduction outlines the method of approach. Dr. Read begins by saying that no kind of human activity is so permanent as the plastic arts, and that nothing that has survived from the past is so valuable as a clue to the history of civilization. Yet though these remnants of feeling and expression have been studied for the information they give us, the actual nature of aesthetic activity remains a psychological problem; still less attention has been given to the social genesis of art and to the relation between artists and society. He admits that this subject in all its ramifications could only be adequately treated in a work of encyclopaedic scope and confines

himself, therefore, to an exploration of the general nature of the links which exist between the form of society at any given period and the forms of the contemporary art. He makes a distinction between art as an economic factor ('art, that is to say, in so far as it is a quality belonging to objects which are produced to satisfy practical needs') and art as the expression of ideals, spiritual aspirations and myths. That the ideological aspects of art are also in some sense a reflection of the prevailing methods of production he readily admits, but concludes that the essential nature of art will be found neither in its aspect as an economic factor, nor in the expression of philosophic ideas, but in 'the artist's capacity to create a synthetic or self-consistent world, which is neither the world of practical needs and desires, nor the world of dreams and fantasy, but a world compounded of these contradictions: a convincing representation of the totality of experience'. Read believes that we have reached a crisis in the development of our civilization in which the real nature of art is in danger of being obscured, and that art itself, which is an irrational and intuitive faculty, is dying of misuse, by the practice of subordinating it to false moral issues, political doctrines and philosophical points of view. Ultimately art is 'a mode of knowledge at once its own reality and its own end'.

The chapter 'Art and Magic' deals with cave paintings and the work of the New Stone Age (from about 10,000 B.C.); 'Art and Mysticism' with Bushman, Negro, New Guinea and Central Australian art, and the theories of Lévy-Bruhl; 'Art and Religion' with the artistic legacies of Buddhism, the Semitic, Greek and Christian religions; 'Secular Art' with the artist as individual—Rembrandt, Hogarth and Daumier, and the romantic escape; 'Art and the Unconscious' with Freud's theory of the psychology of the artist; 'Art and Education' with the teaching of art, and Plato's theory of art, which is compared with Freud's; and 'Art in Transition' examines the changing standards of aesthetic value—Expressionism, Superrealism, Pure Form, Functionalism and Socialist Realism.

PHILIP HENDERSON

Architecture

GEORGIAN LONDON. John Summerson. *Pleiades Books*, 21s. C4. 313 pages. 48 illustrations. (720.942)

Mr. John Summerson's book is for the most part an obituary. Relics of the city he describes are still to be found here and there, like the occasional columns still erect in the Forum at Rome, but with much less chance of surviving. Most of the buildings shown in his excellently chosen illustrations have already gone. His book is as interesting as it is erudite. It will remain authoritative, and ought to become a set book in every secondary school.

Georgian London overlaps at both ends the period 1714–1830, from which it takes its name. Stylistically it begins with Inigo Jones's Covent Garden in 1631, and persists at least until Barry's Reform Club in 1837. London was never a city comparable in magnificence either of plan or of execution with Rome, Paris or St. Petersburg. The Glorious Revolution of 1688 that destroyed autocracy in Britain destroyed also the possibility of that glorious town-planning which only autocracy can impose. (Or does the example of Bath invalidate this gloomy generalization?) London was developed not to gratify the pride of a monarch or a nation, but to enrich a host of speculators ranging from dukes to carpenters. Whereas a Sixtus, a Louis and a Catharine could order designs on an almost unlimited scale, a Burlington, a Portman and a Bedford were confined by the size of their estates. And so, with one exception to which we shall return, there is nothing princely in the layout of London. Even its individual

buildings are usually meagre in scale: the English oligarchs devoted their prodigality to their country mansions, and it is these which, far more fully than in any but a few London buildings, gave scope to the genius of British architects. Nevertheless, the Bedford Foundling and Belgravian estates are admirably planned. The Georgian squares (which usually are not square) are exemplary, as habitable as they are dignified, and still give London great character. Is there any other great city where so many houses look out upon trees?

Jerry-building and ribbon development—the plagues of modern speculative building—flourished already, Mr. Summerson shows, in Georgian London; and so did the semi-detached house, but in so felicitous a form that it might still serve as a model. Though the money-grubbers were much less closely controlled than they should have been, especially in the density of the housing, there were Building Acts in 1707, 1709 and 1774 that imposed certain decencies. The speculators, moreover, whatever their station, sought to attract householders by satisfying prevalent notions of good taste.

Mr. Summerson's book contains a mass of information not available elsewhere, but his taste is too much a slave to his scholarship, and he will seem to some readers unduly severe in his judgments. Admittedly Kent and Gibbs and the Dances and Chambers and Nash are not comparable in stature with Bramante, Bernini, Mansard the Elder and J.-A. Gabriel. It is regrettable, moreover, that the baroque and rococo styles hardly appeared in English architecture: the men who might have made good use of them were busy enriching the country with the Palladian buildings that we ought to have had some two centuries earlier; the time-lag due to Tudor and Jacobean insularity was never caught up with. But our Palladian is more than an imitation of Italian work: it has a valuable character of its own. And Georgian London is remarkable not only for the nobler opportunities that were missed but for a good sense in which we may recognize the equivalent of the enlightenment that we admire in Chesterfield, Gibbon and Fielding.

The severe Mr. Summerson may be thought too indulgent to the Adams. Inventive in their plans, and sometimes bold in their elevations, they inclined, nevertheless, to mistake elaboration for richness, and triviality for delicacy. To Soane he does full justice: it is a calamity that the most original of British architects is now hardly represented except by his drawings. Cubitt, again, receives in this book praise that is deserved and overdue. But to Nash Mr. Summerson is much less than fair—and this though he has previously made him the subject of a monograph.

The puritanism that in a variety of disguises has afflicted most English critics of visual art—Walter Pater and Roger Fry as well as Ruskin—crops up once more in Mr. Summerson. The Regent's Park terraces are dismissed as 'architectural jokes' because from a distance they might be taken for single palaces instead of for blocks of separate and comparatively modest houses. I wonder how many people have been disconcerted by any such incongruity between the appearance of these buildings and their function. Mr. Summerson's criticism seems to be based on just the same old fallacy that made the Victorians condemn a façade by Bernini as a 'falsehood'. There are various defects of detail in Nash's architecture, but this general conception to which Mr. Summerson objects is informed with genius. Seen through the young leafage in spring, the terraces have a freshness that is anything but theatrical; and is it sensible to blame them because, when ground and roofs are blanched with snow, the moon transforms their cupolas and colonnades into a vision reminiscent of Leningrad?

RAYMOND MORTIMER

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LITERATURE

English Literature

ENGLISH LITERATURE IN THE EARLIER SEVENTEENTH CENTURY: 1600–1660. Douglas Bush. *Oxford University Press*, 21s. D8. 610 pages. Bibliography. Index. (*New Oxford History of English Literature*) (820.9)

The Oxford University Press has undertaken, under the General Editorship of Professor F. P. Wilson and Professor Bonamy Dobrée, a History of English Literature which will be completed in twelve volumes. Each volume or half volume will be an independent book, but the whole series will form a continuous history from the earliest time to the present day. The aim is to interest both the scholar and the 'general reader'. The editors are anxious that the history of ideas and of scientific and social attainments should be represented, along with the development of imaginative literature.

Professor Douglas Bush of the University of Harvard has been responsible for the first volume to appear, in which he covers the crowded period from 1600 to 1660. His narrative occupies the first four hundred pages, under the chapter-headings: The Background of the Age; Popular Literature and Translations; The Successors of Spenser, Song-books and Miscellanies; Jonson, Donne and their Successors; The Literature of Travel, Essays and Characters; History and Biography; Political Thought; Science and Scientific Thought; Religion and Religious Thought; Heroic Verse; Milton; Conclusion. It is followed by thirty-four pages of chronological tables (covering public events, literary history, verse, prose and drama) and then by one hundred and seventy pages of bibliography, much of this being arranged under an alphabetical list of the authors. This bibliography is by far the most complete document of reference for the period, and essential to the student. Many of the references show how much work has been done on this period in the United States during the last six years.

Professor Bush's narrative excludes any treatment of the Drama, which has been reserved for a separate volume. He gives full and most amply informed studies of the major figures, Jonson, Donne, Milton and Sir Thomas Browne, but the main feature of the work is the wealth of knowledge which he produces on the minor figures. He has followed the plan of the General Editors and emphasizes that the chief interests of the time were in political, scientific and religious thought, and he does not shirk the task of recording all that is known of what was written on these themes within the period.

Professor Bush has made a new assessment which should prove of enduring value. In Britain it will bring him a wider audience, though his work on classical mythology in English literature and his defence of Milton have already been well received.

B. IFOR EVANS

Drama

SOURCES FOR A BIOGRAPHY OF SHAKESPEARE. E. K. Chambers. *Oxford University Press*, 6s. C8. 80 pages. Bibliographical Note. Index. (822.33)

This book is based on a course of lectures given by Sir Edmund Chambers, the great Shakespearian scholar, at Oxford from 1929 to 1938. In reprinting the lectures, he has made use of a little material which was not available at the time of their delivery. They are concerned with Shakespeare's personal life only, and do not, except incidentally, touch upon his work or the problems of his theatrical career.

The study of Shakespeare's life began in the eighteenth century with Nicholas Rowe's edition of 1709. He was followed by Samuel Johnson, George Steevens, Edward Capell, Isaac Reed and George Chalmers, but most successfully by Edward Malone (1741–1812), whose latest results were published in 1821 by James Boswell in what is called the *Third Variorum Shakespeare*. Modern scholarship has added a good deal to these earlier attempts, though more recent biographies have been to a large extent subjective interpretations based more on probability and a greater knowledge of Elizabethan conditions. Moreover, these interpretations, though making use of the original sources, more frequently than not do not represent them with precision.

Sir Edmund Chambers here sets out in a small compass the few indisputable facts of Shakespeare's life, as they have so far been ascertained. The sources, so far as they were known to him, were set out by J. O. Halliwell-Phillips in his *Outlines of a Life of Shakespeare* (1887). Sir Edmund Chambers produced his own monumental work, *William Shakespeare: A Study of Facts and Problems* (Oxford University Press, 2 volumes, 42s.), in 1930. This is both a life and a collection of sources, and was abridged by Charles Williams as *A Short Life of Shakespeare* (Oxford University Press, 7s.6d.). Sir Edmund Chambers made some additions to his main work in *Shakespeare Gleanings* (1944, Oxford University Press, 10s.). The American scholar, Professor Leslie Hotson, who was responsible for the important discovery of the true circumstances of the death of Shakespeare's contemporary Christopher Marlowe, also made some slight additions to our meagre stock of knowledge in *Shakespeare Versus Shallow* (1931, Nonesuch Press, 12s.6d.), and in *I, William Shakespeare* (1937, Cape, 12s.6d.). Sir Edmund Chambers admits that there may still be possibilities to be explored. In the present book he confines himself to a survey of the ground covered so far in order to show the kind of materials likely to be available for future research. After an outline of Shakespeare's life, he classifies and lists the various types of sources available, considering in turn the four main types: (*a*) Records, (*b*) Contemporary allusions, (*c*) Traditions emerging after his lifetime, and (*d*) Inferences, not always reliable, from his works. Most of the book is devoted to an examination of the Records, which he divides into Tenurial, Ecclesiastical, Municipal, Occupational, National Administrative, Legal and Personal. Among the Personal Records he mentions the various surviving examples of Shakespeare's handwriting and signatures. He thinks that the attribution to Shakespeare of certain autograph passages in the play *Sir Thomas More* 'is probably sound'. He also considers the annotations to the copy of Holinshed's *Chronicles* of 1587, belonging to the Countess Clara Longworth de Chambrun of Paris, which Countess Chambrun has analysed in her book *Shakespeare Rediscovered* (1937, Scribner, 12s.6d.), and also the annotations to a copy of Hall's *Chronicles of* 1550, both of which may be in Shakespeare's handwriting. He does not, however, commit himself in either instance.

The biggest gap in the biography is from 1584–92. No records for these years, covering Shakespeare's presumed leaving of Stratford and the beginning of his theatrical career in London, have so far been discovered, though Sir Edmund Chambers remarks that there are still many unexplored legal documents of this period, as well as the papers of the families connected with Shakespeare by marriage, or those who inherited his property, and that these may yet prove fruitful sources of research. The book concludes with 'Some Final Hints' to those entering for the first time upon biographical research and a short annotated bibliography.

PHILIP HENDERSON

Essays

MAINLY ON THE AIR. Max Beerbohm. *Heinemann*, 8s.6d. L.Post 8. 132 pages. (824.91)

Sir Max Beerbohm's latest volume of essays is devoted to recollections of aspects of London life at various periods from the Edwardian age onwards. Six of them were originally delivered as broadcasts and all of them are light and colloquial in manner, composed, as the author notes in his 'apology', for the ear rather than for the eye, and trusting to the inflections of his voice to convey the finer shades of meaning and feeling. For those who are unfamiliar with the courtly, ironic charm of Sir Max's delivery these essays will inevitably lose something of their rare and peculiar flavour on the printed page, though each one is a small masterpiece of its kind.

Sir Max belongs by affection and temperament to a more leisurely and aristocratic age than our own—the age of George IV rather than George VI, when London was still, architecturally, a beautiful city, and when, he objects, good conversation, good manners, and good taste had not gone down before overcrowding, speed, advertisements, statistics, jazz and 'the bleak, blank, hideous architecture of the twentieth century'—all those cosmopolitan influences that are robbing his beloved city of its old character and turning it into a place 'almost indistinguishable from Chicago, Berlin or Pittsburg'. Up till the end of the last century, in the eighties of his boyhood and the nineties of his youth, Sir Max insists that London was still a cathedral town, though even then the later nineteenth-century utilitarianism and efficiency was becoming visible and 'throwing out harsh hints of what the twentieth century had up its horrid sleeve'. At that time there were cows in St. James's Park; Hampstead and Chelsea were remote villages; and Piccadilly was a constant procession of 'the best-built vehicles in the world, drawn by beautifully bred and beautifully groomed and beautifully harnessed horses, and containing very ornate people'. In the streets one met that now extinct species, the man-about-town, 'a leisurely personage, attired with great elaboration, on his way to his many clubs'. Regretfully, Sir Max has to admit that from a sociological standpoint the man-about-town may have been all wrong and that his successor, in a mackintosh and horn-rimmed spectacles, hurrying to his job, or in quest of some job, is all right. 'But one rather wishes', he adds, 'that the successor looked as if he felt himself to be all right. Let him look serious by all means. But need he look so nervous? He needs must. He doesn't want to be killed, he doesn't want to be maimed, at the next crossing.'

Sir Max recollects the 'squares', once the glory of London, with their spaciousness, solidity and homely grandeur, surrounding on four sides the wide open grass plots with their tall, arcadian trees—St. James's Square, Berkeley Square, Portman Square, Bloomsbury Square, now irretrievably ruined by vast blocks of offices and flats, with the exception of a few survivals such as Bedford and Kensington Squares. He admits that great areas of pestilential slum have since been cleared away, but only to be occupied by blocks of flats like 'improper workhouses'. It is the London of Oscar Wilde, Steer, Sickert, of the older theatres and music halls, of Downing Street and the elder Victorian statesmen that these pages recall. The chapter on 'Speed' is a masterpiece of quiet irony and historical evocation; 'From Bloomsbury to Bayswater' reflects his disapproval of the intelligentzia of the 1930s, a disapproval that led Sir Max to invest in an old school tie. Other essays are devoted to memories of his old school, Charterhouse; 'Music Hall of my Youth'; playgoing in the Edwardian era, with memories of the first impact of Ibsen on the British public and nights at the Haymarket and St. James's theatres; in praise of top hats; a diatribe against adver-

tisements; and 'A Small Boy Among Giants', recalling the great English statesmen of the 1880s.

Sir Max readily admits that he is one of the relics of the old order, an old fogey, perhaps an old fool'. As such he is inclined to castigate all change as an evil in itself. It is a tribute to the grace and magic of his evocative power that he so often convinces us that he is almost right. For through these pages we may once more recapture the rare flavour of England as it once was before the age of the 'managerial revolution' and the atom bomb.

PHILIP HENDERSON

HISTORY

Chronology

DATING THE PAST. F. E. Zeuner. *Methuen*, 30s. D8. 444 pages. Illustrated. Tables. (902)

This book is in four Parts, dealing respectively with the four principal methods of dating prehistoric time.

The first is Dendrochronology. Tree growth-rings preserve a legible record of individual years which can be extended into the past, from living trees through old stumps and the beams of ancient houses, historic and prehistoric, to an absolute date some 2,000–3,000 years ago. Especially in the semi-arid climate of the south-western United States, this method has permitted absolute dating of archaeological remains with no history of their own.

The second method is varve-analysis. The retreating ice-sheets of the final glaciation deposited annual layers of clay in lakes at their margin. These 'varves' in Scandinavia and elsewhere may be counted, and yield dates in years for events which can be geologically correlated with them. Such events include changes of sea-level, climate, flora, fauna and human cultures in the region. These phenomena are of yet wider application and enable us to compile a detailed timetable of late glacial and post-glacial times, extending back about 15,000 years and covering the Iron, Bronze, Neolithic and Mesolithic periods in Prehistory. Fossil tree-pollens from peat have provided a particularly valuable dating method.

The third method is based on astronomical and climatic data of the last million years. It now seems that variations in solar radiation received on the earth's surface, due to the complex interplay of cyclic changes in the earth's motions, may provide an explanation as well as a measure of the duration of glacial advances and retreats. On these climatic changes depends our dating of the earliest surges and refluxes of human cultures in the Palaeolithic period.

The stone implements and actual remains of early man are found in geological deposits, whose nature and manner of formation and their contents of animal bones and plant-remains enable us to reconstruct, to some extent, the environment in which he lived. The most important sites at which archaeological and human material has been found are described in detail, not only for Europe, but for the Mediterranean, Africa, Asia, Australia and America. The broad implications of this material are discussed and detailed absolute chronologies suggested, including a tentative correlation of Indian and South African stages with the European.

A survey of fossil men ends with a chronological table and a correlation, where possible, with their respective stone industries. In both tables, uncertainties are clearly indicated. The record is well established, stratigraphically, back to about 600,000 years ago.

The fourth method of geochronology is physical and chemical. The pre-human

part of the geological record takes us back to at least 2,000 million years ago, and to perhaps 500 million years since the pre-Cambrian. The most reliable timekeeper we have is the enormously slow rate of decomposition of some radioactive minerals. These rates have been determined and can be used in estimating the date of formation of a mineral sample, whose position in the relative chronology is known.

Older estimates of geological time were based on purely geological and palaeontological observations, but their results were unreliable, though a few came astonishingly near the best modern estimates.

Applying the radioactivity time-scale to biological evolution, some interesting facts and hypotheses emerge. The rate of evolution is not constant, but occasionally tends to increase suddenly. Later it may fall off nearly as rapidly, descending, sometimes, to a zero corresponding with extinction. The rate of species-evolution in the mammals and other groups is briefly studied and it is found that mammalian species do not develop faster than one species-step in 500,000 years.

I. W. CORNWALL

Year-books

THE ANNUAL REGISTER, 1945. M. Epstein (Editor). *Longmans, Green*, 42s. M8. 470 pages. Index. (905)

Since its founding in 1758 by Edmund Burke, the great orator and political philosopher, the *Annual Register* has probably never recorded events so momentous as it chronicles in this its 187th issue.

Part I covers events in British, British Empire and foreign history during 1945. The four chapters on English history record the invasion and the defeat of Germany and the election, policy and problems of the new Labour Government. The five chapters on Imperial history begin with a resumé of events in Northern Ireland and in Eire. In Canada the electorate entrusted the establishment of peacetime economy to Mr. Mackenzie King's government, while in South Africa the main issue was the food problem. The record shows Australia making far-reaching decisions affecting post-war plans, and brings out New Zealand's concern about the United Nations Charter and immigration. The formidable economic and political problems confronting India and Burma are clearly and dispassionately reviewed by Sir Frank Brown. The defeat of Japan is recorded in the eight chapters on foreign history which cover all the European countries, the Middle East, the Far East and the American continent. The problems facing these countries were common to all, those of finishing the war and/or dealing with its immediate effects. In the mass of information given here the trend of events shows the emergence of problems that have since become of world-wide interest and importance: Palestine, the zoning of Germany, the shaping of peace treaties and the functioning of UNO.

In Part II, a monthly chronicle of events, mostly but not wholly of British interest, is followed by a retrospect of literature, art and science. A brief assessment of literary achievement for the year is given, together with a survey of the chief books published, the more outstanding of which are reviewed at greater length under the headings of general literature and fiction. The section on art records the reopening of art galleries and museums and the exhibitions arranged by them, with some account of art sales. For the dramatic critic 1945 was a dull year, few new plays of any consequence being produced. Apart from a half-dozen or so hardy perennials, the stage relied on the classics, light plays or those by established dramatists. The screen's status, however, rose perceptibly. British films gained in popularity even across the Atlantic. The section on music records the government's decision to establish C.E.M.A. (Council

for the Encouragement of Music and the Arts) as the permanent body for administering the Treasury grant in support of the Arts under the new title of the Arts Council of Great Britain, and gives an account of various concerts and the event that made the biggest stir of the year, the performance of the opera *Peter Grimes* by Benjamin Britten. The science section reviews the biological sciences and their researches; the record of the physical sciences gives most attention to atomic energy and the achievements of radar. Finance and Commerce covers the Bretton Woods agreement, banking operations and the state of trade, and gives useful tables of discount rates, Clearing House returns, Floating Debt and food index figures. Law records the activities of the British judiciary, important reports of committees and legislation of the year, mentioning the Acts passed. Brief details are given of several interesting lawsuits. A number of important public documents and obituaries of eminent people of many nations who died in 1945 complete a volume which will prove a valuable source of reference to all who need to acquire an accurate knowledge of the facts of recent history which are not easy to ascertain elsewhere.

PATRICIA BINGHAM

Biography

BATTLING SURGEON. Charles Brook. *Strickland Press* (*Glasgow*), 2s.6d. D8. 176 pages. Frontispiece. (926.1)

Thomas Wakley (1795–1862), founder and first editor of the *Lancet*, the most famous of all British medical journals, is the 'battling surgeon' to whom this book is devoted. It is not the first occasion on which he has been the subject of the biographers, for the late Sir Squire Sprigge, a recent occupant of the editorial chair of the *Lancet*, wrote a charming book, *The Life and Times of Thomas Wakley*, and his biography was also published in serial form in the *Lancet* in 1895, the centenary of his birth.

In this new biography of Wakley, Dr. Brook paints a vivid picture of a great medical reformer who devoted his life to fighting the corruption prevalent in hospitals and medical schools a century ago. Many other notabilities of the period are included in this picture, making the book a valuable and interesting addition to the literature on medical history. In the opinion of the author, Wakley was the most important member of the medical profession in Britain during the nineteenth century, surpassing even Lister, who was 'a mere pygmy by the side of Wakley'.

This book reveals the great changes which have taken place in the last hundred years, for when Wakley received his medical qualification medical practitioners were not registered or properly trained, there was corruption among the leaders of the medical profession, dissecting rooms were still supplied by resurrectionists and murderers, the treatment of hospital patients was often deplorable, and the adulteration of foodstuffs was scandalous.

When Wakley founded the *Lancet* he began to attack these abuses. One thing which particularly incensed many of the leading medical teachers of the time was his publication of their lectures, thus making available for sixpence a time (and with much other information) lectures for which students paid five pounds a session. Attacks on Wakley followed, but he retaliated by publishing accounts of maladministration in the medical schools and malpractice in the hospital wards. This led to his involvement in much litigation, in which he was as often the loser as the winner. Much of the book is devoted to Wakley's battles in the courts and to the many other controversies in which he figured.

Dr. Brook has obviously gone to a considerable amount of trouble to consult original sources for his material; this makes the book all the more valuable, for many

of these sources are now difficult of access. He has produced a fascinating chapter in the history of medicine in Britain. One reads again of the 'row' in 1836 when the students from Guy's Hospital were suddenly refused admission to the operating theatre at St. Thomas's (then adjacent to Guy's), a privilege previously allowed; of the burning of Wakley's house in Argyll Street by sympathizers of the Cato Street conspirators, and of Wakley's unscrupulous exposure of John Elliotson ('Dr. Good-enough' in Thackeray's *Pendennis*). Elliotson sincerely believed in the curative value of mesmerism in certain conditions, but Wakley exposed him by a trick and almost brought an end to the career of one who was a friend of Dickens and Thackeray and who was held in high esteem by orthodox members of the medical profession. Wakley's work as a coroner and a member of Parliament is also fully recounted.

Dr. Brook strives to show how the errors of the past can help to solve the problems of the future. He believes that 'the age of the bottle of medicine and the smile as a doctor's sole stock-in-trade is passing, and we now look forward to the advent of a new and intelligent conception of health and disease. . . . The fact remains that the family doctor is slowly but surely being squeezed out of existence. The establishment of publicly provided diagnostic, supervisory and treatment centres has deprived the family doctor of much of his former work, and the time does not seem far distant when the domiciliary midwife and maternity unit will entirely replace the hurrying and harassed doctor with his instruments all ready in his black bag.'

A book of such importance as this deserves a better format and more expensive production. With so much of value between its covers, the lack of an index is a serious omission, affecting particularly the medical historian, who will assuredly consult it. But perhaps the author, in keeping with the advanced views both of himself and Wakley, feels that his book should be produced at a price low enough to make his story available to all, and thus secure that appreciation of his hero which he feels is at present lacking.

L. T. MORTON

LIFE, WORK AND SETTING OF PHILIP WILSON STEER. D. S. MacColl. *Faber & Faber*, 25s. R8. 240 pages. 47 illustrations. Appendices. Index.

(927.5)

For his definitive biography of Wilson Steer (1860–1942), the greatest English landscape painter since Constable and Turner, Mr. MacColl, his close friend and contemporary, one time Lecturer in the History of Art at University College, London, and late Keeper of the Tate Gallery and the Wallace Collection, has drawn upon family records, letters and memoranda, most of which are now published for the first time. Doubting whether biography as such can provide a key to an artist's work ('all that matters of temper and taste is written in the work itself'), he nevertheless gives an account of Steer's family circle, friends and manner of life. The greater part of the book is devoted to a close analysis of the development and character of Steer's painting. It also contains a full catalogue of paintings and a list of water colours in public collections, compiled by Alfred Yockney, and a chronological list of the places where Steer painted. Appendices give Walter Sickert's Introduction to the catalogue of the London Impressionists' Exhibition of 1889, an article by Steer on Impressionism, and articles on Steer by Charles Holmes, Roger Fry and George Moore, also a note on the genealogy of the Steer family.

The leading figure of a brilliant group of English painters which included Sickert, Tonks and Sargent, Steer came to maturity in the 1890s, a period usually associated with such figures as Whistler, Beardsley and Wilde, whose 'decadence' has been

exploited to colour a whole generation. Mr. MacColl points out that the 'nineties' were also a period of solid achievement in British art and letters. The New English Art Club was founded in 1889, with Sickert and Steer as the dominating figures of the Impressionist group. Though both of them repudiated this label, in his Introduction to the catalogue of their first exhibition Sickert protested against the decorative style of painting represented by the Pre-Raphaelite school of Morris and Burne-Jones. This was the beginning of a new and vital period in English art.

Mr. MacColl briefly discusses the Impressionist movement in England and France, discounting the theory that French Impressionism derived from Constable and Turner, while admitting that French nineteenth century painters showed a considerable interest in these English masters. Conversely, he thinks that too much has been made of French influences on English painting of the 1890s and on Steer in particular. He sums up the peculiar quality of Steer's contribution to English painting in his reviews, reprinted here, of successive exhibitions dating from 1892. 'Steer', he wrote in 1900, 'is now the greatest colourist and the most absolutely born-painter the English school now possesses. . . . The noonday picture is the kind of effect Constable battled for, white clouds reflecting silver on green countryside and trees. . . . I affirm that I have never seen a Constable in which this radiant chord was so certainly expressed.' Again, of one of Steer's portraits of 1892: 'If we talk of English masters, Romney is the name that most naturally suggests itself, because in the bright, clear face, brown hair, and large simplicity of presentment, there is a good deal to recall that painter. But Romney's colour would look cheap beside this and his drawing conventional in observation. . . .' Of Steer's *Boulogne Sands*, also painted at this time, he wrote: '*Boulogne Sands* is the very music of colour in its gayest and most singing moments. . . . The children playing, the holiday encampment of the bathers' tents, the glints of people flaunting themselves like flags, the dazzle of sand and sea, and over and through it all the chattering lights of noon—it is like the sharp notes of pipes and strings sounding to an invitation by Ariel.' But it is for his English painting with their immense vistas and tumultuous skies, that Steer will be principally remembered, and for his record of a more leisurely age when people had time to live with grace and distinction.

The book is a glowing, yet scholarly, tribute to the achievement of an English master, whose greatness was at last recognized, even by his own countrymen, at the retrospective exhibition of his work held at the National Gallery, London, in 1943.

PHILIP HENDERSON

SHELLEY: A LIFE STORY. Edmund Blunden. *Collins*, 12s.6d. D8. 320 pages. Frontispiece. Index. (928)

Mr. Blunden does not set out to add anything new to our knowledge of Shelley, the young English romantic poet who was drowned in the Bay of Spezia in May 1822. His aim is rather to retell the whole intricate story of Shelley's life soberly and judiciously, to correct the popular impression of the poet which derived from Matthew Arnold's description of him as 'a beautiful and ineffectual angel beating luminous wings in the void', and to present him as a man rather than a disembodied spirit. 'Of all the complicated lives of which we have word', says Mr. Blunden, 'Shelley's was the most complicated.' It is no easy task to disentangle the true facts from the accumulation of forged letters, bogus documents, and partial and conflicting reports. Shelley's life was such that it aroused hatred and abhorrence on the one hand and the most fervent admiration on the other. Mr. Blunden has sifted the

evidence from a lifetime's familiarity with the sources and where there is no conclusive evidence (as in the mysterious circumstances surrounding the suicide of Shelley's first wife and his relations with Claire Clairmont and other women) he is content to suspend judgment. This self-imposed discipline has resulted in a sober-coloured portrait. Reacting against the Ariel legend Mr. Blunden has gone to the other extreme and presented us with an eighteenth-century country gentleman—a little odd, perhaps, but still conforming to the aristocratic pattern. 'The Promethean fire of Shelley's existence', he says, 'lures us through the most prosaic accounts or analytical criticism of him.' Perhaps too little of this fire is reflected in Mr. Blunden's pages. He stresses Shelley's extraordinary unselfishness and nobility of character and points out that half of the muddle in his life was due to the unhappy and unfortunate people he accumulated round him, and that his financial worries were almost entirely attributable to his generosity. Surrounded by swindlers, blackmailers and parasites of all kinds, so much of his short life was spent fighting legal battles and extricating himself from complicated emotional situations that one wonders how he ever found the time and energy to write anything at all, let alone such dazzling feats as *Alastor, The Revolt of Islam* and *Prometheus Unbound.*

Mr. Blunden is peculiarly sensitive to Shelley's poetry and his passing judgments of it reveal a fine critical sense, though he only deals with it in so far as it illustrates the life and the stages in the poet's mental and emotional development. He gives a detailed account of the Shelley family, of Field Place, Horsham, Sussex, where the poet was born, a description of his boyhood, schooldays at Eton and expulsion from Oxford. The rest of Shelley's life was spent in wandering from place to place in England, Ireland, and on the Continent. One of the liveliest chapters in the book describes 'The Hampstead Set' of Leigh Hunt, and Shelley's relations with Keats. His friendship and admiration for Byron, which played so important a part in his development, is also described at length. 'I confess', Mr. Blunden concludes, 'that if I were asked to name an example of the supreme capacity called genius, few names would present themselves sooner than that of Shelley.' Yet few men of genius have ever been less aware of their own worth. In his *Defence of Poetry*, Shelley had written that poets are the acknowledged legislators of the world; as he grew older he became more uncertain of his mission and his ability to influence society, feeling that 'the visionary power was as inconsistent as summer lightning'. PHILIP HENDERSON

THE LIFE OF OSCAR WILDE. Hesketh Pearson. *Methuen*, 16s. D8. 398 pages. 15 illustrations. Bibliography. Index. (928)

Mr. Hesketh Pearson's book must be ranked as the first balanced, critical, full-length study of its subject. He is not so much concerned with Wilde the writer as with Wilde the man, and keeps strictly within his limits as a biographer. Mr. Pearson has not only had the advantage of knowing many of Wilde's friends and biographers personally, he has also drawn upon a wealth of Wildeana that has for some years lain untouched by other writers. His aim, in re-creating the man, is 'to take him out of the fog of pathology into the light of comedy', believing that 'far too much attention has been paid to his tragic story and nothing like enough to his delightful personality'. The main difficulty that faces any biographer of Wilde is that he was at his greatest as a conversationalist and a personality. It is not easy after this lapse of time to reproduce the enchantment which he exercised over nearly everyone with whom he came into contact. Mr. Pearson has succeeded about as well as anyone could be expected to succeed. His thoroughness in recovering records of Wilde has been remarkable, and is the outcome of a lifetime's research.

Wilde's character is elusive because he continually dramatized himself, living like Baudelaire's dandy constantly in front of a mirror. Mr. Pearson finds the clue to his complex temperament in the duality of his nature, in the coincidence of the immature emotional self and the over-mature intellectual self. To this can be attributed both his desire to shock, his adolescent preoccupation with 'sin' and perversity, and his love of hilarious nonsense. To this may also be attributed his failure as a novelist and the unreality of the serious parts of his plays, both being rooted in the same deficient sense of reality, though it was his belief that there was no reality in things apart from their appearance. Mr. Pearson argues that Wilde deliberately sought his own downfall, which in his eyes was all that was needed to complete his life as a work of art. Believing himself unassailable, he went confidently to meet his ruin.

The figure that emerges from Mr. Pearson's pages is that of a man almost invariably good-natured, even in disaster, unselfish, brave and generous to a degree. After his downfall it is recorded that he 'never had a bitter word for the many of his friends who had betrayed him' except Lord Alfred Douglas, who became the Judas in his private drama. As a result of his conviction as a paederast in 1895, and the sentence of two years' hard labour that followed it at the height of his fame as a dramatist, his reputation with wide sections of the British public has even now scarcely recovered. In Britain Wilde by no means enjoys the same exalted estimation as he does on the continent of Europe and elsewhere in the world. In some countries Wilde enjoys a high reputation as a poet, which he was not, except in the widest sense of the word. Such a reputation can be based only on an unfamiliarity with the tradition of English poetry. Apart from *The Ballad of Reading Gaol* (which was *not* written in prison), most of his poems are little more than echoes. His poetic prose is marred, too, with embarrassing sentimentality and bad taste, and reflects the vulgar, Monte Carlo side of his nature. His essays and plays, which he wrote with great rapidity, recapture something of his brilliance as a conversationalist. Of his essay *The Soul of Man Under Socialism*, with which he antagonized most of his aristocratic friends, Mr. Pearson justly remarks that 'it now appears more intelligent, more humane, more vital and more imaginative' than 'the Marx-Fabian creed'.

Mr. Pearson takes the reader stage by stage through Wilde's life, giving a careful analysis of every aspect of his character. In particular, he corrects the popular impression that after his release from prison Wilde was a broken man. His enemies saw to it that he should remain a hunted, ruined man, and pursued him with petty malignity for the rest of his life. Outwardly, his old charm, courtesy and poise remained unchanged, but as he depended for his self-expression upon society and applause, he wrote nothing of value after his release, except 40,000 words of a still-unpublished autobiography. Mr. Pearson's book includes many photographs of Wilde at different periods of his life, as well as photographs of his wife and family. It concludes with a useful bibliography.

PHILIP HENDERSON

World War II: Post-war Problems

A REPORT ON THE INTERNATIONAL CONTROL OF ATOMIC ENERGY. *H.M. Stationery Office*, 1s. M8. 51 pages. (940.53144)

This report was presented to the U.S. Secretary of State by his Committee on Atomic Energy, and it embodies the views of a Board of Consultants of which D. E. Lilienthal, of the Tennessee Valley Authority, is Chairman. It may be assumed that it will figure largely in the brief of the U.S. member of the U.N.O. Commission on Atomic Energy. It is not intended to be a final plan, but it sets out a basis whereon, in the authors' submission, there could be built in stages an effective international control

by which, in so far as atomic warfare is concerned, the individual security of the nations would be safeguarded, while the temptation and the likelihood of any one of them breaking away into surprise attack would be minimized. And concurrently, the beneficent aspects of atomic energy would be increasingly developed by all nations for their common weal.

The authors start from two basic theses, viz., first that no adequate control could be achieved by any system of international policing alone and unsupported by other measures, and secondly that it is essential that an absolute international control be maintained on uranium and thorium, which are the raw materials, innocuous in themselves but from which the dangerous fissionable materials plutonium and the uranium isotype U_{235} are obtained. On these two theses they see the possibility of erecting a control against atomic warfare which would provide danger signals before it could be infracted or—in the limit—collapse, and which would carry an ensured development of the beneficial potentialities of atomic energy in conditions of freedom for all nations. They submit, moreover, that the plan could have a sufficient flexibility to be adaptable to future developments with a minimization of national rivalries as the atomic art unfolds.

Briefly, the atomic energy field is divided into two zones, dangerous and non-dangerous, and the proposal is to set up a truly international Atomic Development Authority (A.D.A.), charged with the twofold duty of maintaining security and vigorously promoting beneficent developments or usage of atomic energy.

A.D.A. would have absolute and exclusive jurisdiction to conduct all dangerous activities in the field—these include ownership of mines and mining rights for uranium and thorium, ownership of all stocks of these materials and their fissionable derivatives U_{235} and plutonium, exclusive powers to conduct research in atomic explosives and operate plants producing U_{235} and plutonium. It would also conduct research into beneficent applications of atomic energy, and, under a moderate system of licences, regulations, or other controls, it would permit and foster among the nations and their citizens developments in non-dangerous directions. Examples of non-dangerous activities are the establishment either of high power atomic plants, say of 100,000 to 1,000,000 kilowatts output, running on 'denatured', i.e. safe, U_{235} or plutonium for power production, or smaller plants of the same kind for research in physics, chemistry, biology or therapeutics with power as a usable by-product. In either case, A.D.A. as sole owner of stocks would supply the denatured 'fuel' for these piles.

For all these purposes, both dangerous and non-dangerous, the Authority would have appropriate powers and personnel for inspection.

To put such a plan into operation, weighty and perhaps unprecedented problems of negotiation, foresight and international relations would have to be solved. The calibre of these problems is amply recognized in the report, and their solution is not considered impossible—for example, that of locating stock piles of materials and atomic plants geographically among the nations so as to ensure that in the event of one nation seizing any of them the others would not be at a security disadvantage. The safe release to all nations of special knowledge is also held to be possible in planned stages without prejudicing the security of nations already advanced in the atomic field, including the special case of the United States, with its existing operative plants and stocks of bombs, raw and fissionable materials.

Whether a working plan as outlined in the report could be established rests with the nations, but it is clear that uncontrolled competition in atomic energy as an alternative to some such international control might, and in all foreseeable probability would, lead mankind to disaster of a totally inconceivable magnitude.

South America

THE EVOLUTION OF MODERN LATIN AMERICA. R. A. Humphreys. *Oxford University Press*, 7s.6d. C8. 196 pages. 13 maps. Bibliographical notes. Index. (980)

In the Spring of 1945, at Cambridge, Dr. R. A. Humphreys gave a series of lectures which were designed as an introduction to the modern history of Latin America. He has now published these lectures in a book which will be welcomed, not only by the undergraduate who is taking an examination in Latin American history, but also by the general reader who wishes to know more about the lands which lie to the south of the Rio Grande. Dr. Humphreys modestly states that he is indebted to the work of others, and he carefully acknowledges the sources of his information. He nevertheless gives a fresh and personal approach to the historical, social and economic developments of the twenty republics. The reader who wishes to examine further the problems of the Latin American States will be grateful for the guide given in the footnotes and in the brief, but comprehensive bibliography to the more detailed works on Latin America.

Dr. Humphreys begins with a short account of the physical setting of the continent, and the influence of its topography on communications and the distribution of population. Although Latin America is larger than Europe and the United States combined, there are fewer people in the continent than there are in the United States. The population is clustered around a few large cities; there has been no expansion to the interior, and the mixed population of Spanish, Portuguese, Indian and Negro has still to make effective use of the lands which are suited to settlement.

The second chapter is devoted to the emancipation of Latin America from Spanish and Portuguese rule. It tells the story of the fight for independence which lasted from 1810 to 1830 in the majority of the States, although it was not until 1902 that Cuba finally attained to self-government, and 1903 that Panama, the youngest of the Republics, was constituted.

In the nineteenth century the lands of Latin America were thrown open to the European immigrant and to foreign capital. The successive waves of European immigration—German, Italian, Portuguese and Scandinavian—are described in Dr. Humphrey's third chapter. Great Britain was always sympathetic to the aspirations of the new republics and provided capital and technical skill which contributed much to their growth. The author remarks that the Germans, the Italians, and latterly the Japanese, have shown themselves to be the most adaptable settlers. Although Latin America is popularly regarded as one of the few areas which offer opportunities for settlement, Dr. Humphreys is not convinced that mass or indiscriminate immigration will be successful. Careful planning and control will be necessary before any large-scale immigration can take place.

The great problem facing the Latin American States has been to find systems of constitutional and democratic government which will give the assurance of permanency in public affairs. Although the founders of the Latin American Republics were inspired by the ideals of freedom and imitated the constitutional practice of the United States, few have achieved settled constitutional governments, and many experienced dictators of the worst kind.

Chapters five and six are devoted to the greater States of Latin America—Argentina, the richest of the republics, Brazil, the most highly populated, with her vast resources almost untouched, Chile, the leading nation on the Pacific Coast, and Mexico, with its revolutionary programme aimed at giving land to the peasants and the conquest

of illiteracy. The course of their recent history and their economic development in the last decades is summarized.

Geography forbade the unity of the Latin American States, despite their common heritage. Their relations with each other have not always been friendly, and throughout the nineteenth century many wars were occasioned as a result of ill-defined boundaries and disputes over territories. The relationship of the Latin American States as a whole to their powerful neighbour to the north has always been a cardinal factor of their foreign policy. In his seventh chapter, Dr. Humphreys describes the effects of the 'Monroe' doctrine, and the attempt by the United States to unite the Americas in the Pan-American Union.

Two major wars in Europe have destroyed the illusion that the Americas are a continental unit separate from the old world. Dr. Humphreys devotes his last chapter to discussing the rôle which Latin America has played, and is likely to play, in world affairs. War in Europe has brought many changes in their national life. Colonial economy, which depended on the export of a few stable products, has broken down, and because of shortage of supplies from Europe, Latin American States have developed their home industries. The States are now called upon to co-operate in world economic policy, and in political affairs, and their views will have to be taken into account in the future.

J. C. J. METFORD

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Abridged edition. An edition of an author's work in which the essentials are preserved but from which much of the original matter has been omitted.

Accessions register. A record, in book form or on cards, of the books added to a library which are numbered progressively as they are received.

Addendum. Plural, *Addenda.* A brief addition, usually made to supply omissions or to correct mistakes discovered after the text of a book has been printed.

Ampersand. The contraction of 'and': &.

Anglo-American Code. The cataloguing code devised by the two Library Associations of Britain and America.

Annotation. A note by way of explanation or comment; used in bibliographies to describe or comment upon a work.

Annual. A publication issued once a year.

Anthology. A collection of selected extracts from the writings of a number of authors.

Antique paper. Any good bulking paper with a rough surface.

Appendix. Plural, *Appendices.* An addition to a book enlarging upon the information in the text.

Archive. (1) A place in which public records or historic documents are kept. (2) The record or document itself.

Art paper. Paper coated on one or both sides with a composition, usually of china clay, which produces a glossy surface suitable for illustrations.

Backs. The back margins of pages, those next to the spine or hinge of a book.

Belles Lettres. The term used in English publishing to cover literary studies, letters, criticism, anthologies, etc.

Bibliography. (1) A list of the books of a particular author, or on a particular subject. (2) The description and history of books, their authorship, printing, publication, editions, etc.

Bleed. When illustrations spread to the edge of the page, showing no margin, they are said to *bleed off* or to be *bled*, because the final trimming of the pages cuts into the illustrations. Allowance is made in advance for this.

Blind blocking. Lettering or a design impressed without ink or foil on book bindings.

Blocks. Letterpress printing plates, usually of copper, zinc or stereotype metal, mounted on wood and used for reproducing illustrations.

Blue book. An official report of the Parliament of the United Kingdom and its Privy Council, issued in a blue paper cover.

Blurb. The publisher's description of a book, printed on the jacket (wrapper).

Boards. Stiff cardboard used for the binding of books and covered with paper, cloth or other material.

Body of the work. The text or subject-matter of a book, as distinct from the preliminary pages, index, appendix, etc.

Bookplate. A label pasted inside a book by the owner to show whose property it is.

Bowdlerised. Text expurgated by omitting words or passages considered offensive or indelicate. The term originates from Dr. Thomas Bowdler who in 1818 published an expurgated edition of Shakespeare.

Branch Library. A small library established to meet the needs of the surrounding population at some distance from the main library to which the branch is subordinate.

Browne book charging system. A method of issuing books to readers, almost universally used in British public libraries. The reader has a limited number of tickets, each available for one book at a time, which he relinquishes when borrowing books and which he receives when they are returned.

Brussels system. Another name for the Classification Decimale Universelle, a system of library classification devised at Brussels and put into operation by the Institut International de Documentation.

Call number. Usually the classification number, which indicates the position of a block on the shelves of a library.

Cancel. A new leaf or leaves inserted into a book to replace any which are defective.

Captions. The descriptive matter beneath illustrations.

Card catalogue. Details of the books in a library entered on small cards which are kept in drawers, in alphabetical order, each card bearing one entry and indicating where the book may be found on the shelves.

Central Library. The chief library in a given area.

Chained books. It was a medieval custom to chain books to library shelves to prevent their being stolen. A few of these ancient chained books are still to be seen in British libraries.

Circa. Latin word meaning *about*, used in catalogues, etc., to indicate approximate date, e.g. *circa* 1400 (*c.* 1400).

Circulating Library. A commercial library which charges a fee for the loan of books (usually recent publications), as distinct from a public library, q.v.

Codex. A manuscript volume, e.g. the *Codex Sinaiticus* of the Scriptures.

Collation. That part of the description of a book which details the number of pages, illustrations, size, etc.

Collotype. (1) A photo-mechanical process of reproducing illustrations by printing from a slightly raised gelatine film. Particularly suitable for fine detail work. (2) A print obtained by this process.

Colophon. A decorative device or a publisher's trade mark printed on the title page or the last page of a book.

Compendium. A work giving, within a smaller compass, the sense and substance of a larger work.

Compiler. One who constructs a printed work by collecting and arranging material from various sources.

Concordance. An alphabetical word-index indicating where the words are to be found in the text, e.g. Cruden's *Concordance of the Bible.*

Confer or *cf.* Latin word meaning *compare.*

Copperplate. A method of printing from an engraved copper surface.

Copy. Any matter to be set in type.

Copyright. The exclusive right to publish a work, vested by law in the author for a certain number of years.

Copyright Libraries. Libraries which are entitled by law to receive a free copy of every publication issued in the United Kingdom, e.g. the British Museum.

County Library. A library provided for people in rural areas.

Cross-head. A short descriptive heading dividing one section of a work from another.

Cross-reference. A reference made from one part of a publication to another part where the same word or subject is dealt with.

Cumulative list. List of books published successively, each incorporating the material in the preceding list.

Cut edges. The edges of book pages which have been machine-trimmed to give a flat smooth appearance.

Cut flush. Denotes covers which are cut level with the text and do not project beyond it.

Cut-in notes. Those set into the text at the side, and not in the margin.

Date label. The label pasted in a public library book and stamped with the date on which it should be returned.

Deckle-edge. The rough, uneven edge of hand-made paper. It can be artificially produced in machine-made paper.

Dedication. The author's inscription addressed to a certain person or persons; included in the preliminary pages.

Definitive edition. The final authoritative text of an author's complete works.

Departmental Library. Libraries in a university separate from the main library and devoted to a particular subject or group of subjects.

Dewey Decimal Classification. A method of library classification devised by an American, Melvil Dewey, in 1873, in which books are divided into a number of main classes with sub-divisions; used in many public libraries.

Digest. (1) A compendium of written matter collected from various sources. (2) A brief summary of one work.

Distribution of type. The work of returning type to the cases after printing and when it need not be kept standing.

Double-spread. Continuous matter spread across two facing pages with no margin between.

Drawn-on cover. A paper cover glued to the back of a book.

Dropped heads. First pages of chapters, etc., which begin lower down than ordinary pages.

Dummy copy. A sample copy consisting of blank pages, to represent the bulk of a work.

Edition. (1) The total number of copies printed from the same type. (Not to be confused with *Impression.* An edition may consist of any number of impressions provided the matter is not altered to any extent.) (2) The form in which a book is issued, e.g. pocket edition.

Editor. One who prepares the work of one or more authors for publication; one who conducts and superintends the publication of a newspaper or periodical. (For the equivalent of the French *éditeur*, etc., see *Publisher*)

Edition de luxe. An elaborate, costly and usually limited edition often on large paper.

Electro. A hard-wearing plate duplicated from type or from an original plate by depositing copper electrolytically on a mould and backing it with a lead alloy; used by printers for long runs (i.e. the printing of a large number) to avoid damaging the original surface by too much use.

Encyclopaedia. A work containing (*a*) information on all branches of knowledge or (*b*) exhaustive information on one particular branch; arranged systematically, usually in alphabetical order.

Endpapers. The two leaves at the beginning and the two at the end of a book, the first and last of which are pasted on to the binding. They are often coloured or decorated.

Enlarged edition. An edition in which further matter has been added to the original.

Epilogue. The concluding part of a book following the body of the text.

Errata. A list of author's or printer's errors, usually printed on a slip which is pasted in at the beginning of a book.

Ex libris (Latin). An inscription, label or stamp indicating the owner of a book.
Expurgated edition. An edition which has omitted objectionable matter existing in the original.

Face. See *Type face.*
Featherweight. Very light but bulky paper with a rough surface.
First edition. (1) The first printed edition of a book. (2) A copy from that edition.
Flong. Papier mâché sheets from which moulds are made by compressing them on to the type.
Flyleaf. A blank leaf at the beginning of a book.
Foil. The material used for impressing lettering or a design in colour on the binding of a book.
Folio. (1) A sheet of paper folded once. (2) A book of such sheets. (3) A page number.
Fore-edge. The edge of a book opposite the spine.
Foreword. A preface; not necessarily written by the author.
Format. The general appearance or style of a book—size, shape, quality of paper, type face and binding.
Footnotes. Notes printed, usually in small type, at the foot of a page, explaining or amplifying points in the text.
Fount. A complete set of type of the same design and size.
Foxed. Refers to book pages discoloured by damp.
Frontispiece. An illustration facing the title-page of a book.
Full bound. A book bound wholly in one material. The term is usually accepted as applying to leather. A book bound entirely in cloth would be styled *full cloth.*

Galley proof. (1) A long proof pulled from type before it is made up into pages. (2) The metal tray which contains the type.
Gilt-edges or gilt-top. A book with all three edges (or top edge) cut solid and gilt.
Grangerized. A book with illustrations from other books bound in or inserted in it. From James Granger, who in 1769 published a *Biographical History of England* with blank leaves for illustrations to be added.
Guarded in. Illustrations are said to be guarded in when they are wider than the book page and the projecting portion is wrapped round the back of the section in which they appear.

Half-bound. A book with back and corners bound in one material and the remainder bound in another.
Half-title. (1) The title of a book printed on the leaf before the title page. (2) A title on a page preceding the sub-division.
Half-tone block. A photo-engraved plate of copper or zinc used in letterpress printing for reproducing illustrations, particularly photographs. By means of a ruled glass screen, the image is photographically reduced to a series of dots varying in density according to the tones of the original, and these dots are etched into relief for printing.
Hand-made paper. The highest grade of paper, made by dipping a mould into rag pulp and, by skilful shaking, distributing it into a sheet.
Head. The top edge of a book.
Headline. The heading at the top of a page.
Head-piece. A decorative design at the head of a chapter, contents list, etc.

Imitation art paper. Paper given a glossy surface by mixing china clay with the pulp.

Imposition. The arranging of pages of type, etc., in position for printing in such a way as to ensure the correct sequence of the pages when folded ready for binding.

Impression. All copies of a book printed *at one time* from the same type. (See also *Edition.*)

Imprint. The name and address of the publisher and printer required by English law to appear on a printed work.

Incunabula. Books printed in the fifteenth century.

Index. An alphabetical list at the end of a book, giving the names, subjects, etc., mentioned in the text, and the numbers of the pages or sections in which they appear.

India paper. A very thin, strong, opaque paper used mainly for Bibles, and occasionally for other works which need to compress a great many pages into a small bulk.

Initial letters. Large capital letters, often elaborately decorated, used at the beginning of a work or chapter.

Intaglio. Printing from an engraved surface, the whole of which is covered with ink and then cleaned off, leaving only the engraved parts filled with ink, which is lifted out when the paper is pressed into contact. The opposite of relief printing.

Interleaving. Inserting thin paper in a book between text and illustration to protect the illustration, or blank pages between printed pages for hand-written notes.

Inter-library loans. Books lent by one library to another to meet the needs of a particular reader.

Introduction. Explanatory matter about the body of the work, printed at the beginning of a book.

Italic. Sloping type, used for emphasis or for names of publications, foreign or special terms, etc.

Jacket. The paper wrapper, usually illustrated, in which a bound book is usually issued in Britain and some other countries.

Juveniles. The trade name for children's books.

Laid paper. Paper which, when held up to the light, shows a series of ribbed lines, the vertical or chain lines running about one inch apart and the horizontal or laid lines very close together.

Lay-out. (1) The general appearance of a printed page. (2) The preparation of copy for setting.

Leaf. A single sheet in a block. Two pages, back to back.

Letterpress. (1) Printing from raised type or blocks, as distinct from lithography, intaglio, etc. (2) The reading matter in a book, apart from illustrations, etc.

Limited edition. An edition confined to a specified number of copies.

Limp covers. Thin flexible binding made without, or with very thin, boards.

Line block. A relief printing plate, usually of zinc, produced by a photo-mechanical process from an original black-and-white drawing and used in letterpress printing.

Linotype. A machine of American origin which composes type matter in solid lines, not in separate letters (see *Monotype*); generally used in newspaper work.

Literals. Errors made by the printer when setting a MS. in type.

Lithography. Printing from porous stone or zinc plate; based on the antipathy of grease and water. Damp rollers pass over the surface, followed by inking rollers. The design, which is greasy, repels the water but retains the ink (also greasy) which is transferred to the paper.

Machine finished. Abbreviation *M.F.* Paper to which a finish is imparted while it is actually on the machine. M.F. paper is usually very slightly smoothed.
Make-up. The arrangement of type matter and blocks into pages.
Marbling. The operation of decorating book edges with a design in several colours to represent marble.
Marginal notes. Notes printed in the side margin of a page.
Margins. The white space surrounding a page of print.
Matrix. Abbreviation, *matt.* (1) A piece of metal, usually copper, from which the face of a type is cast. (2) A papier mâché mould. (See *Moulds.*)
Matt Art. A clay-coated art paper with a special dull finish.
Mezzotint. (1) An intaglio process of printing from a copper plate with a slightly roughened surface (see *Intaglio*). (2) A print produced by this process.
Monotype. A machine of American origin (consisting of separate keyboard and castor) which composes type matter in separate letters; generally used in bookwork.
Mould-made paper. High-grade machine-made paper which expertly imitates the hand-made.
Moulds. Papier mâché impressions of type from which stereos for printing may be made.

National Central Library. In Britain, this library lends books where required, and facilitates and co-ordinates inter-library loans via the Outlier libraries and the Regional Bureaux.
National Library. A library in receipt of a Government grant. The books are usually for reference only.
Net. Not to be sold to the public at less than the stated published price.

Offset. A printing process in which the design is transferred from a lithographic stone or plate to a rubber roller and then to the paper.
Omnibus volume. Several books reprinted in one volume, usually containing a large amount of matter.
Open access. Access to the shelves in a library, which permits readers to examine the books freely before borrowing them.
Outlier Library. A library which lends its books, when requested by the National Central Library, to any other library whose readers require them.

Page. One side of a leaf.
Pagination. The number of the pages of a book.
Paper covered. A book bound in paper, which is pasted to the back.
Photogravure. An intaglio method of printing by transferring a gelatine relief print of the subject to a copper cylinder and etching it in, the cylinder then being fitted to a rotary printing machine.
Photolithography. A process of lithographic printing in which a negative of the original subject is exposed against a sensitized zinc plate from which it is finally printed. (See *Lithography.*)
Photostat. (1) A photographic machine for taking copies, to the required size, of written or printed matter, and giving a negative image. (2) A print obtained by this process.
Pirated edition. An edition published without the permission of the owner of the copyright.
Plagiarism. The act of copying another's writings and publishing the result as original work.

Planographic printing. Printing from a level surface prepared so that parts accept the ink from the rollers and other parts reject it.

Plate. (1) A flat sheet of metal, which is engraved for printing. (2) A stereo or electro of matter for printing. (3) An illustration in a book, usually full page.

Preface. The introductory address at the beginning of a book indicating its scope and purpose and including acknowledgments; usually written by the author.

Preliminary pages or *prelims.* The pages of a book preceding the actual text, such as the title, contents page, introduction, etc.

Press proofs. The final corrected proofs of any work before printing.

Private press. A publishing and/or printing firm which issues beautifully produced books, usually in limited editions.

Proof. Impression taken from type, plates or blocks for checking and correction.

Pseudonym. A fictitious name used by an author instead of his real name.

Public Library. A lending library open to the public free of charge.

Publisher. One who produces and issues an author's work in book form or in periodicals, etc., for sale to the public.

Pull. Another name for a proof.

Quarter bound. Book with the back bound in a different material from the sides.

Quire. The twentieth of a ream. (See *Ream.*)

Quod vide or *q.v.* Latin term meaning *which see.*

Ream. A number of sheets of paper which may be 480, 500 or 516.

Recto. Any right-hand page of a book.

Reference Library. That part of a library in which books may be consulted for information but must not be taken away.

Regional bureau. An office which receives and passes on to other libraries in the region requests for books not available where asked for. If the request cannot be met it is forwarded to the National Central Library.

Regional Library. A library which acts as a headquarters in a given area and as an intermediary between the central library and the smaller branches.

Register. (1) The exact correspondence of the printed matter on the two sides of a leaf. (2) The precise fitting together, without overlapping, of the separate colours in an illustration of two or more colours. Faulty superimposing is said to be *out of register.*

Reinforced binding. A binding strengthened by a library binder usually for public library use.

Relief printing. Printing from surfaces which are raised to a certain height so that rollers deposit ink on those parts only.

Remainders. Publishers' stock, left unsold when demand has slackened or eased, which is offered at less than the original price.

Reprint. (1) A new impression of a work previously printed, without alteration of the matter. (2) A reproduction of any matter already printed.

Revise. A further proof embodying the corrections made by the author or editor in the previous proof.

Revised edition. An edition in which some of the original matter has been re-written, usually in the light of later developments.

Royalties. A percentage of the receipts from sales paid by the publisher to the owner of the copyright, usually the author.

Running heads. Headlines continued from page to page. (See *Headline.*)

Script. Type which resembles handwriting.

Series. Books related to one another in their general subject, published in a uniform style, and bearing in addition to their own title the collective title of the series, e.g. *Everyman's Library, Britain in Pictures Series, Home University Library. Nurses' Aid Series.*

Shoulder notes. Marginal notes at the top outer corner of a page.

Signature. The letter or figure at the foot of the first page of every section in a book, which acts as a guide to the correct sequence of the sections, and therefore of the pages, for binding.

Slip proof. Another term for *galley proof*, q.v.

Spine. The back of a book connecting the two covers.

Standing type. Type which has been printed and is kept in store in readiness for a reprint.

Stereo. A facsimile printing plate cast in metal from a mould made from the original type, plate or block.

Sub-title. A subordinate or additional title of a book; e.g. *English Poetry and the English Language* (title), *An Experiment in Literary History* (sub-title).

Super-calendered paper. Paper highly glazed by means of a *calender*, a machine with a number of rollers through which the material is passed under pressure to impart the desired finish.

Tail. The bottom edge of a book.

Tail-piece. A small design at the end of a chapter.

Talking books. Gramophone records of books for the use of blind people.

Tipped in. An illustration pasted along its back margin to the following page of a book.

Title page. The page at the beginning of a book which bears the title, author, and publisher.

Travelling Library. A large motor van stocked with books which, at specified times, visits districts without a library.

Type area. The amount of space occupied by the type matter on a page.

Type face. A particular fount of type. Each type face has its own name and characteristics, e.g. Baskerville, Times, Perpetua.

Verso. Any left-hand page of a book.

Watermark. A distinguishing mark or design impressed into paper during manufacture, barely noticeable except when the paper is held up to the light.

White Paper. An official British Government statement issued on white paper.

Whole-bound. Another term for full bound, q.v.

Wove. Paper which has an even or regular appearance when held up to the light, as opposed to *laid* paper, q.v.

Wrapper. Another word for *jacket*, q.v.

PUBLISHERS' ABBREVIATIONS

Approved by the Publishers Association and The Associated Booksellers of Great Britain and Ireland.

Abbreviation	*Meaning*
OP	Out of print (permanently, so far as we are concerned).
OSD	Out of stock for the duration of war conditions.
RP/6m	Reprinting: may be ready in six months.
RP/ND	Reprinting: no date.
NE/6m	New edition in preparation: may be ready in about six months.
NE/ND	New edition in preparation: no date can be given.
B/6w	Binding: may be ready in about six weeks.
B/10 Aug	Binding: will be ready on 10 August.
B/ND	Binding: no date can be given.
NK	Not known.
NO	Not out.
N/Ours	Not ours.
OS/USA	Out of stock, but on order from U.S.A.

STANDARD SIZES OF BRITISH BOOKS WITH THE USUAL ABBREVIATIONS

		Inches	*Centimetres*
Pott8	Pott Octavo	6¼×4	15·8×10·1
F8	Foolscap Octavo	6¾×4¼	17·1×10·7
C8	Crown Octavo	7½×5	19 ×12·7
L.Post8	Large Post Octavo	8¼×5¼	20·9×13·3
D8	Demy Octavo	8⅞×5⅝	22·2×14·2
M8	Medium Octavo	9 ×5¾	22·8×14·6
R8	Royal Octavo	10 ×6¼	25·4×15·8
suR8	Super Royal Octavo	10 ×6¾	25·4×17·1
Imp8	Imperial Octavo	11 ×7½	27·9×19
F4	Foolscap Quarto	8½×6¾	21·5×17·1
C4	Crown Quarto	10 ×7½	25·4×19
L.Post4	Large Post Quarto	10½×8¼	26·6×20·9
D4	Demy Quarto	11¼×8⅞	28·5×22·2
M4	Medium Quarto	11½×9	29·2×22·8
R4	Royal Quarto	12½×10	31·7×25·4
Ffol	Foolscap Folio	13½×8½	34·2×21·5

Preceding an abbreviation the letter l = large, and the letter s = small; for example, lC8 = large Crown Octavo. ob = oblong.

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BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, c/o The British Academy, Burlington Gardens, London, W.1. Objects: to print, for members only, books and papers dealing with bibliography, and to encourage bibliographical research. Quarterly journal: *The Library*. Annual subscription: £2 2s. Entrance fee: £1 1s. Life membership: £26 5s.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, Chaucer House, Malet Place, London, W.C.1. Founded in 1877 to promote bibliographical study and research and the better administration of libraries, and to unite all persons interested in library work by holding conferences. The monthly journal *Library Association Record* is distributed free to members. Standard subscription (varying according to income): £3 3s. annually. Life membership: £42.

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REFERENCE BOOKS AND PERIODICALS

Aslib Book List. Quarterly recommendations of recent scientific and technical books published in English. Price to non-members: 12s.6d. per annum.

Bookseller, The. J. Whitaker, 13 Bedford Square, London, W.C.1. 6d. weekly. A complete current list of books published in Britain, both new works and new editions, indexed under author and title, with abbreviations indicating classification. Articles by members of the British book trade reviewing the condition of publishing in all countries of the world, news of prominent bookmen and publishers' announcements are also included. See also *Whitaker's Cumulative Book List.*

Booksellers Handbook. R. M. Holbrow (Editor). 107–11 Fleet Street, London, E.C.4. 2s.6d. paper, 3s.6d. cloth. Contains much information of use to booksellers, including lists of book publishers in Britain, book wholesalers, and publications of special interest to booksellers, and advice to assistants in bookshops.

Books of the Month. Simpkin Marshall, Rossmore Court, Park Road, London, N.W.1. 3d. monthly. A complete list of current literature published in Britain, both new books and new editions, classified under subject, with reviews of recent books and publishers' announcements.

British Book News. National Book League, 7 Albemarle Street, London, W.1. 9d. monthly. An annotated and classified list of the most important books published in Britain, with articles of special interest to librarians, booksellers and specialists in all branches of knowledge. Illustrated.

British Books to Come. Montagu Mansions (Block 2), Crawford Street, London, W.1. A monthly selected and annotated advance list of the more important books to be published in Britain, classified under subject, with articles on British publishing and other related subjects.

Cambridge Bibliography of English Literature. F. W. Bateson (Editor). Cambridge University Press. 4 vols., £8. The four volumes of this bibliography contain particulars of every writer and every book worthy of inclusion in a record of English literature from A.D. 600–1900, with lists of newspapers and magazines and selected titles from the thousands of pamphlets and ephemera that have appeared in Britain since printing was invented. The five chronological sections form a shorthand history of English literature more complete than any textbook.

Current Literature. J. Whitaker, 13 Bedford Square, London, W.C.1. Monthly. 5s. per annum. Book lists published in *The Bookseller*, classified and issued separately. See also *Whitaker's Cumulative Book List.*

English Library. F. Seymour Smith. National Book League, 7 Albemarle Street, London, W.1. 2s. An annotated list of 1,300 classics in the English language, ancient and modern, with bibliographical details, publisher, price and explanatory notes on the authors, a general introduction, and short introductions to each section.

Journal of Documentation, The. ASLIB, 52 Bloomsbury Street, London, W.C.1. 7s.6d. quarterly, or 25s. per annum. Issued free to full members of Aslib. Devoted to the recording, organization and dissemination of specialized knowledge. A title page, table of contents and index are issued with the fourth number of each year.

National Book League Book Lists. National Book League, 7 Albemarle Street, London, W.1. Lists of the most authoritative books on nearly a hundred different subjects. *See* page 480.

The Publishers' Circular and Booksellers' Record. Proprietors: The Publishers' Circular Ltd., 171 High Street, Beckenham, Kent. Established 1837. Published weekly, price 4d. Annual subscription: £1 1s.8d. including postage. Gives particulars under title, author, size, number of pages, price, publisher and date of publication of books published in the United Kingdom, also information about matter of Trade Interest, Publishers' Advertisements and Announcements, etc.

The Publishers' Circular Ltd., are proprietors of *The English Catalogue of Books (Annual and Cumulative Volumes)* which have been published continuously since 1800 and which give details of new books and new editions published in the United Kingdom.

Reference Catalogue of Current Literature. Published annually. J. Whitaker, 13 Bedford Square, London, W.C.1. A national inclusive book-reference index of books in print and on sale in Britain, with details of author, title, edition, translator, size, number of pages and illustations, series, binding (if other than cloth), price and publisher. Last edition 1940. Temporarily out of print during the war.

Whitaker's Cumulative Book List. J. Whitaker, 13 Bedford Square, London, W.C.1. Published quarterly. April (January–March), 4s.6d.; July (January–June), 8s.; October (January–September), 11s.6d.; January (annual volume), 18s.6d. The four consecutive parts, 32s.6d. A complete list of all books published in Britain during the period, giving in an alphabetical list details of author, title, sub-title, size, number of pages, price, date, classification and publisher. Also classified list giving details of each book under the author. A list of the names, addresses and telephone numbers of all British publishers is also included.

Willing's Press Guide. Willing's Press Service, Willing House, 356-364 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1. 12s.6d. annually. A comprehensive index and handbook of the Press in Great Britain and Ireland, the British Empire and the principal countries of the world.

Writers' and Artists' Year Book. A. & C. Black, 4-6 Soho Square, London, W.1. 6s. annually. A directory for writers, artists, playwrights, film writers, photographers, broadcasters, and composers, giving names and addresses and other details of British Commonwealth and American journals and magazines, books and music publishers, literary and other agents, together with much useful information.

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