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NOTES AND NEWS

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Exhibitions

In the Museum of the Public Record Office in Chancery Lane, London, it is now possible to see once more the collection of priceless historical documents which have been restored from their wartime refuge in Somerset. The collection includes Domesday Book; Chancery Rolls dating from 1199 to 1324; the first Charter Roll for the first year of King John (1199–1200); a valuation of ecclesiastical property in England and Wales in 1535 decorated with portraits of Henry VIII; the illuminated ratification by Francis I, King of France, of a treaty concluded between him and Cardinal Wolsey on behalf of the King of England, dated ‘Amiens, 18 August 1527’; a charter of William, King of Scots, restoring to Robert de Brus land which he and his father held in Annandale, and numerous other manuscripts bearing the signatures and seals of a long line of Kings and Queens of England and of many other figures prominent in British history. (January)

The Anglo-French Literary Services, Ltd., are planning to hold regular exhibitions of foreign books at their Salon du Livre, 72 Charlotte Street, London, W.1. Such exhibitions, though open to the public, are mainly intended to increase the interest among booksellers, publishers, librarians and teachers in foreign publications. The Salon will not be developed as a retail shop, but, to assist in the development of a trade in foreign books even by bookshops unable to maintain a large foreign book department, arrangements will be made with individual booksellers to enable customers to choose books to be supplied by their local bookshops. An exhibition of Children’s Books from Many Lands at the end of September 1946 launched the scheme. (February)

An exhibition of books by South African authors was held recently at South Africa House in London. It was arranged by the South African P.E.N. Club and its object was to illustrate the range and standard of writing by South Africans and the kind of books being printed in South Africa, and to stress the progress and development in publishing and authorship. Poetry, fiction and other literary forms were represented, as well as a variety of other writing from books for children to technical textbooks. About half the books were in English, one-third in Afrikaans and the remainder in the languages of the native races of South Africa. The Biblical section, contributed by the British and Foreign Bible Society, included scriptural translations in a number of these languages. Practically all the South African publishers were represented, as well as a number of British publishers who have issued works by South African writers. (May)
THE exhibition of books from the University Presses of Oxford, Cambridge and Manchester, which opened in Paris recently prior to a tour of French cities, was a great success and aroused considerable interest. It was primarily designed to establish closer contacts between the universities of the two countries. The majority of the exhibits consisted of books and journals on all subjects published during the war and served to show how wartime difficulties had been overcome. The exhibition, nevertheless, was representative of the work of the University Presses. The famous Oxford dictionaries and the Cambridge histories, the Oxford Standard Poets, World's Classics and Home University Library series were all on view, and much interest was shown in the French classics produced by Manchester during the war to compensate for the stoppage of supplies from France. The University Presses arranged to hold at the same time as the exhibition a series of lectures on subjects of interest on both sides of the Channel, the speakers including such well-known scholars as Lord David Cecil, Mr. R. C. K. Ensor, Professor F. C. Green and Professor J. Dover Wilson. (May)

An Art Book Exhibition was held from 5th-30th May in Florence, Italy, under the auspices of the Instituto Librario Italiano, in which publishers from other countries were invited to take part. The Exhibition took place in the historic Palazzo del Consolino with the object of gathering together as many as possible of the most recent international art publications in order to promote artistic and cultural exchanges between the various countries. Each publisher was allowed to exhibit not more than five works, dealing with figured art, painting, sculpture or architecture (antique or modern), and a catalogue was printed in English, French and Italian of the books exhibited. (July)

Messrs. Simpkin Marshall have recently opened a book exhibition at the Villa Bartholoni, Perle du Lac, Geneva, Switzerland, where a representative stock of British books will be permanently on view. The 1,250 books displayed are all from Simpkin's stock, representing British publishers generally, and new titles and reprints are added at frequent intervals. (August)

An interesting collection of children's books printed in Great Britain, the United States of America, Belgium, Norway, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Russia, Switzerland and Egypt was exhibited recently by Messrs. Robert Grant and Son of Edinburgh. This exhibition demonstrated what is being done in the liberated countries in spite of the paper shortage and publishing restrictions. This is the first time since the war that such a collection has been shown in Edinburgh. (August)

An exhibition of books, chosen for their good design and production was shown in July at the headquarters of The National Book League, 7 Albemarle Street, London, W.1. Mr. Walter Lewis, former Printer to the Cambridge
University Press, was responsible for the selection of British books, and exhibits were also shown from Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, France, Holland, Spain, Sweden, Russia and the United States. It is hoped that a combined catalogue of all the exhibits will be produced with a critical commentary by Mr. Lewis at a later date. (August)

Mr. Philip Noel-Baker, British Secretary of State, Commonwealth Relations Office, and author of a number of works on international relations, recently opened a British Book Exhibition of 10,000 volumes in Belgrade, capital of Yugoslavia. The books were on sale to the public and covered a wide field. They included a large proportion of general textbooks on such subjects as medicine, engineering, sociology, economics, mathematics, agriculture and navigation, and a representative selection of books on music, ballet and the visual arts. English classics and contemporary fiction were also shown. Alongside this Exhibition examples of British book production from 1480 to 1940, including the products of such famous presses as Caxton, Wynkyn de Worde, Baskerville and Kelmscott, were displayed by the British Council. (September)

Library News
Towards the end of 1946, the King officially opened the new building of the Bodleian Library in Oxford, the foundation stone of which was laid by Queen Mary in 1937. Sir Giles Gilbert Scott designed the new building. The stack occupies the centre, surrounded by administrative and study rooms. Apart from its function as a bookstore (in which respect it should meet the requirements of the Bodleian for two hundred years to come) the new building is primarily intended for modern studies, and the Old Bodleian will remain the centre for the study of the humanities. Along the south front of the ground floor runs an exhibition gallery, hung with sixteenth- and seventeenth-century portraits and containing a display of manuscripts connected with the British Royal House, the earliest being a translation from St. Gregory by King Alfred written about 895, some of it possibly in Alfred’s own hand. The wall bookcases in the catalogue gallery will eventually contain some 10,000 volumes of reference works on social studies, contemporary history and philosophy. (February)

The new Quarterly Bulletin of the South African Library (Kwartaalblad van die Suid-Afrikaanse Biblioteek), issued in Cape Town, is planned to publish notes, articles and bibliographies, records of South African literature in all languages, reprints of works in the Library that are difficult of access, and descriptions of new acquisitions. The Library was founded in 1818, and includes a fine collection of Africana and over one hundred incunabula, of which a catalogue is being issued. It is also the Headquarters of the Van Riebeeck Society which prints or reprints South African historical books and papers. (June)
The International Clearing House for Publications, a sub-section of the Libraries Section of UNESCO, has recently issued Vol. 1, No. 1 (April 1947) of their new publication Unesco Bulletin for Libraries. It is issued with the aim of promoting and facilitating the exchange and distribution of publications throughout the world and contains useful bibliographies and book-trade directories of the various countries. The introductions to each section are printed in double columns in both English and French. The Clearing House will also deal directly with the needs of librarians all over the world and lists of their requirements will be published in the Bulletin with the information needed to enable applicants and donors, publishers or booksellers to enter into direct communication with one another. (September)

Literary Prizes and Awards
Mr. P. H. Newby has received one of the Atlantic Awards in literature. The award is £300 for a minimum of one year offered to a young writer whose career has been interrupted by the war. Mr. Newby is twenty-eight and in 1942 was seconded from the Army to be a Lecturer in English Literature at Fouad I University, Cairo, a job which he has just given up in order to live in England once more. The award was made largely on account of his first novel, A Journey to the Interior, which was published by Jonathan Cape in December 1945. (February)

The Annual Novel Price of £40,000 awarded by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer for the most outstanding work of fiction to be published before September 1947 has been won by Mary Renault, author of Purposes of Love (1939), with her novel Return to Night, which will be published by Longmans, Green. (February)

The Atlantic Awards in Literature are administered by the University of Birmingham from a fund established in 1946 by the Rockefeller Foundation with the object of helping promising young British writers whose work had been interrupted by the war. The latest recipients are: Jack Aistrop, novelist; Sid Chaplin, short-story writer; Edward Gaitens, short-story writer; David E. Gascoyne, poet, novelist, and critic; William Glynne-Jones, short-story writer; Edward Hyams, novelist; Thomas J. D. Macdonald, novelist; Percy H. Newby, novelist; James E. N. Paterson, short story-writer; Alan J. Ross, poet and prose writer; Derek S. Savage, poet and critic; and Sydney G. Smith, poet. (May)

The James Tait Black Memorial Prize for the best novel of 1946 has been awarded to Oliver Onions for his novel Poor Man's Tapestry. Richard Aldington has won the prize for the best biography with his study of
Wellington. The James Tait Black Memorial Prizes for the best novel and biography of the year are the most valuable prizes offered in Great Britain. (June)

Mr. W. Somerset Maugham, the well-known British playwright and novelist, is the generous donor of a trust fund, to be administered by the Incorporated Society of Authors, Playwrights and Composers, which will enable an annual award of £500 to be offered to a young British writer of a published literary work of outstanding promise. The purpose of this award is to encourage young writers to travel and to acquaint themselves with the manners and customs of foreign countries in the hope that, by thus widening their own experience, they may not only extend the basis and influence of contemporary English literature but may produce works which will enrich the common literature of the world. Candidates must be British subjects by birth, under thirty years of age at the time of the award, and must submit, as sole author, a published literary work in volume form in the English language. The term 'literary work' includes poetry, fiction, criticism, history, biography, belles lettres and philosophy, but does not include a dramatic work. The winner must undertake to spend not less than three months outside Great Britain and Ireland, and to use the prize to defray the expenses incurred in his travels. The judges in the Somerset Maugham Trust will be elected by the Society of Authors’ Committee of Management, and each will normally hold his position on the board for a maximum period of three years. The judges appointed for the first period are Miss C. V. Wedgwood, the historian, Mr. C. Day Lewis, author and poet, and Mr. V. S. Pritchett, novelist and critic. (July)

The Royal Society of Literature in Britain has awarded the 1946 prizes on the W. H. Heinemann Foundation for Literature to Miss V. Sackville-West for her poem The Garden, and to Earl Russell for his book A History of Western Philosophy, which was reviewed in the April number of British Book News, No. 80. The following eminent writers have been elected Fellows of the Society: Mr. Arthur Bryant, Lord David Cecil, Mr. Winston Churchill, Sir Alan Herbert, Miss F. Tennyson Jesse, Sir Frederic Kenyon, Miss Rosamond Lehmann, Lady Lenanton (Carola Oman), Sir Shane Leslie, Mr. Peter Quennell, Mr. Ernest Raymond, Dr. J. T. Sheppard, Professor G. M. Trevelyan, Dr. Arthur Waley, Miss C. V. Wedgwood, Miss Rebecca West and Mr. G. M. Young. Fellowships of the Royal Society of Literature are awarded to writers who have contributed outstanding works of merit in the field of English literature. (July)

An International Prize of 25,000 pesetas for a first novel has been offered by Sr. José Janés, publisher, of Barcelona, Spain. It is open to all writers of first
novels of any nationality, provided that non-Spanish competitors submit their work 'in any English or American language'. Their entries must be published books, not manuscripts, which have been issued within the twelve months ending 31 October 1947. Acceptance of the prize by a non-Spaniard will imply concession to José Janés of the Spanish and Catalan rights for a first edition of 5,000 copies, and the awards will be announced at Easter 1948. (September)

Series
The United States branch of the Oxford University Press is publishing an American edition of the World's Classics series. The American volumes will be slightly larger than the British, bound in blue with lighter blue rules and stamped in gold. Prices will be: ordinary edition, 95c.; double volume, $1.90; Galaxy edition, $1.50. The first title in the new series will be Back to Methuselah by George Bernard Shaw, but it is probable that only a few titles in the British series will appear in the American edition. (January)

A new series of broadsheets, entitled Records of the Film, has recently been launched by the British Film Institute (4 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1). Its purpose is to provide a complete record of the world's outstanding films since the birth of cinematic art to the present day, and a group of specialists has been engaged to cover the many aspects of film development. Each issue, devoted to one film and illustrated with half-tone reproductions, is published as a four-page quarto broadsheet and sold at 4d. per copy. Contemporary films are recorded when released and earlier works are recorded in order of merit. Both contemporary and historic records will be produced simultaneously. About forty broadsheets will appear every year, and a portfolio or binder will be available for each year's records. Films already recorded include: The Overlanders, A Matter of Life and Death, Great Expectations (British); Ivan the Terrible (Russian); Day of Wrath (Danish); Frenzy (Swedish). Among those which come within the scope of these records are: Henry V (British); Cabinet of Dr. Caligari (German); Les Enfants du Paradis (French); Alexander Nevsky (Russian); The Southerner (American); Marie Louise (Swiss); The Passion of Joan of Arc (Danish); Hortobagy (Hungarian). (May)

To meet the increasing demand for books on the arts resulting from the recent quickening of popular artistic appreciation, John Lane, The Bodley Head, have planned the New Development Series, the first four titles of which are: Art by James Boswell, Ballet by Fernau Hall, Music by Thomas Russell, and Books by A. Calder-Marshall. The aim of the series is to give a general survey of artistic activity during the war years and to suggest how the arts may fruitfully develop. Each author is an authority on his subject and his
primary concern is to examine the present state of the arts, their organization and potentialities. Further titles include *The Theatre* by Anne Lindsay and *Films* by Basil Wright. The size will be crown octavo and the price 2s.6d.

(May)

A new *Vision of England* series, under the general editorship of Clough and Amabel Williams-Ellis, has been announced by Paul Elek. In this series of illustrated books on the English scene a number of well-known authors, in collaboration with several artists and book-illustrators, will discuss in informal style their impressions of various parts of England. Early titles will include *Derbyshire* by Nellie Kirkham, *The Black Country* by Walter Allen, *Dorset* by Aubrey de Selincourt, *Cornwall* by Peggy Pollard and *Sussex* by Reginald Turnor. The size will be crown quarto and the price 9s.6d. each.

(June)

*Shakespeare Survey* is the title of a new series of year-books which will be issued by the Cambridge University Press. Sponsored by the University of Birmingham, the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre and the Shakespeare Birthplace Trust, its aim is to provide a critical survey of current activities in the study and production of Shakespeare’s plays. It is addressed to all who are interested in Shakespeare and will contain original contributions on various aspects of the dramatist’s work. The highest scholarly standards will be maintained, and it is hoped that this year-book will become the recognized forum for the discussion in English of Shakespeare and his work. An endeavour will be made to give in each volume the principal publications of the preceding year dealing specifically with Shakespeare or with his time. The first issue, which will probably appear in April 1948, will be called *Shakespeare Survey, 1946–7*, and will cover the period from June 1946 to June 1947. (July)

A new topographical series, the *County Books*, will be published by Robert Hale under the general editorship of Mr. Brian Vesey-Fitzgerald. It is intended that these books should present a true and lively picture of each county and its people, and cover most aspects of British life in each area—history, topography, geology, natural history, folklore, dialect, local customs and sports, and rural and urban industries. The first volume, *Sussex*, by Esther Meynell, has been published recently, and will be followed by volumes on Surrey, Kent and the Lowlands of Scotland. The size will be demy octavo and the price 15s. each. (July)

*The Chiltern Library*, a new series of reprints of famous novels, biographies, long poems, plays and other works of imagination and criticism, in addition to selections and anthologies, is planned by John Lehmann for publication
during 1947. The first volume, *The Golden Ass of Apuleius*, was published in January, and the following works are in preparation: *Shelley in Italy*, by John Lehmann; *On Art and Socialism*, by William Morris; *In a Glass Darkly*, by Sheridan Le Fanu; *Roderick Hudson*, by Henry James; *Mary Barton*, by Mrs. Gaskell; *Cranford and Cousin Phillis*, by Mrs. Gaskell; *Don Juan*, by Lord Byron; *What Maisie Knew*, by Henry James; *The Spoils of Poynton*, by Henry James; *Recollections of the Lake Poets*, by Thomas De Quincey, and *The Life of Charlotte Brontë*, by Mrs. Gaskell. Each volume will contain an introductory essay written by a modern authority, the size will be crown octavo and the price 8s.6d. each. (July)

The National Book League has recently issued the first of a new series entitled *The Reader's Guides* whose aim is to provide brief and stimulating introductions to popular subjects, each contributed by a well-known authority and supplemented by a short, selective reading list, with descriptive notes on each book. The first *Reader's Guide* is *Enjoying Poetry*, by C. Day Lewis, the well-known poet and author. It consists of an essay on the appreciation and understanding of poetry, with an annotated book list by Mr. Day Lewis in collaboration with Mr. W. A. Munford, Borough Librarian of Cambridge, who will be chiefly responsible for the book lists throughout the series. Further titles to be published are: *Book Collecting*, by Michael Sadleir; *Books about Music*, by Hubert Foss; *Home Handyman*, by W. P. Matthew, and *Biography*, by G. M. Trevelyan. The following are in preparation: *Ballet*, by Arnold Haskell; *Town and Country Planning*, by F. J. Osborn; *Farming*, by A. G. Street; *Film*, by Roger Manvell; *Trees*, by Richard St. Barbe Baker; *Theatre Going*, by Alan Dent; *Colonies*, by Elspeth Huxley; *Pamphlet Bibliographies*, by F. Seymour Smith, and *Looking at Pictures*, by Philip James. The *Reader's Guides* are published by the Cambridge University Press at 1s. each or 6d. for a special ‘members’ edition to members of the National Book League. (August)

A new series of *English Historical Documents*, planned under the direction of Professor David Douglas, Professor of History in the University of Bristol, and covering English History from the coming of the Anglo-Saxons to the year 1014, will be published simultaneously in London by Eyre & Spottiswoode and in New York by the Oxford University Press. The series will consist of twelve volumes (with one bye-volume dealing with the American Colonies before 1783) and its aim is to present the sources of English history accurately and without bias. Each volume will be edited by an accepted authority on the particular period surveyed. The first volume (*circa* 500–1042) will be edited by Miss Dorothy Whitelock, and the second volume (1042–1189) by Professor David Douglas and Mr. G. W. Greenaway. Dr. Merrill Jensen,
Associate Professor of History in the University of Wisconsin, will be responsible for the bye-volume on American colonial documents. Though no definite dates can yet be given, the publishers hope to begin publication, in 1948 and to complete the series by 1950. (August)

A new series announced by Harrap, the Country-Lovers’ Library, will consist of previously published established titles, reset in a new post-war format with new illustrations by leading artists. The first volume to be published is I know an Island by R. M. Lockley, followed by Farmer’s Creed, by Crichton Porteous. The size is large crown octavo and the price 8s.6d. Harrap are also issuing a new series of Technical Monographs, under the general editorship of C. L. Boltz. Each book will give the technical history and development of some topical branch of scientific activity, with Modern Ideas of the Atom by S. Lucas as the first volume. The size is crown octavo and the price 6s. (September)

A new series of books devoted to trials of war criminals and trials for treason are to be published by William Hodge. Sir David Maxwell Fyfe will be the General Editor and the United Nations War Crimes Commission and the Governments concerned will assist in the preparation of these volumes. Each volume will include the text of the verbatim shorthand transcript, edited by a competent authority who will also contribute an introduction describing the essential features of the trial—its political background and the legal points involved. Early volumes in this series will cover the ‘Peleus’ trial, Belsen Concentration Camp, General von Falkenhorst, General Tamashita, the Nuremberg doctors, Field Marshal Milch, Field Marshal Kesselring, Laval and Quisling. (September)

The production of a new series of reprints of paper-covered editions of British works has recently been undertaken by Pan Books Ltd. These reprints come from nearly twenty different British publishers and are primarily designed for export from Great Britain. The first twelve titles, at 1s.6d. each, are: Ten Stories, by Rudyard Kipling; Lost Horizon, by James Hilton; The Nutmeg Tree, by Margery Sharp; Ten Little Niggers, by Agatha Christie; Haven’s End, by J. P. Marquand; Trilby, by George du Maurier; Three Time Plays, by J. B. Priestley; Some People, by Harold Nicolson; Above the Dark Circus, by Hugh Walpole; Fire over England, by A. E. W. Mason; The Thirty-nine Steps, by John Buchan; and So Many Loves, by Leo Walmsley. (September)

Miscellaneous
Children’s Digest Publications Ltd. announce the appearance of foreign editions of Junior, the periodical with stories, articles and illustrations for
young people. The French edition—Junior Mondial—is a monthly magazine, of which the first number appeared in July 1946. It is printed and published in Brussels by Children’s Digest Publications Ltd., and sold in Belgium, France and the Belgian and French colonies. The Italian edition, which started in September 1946, is published by Children’s Digest Publications Ltd., Rome. In each of these issues, about half the material consists of stories and articles that appeared originally in the English issue, while the rest is made up of material collected locally, part of which will in turn be translated and used in future English issues. Illustrations are also exchanged in this manner.

The first number of the German edition appeared in December 1946, printed and published in Switzerland jointly by Oprecht Verlag, Zürich, and Illustra Verlag, Berne, and it is hoped that it may be possible to arrange for its sale in Austria and Germany. Negotiations for a Danish edition to appear in 1947 are well under way, and Children’s Digest Publications are also in touch with Spanish and American publishers. (January)

The New India Publishing Co., Ltd., 17 Irving Street, Leicester Square, London, W.C.2, was founded a year ago with the object of furthering an interchange of ideas between East and West, and is the first Indian publishing firm in London to be wholly directed and organized by Indians. Their publications will not be entirely confined to Indian writers and subjects. They also plan to produce a Handbook of Asia, a political guide to Europe, and the first of a series to be known as The Library of Good Reading, containing contemporary writings of authors of all nations. (February)

Dr. G. M. Trevelyan’s English Social History (Longmans, Green) has now run into nearly a quarter of a million copies in the English language, and arrangements have been made for its translation into Czech, Danish, Dutch, French, German, Italian, Spanish and Swedish. Negotiations are also in hand for its translation into Finnish, Greek, Hebrew and Hungarian. (February)

The Oxford University Press are planning a new Library Edition of the more important of Trollope’s novels, under the general editorship of Mr. Michael Sadleir and with the collaboration of a number of modern artists as illustrators. The books will be published in groups, the first of which, consisting of what are generally known as the ‘Political Novels’ but in this edition to be termed the ‘Palliser Novels’, will contain the following titles: Phineas Finn, The Eustace Diamonds, Phineas Redux, The Prime Minister, The Duke’s Children and Can You Forgive Her? Artists collaborating in the illustration of this series include Lynton Lamb, T. L. B. Huskinson, Hector Whistler, C. Mosley and Blair Hughes-Stanton. Pictures by artists such as Millais and Marcus Stone,
who were contemporaries of Trollope and illustrated his first and early editions, will be used in the edition of the Autobiography which will appear early in the programme. It is hoped at a later date to include in the series a hitherto unpublished novel by Trollope and his London Tradesmen sketches, which were gathered into a volume and published for Trollope collectors in the nineteen-thirties but whose existence has hitherto been unknown to the general public. (February)

The Oxford University Press are planning to replace the original Oxford History of Music, first published in 1901–5 under the editorship of Sir Henry Hadow, by a New Oxford History of Music, which will be issued in eleven volumes. The editorial board consists of Professor J. A. Westrup, Professor E. J. Dent, the Reverend Dom Anselm Hughes and Dr. Egon Wellesz, and their aim is to produce a work that will satisfy the demands of modern scholarship and at the same time appeal to those who are interested in the development of music as a factor in the development of mankind. (May)

The new edition of the British Museum General Catalogue of Printed Books is proceeding slowly. So far volumes 1–40 have been issued, covering the letters A, B and C. It is expected that two volumes will be issued in 1947, but the rate of issue will be gradually speeded up to eight or ten a year. The price is £4 per volume for those at present in print, but the Trustees reserve the right to raise the price of volumes still to be issued should the cost of production increase considerably during the compilation. The following Excerpts are published separately: Aristophanes, 2s.6d.; Aristotle, 6s.; The Bible, 6 vols., £12; Browning, 2s.6d.; Bunyan, 2s.6d.; Burns, 2s.6d.; Byron, 2s.6d.; Cervantes, 2s.6d., and Chaucer, 3s.6d. (August)

Nelson have in preparation an eight-volume History of Western Education under the general editorship of Sir Fred Clarke, for a number of years Professor of Education in the University of London. Assisting him are Professor H. C. Barnard, Professor of Education in Reading University, and Mr. H. E. M. Teeley. The work is planned to cover the growth of the western educational tradition from its classical and Hebraic origins to the present time, and it is intended to emphasize the range of that tradition beyond Europe during recent centuries, both in the United States and in the British Empire. (August)

A new British book-binding machine known as the 'Flexiback' has recently been introduced into the Glasgow printing works of Messrs. Collins. This machine both glues and lines the back of the book with a linen strip—a process previously done by an American machine necessitating two operations. Special flexible glue is brushed between the sections of the book to
stick them together, and the linen strip is then glued vertically down the back overlapping the sides by about $\frac{3}{8}$ inch. The book is consequently stronger and opens very much flatter. *(September)*

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**Note**

Since the issues in this volume were published the following series have increased in price:

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<tr>
<th>Series</th>
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<td>World's Classics (Oxford University Press)</td>
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JAMES CYRIAX

THE LITERATURE OF PHYSIOTHERAPY:
1939–1945

In spite of manifold difficulties, the production of medical books in Britain has not slackened appreciably during the past six years. The quality of new books has remained high, on physiotherapy as on other medical subjects, and the appearance of fresh editions of standard works, though retarded, has not been wholly prevented. Naturally, the events of the past six years have greatly stimulated interest in the technique and results of physiotherapy; for war has not only provided large numbers of patients urgently needing rehabilitation, but the degree of bodily health to which patients have had to be restored has arisen from civilian to much more exacting military standards.

Rehabilitation and occupational therapy are not new in themselves, having been practised in isolated orthopedic clinics and mental hospitals respectively for decades. The difference lies in universality of application and the emphasis on supervised active as opposed to passive methods. Formerly, the patient attended periodically for treatment, apt to regard himself as a more or less passive agent; now he lives at a centre, in company with many others suffering from similar disorders, where his whole day is so planned as to provide specific and recreational activities directed towards the restoration of function. Rehabilitation no longer involves mere treatment; it has been expanded into a therapeutic mode of life.

Rehabilitation.—This term has by common consent become restricted to active physical methods of restoring the patient to full health. The most valuable book on the subject is J. H. C. Colson’s Rehabilitation of the Injured (second edition 1945, Cassell, 15s.). This compact volume of just over 200 pages deals fully with the practical application of the remedial crafts, both in their specific and recreational aspects. The materials required are specified; simple apparatus is described and clearly illustrated; and the disorders and joints calling for each type of task or game set out in useful tables. The principles of co-ordination between the injured and the sound limb and of progression are emphasized.
throughout, simple light crafts involving the use of both limbs, with intervals of rest, yielding in due course to full games and heavy labouring. No more useful manual on the practice of remedial work in rehabilitation after wounds or injuries has appeared in any language. O. F. Guthrie Smith’s Rehabilitation, Re-education and Remedial Exercises (1945, Baillière, Tindall & Cox, 25s.) is a composite volume. It explains and illustrates the author's methods of exercise-therapy by means of suspension apparatus, slings, springs and pulleys. These measures are widely practised, and everywhere form an integral part of active physiotherapy. The book includes articles by various authorities, the most valuable dealing with the adaptation of physical measures to thoracic and to plastic surgery.

N. A. Howarth and E. M. MacDonald’s The Theory of Occupational Therapy (second edition 1944, Baillière, Tindall & Cox, 7s.6d.) sets out fully the practice and briefly the theory of occupational therapy, more particularly in its application to mental disorder. G. D. Kersley’s paper ‘Craft Analysis in Occupational Therapy’ (British Journal of Physical Medicine and Industrial Hygiene, September 1942, 4s.6d. bi-monthly; annual subscription 22s.3d.) explains the principles governing choice of the type of occupational task best suited to the individual disability. In J. Cyriax’s ‘Treatment by Movement’ (British Medical Journal, 1944, p. 303, British Medical Association, 1s.6d. weekly) physical measures are approached more eclectically. Consideration is given to all the basic physical methods for the maintenance or restoration of movements at joints, ligaments, muscles and tendons, and the principles governing the selection of exercises, passive movements, manipulation, deep massage and splintage are described. A sense of proportion is urged, and over-emphasis on active treatment alone is regarded as delaying recovery in some cases.

RHEUMATISM.—Lord Horder’s pamphlet Rheumatism (second edition 1944, H. K. Lewis, 2s.) surveys the whole field, setting out the known factors and stressing the serious economic losses caused by the group of separate disorders collectively known as rheumatic. One of the most recent books is G. D. Kersley’s The Rheumatic Diseases (second edition 1945, Heinemann, 15s.). His capacity for succinct exposition is equal to the task of summarizing in sufficient detail the characteristics, course and treatment of all the so-called rheumatic disorders. Their interrelationship is stressed, the points of similarity and of difference being set out for rheumatic fever, rheumatoid arthritis, infective arthritis, osteo-arthritis, gout, spondylitis deformans and fibrositis. All these descriptions are excellent, except for the chapters dealing with sciatica and fibrositis, on the aetiology, nature and treatment of which the author has not yet made up his mind. J. B. Harman and R. H. Young’s ‘Muscle Lesions Simulating Visceral Disease’ (Lancet 1940, Vol. 2, p. 1,111, 1s. weekly) was one of the earliest papers applying the new knowledge
Massage to quadriceps expansion at patella. From Deep Massage and Manipulation Illustrated by J. Cyriax (Hunish Hamilton)
Manipulation of right shoulder: circumduction with arm externally rotated.
From *Treatment by Manipulation* by A. G. Timbrell Fisher (H. K. Lewis)

Manipulation for 'Tennis Elbow': extension of the pronated right forearm while wrist and fingers are simultaneously flexed.
From *Treatment by Manipulation* by A. G. Timbrell Fisher (H. K. Lewis)
resulting from Sir Thomas Lewis’s discoveries on referred pain to the elucidation of obscure symptoms actually fibromyositic in origin. W. S. C. Copeman has dealt with fibrositis in a number of papers: ‘Ætiology of Fibrositic Nodule’ (British Medical Journal 1943, Vol. 2, p. 263); ‘Effect of Dehydration on Rheumatism’ (Lancet 1945, Vol. 2, p. 552); and ‘Fibrositis of Back’ (Quarterly Journal of Medicine 1944, Vol. 13, p. 37; Oxford University Press, 10s.6d.; annual subscription 35s.). He supports the idea of myalgic spots in the lumbar muscles and develops this theory further when he inculpates strangulation of fatty nodules herniated through the lumbar fascia as causing backache. This view is directly opposed by J. Cyriax’s paper ‘Lumbago’ (Lancet 1945, Vol. 2, p. 427) which denies the existence of diffuse lumbar fibromyositis. In his opinion backache, lumbago and sciatica all represent different stages of the same disorder—namely, fragmentation of a low lumbar intervertebral disc with secondary pressure exerted either on the dura mater (lumbar pain) or the dural investiture of a low lumbar nerve-root (sciatica). This paper reflects a changing attitude towards backache, starting with J. Cyriax’s paper emphasizing the rarity of sacro-iliac strain (British Medical Journal 1942, Vol. 2, p. 847) and followed by E. J. Crisp’s ‘Damaged Intervertebral Disc’ (Lancet 1945, Vol. 2, p. 422) and B. H. Burns and R. H. Young’s ‘Protrusion of Intervertebral Disc’ (Lancet 1945, Vol. 2, p. 424) papers, both of which stress the part played by disc-lesions in at first producing backache alone.

P. F. Beeson and T. F. M. Scott (Annals of Rheumatic Diseases 1941, p. 247; British Medical Association, 7s.6d. quarterly; annual subscription 25s.) created some surprise by showing that rheumatic torticollis was an infectious disorder, transmissible to volunteers by injections of whole blood. By contrast to the recent identification of the virus responsible for epidemic myalgia (Bernholm), no infectious agent was recovered, even by incubation on eggs. W. S. C. Copeman’s experiment on the artificial transmission of rheumatic fever (Annals of Rheumatic Diseases 1944, Vol. 4, p. 37) followed this work up. He also was able to set up rheumatic attacks in volunteers by injections of whole blood taken from a patient in the early stage of acute rheumatism. The idea is arising that some types of rheumatism are the result of interaction of two factors: a streptococcal infection or physical agency acting upon a pre-existent but inapparent virus infection. The state of latent symbiosis is disturbed and clinical manifestation follows.

J. Flind and H. S. Barber, ‘Psychogenic Basis of Some So-called Rheumatic Pains’ (Quarterly Journal of Medicine 1945, Vol. 14, p. 57), have brought out a valuable paper, setting right a previous misconception. Instead of accepting the existence of a psychological basis for rheumatic pain, they reverse the situation by pointing out—obviously correctly—that the symptoms are psychogenic, and it is an error of diagnosis to regard them as connected with fibrositis.
The original observation of G. F. Still (1897) that an attack of infectious hepatitis with jaundice often led to marked temporary remission in even advanced rheumatoid arthritis, led F. C. MacCallum and W. H. Bradley to attempt therapeutic infection by transfusion with known icterogenic serum (Lancet 1944, Vol. 2, p. 228; see also British Medical Journal 1945, Vol. 2, p. 677). Great improvement was noted in many cases, but relapse after some months was invariable. This work has stimulated further research by showing that, even in severe cases, the joint changes are not irreversible. ‘Perineuritis’ (J. Cyniax, British Medical Journal 1942, Vol. 1, p. 578) gives an introduction to a hitherto neglected series of disorders affecting primarily the sheath rather than the parenchyma of the peripheral nerves and their spinal roots. D. B. Kidd’s The Physical Treatment of Poliomyelitis (1944, Faber & Faber, 6s.) deals sensibly with a subject even now responsible for much controversy.

Electrotherapy.—The outstanding advance of the last few years has proved to be the application of electromyography to the study of peripheral nerve-lesions. War has produced large numbers of such cases, and solution of the problem of whether to explore the nerve or not has been greatly facilitated by this method. G. Weddell, B. Feinstein and R. E. Pattie (Lancet 1943, Vol. 1, p. 236) have shown that, at any time longer than three weeks after a nerve-injury, it is possible to demonstrate whether a muscle is innervated normally, partially or not at all. Thus, if slight sustained motor unit activity is detected on attempted voluntary movement and fibrillation action potentials are absent, it is clear that no axons have been severed. F. A. Elliott has studied fibrillation by electromyography with another purpose in ‘Tender Muscles in Sciatica’ (Lancet 1944, Vol. 1, p. 47), and advances the interesting suggestion that part of the discomfort in lumbar nerve-root lesions is caused by small areas of muscle spasm. E. B. Clayton’s two books, Electrotherapy with Direct and Low Frequency Currents (1944, Baillière, Tindall & Cox, 10s.6d.) and Actinotherapy and Diathermy for the Student (third edition 1945, Baillière, Tindall & Cox, 8s.6d.), give scope for the author’s talent for presenting complex subjects clearly and concisely. G. D. Kersley’s short summary Outline of Physical Methods in Medicine (1945, Heinemann, 6s.), dealing with the physical methods used therapeutically is noteworthy, particularly for the section on electrotherapy. P. Bauwen’s contributions to the technical aspect of electrotherapy are numerous: e.g., ‘Thermionic Control of Electrical Currents’ (Proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine 1941, Vol. 34, p. 415; Longmans, Green; monthly; £5 5s. per annum), and ‘Electro-Diagnostic Interpretations in Nerve Lesions’ (Proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine 1943). P. Stock (British Medical Journal 1949, Vol. 1, p. 1,012) insists on the importance of accurate dosage in applying short-wave diathermy to septic conditions, showing that too great an exposure is actively harmful.
Interest in galvanism, the use of which in the maintenance of denervated muscle was viewed with great scepticism as the result of experience during 1915-20, has been revived by E. C. G. Jackson and H. J. Seddon’s paper ‘Galvanism and Denervated Muscle Atrophy’ (British Medical Journal 1945, Vol. 2, p. 485). They put forward evidence that, provided treatment is begun within a few weeks and continued until nervous continuity is re-established, muscle-atrophy is partly prevented and a larger measure of recovery obtained than with expectant treatment alone. Controversial correspondence was aroused, and the points at issue cannot be regarded as fully settled. As yet no papers have appeared on the interesting results obtained by ionization with the sulphonamide group of drugs. High hopes were entertained of introducing penicillin locally into the body by ionization and this method was at first favourably reported on in eye-infections. J. L. Hamilton-Paterson in ‘Ionization of penicillin’ (British Medical Journal 1946, Vol. 1, p. 680) showed, however, that the sodium salt could not be used in this way. Penicillin was found to be either a non-conductor or so nearly so that a therapeutic concentration could not be attained in living tissues.

**Massage and Exercises.—** There are four standard works. M. V. Lace, *Massage and Medical Gymnastics* (third edition 1945, Churchill, 12s.6d.). This is the only one of the four books that deals satisfactorily with massage. Exercises are clearly described and well illustrated, both in this and the following volume, E. M. Prosser, *Manual of Massage and Movements* (second edition 1941, Faber & Faber, 12s.6d.). The drawings in the latter book are particularly good, each showing the muscles involved in the exercise under consideration. Students of physiotherapy find this book the most helpful. The other two books, B. M. G. Copestake, *Theory and Practice of Massage and Remedial Exercises* (sixth edition 1942, H. K. Lewis, 16s.), and N. M. Tidy, *Massage and Remedial Exercises* (sixth edition 1943, Wood, 25s.), both stand in need of considerable revision, though the after-treatment of fractures in the latter volume has been brought up to date. During the years 1939-45 only one new book appeared on massage; J. Cyriax, *Deep Massage and Manipulation Illustrated* (second edition 1945, Hamish Hamilton, 15s.). This consists of about one hundred photographs showing the manual techniques required in treating a number of common disorders. The Introduction supplies a concise summary of the rationale of these methods, emphasis being laid on
penetrating work when the lesion lies deeply. Accurate measures of this type presuppose the arrival at an exact diagnosis; no book exists at present dealing with this complex subject. Hence J. Cyriax’s manual on diagnosis and physiotherapy (Hamish Hamilton, 42s.), now in the press, is awaited with some interest.

MANIPULATION.—Apart from the manipulative techniques illustrated in Cyriax’s book, no new publication has appeared. J. B. Mennell’s volume Physical Treatment by Movement, Manipulation and Massage (fifth edition 1945, Churchill, 30s.) remains the standard work; the chapters on manipulation show the master hand. Unfortunately, the rest of the book has fallen behind the times, the sections on massage and exercises setting out unaltered the views of the first edition thirty years ago. Backache and sciatica are still regarded as due to affections of the sacro-iliac joint and ilio-tibial band; disc-protrusion is not so much as mentioned. A. G. Timbrell Fisher’s Treatment by Manipulation (fourth edition 1944, H. K. Lewis, 16s.) deals systematically with the joints of the body. Photographs illustrate and the text describes the different manual techniques. The various conditions suitable for manipulation are sanguinely enumerated; for few manipulative surgeons expect good results to follow forcing movement in chronic arthritis, for example, or at the elbow joint. The style is far from concise, and some parts of the book are out of date, e.g., that on sciatica, for the relief of which ‘stretching the nerve’ is still recommended. These flaws do not detract from the interest of the book as a whole, which embodies a logical approach to a controversial subject. J. Cyriax’s Massage, Manipulation and Local Anaesthesia (1941, Hamish Hamilton, 12s.6d.) is a superficial work now rather out of date, whose main virtue lies in emphasizing throughout that treatment must be carried out at the site of the lesion rather than at the site of symptoms. There is a sound chapter on referred pain.

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Treatment of old caries, Pott's disease of the spine.
From Rehabilitation, Re-education and Remedial Exercises by O. F. Guthrie Smith
(Baillière, Tindall & Cox)

By courtesy of R. K. Ghormley

Rheumatoid Arthritis—pannus creeping in over joint surface.
From The Rheumatic Diseases by G. D. Kersley (Heinemann)
A. W. MENZIES-KITCHIN

AGRICULTURAL POLICY IN BRITAIN:
1939–1945

The large number of books and pamphlets concerned with or referring to agricultural policy which have appeared during the war is symptomatic of the general interest which the future of the industry at present evokes in Britain. They are also an expression of the growing realization that, in the recent past, the agricultural community lived under conditions seldom easy and often intolerable. Broadly, they may be divided into two main groups: (a) books or pamphlets which outline a particular agricultural policy and (b) books and pamphlets which do not deal specifically with agriculture but consider agricultural policy in relation to the rest of economic activity. Together they form a small library of roughly fifty books or pamphlets written by individuals or organizations with great diversity of interest and experience.

In Land and Life (1932, Gollancz, 5s.) and The Planning of Agriculture (1933, Oxford University Press, 6s.) Lord Astor and Dr. K. A. H. Murray recommended, on historical and economic grounds, that agricultural production in Britain should be directed towards the development of the livestock industry, fruit and vegetables, and that the State should take a more active part in so formulating agricultural policy. These recommendations were developed further in studies organized by Lord Astor and Mr. Seebohm Rowntree. The first of these, The Agricultural Dilemma (1935, Staples Press, 2s.6d.), was an excellent and concise analysis of the economic and social factors affecting agricultural production and employment on the land. Later, British Agriculture (1938, Longmans, Green, 15s.) provided the historical and statistical background necessary for a full appreciation of the agricultural problem. Dealing separately with each agricultural commodity and containing chapters on The Agricultural Worker, Farmers, Landlords, Smallholdings, and Research Education and Advice, it forms the most complete book of reference to present agricultural conditions. More recently, in Mixed Farming and Muddled Thinking (1945, Macdonald, 5s.), the same authors condemn insistence on a large agriculture based on ‘mixed’ farming and argue that maximum efficiency measured as increased output per man can only be achieved by specialized and mechanized production. Such a policy would not, in their opinion, require a drastic revision of farm boundaries as the smaller holdings would survive as family farms devoted to specialized milk production. The latter book should be read in conjunction with Dr. R. M. Carslaw’s paper In Defence of Mixed Husbandry (Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society, Vol. 96, 1935, 15s.).
Land Nationalization as an essential to full technical efficiency is argued by Sir Daniel Hall in *Reconstruction and the Land* (1941, Macmillan, 12s.6d.). A similar solution has been presented by Dr. C. S. Orwin in *Speed the Plough* (1942, Penguin Books, 1s.). Dr. Orwin's case is reinforced in *Country Planning* (1945, Oxford University Press, 7s.6d.), a group study conducted by the staff of the Institute for Research in Agricultural Economics at Oxford, of which Dr. Orwin was Director. This work provides a detailed survey of economic and social conditions in a group of parishes in Oxfordshire and Berkshire and has much that is pertinent to say on rural housing, the re-grouping of farms, health, education and community life. This theme is further developed by Dr. Orwin in *Problems of the Countryside* (1945, Cambridge University Press, 3s.6d.), a compact and admirably concise work which pleads for better conditions and increased opportunities in village life. Land Nationalization is also advocated in *Our Land—The Future of Britain's Agriculture* (1943, Labour Party Publication, 2d.), important in that it outlines the agricultural policy of the Labour Party, who came to power in Britain in 1945. It recommends immediate land nationalization by the medium of a general Enabling Act, giving the State power to acquire land and laying down a basis of compensation for owners. This publication is the complement to Sir John Orr's *The Nation's Food* (1943, Labour Party Publication, 2d.), which links agricultural production with nutritional requirements and has been accepted as Labour Party Policy.

In *Charter for the Soil* (1944, Faber & Faber, 10s.6d.) J. Drummond, a Scottish landowner, suggests estate farms as an alternative to the landlord and tenant system or land nationalization. A more drastic solution is advocated by Colonel C. P. Pollitt, who, in *Britain Can Feed Herself* (1942, Macmillan, 3s.6d.), recommends a policy of complete self-sufficiency. A number of organizations claim that British Agriculture should produce a greater proportion of total food supply. Of these, a report by the Conservative Party Sub-Committee in Agriculture, *Agricultural Reconstruction* (1943, Conservative Publication, 6d.), asks that at least fifty per cent of the country's total food requirements should be home produced, while a report by the Royal Agricultural Society of England, *Report of a Special Committee* (1943), considers that home agricultural output could be increased thirty per cent above the pre-war level. The Council of Agriculture for England in *A Report on the Principles and Objectives of Long-Term Agricultural Policy* (1943, H.M. Stationery Office, 3d.) distinguishes possible aims for Agriculture and indicates the mutually excluding character of certain commonly proposed objectives. Broadly it recommends that policy should be designed (a) to stimulate the production of those foods which are necessary to health and which Britain is best fitted to produce, (b) to raise the standard of living of the rural population, and (c) to attract an increase in that population by
The cut of the plough.  
From Land at War (H.M. Stationery Office)

Spraying fruit trees with insecticide as a precaution against orchard pests. From Land at War (H.M. Stationery Office)
Overhead irrigation of crops.
From *The Future of British Farming* by A. W. Menzies-Kitchin (Pilot Press)

Combine Harvesters at work. From *Machines on the Farm* (Longmans, Green)
improving the amenities of rural life. The National Farmers' Union in *The Basis of Economic Security* (1945; National Farmers' Union, 1s.) welcomes the recommendations of the Hot Springs Conference and recommends that mixed farming should form the basis of agricultural policy. This report also asks for fixed prices, the control of imports, the organized marketing of home agricultural products, better equipment, electricity and water supplies, improved rural amenities and the relief of agricultural land from death duties. The problem is similarly dealt with in *Post War Reconstruction Problems* (1942, Central Landowners' Association, 1s.).

Sir George Stapledon's *Ley Farming* (1941, Penguin Books, 1s.) continues the advocacy of alternate husbandry and ley farming which has appeared in his earlier works. Ley farming, with particular reference to Scottish Agriculture, is discussed by Dr. A. W. Menzies-Kitchin in *The Future of British Agriculture* (1945, Pilot Press, 5s.), which considers the economic implications of agricultural policy. The economic aspect of the problem is also admirably dealt with by Dr. D. A. E. Harkness in *War and British Agriculture* (1941, Staples Press, 7s.6d.) and again by the same author in *A Tract on Agricultural Policy* (1945, Staples Press, 2s.6d.). An article entitled 'Agriculture—Prospect and Retrospect' by Professor A. W. Ashby in *Post War Britain* (1945, Eyre & Spottiswoode, 12s.6d.), edited by Sir James Marchant, approaches the problem from the study of modern history and emphasizes the very great influence which must always be exercised on British Agriculture by the world market. *Agriculture To-day and To-Morrow*, edited by E. John Russell (1945, Michael Joseph, 8s.6d.) gives a series of addresses on the more important problems of agriculture delivered by leading experts before the Royal Society. The topics dealt with include methods and results of land reclamation in England, soil fertility, efficiency and output in agricultural systems, mechanization, co-operation and research, with agricultural surveys.

*Agriculture—Planned and Prosperous* (1945, Communist Party Publication: Central Books, 1s.) outlines the policy of the Communist Party and recommends national ownership of all land except that in owner occupation, encouragement of co-operation, the control of imports and the maintenance of possible increases in the arable area and an intensification of ley farming. *Food and Agriculture* (1943, Liberal Publishing Department, 4d.) presents the agricultural policy of the Liberal Party. It stresses the importance of increasing agricultural efficiency and suggests that Land Commissions, with Regional organizations, should be established to purchase and re-equip agricultural land. It also emphasizes the need for increasing the production of protective foodstuffs. The nutritional approach is also adopted in *A Post-War Agricultural Policy for Great Britain* (1943, Vacher, 6d.), a non-party memorandum prepared by a group of Peers.
In David Eccles' *Wages on the Farm* (1945, The Signpost Press: Simpkin Marshall, 1s.) the farmworker's wages have been deliberately chosen as the most significant angle from which agricultural policy can be studied. A paper by Mr. G. Crowther, entitled *An Economist's View of Agriculture* (1945, *Journal of the Farmers' Club*, 25.6d. nine times a year), reviews the implications of a large agricultural industry and emphasizes the importance of increased output per man on the standard of living of the rural community. Another paper to the Farmer's Club, *International Co-operation in Agriculture* (1945) by Mr. James Turner, the President of the National Farmer's Union, emphasizes the need for joint action by agricultural producers throughout the world.

Of books and pamphlets not dealing specifically with agricultural policy but providing background material bearing on the problem and necessary to acquire perspective, are Sir John Boyd Orr's *Fighting for What?* (1942, Macmillan, 25.6d.) outlining a food policy capable of forming the basis for post-war reconstruction, and his *Food and the People* (1941, Pilot Press, 35.6d.). In the same category is an extremely interesting article by F. le Gros Clark, in the July 1943 issue of *Discovery* (15s. monthly, 19s. per annum), entitled *Hot Springs and Humanity*, in which food production and supply are reviewed in the light of the recommendations of the Hot Springs Conference on food policy. Two extremely interesting papers, M. C. Kendall's *Financing British Agriculture* in the *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society* (1941, 15s. quarterly) and J. H. Kirk's *The Output of British Agriculture During the War* in the same journal, also provide necessary background, while *Reconstruction: A Report by the Federation of British Industries* (1942, Macmillan, 6d.), *The General Principles of Post War Economy* (1942, London Chamber of Commerce, 2d.) and *The Problem of Unemployment* (1943, Harrap, 9d.), a paper of Lever Brothers and Unilever Limited, indicate the attitude of the industrialist.

Among fully illustrated and popularly written books on agricultural developments and policy during the war years the Ministry of Information's *Land at War* (1946, H.M. Stationery Office, 1s.6d.), written by V. S. Pritchett, L. F. Easterbrook's *Achievement in British Farming* (1944, Pilot Press, 25.6d.) and the same author's *Machines on the Farm* (1943) and *Youth and the Land* (1944, *Britain Advances Series*, Longmans, Green, 1s. each), dealing with recent developments in mechanization and Young Farmers' Clubs respectively, and Dr. H. I. Moore's *Ploughing for Pasture* (1944, *Britain Advances Series*, Longmans, Green, 1s.) may also be consulted.

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Detail from the Handel Monument, Westminster Abbey.
From New Photo Vision by Helmut Gernsheim (Fountain Press)
Princess Elizabeth, heir-presumptive to the English throne, and her sister, Princess Margaret. From *Time Exposure* by Cecil Beaton (Batsford)
PERCY W. HARRIS

PHOTOGRAPHIC LITERATURE:
1939–1945

The outbreak of the world war in 1939 brought immediately, as an inevitable consequence, severe restrictions on amateur photography, although, contrary to an impression generally held at the time, it was never prohibited in Great Britain. But these widespread limitations, coupled with the ever-increasing shortage of materials and the complete cessation of the manufacture of cameras, quickly eliminated from the hobby all but the keenest enthusiasts. It soon became evident, however, that these enthusiasts were determined to carry on as long as they possibly could. If they could not take photographs they could at least read about them and study the technique, in anticipation of the time when normal facilities and supplies would be restored. This was proved by the surprising increase in the sale of photographic works. To meet the demand for good literature the publishers brought out a steady stream of first-class books, both general and technical, so that Great Britain has every reason to be proud of her photographic publishing during the war years. In reviewing the books which have appeared between the outbreak and cessation of hostilities it will, perhaps, be most useful to take the war period year by year.

In the final months of 1939 the most interesting volume to appear was probably The Year’s Photography, the Royal Photographic Society’s annual publication, containing a selection from the leading pictorial and other photographs exhibited in the Society’s annual autumn show. Here we may anticipate what we shall have to say later on, namely, that in looking through the representative photographs of the pre-war period and comparing them with those which appeared during the war, one comes to the conclusion that pictorial photographers as a whole treat their art as a means of escape from the stress and strain of modern life. For example, an examination of The Year’s Photography (Royal Photographic Society, 2s.6d.) for each of the war years shows little impact of the great world conflict, and historians of the future will obtain no evidence from these publications of the tremendous upheaval which the war brought in its train.

The year 1940 saw the publication of a number of excellent instruction books in various specialized branches of the art. Among these may be mentioned: Photographing People: Ways to New Portraiture by Hugo van Wademoyen (Focal Press, 12s.6d.), which supplied the amateur with the kind of practical advice he needed, dealing first with the psychological aspect of portraiture and proceeding to a careful consideration of cameras and their
limitations, and methods of lighting; *Action Photography* by Gabor Denes (Fountain Press, 15.6d.), full of valuable hints for those who want to take photographs of the sporting type or any pictures in which there is rapid movement, and *Against the Light Photography* by R. H. Goodsall (Fountain Press, 15.6d.), a highly specialized handbook with numerous illustrations of great help to the would-be pictorialist. In *Clouds Make the Picture*, also by Gabor Denes (Fountain Press, 15.6d.), the photography of clouds was dealt with in great detail, not only as a means of adding to the beauty of normal landscapes, but also as a study in itself. An outstanding book published in the same year, and one which has run into several editions since, was *Developing: The Negative Technique* by C. I. Jacobson (Focal Press, 10s.6d.), dealing exhaustively with the principles and practice of development and including a very large number of formulae and much extremely useful data. A similar book on *Enlarging*, by the same author in conjunction with P. C. Smethurst (Focal Press, 7s.6d.), was equally comprehensive in its subject, and particularly useful in these days when so many negatives are taken with miniature cameras. It is not surprising to find that two other works on the same subject were published in 1940, the first a small booklet by W. D. Emanuel, *Enlarging Simplified* (Turners Camera Exchange (Newcastle), 2s.6d.), and a somewhat larger book by David Charles, *Photographic Enlarging* (Iliffe, 35.6d.), which might be said to fall between the relative simplicity of Emanuel's book and the comprehensiveness of that by Jacobson and Smethurst.

1940 also saw the publication of a series of inexpensive monographs in the *New Photo Guides* series (Focal Press, 15.6d. each), well illustrated and written in a popular style, under such titles as *All About Exposure*, *All About Filters* and so forth. Some twenty-three had been published by the time the war ended, all selling at the same price. Other specialized books of note published during the year were *Infra Red for Everyone* by H. W. Greenwood (Fountain Press, 12s.6d.), *Photographic Chemicals* by W. F. F. Shearcroft (Fountain Press, 5s.), *Photographic Exposure* by P. K. Turner (Pitman, 6s.) and *Phototips on Children* by Mary and Rudolph Arnheim (Focal Press, 7s.6d.). A most valuable book of general interest, *The Photographer Speaks* edited by the late Dr. Olaf Bloch (Allen & Unwin, 75.6d.), brought together the views of a number of eminent photographers and was a most illuminating symposium. As a general textbook *Teach Yourself Photography* by Stanley W. Bowler (English Universities Press, 25.6d.), one of the *Teach Yourself* handbooks on various arts and sciences, was a useful addition to the limited number of textbooks of this type. A superbly illustrated volume *Lakeland Through the Lens* by W. A. Poucher (Chapman & Hall, 18s.), who subsequently produced several volumes of this kind during the war, showed the beauties of Lakeland as seen through the eye of the camera. This, and
Mr. Poucher's subsequent books, consisted almost entirely of full-page photographic reproductions.

We have already spoken of The Year's Photography as an annual of distinguished quality. Photographs of the Year (Tlliffe, 7s.6d.), another annual but with a somewhat wider scope, as it included reproductions not only from the Royal Photographic Society's annual exhibition but also from the equally famous London Salon of Photography, made a welcome appearance and continued throughout the war. In this, too, the effect of the conflict was not noticeable. A review of the year's literature would not be complete without reference to that hardy annual The British Journal Photographic Almanac (Greenwood, 3s.6d.; cloth 5s.) which was published each year as usual during the war, maintaining its always high standard if in rather attenuated form.

1941 saw a reduction in the total number of new works, although many of the standard works appeared in new editions. Amateur Photomicrography by Alan Jackson (Focal Press, 7s.6d.) first appeared that year and has since run through several editions. An important contribution was Lighting for Photography by W. Nurnberg (Focal Press, 12s.6d.), a comprehensive study of the subject, very well illustrated and containing numerous diagrams. An unusual book, with a very distinct appeal to the amateur who was looking for new means of expression, was All the Photo Tricks by Edwin Smith (Focal Press, 10s.6d.) which dealt with distortion, double printing, table tops, transparencies, montage and mystery—the whole range of cunning and trickery described in readable prose with plenty of illustrations. The many readers who have been intrigued by the trick photographs published in British magazines by 'The Crazy Photographer' showing something absurd or wildly improbable, such as flying elephants or barges in a public square, were provided with a collection of them by Claude A. Bromley, whose work they were, in Crazy Camera (Focal Press, 6s.). Two other fine works, Photographing Animals (The Studio, 8s.6d.) and Photographing Children (The Studio, 7s.6d.) both by W. Suschitzky, filled a definite need. Immortal Portraits by Alex Strasser (Focal Press, 12s.6d.) was rather an unusual book with a number of admirable reproductions of the work of the early portrait photographers, who managed to achieve extraordinarily fine results in face of immense technical difficulties. For the pictorialist, in addition to the annuals already mentioned, there was Modern Photography edited by G. C. Holme (The Studio, 6s.) containing a representative selection from the work of leading photographers throughout the world. Mr. Poucher produced the second of his famous series of books illustrative of mountain photography, Snowdonia Through the Lens (Chapman & Hall, 18s.), while, in the reference section, a valuable data book The M.C.M. Data Book of Facts and Formulae edited by Percy W. Harris (Telephoto Press, 7s.6d.) presented a collection
of practical hints and advice covering the whole field of miniature photography. An interesting collection of photographs by the famous photographer, Cecil Beaton, ranging from his earliest to his latest work and showing various stages in his development and differences in style, was published in *Time Exposure* with a commentary by Peter Quennell (Batsford, 12s.6d.).

1942 showed a considerable increase in the publication of new photographic books. In the specialized instruction books mention must be made of *The Leica Guide* and *The Contax Guide* both by W. D. Emanuel and *The Rolleiflex Guide* by F. W. Frerk (Focal Press, 3s.6d. each), which dealt comprehensively with the cameras named. A further volume, *The Exakta Guide* by W. D. Emanuel, has since appeared in the same series. *Dye Retouching and Print Finishing* by George L. Wakefield (Fountain Press, 5s.) focused attention on a new technique in retouching and print finishing by means of dyes, which are much easier to apply and give a much better effect than the old pencil or paint method. *The All-in-One Camera Book* by W. D. Emanuel and F. L. Dash (Focal Press, 7s.6d.) proved to be a popularly written general guide to photography, much more readable than most and likely to attract the beginner for this reason. *Build Your Own Enlarger* by A. C. Stevenson (Fountain Press, 7s.6d.) was a book for the home constructor, its title indicating the shortage of apparatus which was leading people to try to build their own. *Table Top Photography* by H. G. Russell (Fountain Press, 5s.) was also a reflection of wartime conditions, for many photographers, unable to make good use of their cameras outdoors, were turning their attention to what could be done in the home. The pictorialist, anxious to study principles, was well catered for in *Pictorial Composition* by Bertram Cox (Royal Photographic Society, 8s.6d.) and *Pictorial Composition in Monochrome and Colour* by E. Gordon Barber (Fountain Press, 4s.). Mr. Poucher, whose mountain books have already been mentioned, produced *A Lakeland Holiday* (Chapman & Hall, 18s.), while H. Kraszna Krausz's *Victorian Photography* (Focal Press, 13s.6d.) drew attention to the excellent work of that period. *My Way With a Miniature* by Lancelot Vining (Focal Press, 15s.), the well-known press photographer and a great miniature worker, achieved immediate success and this volume also has run into a number of editions.

1943 maintained about the same level in photographic publications, all the well-known annuals appearing as usual. *The Exakta Guide*, previously mentioned, appeared in that year, and other specialized books were *Depth of Focus* by A. Cox (Focal Press, 3s.6d.) *Document Photography* by H. W. Greenwood (Focal Press, 7s.6d.) (the photographic reproduction of documents as a safety precaution in wartime has made this branch of photography a very important one), and *Modern Portrait Technique* by Leo. A. Leigh
Lliwedd and Llyn Llydaw.
From *Snowdon Holiday* by W. A. Poucher (Chapman & Hall)

Pintail duck. Selected as one of the sixty best photographs of the year 1940.
From *Nature and Camera* by O. G. Pike (Focal Press)
Clawed Frog.
From Nature and Camera by O. G. Pike (Focal Press)

The first sour taste.
From Phototips on Children by M. and R. Arnheim (Focal Press)
(Fountain Press, 15s.), which was undoubtedly one of the best books of the year and which dealt very largely with the use of the miniature camera in this field. *New Photo Vision* by Helmut Gernsheim (Fountain Press, 10s. 6d.) was one of the few books endeavouring to show how the photographic medium should be used untrammelled by other art conventions. The impact of the war on the apparatus field, with the consequent shortage of both apparatus and materials, led to the publication of *Home Made Papers, Films and Plates* by C. I. Jacobson (Focal Press, 2s. 6d.), *Making an Enlarger from Functional Plans* by Hugo van Wadenoyen and John Holtham (Focal Press, 3s. 6d.), *Switching Over to 35mm.* by W. D. Emanuel (Focal Press, 2s. 6d.), which showed how to adapt the larger size of camera to the 35mm. film which was more easily obtainable than the roll type, and *The New Home Portraiture* by H. G. Russell (Fountain Press, 10s. 6d.), which gave valuable advice on the improvising and construction of apparatus for portraiture in home conditions. *Photographic Optics* by Arthur Cox (Focal Press, 15s.) was the first really comprehensive work on this subject to appear in recent years, and the well-known nature photographer, Oliver Pike, published *Nature and Camera* (Focal Press, 13s. 6d.) in which he gave freely to other photographers the benefit of the vast experience he has gained both in the still and cine camera field. Mr. Poucher produced *Snowdon Holiday* (Chapman & Hall, 18s.) and *Escape to the Hills* (Country Life, 26s.) both well up to standard.

By 1944 paper and other restrictions were having a serious effect, and in that year fewer photographic books were published than in the previous period. There were, however, some fine works, notably *Medical Photography* by T. A. Longmore (Focal Press, 25s.), a much-needed volume which received a wide welcome, and *Photography as a Career* a valuable symposium edited by H. Kraszna Krausz (Focal Press, 12s. 6d.). Cecil Beaton's fine volume, *British photographers*, appeared in the *Britain in Picture* series (Collins, 35s.). In this he traced the evolution of photography from the artistic and aesthetic rather than the technical point of view and presented a well-balanced picture of its development, with numerous illustrations in photogravure and colour carefully picked and truly representative of the period described. *Minature Photography after Dark* by H. G. Russell (Fountain Press, 10s. 6d.), *Colouring, Tinting and Toning Photographs* by Charles W. Whalley (Fountain Press, 7s. 6d.), and *Hints, Tips and Gadgets from The Amateur Photographer* (Fountain Press, 7s. 6d.) were welcome publications. Two strictly pictorial works were Mr. Poucher's *Scotland Through the Lens* (Chapman & Hall, 18s.) and Ernst Schwitters' fine book *This Norway* (Hutchinson, 12s. 6d.).

1945 brought as usual the annuals, all of which maintained their previous high standard, but few other new books except *The Art of Photographing*
Children by F. & M. Partington (Fountain Press, 10s. 6d.) and two further mountain books by Poucher, Highland Holiday and Lakeland Journey (Chapman & Hall, 18s. and 21s.). Although, up to the end of the war, publishers were producing photographic books as fast as they could to meet the incessant demand, most of the later volumes were new editions or reprints of those already mentioned.

To confirm the view expressed at the beginning of this article, it is only necessary to look through Photograms of the Year 1945, The Year's Photography for 1945 or the pictorial section of the B. J. Almanac for the period to see that throughout the war years the British pictorial photographer maintained a high standard and sought emotional release and escape from war strain by picturing the countryside, the charm of pattern and texture, and by depicting character in portraiture. The realities of war were left to the news photographer and the photographic war correspondent whose high achievements are well known.

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HERBERT SIMON

THE BRITISH PUBLISHERS GUILD

An outstanding act of co-operation in the British book world was the formation, in the late summer of 1940, of The British Publishers Guild. The founder members were Jonathan Cape, Cassell, Chatto & Windus, Dent, Faber & Faber, Harrap, Heinemann and Murray. Now twenty-six of Britain's leading publishers are united in the joint venture. To the original eight must be added the names of Allen & Unwin, Edward Arnold, Cambridge University Press, Chapman & Hall, Constable, Cresset Press, Peter Davies, Eyre & Spottiswoode, Robert Hale, Hamish Hamilton, Michael Joseph, John Lane, The Bodley Head, Longmans, Green, Lutterworth Press, Methuen, Frederick Muller, Oxford University Press and Secker & Warburg. The list is an impressive cross-section of an important trade.

Those who conceived the idea of a Publishers Guild were well informed of the economic condition of Britain; they must also have been aware of the desire of an ever increasing number of people to read good books. In Britain today, there is a substantial public which reads with discrimination. Their reading is often educational; but a great deal of it is for the mere
pleasure of reading. It was known by the leading publishers that there were relatively few people who could afford the 6s., 7s.6d. or 10s.6d. which is the average cost of a book on its first appearance in the bookshops. What could be done to provide for the large public who wanted to read and possess good books but who could not afford to do so? It was decided, after the ordinary cloth-bound edition had been offered to the libraries and ‘higher income group’ to reissue selected titles in simple format with paper covers at an average price of one shilling. To the elected Committee consisting of a member of the Guild and four of its publishers, any member of the Guild could offer any title on their list for reissue in the cheaper form. It is a rule of the Guild that only copyright work shall be issued, that is to say, work of which the author, or his assignee, possesses the copyright, this being the exclusive right, granted by law for a certain term of years, to print, publish and sell copies of his original work. This is a wise provision, for it ensures that there will always be available to a large and growing reading public the best of modern literature. The Guild does not attempt the older classics. Fielding, Charles Dickens or Jane Austen, for example, do not appear in its list: the emphasis is on contemporary or, at least, fairly recent literature. Already the list of volumes in the Guild library is substantial. As would be expected, the choice is a catholic one, but there is plenty of evidence that quality as much as popularity guides the Guild’s Selection Committee. So far, 340 titles have appeared under the Guild imprint. Fiction, biography, travel and religion are all catered for, and have included such well-known titles as Blenheim by Winston Churchill, The Life of the Ant by Maurice Maeterlinck, Benighted by J. B. Priestley, The Moon is Down by John Steinbeck, Strawberry Roan by A. G. Street, Adventures in Arabia by W. B. Seabrook, Riders to the Sea and Other Plays by J. M. Synge, The Art of Writing by Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch, Theatre by W. Somerset Maugham, The Miraculous Birth of Language by R. A. Wilson (Preface by Bernard Shaw).

There is no doubt that the main objective of the British Publishers Guild is being steadily prosecuted. Good contemporary literature is being offered and eagerly accepted by an increasing number of people who want to read well if they can afford the money to do so. Of course, Guild books do not exclusively serve those who can afford only a modest sum for their books. The travelling public find them very convenient by reason of their slight bulk and light weight.

It must not, however, be imagined that the plans of the British Publishers Guild which were initiated in 1940 were insulated from the effects of war: they suffered early from the acute shortage of paper and delays in printing and binding. The supply of paper diminished so rapidly that the members of the Guild soon found it impossible to appropriate any of their small ration to the substantial tonnages required for large popular editions. A halt had to be

Now the Services Edition has passed into Guild history. Once more the task ahead is the carrying out of the original objective. The present need is to provide good books at a modest price to a nation, and indeed a world, which is crying out for the best in modern literature. The task is by no means easy. There is still a shortage of paper, and delays in printing and binding persist. But the Guild books are appearing again, and what at the moment may appear to be a trickle will soon become a spate. The demand for good books at a low cost is immense; it is a demand which is likely to increase like a snowball rolled over freshly fallen snow. An era of full employment and the development of a fuller national educational system will inevitably add to the ranks of critical readers. There are signs, too, that the Guild books will commend themselves to many readers overseas and thirty-three per cent of the copies produced by the Guild are reserved for export. There is a world-wide interest in English literature, greater than ever before, and the British Publishers Guild can, in meeting this demand, give substantial aid towards better international understanding.

Guild books are a convenient size for the pocket, and care has been taken to make them comfortably legible. When better paper can be used, ease of reading will be still greater. The new and attractive cover design, first introduced at the beginning of 1947 (see illustration, facing p. 68) has two contrasting panels of flat colour, the lower panel bearing a lion originally engraved on wood by Reynolds Stone. The type is *Times Heavy Titling* and is printed in black. The signs of sound production and care for detail are abundantly evident.

The address of the British Publishers Guild is 182 High Holborn, London, W.C.1; they are represented overseas by George G. Harrap & Co. Ltd.

Herbert Simon is a director of The Curwen Press and co-author, with H. G. Carter, of *Printing Explained*.

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**AGNES LOTHIAN**

**PHARMACEUTICAL LITERATURE**

**1939–1946**

**Official Publications.—** The outbreak of hostilities with Germany and the subsequent occupation of several countries led to many usual sources of drug supply being cut off. Since 1939 British manufacturers have made extensive use of the emergency legislation relating to patents, and in 1940 the Association of British Chemical Manufacturers published a *List of British Equivalents and Alternatives to Foreign Proprietary Products*. Arising from this position the General Medical Council brought out a *Third Addendum to the British Pharmacopoeia* (Constable, 35.6d.), containing monographs dealing with important drugs not formerly made in this country. Seven *Addenda* have now been published, the last in 1945. Non-proprietary names were devised for these chemicals by the British Pharmacopoeial Commission to avoid confusion resulting from the existence of trade names for the same compound.

*A National War Formulary* (H.M. Stationery Office, 6d.) was published in 1941 (second edition 1943) at the direction of the Minister of Health for use in wartime by medical practitioners, pharmacists, hospitals and others concerned with the prescribing and dispensing of medicines. The Medical Research Council issued *War Memorandum No. 3: Economy in the Use of Drugs in War Time* (1944, H.M. Stationery Office, 3d.). Supplements 1–7 to the *British Pharmaceutical Codex* (Pharmaceutical Press, 21s.) have also been published
containing additions and amendments. These authorized the use of alternative formulæ for preparations which contained ingredients in short supply, and monographs were included for drugs which had come into use since 1934, when the *Pharmaceutical Codex* was originally published, as well as for the new Pharmacopoeial drugs mentioned above, bringing the *Codex* into line with the *Pharmacopoeia*. The twenty-second edition of Martindale's *Extra Pharmacopoeia* was published in 1941 (Vol. 1) and (Vol. 2) in 1943 (Pharmaceutical Press, 27s. 6d. each volume). These were normal revisions of the work which contain a wide range of information concerning drugs and allied subjects. Volume 1 discusses drugs in alphabetical order, dealing with their properties and preparations, including proprietary preparations. The principal feature is the description of the action and uses of each drug, illustrated by clinical abstracts. Volume 2 contains *inter alia* an analytical appendix to Volume 1, describing standards and methods for many of the substances in that volume, chapters on chemotherapy, chromatographic, micro-chemical and spectro-photometric analysis, radium, X-ray, electro- and actino-therapy, nutrition and vitamins, the analysis of food, water, blood, urine, etc., and disinfectants and sterilization; also bacteriological and clinical notes.

**Legal Requirements.**—The Pharmacy and Medicines Act, 1941, has been the most important piece of legislation since the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933. *Forensic Pharmacy* (1944, Pharmaceutical Press, 10s.) is the title of a book published by the Pharmaceutical Society for the guidance of pharmacists in legal matters. It contains the text of various Acts of Parliament, Regulations and Statutory Orders relating to the supply of Poisons and Dangerous Drugs. Other books on this subject include Chapman's *The Law Relating to the Marketing and Sale of Medicines* (1942, Burt (Bedford), 7s. 6d.), A. W. Lupton's *Aids to Forensic Pharmacy* (1942, Bailliére, Tindall & Cox, 45.6d.), and T. Dewar's *Forensic Pharmacy* (1946, Edward Arnold, 10s. 6d.). The *P. J. Guide and Extended Poisons List* (1942, Pharmaceutical Press, 2s.), and the *Chemist and Druggist's Poisons Guide* (1944, Chemist and Druggist, 7s. 6d.), are two informative booklets on the Poisons Rules. H. Lesser is the author of a comprehensive book entitled *The Law of National Health Insurance* (1939, Stone & Cox, 37s. 6d.). *Bell's Sale of Food and Drugs* (twelfth edition, 1947, Butterworth, 30s.) contains the Statutes, Regulations and Orders as well as tables of cases. The same publishers issue regular Supplements.

**Pharmacognosy.**—This important branch of materia medica has not been neglected during the war years. A summary of the work of British pharmacognosists is given by Dr. T. E. Wallis in his address to the British Pharmaceutical Conference in 1942. This and other communications on pharmacognosy may be found in the *Quarterly Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmacology* (Pharmaceutical Press, 10s. quarterly; annual subscription 30s.),
and the *Pharmaceutical Journal* (Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, 15. weekly; annual subscription 42s.). Notable contributions in this field include work on the solanaceous plants and alkaloids, ergot and its alkaloids, cannabis, delphinium, digitalis, senna and pericra brava (curare).

With regard to books, 1944 saw new editions of Denston’s *Textbook of Pharmacognosy* (Pitman, 27s.6d.) and G. E. Trease’s *Textbook of Pharmacognosy* (Baillière, Tindall & Cox, 27s.6d.). These are textbooks for students. The classic work of H. E. Greenish, *Textbook of Pharmacognosy*, has now been replaced by T. E. Wallis’s *Textbook of Pharmacognosy* (1946, Churchill, 28s.). No library can afford to be without this standard reference book. A fourth edition of this author’s *Practical Pharmacognosy* was published in 1943 (Churchill, 15s.).

The Ministry of Agriculture, in “Bulletin” 121 (1942, H.M. Stationery Office, 6d.), issued instructions for the cultivation of medicinal herbs. This was followed by Bulletin 125, *Culinary Herbs and Their Cultivation* (1942, H.M. Stationery Office, 4d.). Progress in investigations on plants and drugs is contained in the *Bulletin of the Imperial Institute* (25.6d. quarterly; annual subscription 10s.), as well as in the reports of the John Innes Horticultural Institute (published annually by the Institute).

**Pharmacology.**—Those who require a short but sound introduction cannot do better than read Gunn’s *Introduction to Pharmacology and Therapeutics* (1944, Oxford University Press, 75.6d.). The more advanced student will need to consult either Clark’s *Applied Pharmacology* (1940, Churchill, 24s.), or Cushny’s *Pharmacology and Therapeutics* (1947, Churchill, 45s.). A newcomer is Gaddum’s *Pharmacology* (1944, Oxford University Press, 21s.). This, together with the Faraday Society’s discussion on *Modes of Drug Action* (1943, Gurney & Jackson, 15s.), is an important contribution to pharmacology.

For the medical student there is Dilling’s *The Pharmacology and Therapeutics of the Materia Medica* (1943, Cassell, 14s.), Hale-White’s *Materia Medica, Pharmacy, Pharmacology and Therapeutics* (1947, Churchill, 15s.), and Whitla’s *Pharmacy, Materia Medica and Therapeutics* (1943, Baillière, Tindall & Cox, 14s.). Hobart and Melton include much information in their *Concise Pharmacology* (1944, Hill, 12s.6d.). Miss Hindes’ *Materia Medica and Pharmacology for Nurses* (1944, Faber & Faber, 5s.) is now in its fifth edition.

For references relating to authoritative contributions in this field, such as J. A. Gunn’s work on the Sympathomimetic drugs (*British Medical Journal*, 1939, Vol. 2, pp. 155 and 214, 15.6d. weekly from the British Medical Association), the files of the Quarterly Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmacology should be consulted, and also those of the *Pharmaceutical Journal*. These periodicals contain original work, as well as abstracts from the world’s literature on many new drugs such as pethidine, thiouracil and allied drugs, diamidines and sulphones. New work on anaesthetic drugs is reported by

**Chemotherapy.**—A useful introduction to this new field in therapeutics is Sir Humphrey Rolleston’s *Essentials of Modern Chemotherapy* (Practitioner Series, 1941, Eyre & Spottiswoode, 6s.). G. M. Findlay’s *Recent Advances in Chemotherapy* (1939, Churchill, 24s.), is a comprehensive and reliable survey up to that time.

Further information on the Sulphonamides, a group of substances first introduced in 1935, is contained in *The Medical Use of Sulphonamides*, Medical Research Council War Memorandum No. 10 (1945, H.M. Stationery Office, 1s.3d.). The literature on this subject has now reached tremendous proportions. For the nomenclature of these derivatives see *The Lancet* (1941, Vol. 2, p. 625; 1943, Vol. 1, p. 821; 1945, Vol. 1, p. 639, is. weekly). A good survey is given in Dr. Hey’s *Some Recent Advances in Chemistry in Relation to Medicine* (1944 Lecture, Royal Institute of Chemistry).

**Dispensing and Practical Pharmacy.**—An up-to-date book on practical pharmacy is J. W. Cooper and F. J. Dyer’s *Dispensing for Pharmaceutical Students* (eighth edition, 1945, Pitman, 15s.). This contains valuable chapters on sterilization. The directions for the sterilization of many pharmacopoeial drugs are chiefly contained in the *Fourth Addendum to the British Pharmacopoeia* (1941, Constable, 5s.). Dispensing instructions for the sulphonamide preparations are given in the Medical Research Council War Memorandum No. 10, *The Medical Use of Sulphonamides* (1945, H.M. Stationery Office, 1s.3d.) and those for penicillin in the Medical Research Council War Memorandum No. 12, *The Use of Penicillin in Treating War Wounds* (1944, H.M. Stationery Office, 3d.).

The practical procedures of sterilization and disinfection involve a knowledge of bacteriology. Gardner’s *Bacteriology for Medical Students and Practitioners* (third edition, 1944, Oxford University Press, 8s.6d.) is a suitable introductory book and for a practical course one cannot better Mackie and McCartney’s *Handbook of Practical Bacteriology* (seventh edition, 1945, Livingstone (Edinburgh), 17s.6d.). For the serious bacteriologist there is the classic work Topley and Wilson’s *Principles of Bacteriology and Immunity* (third edition, 1946, Edward Arnold, 2 vols. 60s.), the *British Medical Bulletin*, Vol. 2, No. 12 (1944), gives a survey and abstracts of recent literature in this field. The files of the *Pharmaceutical Journal* should also be consulted, as they contain many communications of practical worth and interest to the dispenser, and the *Pharmaceutical Pocket Book* (fourteenth edition, 1944, Pharmaceutical Press, 10s.) contains tabulated information on many subjects.
together with sections on dispensing, analysis, etc. New editions of books on Pharmaceutical Chemistry are Bentley and Driver’s *Textbook on Pharmaceutical Chemistry* (fourth edition, 1945, Oxford University Press, 21s.) and Appleyard and Lyons’ *Practical Pharmaceutical Chemistry* (1947, Pitman, 10s.6d.).


A useful list of proprietaries is W. Mair’s *Index of Modern Remedies* (third edition, 1945, *Scottish Chemist* (Glasgow) 2s.).

**Chemistry of Drugs.**—First mention must go to N. Evers’ *The Chemistry of Drugs* (second edition, 1933, Benn, 55s.). This author contributes an annual review entitled *Fine Chemicals and Medicinal Substances* to the *Annual Report on the Progress of Applied Chemistry*, see numbers for 1940–6 (Chemical Society, 15s.).

Synthetic drugs are dealt with in May and Dyson’s *Chemistry of Synthetic Drugs* (1939, Churchill, 21s.). N. Allport’s *Chemistry and Pharmacy of Drugs* (1943, Newnes, 17s.6d.) is a new work.

**Antiseptics.**—A great deal of progress has been made in the field of acridine antiseptics. For this we are indebted to W. H. Linnell, A. Albert and co-workers. A review of these compounds was published in the *Pharmaceutical Journal* for 20 March 1943 (see also *Pharmaceutical Journal*, 14 October 1944). CTAB, a new disinfectant, is described by J. M. Barnes in the *Lancet*, 2 May 1942. For the anti-bacterial values of Phenoacetol, an antiseptic effective against Ps. pyocyanae, see H. Berry, *Lancet*, 5 August 1944.

**Anti-malarials.**—The Allies suffered a grave loss when the Japanese occupied Java and cut off the greater part of our quinine supplies. The production of Mepacrine—a substitute for quinine—by both British and American manufacturers made war in the East possible. Mepacrine is the British equivalent to the German anti-malarial drug Atebrin. The dramatic fall in the sickness rates due to malaria is described by Brigadier N. Hamilton Fairley in *Transactions of The Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, May 1945* (7s.6d. bi-monthly). For the Medical Research Council’s statement
on Malaria see *Lancet*, 18 November 1944. At the end of 1945 it was announced that a new remedy against malaria named Paludrine had been discovered by the Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd. The experimental investigations have been carried out by the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine in collaboration with the Medical Research Council (*Pharmaceutical Journal*, 23 February 1946, p. 122).

**Penicillin.**—Owing to the rapid development in the technical methods of production and in the clinical applications and methods of administration of penicillin, publications on this subject have tended to become rapidly out of date. Among the earlier publications an official publication of the Medical Research Council on *The Use of Penicillin in Treating War Wounds*, War Memorandum No. 12 (1944, H.M. Stationery Office, 3d.) is valuable and a good general description together with many abstracts was given in the British Medical Bulletin 1944, Vol. 2, No. 1 (British Council, 25.). Among later books the most important are *Penicillin and its Practical Application* by its discoverer Sir Alexander Fleming (1946, Butterworth, 30s.) and *Penicillin, its Properties, Uses and Preparations* published by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (1946, Pharmaceutical Press, 10s.6d.). These two books are the standard works in this country.

**Vitamins and Hormones.**—The best and most comprehensive book on vitamins and the deficiency diseases is Bicknell and Prescott's *The Vitamins in Medicine* (1946, Heinemann, 50s.). Shorter books are R. H. A. and V. G. Plimmer's *Food, Health and Vitamins* (1942, Longmans, Green, 7s.6d.) and *The Vitamins, a General Survey for the Practising Pharmacist* (1944, Pharmaceutical Press, 25.).

Biological assays are dealt with by Dr. K. H. Coward in *Biological Standardization of the Vitamins* (1947, Baillièvre, Tindall & Cox, 16s.). See also Sir Percival Hartley's *International Biological Standards* in the *Proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine*, Vol. 29, No. 45 (Longmans, Green, 7s.6d. monthly, annual subscription 10s8.) and J. H. Burn's *Biological Standardization* (1937, Oxford University Press, 21s.). A good work on statistics is K. Mather's *Statistical Analysis in Biology* (1946, Methuen, 16s.).

There have been several Special Reports published by the Medical Research Council, I refer to McCan and Widdowson's *Chemical Composition of Food*, No. 235, 1940, and *Tables of Representative Values of Foods Commonly Used in Tropical Countries*, No. 253, 1945 (H.M. Stationery Office, 9d.).

In the Medical Research Council War Memorandum Series there is No. 14 *Nutritive Values of Wartime Foods* (1945, H.M. Stationery Office, 1s.) and No. 16 *Food Yeast: a Survey of its Nutritive Value* (1945, H.M. Stationery Office, 4d.). The Ministry of Food has also published *A Manual of Nutrition* (1945, H.M. Stationery Office, 1s.).
Review articles on vitamins are published regularly in *Nutrition Abstracts and Reviews* (Imperial Bureau of Animal Nutrition, quarterly 42s.). Many of these, such as *Tables of the Vitamin Content of Human and Animal Foods: II* (1940), by Fixsen and Roscoe, are available as reprints.


Considerable advances in our knowledge of the synthetic oestrogens have been accomplished by two research schools, Dodds *et alia* and Linnell *et alia*, (see review in *Endeavour*, October 1944). Investigations concerning lactation induced by hormones have been carried out by Folley and co-workers (*Journal of Endocrinology*, 1940-5, Cambridge University Press, 12s.6d., issued irregularly). Cameron's *Recent Advances in Endocrinology* (1947, Churchill, 21s.) is a dependable volume in which recent communications are reviewed. *The Biological Action of Sex Hormones* (1945, Oxford University Press, 42s.) is the title of a comprehensive treatise by H. Burrows. *Sex Hormones* (1941, Pharmaceutical Press, 2s.) is a reprint from the *Pharmaceutical Journal* giving the chemistry of these compounds as well as details of standardized commercial preparations. Also obtainable from this Press is *A Glossary of Terms Used in Sex Hormone Therapy* (1944, 1s.).

**Pharmaceutical Analysis.**—The following is a list of publications covering some of the newer methods, the titles of which are self-explanatory:

- N. L. Allport's *Colorimetric Analysis* (1945, Chapman & Hall, 32s.).
- D. Burton and G. F. Robertshaw's *Sulphated Oils and Allied Products, Their Chemistry and Analysis* (1939, Harvey, 14s.).
- J. R. Nicholls' *Aids to Analysis of Food and Drugs* (sixth edition, 1942, Baillière, Tindall & Cox, 10s.).
- J. A. Radley and J. Grant's *Fluorescence Analysis in Ultra-Violet Light* (third edition, 1939, Chapman & Hall, 22s. 6d.).

For Biochemical analysis the following are recommended: Chemist and Druggist *Practical Methods of Urine Analysis* (fifth edition, 1944, Chemist and Druggist, 7s.6d.).

- C. E. Dukes' *Urine, Examination and Clinical Interpretation* (1939, Oxford University Press, 25s.).
- University of Glasgow *Notes on Clinical Laboratory Methods* (1944, Smith, 36s.6d.).
- E. J. King *Micro-Analysis in Medical Biochemistry* (1946, Churchill, 10s.6d.).

A good practical book on biochemistry is Cameron and White's *A
D. C. HENRIK JONES

THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

There is indisputable evidence of the existence of libraries three thousand years before the birth of Christ, and down through the ages their importance in the world of scholarship has been recognized. The library as a force in the life of the people generally, whereby all aspects of living may be enriched, has, however, a much shorter history. In Great Britain it dates, to a large extent, from 1850 when the first Public Libraries Act became law. The early years of the public library movement were marked by extreme caution in using the powers provided by Parliament, and it was not until the Education Act of 1870 became operative that much progress was made. The operation of that Act and the influence of the Library Association, founded in 1877, had a profound effect on the movement.

The Library Association was formed on the last day of the International Conference of Librarians held in London in October 1877. This, the first truly international conference of librarians ever to be held, was brought about largely owing to the enthusiasm and persistence of Edward W. B. Nicholson, Librarian of the London Institution (afterwards Bodley’s Librarian at Oxford), and the attendance of 216 included representatives from Australia, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. The Association was given the title of ‘The Library Association of the United Kingdom’, mainly to distinguish it from the sister society in the United States, formed in the previous year, and the constitution provided that its main object should be ‘to unite all persons engaged or interested in library work, for the purpose of promoting the best possible administration of existing libraries and the formation of new
By courtesy of the 'Architect and Building News'

The Library Association.
Voting by ballot in a British Election. Each person is handed a form on which he records his vote in a screened cubicle. The completed form is then placed in a locked ballot box.

See digest, page 535
ones where desirable. It shall also aim at the encouragement of bibliographical research.'

The first joint secretaries were Nicholson himself and Henry R. Tedder, Librarian of the Athenæum Club, who was later the Hon. Treasurer of the Association for many years and its President in 1897. The first President was J. Winter Jones, Director and Principal Librarian of the British Museum, and throughout the history of the Association many distinguished librarians and men of learning have occupied the Presidential Chair.

Thus was the Association born, and although the constitution has been revised from time to time, the broad basis of membership adopted at the foundation has never been narrowed. Today, as then, it is not exclusively an association of practising librarians, for in addition to these, drawn from National, Governmental, Public, University, College, School, Learned Society, Industrial Research and Private Libraries, the membership includes representatives of library authorities or governing bodies, as well as men and women interested in libraries and the library movement. It should be stressed that membership is open to Institutions as well as individuals, and 'Institutional Membership' has the advantage of bringing representatives of the governing bodies of libraries into contact and keeping them informed of the latest practice and developments in the world of libraries. Further, membership is not confined to the British Isles, for persons living outside this country, and foreign library institutions, may be elected 'Corresponding Members', and an opportunity is thus afforded for the interchange of ideas between Britain and all other countries.

In 1896 the name was changed to 'The Library Association', and in 1898 the prestige of the Association was greatly enhanced by the grant of a Royal Charter of Incorporation which fixed its status and existence as a responsible professional body with a legal entity. The statement of its purposes and powers in the original constitution was enlarged and the primary objects, as set out in the Charter, are:

To unite all persons engaged or interested in library work, by holding conferences and meetings for the discussion of bibliographical questions and matters affecting libraries.

To promote the better administration of libraries.

To promote whatever may tend to the improvement of the position and the qualifications of Librarians.

To watch any legislation affecting Public Libraries, and to assist in the promotion of such further legislation as may be considered necessary for the regulation and management or extension of Public Libraries.

To promote and encourage bibliographical study and research.

To hold examinations in Librarianship and to issue Certificates of efficiency.
A national conference is held each year; the first was held in the year following the foundation, and the only breaks in the sequence to date occurred during the two world wars. In the early days the Conference was almost a 'family' affair with an attendance of about one hundred delegates, but such has been the growth of the Association—its membership today is nearly seven thousand—that in recent times over one thousand delegates have been present. One of the outstanding Conferences was that of 1927 at Edinburgh, which celebrated the fiftieth anniversary and was international in character, with 117 visitors from overseas taking part in it. The important Report of the Departmental Committee on Public Libraries, Report on Public Libraries in England and Wales (1927, Public Libraries Committee: Board of Education, 6s.) was the main subject of discussion at the Conference. The theme of the Conference held in May 1946 at Blackpool was once again the public library service, and papers and discussions centred on The Public Library Service: its post-war reorganization and development. Proposals by the Council of the Library Association, published in 1943 (Library Association, 6d.), and the McColvin Report, The Public Library System of Great Britain: a report on its present condition with proposals for post-war reorganization (1942, Library Association, 5s.). But normally these Conferences provide opportunities for discussion on all phases of library activity, and the interests of workers and others in, for instance, University and Research libraries, School, Hospital and Prison libraries, are not forgotten.

Further opportunity is given for the interchange of views and social contacts at the meetings and discussions arranged at intervals throughout the year by the Branches and Sections. There are eight Branches, including the affiliated Scottish Library Association (founded in 1908), and four Sections—University and Research, County Libraries, Work with Young People, and the Association of Assistant Librarians. Members have the right, without payment of any additional subscription, to join the Branch in whose area they reside, and also any Section covering their special interest.

Throughout its history, the Association has constantly reviewed legislation affecting libraries, and it was instrumental in obtaining amending Acts of Parliament for Public Libraries in 1893, 1901 and 1919. It gives legal advice to members on matters connected with the administration of the Public Libraries Acts.

The improvement of the position and the qualifications of librarians, and the promotion and encouragement of bibliographical study and research are functions of the utmost importance which lead toward an efficient and widespread library service, and these the Association has actively pursued. A Committee on the training of library assistants was appointed as long ago as 1880, and the first examination was held in 1885, although it was not until 1896 that regular professional examinations were started. Since then the
number of examination candidates has steadily increased, and examinations are now held twice a year at convenient centres in the British Isles and also in countries abroad. Over 1,500 candidates sat for the examinations in 1946. A new syllabus, full details of which are given in *The Syllabus of Examinations, 1947* (15.6d.), has recently been approved, under which examinations are conducted in three stages—Entrance, Registration and Final. The general professional examination is the Registration, and those who are successful in passing it, and have had at least three years' full-time practical service in an approved library, are eligible for election to the professional Register of qualified librarians as Associates. Election as a Fellow of the Library Association may be sought on passing the Final Examination. The Register has been maintained since 1869 and consists of Fellows and Associates who are entitled to use the letters F.L.A. and A.L.A. respectively, and to describe themselves as Chartered Librarians. There are now over 2,200 qualified men and women on the Register, and it is exceptional today for anyone outside the ranks of registered persons to be selected for senior positions in libraries.

Training for librarianship is given in various schools of librarianship attached to universities or technical colleges, while part-time tutorial courses and correspondence courses are arranged.

The government of the Association is carried out by a nationally elected Council and Honorary Officers who are persons actively engaged in library work and the study of library provision. Meetings of the Council and of the Standing and Special Committees normally take place at the Headquartes in London. For very many years the Association had no home of its own, but in 1931 the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust offered a property in Malet Place (near University College, London) for a Headquarters building which was accepted. During the following year reconstruction of the building was carried out, and in May 1933 the new Headquarters, given the name 'Chaucer House', was formally opened. Chaucer House provides a Members' Room, Council Hall and Committee Room, and a number of administrative and store rooms. The new Headquarters at last made it possible adequately to house and develop the Library and Information Bureau of the Association. The Library aims at completeness in material on librarianship and at present contains 9,000 volumes with many thousands of pamphlets, periodicals, illustrations, plans and other documents. The Information Bureau, which is linked with the Library, deals with a great variety of inquiries on library administration, not only from members but from correspondents in all parts of the world.

Many distinguished librarians from overseas have visited Chaucer House when in Great Britain, some to bring greetings from colleagues abroad, others to discuss library problems of all kinds. These visits are most welcome and the friendly contacts made—for librarianship is one of the most friendly of professions—form no small contribution to international goodwill.
The official journal is *The Library Association Record*, founded in 1899. Providing a survey of library matters generally, it is published monthly and distributed free to all members. *The Library Association Year Book* is an annual publication, and the 1947 issue (8s.6d.), contains the Charter and Bye-laws, Regulations and Syllabus of the Professional Examinations, Examination Question Papers, and a full list of Members. Publication of *The Year's Work in Librarianship*, which is a systematic survey of librarianship throughout the world, was suspended during the late war, but Vol. XII, 1939–45 (probable price 30s.), Vol. XIII, 1946 (probable price 15s.) and Vol. XIV, 1947 are all in preparation. *The Subject Index to Periodicals* (77s.) is another annual and one which forms a valuable key to the subjects, arranged in alphabetical order, dealt with in articles in about five hundred English and American periodicals, including the transactions of learned societies. Many other publications of the Association are now out of print, but the two most recent additions to 'The Library Association Series' published in conjunction with Allen & Unwin Ltd. are *The British Museum Library* (15s.), by Arundell Esdaile, and *A Manual of Book Classification and Display*, by E. A. Savage (12s.6d.).

To encourage the production of better children's books and to celebrate the centenary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, the great benefactor of libraries, the Association inaugurated in 1937 the Library Association Carnegie Medal, awarded annually for an outstanding book for children by a British subject and published in Great Britain during the year. The award for 1946 was made to Elizabeth Goudge for her book *The Little White Horse* (University of London Press, 6s.).

A few words in conclusion about the wartime activities of the Association. There was no cessation of these; in fact it was a period of great preparation for the future of librarianship. In addition to the consideration and framing of proposals for post-war reorganization of the public library service, referred to above, similar work was done for the university and research library service (*University and Research Libraries of Great Britain: their post-war development*, 6d.). The Association played a notable part in the recovery of books for the restoration of war-damaged libraries in Great Britain, Europe and Asia, which culminated in the allocation and despatch of nearly a million books from the Inter-Allied Book Centre by the end of 1946. These are some of the highlights of its work, but the constant watchfulness for opportunities to promote a library service of the highest possible standard for the whole of the community is the keynote of its daily work.

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BRITISH IMPORT OF BOOKS FROM THE COMMONWEALTH

THE RESTRICTIONS EXPLAINED

The President of the Board of Trade, Sir Stafford Cripps', made the following statement in the House of Commons recently on the import of fiction and children's books from the Commonwealth.

There has been a certain amount of misunderstanding both in the United Kingdom and in other Commonwealth countries about the reasons for the restrictions which were introduced at the beginning of 1947 on the import of fiction and children's books from the latter. The following explanation may serve to put the matter in its proper perspective.

Before the war there was no obstacle (either in the form of import duties or of import restrictions) to the free import of books into the United Kingdom. Total United Kingdom imports of books amounted to about £1 million annually of which the United States supplied sixty to seventy per cent, Europe, twenty to twenty-five per cent, Eire, ten to fifteen per cent, and Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa (taken together) about two per cent.

During the war, shortage of shipping space as well as of foreign exchange made it necessary to apply import licensing to restrict imports of books from all sources very drastically. After the end of the war, however, an Open General Licence was issued permitting unrestricted imports of books from Commonwealth countries, in order to restore that free flow of books from these countries to the United Kingdom which is clearly desirable. Owing to the heavy demand for books and to various factors which have limited the output of United Kingdom publishers, imports of books from other Commonwealth countries under this Open General Licence speedily grew to very large dimensions—over £800,000 in 1946.3

Towards the end of 1946, however, it became necessary to reconsider the arrangements for the import of books into the United Kingdom owing to the United Kingdom's non-discrimination obligation under the United States Loan Agreement. The United States Loan to the United Kingdom, it will be recalled, was made on certain conditions; one of these was that, on and after January 1, 1947, the United Kingdom would not (subject to certain exceptions not here relevant) discriminate against the United States in its import licensing restrictions on any product.

1 Now Chancellor of the Exchequer.
2 Including also imports of newspapers and periodicals.
The import licensing arrangements under which books were freely admitted from Commonwealth countries, while imports from the United States continued to be drastically restricted, thus became inadmissible as from the beginning of 1947, and had to be altered, so as not to discriminate against books from the United States. This could have been done in several possible ways. One would be to extend the Open General Licence to include books from the United States, but owing to the book shortage and the heavy demand for books in the United Kingdom this would have meant spending anything from five to ten million dollars per year on novels and children's books from the United States—a dollar expenditure which was clearly far more than the United Kingdom could at present afford.

The second alternative was to place the import of books from other Commonwealth countries and from the United States on a quota basis, allowing each country to send to the United Kingdom the same percentage of its pre-war exports of books to the United Kingdom. This, however, would have meant restricting imports from Commonwealth countries to a percentage of their relatively small pre-war exports to the United Kingdom, taking no account of the growth of their publishing industries during the war.

A third alternative was therefore chosen. In the case of technical, scientific and other non-fiction books, the Open General Licence was extended to include the United States as well as Commonwealth countries. The import of fiction and children's books, on the other hand, was regulated by a special arrangement. Under this, regular importers are enabled to import fiction and children's books without any limit of quantity, provided that fifty per cent by value of their total imports is in due course re-exported. This does not mean that the importer has to re-export fifty per cent of the number of copies he imports of any particular book, or of the books he imports from particular countries; his only obligation is that, if he imports, say, £10,000 worth of books in all, he must in due course re-export half (by value) of these. In other words, if he can import £5,000 worth of fiction and children's books, and subsequently re-export these, he can also import £5,000 worth (of any fiction or children's books he pleases and from any country he pleases) for sale in the United Kingdom.

It should be added that the foregoing arrangement applies in general only to books bound in stiff board covers; special restrictions have had to be placed on the import of paper-covered books in order to prevent comic, crime and 'Wild West' magazines and similar periodicals, which the United Kingdom cannot at present afford to import at all, from being imported under the guise of paper-covered books.

It cannot be claimed that this arrangement allows as free an import of fiction and children's books from Commonwealth sources as could have been wished; it should, however, allow a substantial quantity of such books.
to be imported for sale in the United Kingdom and gives publishers in Commonwealth countries, who have expanded their productive capacity during the war and since, an equal chance of competing in the United Kingdom market with United States and other overseas publishers.

It will be clear from the foregoing that these restrictions on imports of books from other Commonwealth countries have been imposed, not in order to protect the United Kingdom publishing industry, but simply because the United Kingdom cannot, as yet, afford unrestricted imports from the United States, and, so long as this is so, is obliged to place the same restrictions on imports both of United States and of Commonwealth books. Restrictions on the free interchange of books are undesirable as a matter of general principle; these restrictions are kept continuously under review, and it is intended to remove them as rapidly as the United Kingdom's foreign exchange position permits. It may be added that the Publishers' Association of the United Kingdom, while realizing the necessity of these restrictions, has represented to the Board of Trade its regret that they have had to be imposed and its desire that they should be removed as soon as possible.

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GARRY HOGG

CHILDREN'S BOOK WEEKS

Although the first experimental 'Boys' and Girls' Book Week' was organized and staged at the Victoria and Albert Museum, London, as long ago as 1932, the series of 'Children's Book Weeks' which are today so notable a feature of cultural life in Britain dates back only to November 1941.

The 1932 Book Week was little more than an Exhibition of Illustrated Books for Young People, organized by what was then the National Book Council. The Children's Book Week of today is more comprehensive altogether and provides an outstanding example of what can be achieved by co-operation between Education Authorities, Library Committees and the original sponsor of such ventures, the National Book League as it exists today. Its objects are: to awaken the minds of children to the value of books and reading, and the enjoyment and enrichment to be gained from them; to provide a stimulating background to the formal and informal work directed to the same end which goes on in school and library; to allow children
to handle attractive and well-produced books and to induce them to talk
about books to other children and to their parents; to introduce the children
to the public library and, if they are already members, to give them a wider
idea of its scope and resources; to teach children how to use books as sources
of information; to encourage them to form their own personal libraries.

The General Secretary of the National Book League wrote in 1941:
'Book talks to children may revolutionize in a few years the national attitude
towards books and reading. All our tomorrows rest with the child of today.'
That was written during what is now known as the 'Malden Experiment'
—the first full-scale attempt to bring large numbers of children into contact
at the same time with books and with their authors. At that time the future
not only of Britain but of much of the civilized world was in the balance.
The adult generation appeared to have failed to learn the lessons of the
previous war and its treaties; hope for the future lay, if anywhere, in the
hands of those yet immature. But they were growing up into a world that
seemed to have lost its sense of values and standards. What chance would
they have, in the aftermath of a war whose end was not yet in sight, if they
were not enabled to establish contact with the minds of wise men of old, to
learn from them, to work out their own orientation to life on some surer
basis than the day-to-day uncertainties surrounding them? The doubts and
the conviction were voiced by John Masefield, O.M., Poet Laureate and
President of the National Book League, when he wrote:

'Afier destruction, lo, a human need:

For folly, wisdom, and for blindness, sight;
Our harvests who shall reckon? We sow seed
That unborn generations shall have light.'

This is the belief that is held by those who co-operate in the matter of the
Children's Book Weeks today, a belief that, since books are 'the precious
life-blood of a master-spirit', and since that life-blood is a living and perma-
nent thing, hope lies that way. Education Authorities may be mainly con-
cerned with the development of education among their pupils; Librarians
with the encouragement of children to read more discriminatingly; but these
are days of correlation, and Children's Book Weeks are a fine instance of
what can be done when the will and the imagination are given free rein.

The 'Malden Experiment' at Malden, Surrey, was a try-out. The National
Book League's original conception was of a series of book-talks by practised
speakers to children in schools. The Director of Education for Surrey was
enthusiastic, but suggested bringing the children to some premises where an
atmosphere of books would prevail, rather than having the talks in a school
environment. His district was fortunate in possessing an up-to-date library
and a sympathetic Library Committee. There was, too, an excellent chil-
dren's room in the library. Local headmasters and headmistresses responded
CHILDREN'S BOOK WEEKS

(Above) Exhibition of children's books in a British public library.
(Below) Children examining books displayed.
CHILDREN'S BOOK WEEKS

(Above) Question Master conducting a Questions and Answers Programme for young people.
(Below) Children's Librarian reading to an interested audience.
readily to the new proposal. Plans matured steadily and, in due course, the first true Book Week, for Children was held.

The programme of subsequent Book Weeks has varied little from that of the Malden one. On five days of the week there were, at Malden, two morning and two afternoon talks to children graded into small groups of about fifty juniors or seniors. The talks lasted about thirty minutes each and were followed by questions and discussion and then by an opportunity to examine and handle—an important point, this—the several hundred books exhibited. On the last day of the week the Exhibition was open to parents also. Later Book Weeks have held only two daily sessions, the audiences numbering anything up to two or even three hundred children in a district where there were many schools and the maximum number had to be crowded into a short space of time.

At Malden, too, a precedent was set when the Civic Authorities approved the scheme. The Mayor paid a visit to the Exhibition and thus set the seal upon the venture. Since then, Civic Authorities have very frequently attended, sometimes even taking the chair, thus giving added cachet to the proceedings. Indirectly, too, this is an excellent thing, for it subtly introduces into the child's mind an awareness that he is important in the scheme of Local Government, of which he himself will, in due course, perhaps become an active member.

A word should be said at this point about the organization that is called for, the mode of procedure, in the matter of these Book Weeks. In the early stages the suggestion that a Children's Book Week should be held used to come from the then National Book Council, who approached the Educational, Library and Civic Authorities of the area and undertook to bear the cost. However, these Book Weeks proved so popular that the National Book Council would soon have had to spend more than it could afford from its income to finance them all. Fortunately by that time the local authorities had begun to realize that the Book Weeks were well worth financing from their own resources. In the last few years the financial support called for from the League has dwindled almost to nothing, and more and more of the authorities have shown themselves glad to undertake the expense. The cost of a Book Week varies, of course. It can be organized successfully for as little as £30, but in many centres £50, £75, and even £100 have been willingly allocated to them.

Requests for these Book Weeks now emanate from the Librarians or the Directors of Education, who, as soon as permission to proceed has been obtained from their respective Committees, usually form a small joint committee to arrange the details. The need for the teaching staff and for school librarians to be well represented on this committee is very important, as no Book Week can be a complete success without the help and enthusiasm of
the teachers. Committees which have worked well in most areas have consisted of the Director of Education, the Chief Librarian, the Branch Librarian of the Library where the Book Week is to be organized, the Children’s Librarian and three or four members of the teaching staff. They know that the National Book League is there in the background. It has six years of experience in almost every part of the country; its Exhibition of Books for Children is always available on demand; it has posters, large photographs of well-known literary figures, lists of ‘Favourite Books’ of men and women in the public eye, and much other matter for display and distribution. It has a comprehensive list of speakers practised in addressing the older or the younger age-groups, giving the subjects in which they specialize and much personal information about them for the guidance of those who are organizing the Book Weeks.

More and more libraries nowadays have their own Children’s Department and Children’s Librarian. This is the ideal setting for a Book Week, for although a certain proportion of the visiting schoolchildren may already be members of their local library, many will not be. The newcomers will be introduced at once to new books, and to speakers about books, against a background already familiar to many of their schoolfellows. The child is an imitative creature, and imitation here is well worth fostering.

The present writer has spoken at some twenty Children’s Book Weeks and the most successful have been those at which the children have come, in school contingents large or small, from classroom to library. There they have found an atmosphere of books: friezes running round the book-lined walls showing events from story-books; posters designed by schoolchildren or art students to illustrate stories from books; original ‘book-wrappers’ in bright colours to give prominence to old favourites and to introduce new ones; brightly painted slogans such as ‘This is YOUR Room—Use it!’, or ‘Here’s a Public Library—What About a Private One of Your Own?’ All these add colour and variety to the setting, and incidentally help to impress on the child’s plastic mind the significance of a Book Week.

A feature of many of these Book Weeks is the free loan of the National Book League’s own film, Chapter and Verse, a 16-mm. film running half an hour and with its own sound-track. A silent version of this film, called The Story of a Book, is available for premises that have no sound-projector. Children are interested in factual matters and these documentary films, which trace the story of the recording of man’s thoughts from the chiselled slab of stone to the printing presses of today, have fired the imaginations of thousands of eager boys and girls.

It may seem that, with the backing of a national body like the Book League, of Civic Authority, Education Departments and Library Committees, these Book Weeks must suffer from undue formality and ceremonial, but this is
not so. The key-note is always informality. Chairmen are picked for their ease of manner and their brevity, speakers not so much for their achievements as for their gift of interesting a youthful audience, a far harder thing to do than to interest adults.

Evidence that these Book Weeks serve their proclaimed purpose has poured in from every centre in the form of letters and statistics which attest to their success. After a Book Week, new members of the Children's Library may rise to as many as five or six hundred. Indeed, in all too many cases, increased demand has made the problem of supply acute. But more important than mere statistics of new membership has been the clear evidence of a new relationship established between child and librarian. There have been insistent demands for more talks, for readings of poetry, for 'Story-hours', even on the precious Saturday afternoons and evenings.

Book Weeks have so far been held in nearly a hundred districts in Britain. A dozen districts, some of them planning their second and even their third Book Weeks have already made provisional applications for the loan of the Book Exhibition and the films for the autumn and winter of 1947. Authorities all over the country are alive to the crying need of today for greater wisdom rather than greater power. The pioneer work of the National Book League in this direction has produced the most gratifying results, and the months to come should see exciting developments in all parts of the country in providing the younger generation with what it stands so desperately in need of today, 'That unborn generations shall have light'.

Mr. Garry Hogg, author, lecturer and broadcaster, is Northern Representative of the National Book League. He has written for children as well as for adults.

MAPS AND ATLASES AND CARTOGRAPHY

During the war years great interest was created in the exact location and geography of a wide diversity of areas and the general demand for accurate and informative maps—entirely apart from the specific demands of military authorities—increased enormously. This interest continues to stimulate the production of maps and atlases in Britain, and this brief note is intended as a general introduction to them.

Official Publications.—The Ordnance Survey have now resumed the publication of maps for general use on the lines recommended by the Departmental Committee Report of 1938, though slightly modified by present circumstances. Of these, probably the most popular is the One Inch
to One Mile series, covering the whole of Great Britain, of which a new sixth edition is in progress. It is a fine production (3s. per sheet), incorporating the new National Kilometric grid, which gives an easy method of reference, as the grid lines bear the same relationship to the detail on any sheet, irrespective of its scale. For special purposes, where a larger scale is needed, the 1/25,000 (nearly 2½ inches to one mile) has been designed. This is ideal for local surveys. For the motorist in Britain, the Quarter inch (1/253,440) series is admirable; it covers England in eleven sheets and Scotland in nine. For use with either the One Inch or Quarter Inch series the Special Area (Relief) maps on a scale of Half Inch to One Mile are suitable. In this series, the Greater London sheet is much in demand.

A development of the plans for a National Atlas of Britain which were sponsored by a Committee of the British Association before the war is the issue of a series of national maps, compiled by the Maps Office of the Ministry of Town and Country Planning in co-operation with several other Ministries, and published by the Ordnance Survey. These maps present the physical and human background into which planning must be integrated. They cover Great Britain on two sheets (5s. each) on a scale of 1/625,000, and are popularly known as the Ten Mile to One Inch series. The thirteen issued so far include those showing topography, administrative areas, land classification and utilization, and the distribution of population and of coal and iron. The land-use map is based on the invaluable Land Utilization Survey One Inch series. This series is well designed and printed, and will eventually form a unique and most comprehensive collection of information about Great Britain. A Ten Mile Road Map is included, ingeniously mounted and folded for easy reference (15s.).

In connection with planning, mention must be made of the numerous maps in reports on the reconstruction and re-development of bomb-damaged cities, such as the County of London Plan, edited by J. H. Forshaw and Sir Patrick Abercrombie for the London County Council (1943, Macmillan, 12s.6d.), and Sir Patrick Abercrombie’s Greater London Plan (1944, H.M. Stationery Office, 25s.). Similar surveys have been published for many other townships, for example, Plymouth, Exeter, Hull and Manchester. A comprehensive, general view of the background to physical planning is given by Maps for the National Plan, prepared by the Association for Planning and Regional Reconstruction (1945, Lund Humphries, 15s.). They show graphically the facts upon which the Barlow, Scott and Beveridge reports were based.

For those interested in the earliest settlement and growth of Britain’s important towns, the Ordnance map of Roman Britain (4s.), scale 1/1M, shows Roman roads, towns, fortresses, potteries and the like, and has a chronological table and place-names index.
Examples of hill shading by cross hatching contours.
From Maps and Survey by Arthur R. Hinks (Cambridge University Press)
34-inch Micrometer Theodolite (Watts) with mirror for reading bubble.
From Maps and Survey by Arthur R. Hinks (Cambridge University Press)
The Directorate of Military Survey (formerly Geographical Section, General Staff) were responsible for the great majority of the maps produced in 1939–45, as the requirements of the Services had, of course, first consideration during that time. Areas hitherto very inadequately mapped were more carefully surveyed, and much new material was available for producing new and reliable maps, such as those of the Libyan Desert. Invaluable contributions were made by the Survey forces of the Dominion armies, and much pioneer work in aerial photography was done by their air forces, and the R.A.F. New methods made it possible to map vast areas previously unsurveyed, for example, the New Guinea jungle 'put on the map' by the R.A.A.F.

Maps of more general appeal published by the Directorate include the 1/1M series covering Europe, Asia, and Africa on the plan of the International map. These are obtainable as layer-coloured sheets, price 4s., or unlayered at 2s. each. Some further European areas covered on a small scale are Poland and Adjacent Countries at 1/2M, contoured and layer-coloured (1937, 2s.6d.); U.S.S.R. (Western Part) and Adjacent Countries, 1/6M, layer-coloured (1934, 3s.6d.). Larger scale series exist at 1/250,000 for Germany, Italy, Greece, Central Europe, etc., in the Europe series—showing with contours and layering, roads, trunk routes, railways, and woods—and at 1/100,000 for France, Belgium and N.E. France and Central Europe. These layer-coloured editions are known as Army/Air Maps, and were developed during the war to meet in one map the needs of the land and air forces. The Army wanted layer-colouring, but agreed to substitute for the customary brown tints layers printed in purple, a colour which alone would give accurate brown shading under the amber light permitted in operational aircraft, since normal brown shades disappear under this light into one general colour. The sheet lines are on a subdivision of the 1/1M International series lines. Other maps of special note published by the Directorate include the map of Arabia and the Persian Gulf (scale about 1/2M) in four sheets and revised to 1935 (10s.); Palestine on a scale of 1/250,000 (1943, 4s.6d. a sheet); East Indies on Mercator's projection at 1/4M (two sheets, 5s. each), while particularly interesting maps of Africa are the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan at 1/3M (1936, 4s.) and a general series of Africa at 1/2M (layered, 4s.6d.).

The Admiralty charts form one of the most famous and comprehensive of all series, and are used by navigators all over the world. There are now over 5,000 of these charts. The more important ones are frequently revised from the latest information concerning harbours, lights, radio stations, buoys, shoals and wrecks. The agents are J. D. Potter, 145 Minorities, London, E.C.3.

Unofficial Publications.—Several map-producing firms maintain a very high standard, and of special interest are the following maps of the British Isles: Bartholomew's (Edinburgh) Half-Inch to one Mile series in
sixty-two sheets including the Channel Islands (2s.6d.), contoured and layer-coloured; the Quarter Inch to One Mile A.A. Automobile Map of Great Britain (2s.); A.A. Touring Map of Ireland (2s.6d.); London A.A. Throughway 1\frac{1}{2} inches to one mile (2s.6d.), and special large-scale maps of many towns; Stanford's Norfolk Broads in two sheets (3s.6d.), and Central London (2s.6d.).

For Europe, George Philip produce a useful wall-map set, Comparative Wall Atlas of the Countries of Europe (1930, 30s., mounted on rollers), all on a scale of 1/1\frac{1}{2} million. In addition they have published Poland with the Free Town of Danzig, East Prussia and Lithuania (1940, 2s.6d.) on a scale of 1/1,650,000. Bartholomew have issued a map of Italy and the Balkans (1940) at 1/2M, of Germany, Austria and Switzerland at 1/1M (2 sheets), and of Germany and Central Europe at 1/2M. These are all layer-coloured and show clearly all natural features and communications (4s.6d. each).

The Contour Motoring Map of France and Portions of Adjoining Countries at 1/1M, from the same publisher, is in two sheets (1939, 4s. each); Scandinavia and the Baltic (3s.) at 1/3M shows roads and railways, and is contoured as is Spain and Portugal (3s.) at 1/1,600,000 (layer-coloured).

Good, up-to-date maps of India are of interest at the present time, and Bartholomew have issued one at 1/4M (1942, 4s.). It covers India with Ceylon, Burma and Baluchistan. A map of Palestine with Southern Syria and West Transjordan (politically coloured) is published at 1/1\frac{1}{4}M by Philip (1940, 2s.6d.).

The Royal Geographical Society produced for the British Council a Map of Europe and the Middle East at 1/1M, and on a novel projection which enabled this large and much-discussed area to be shown on one sheet of practicable size. Produced first in an English, and later in an Arabic edition (5s. each), it is of interest not only for the area it covers, but also for its skilful and artistic representation of physical relief, in which twelve colours were used. Another map on a new projection is the Olympic Air Age World Map by Professor E. G. R. Taylor and Miss E. M. J. Campbell (Philip, 10s.6d.). The scale at the equator is about six hundred miles to one inch, and it can be used flat or folded into a solid shape, with tables and indicators to interpret information. It is an original attempt to show the shortest routes between any places on the globe. The Admiralty and British Overseas Airways Corporation have both produced charts centred on London, which, by using the azimuthal equidistant projection, show the shortest route to any place by a straight line drawn between that place and London (Stanford, 5s.).

Of two further new productions of interest, one covers Great Britain and one the World. The former is the series of County Maps of Britain now in progress, and published for the Countryman (10s.6d. each). They are highly pictorial and depict in an entertaining way many aspects of life in the various countries, from coats-of-arms to modern industries. The World
maps are the Serial Maps published monthly by Phoenix House (12 issues, 35s.), which cover three or four subjects of topical interest in each issue by means of maps, commentaries and diagrams. Including the World Affairs section, the range of subjects recently covered varies from North Sea Fisheries to the Negro problem of the U.S.A., from the British Zone of Germany to World Air Routes.

Despite restrictions and difficulties of production since 1939, several firms have been able to produce new editions of atlases much in demand. Notable are Bartholomew's Citizen's Atlas of the World (eighth edition, 1944, 63s.), revised to date and with many new statistics, and Handy Reference Atlas (fourteenth edition, 1945, 12s.6d.), showing boundaries up to 1939; Philip's International Atlas (interim edition, 1940, 45s.), and The Library Atlas (sixth edition, 1941, Oxford University Press, 18s.). The Compact Atlas of the World (second edition, 1945, Bartholomew, 6s.) is a very useful, though smaller, atlas. For the British Isles, the Survey Atlas for England and Wales (second edition, Bartholomew, 15s.) covers the whole of this area on half-inch contoured maps, and has introductory plates on geology, climate and population. The Survey Atlas for Scotland (Bartholomew, 12s.) deals similarly with that country, but has, in addition, facsimiles of some historically interesting maps from Bleau's Atlas of 1654. All these include gazetteers, but Bartholomew also produce a separate Survey Gazetteer of the British Isles (52s.6d.), and a Reference Atlas of Greater London (21s.) which is very comprehensive, while a very handy sized atlas is the London Pocket Atlas (1946, 4s.) including plans of interesting buildings such as St. Paul's and the British Museum.

Less elaborate atlases, produced to meet the current demand for information during the war, were An Atlas History of the Second Great War, in several volumes, by J. F. Horrabin (Nelson, 5s. each), and the Oxford War Atlas, in four volumes, by J. H. Stembridge (Oxford University Press, Vols. 1-3, 3s. each; Vol. 4, 3s.6d.). Mr. Horrabin's atlas contains a wealth of black-and-white diagram maps to show the strategy on numerous fronts by land, sea and air, and the economic strength of the various countries as the war progressed. The needs of the combatants in every theatre of war, and the raw materials available, such as oil, coal, steel and food, are well illustrated. The great Soviet Atlas, Volume I, published by the U.S.S.R. in 1937, provided much of the information in Soviet Russia in Maps, edited by George Goodall (1942, Philip, 21s.). The maps, in colour, give a general survey of the physical geography, economic resources, and development of the Soviet Union as a whole, and, in more detail, of European Russia.

Books.—The fourth edition of Maps and Survey, by A. R. Hinks (1942, Cambridge University Press, 12s.6d.) remains the best general work on the subject, and deals exhaustively, but very interestingly, with all the aspects of
cartography, from exploratory survey to air-photography, and the production of maps. A useful introduction to the history of British cartography is *British Map Makers*, by Dr. Edward Lynam, in the 'Britain in Pictures' series (1945, Collins, 5s.). The development of maps is linked to that of social conditions and scientific discoveries in each period. Some attention is paid to marine atlases and charts. The same author's excellent little book on *Ornament, Writing and Symbols on Maps*, 1250–1800 (1946, Geographical Magazine, 28.6d.) is invaluable in identifying the nationality of early maps. The value of the maps as documents of provincial history is well brought out by the *Calatogue of Maps in the Essex Record Office, 1566–1860* (1947, Essex County Council, Chelmsford, 21s.). This volume contains detailed descriptions of some 600 maps, most of them manorial, estate, tithe and road maps, covering the whole county, and is illustrated by many reproductions, twelve of them in colour.

The subject of map projections is now receiving much attention in most map-producing countries as the development of world air routes calls for a new approach. The latest available works are *The Study of Map Projections*, by J. A. Steers (1942, University of London Press, 8s.6d.), and *Map Projections*, by G. P. Kellaway (1946, Methuen, 10s.6d.), which, although a slim volume, sets out this highly technical problem in a concise, well-ordered manner. *The Olympic World Map for To-day*, already mentioned, is useful for working out great circle distances, and Professor Taylor's *Geography in an Air Age* (1945, Royal Institute of International Affairs, 2s.) is a clear introduction to maps in relation to world air routes.

The technique of mapping from air photographs was much developed and improved during the war. The standard work on the subject is *Air Photography as Applied to Surveying*, by Professor C. A. Hart (1940, Longmans, Green, 25s.), but papers on various branches of it have been published in scientific journals, especially in the *Geographical Journal* of the Royal Geographical Society, which is published quarterly (annual subscription, 27s.), and also contains papers on a wide variety of allied subjects.

The period from 1939 to 1947 has proved a definite milestone in the field of cartography. The number of people who have had experience in producing and using maps is greater now than at any other period, wartime advances in technical methods have been considerable, and the map is widely recognized as an essential instrument of research and planning. Official map departments, as well as map-publishing houses, are constantly mindful of the need of adequate and reliable maps, and are publishing many new and revised editions, as well as making available to the public an increasing quantity of material originally designed for use in World War II. The various maps, charts and atlases mentioned in this brief survey maintain the quality of design and printing of which British map publishers are justly proud, and are all in great demand to meet the ever-growing interest in cartography of a high standard.
Poems
By
Goldsmit
And
Parnell.

London:
Printed by W. Bulmer and Co.
Shakespeare Printing-Office,
Cleveland-Row.
1804.

Poems by Goldsmith and Parnell, illustrated with wood engravings by John and Thomas Bewick, and printed by William Bulmer (London, 1795); a delightful volume, wholly English in its design and exhibiting high technical craftsmanship,
HERBERT JONES
BRITISH TYPOGRAPHY
FROM CAXTON TO MORRIS

CAXTON AND THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY

William Caxton, England's first printer, gained his knowledge of printing on the Continent, where he had travelled widely for many years as a wool merchant. In 1471, when he was about fifty years of age, Caxton was living in Cologne and, probably with a printer in that city, took some part in the printing of books. It is certain that a few years later he had moved to Bruges and set up a printing press, and it was here, about 1475, that he printed the first book in the English language, the Recuyell of the Historyes of Troye, which he had himself translated from the French.

Caxton returned to England in 1476 and set up the first press on English soil 'at the Sign of the Red Pale', near Westminster Abbey, about fifty years after printing had been invented. By the end of the following year he had completed the first book printed in England. This was the Dictes or Sayengis of the Philosophes, an English translation of a French translation of an anonymous Latin work. All of Caxton's eight type designs were of gothic, or black-letter, character. His books had no title-pages. Woodcuts appeared in The Myrour of the World, the first English printed book to be illustrated, and ornamental borders are to be found in The Fifteen Oes.

Caxton was not only a producer of books, but translator and editor as well. Before he died in 1491 he had printed about a hundred books, mostly of the popular literature of the period, books that would command a ready sale—tales of chivalry for the wealthy classes, service books for the clergy, and sermons for preachers. His technique was considerably behind that of Continental printers, but in England his work opened the way to the building of a common language for his countrymen.

Caxton's press was continued by Wynkyn de Worde, his principal workman. The books printed by de Worde were similar to those of his late master, but before he died in 1534 he had printed between seven and eight hundred publications, a far greater output than any of his contemporaries. He printed The Chastising of God's Children, notable typographically as being the first book printed at Westminster with a title-page, and his finest production, the De Proprietatibus Rerum of Bartholomaeus Anglicus (about 1496) was the first book to be printed on paper made in England.

Before the end of the fifteenth century there were several other presses working in England: Theodoric Rood at Oxford, the schoolmaster printer at St. Alban's, Julian Notary, John Lettou, William de Machlinia, and others.
The best printer in England in his day was Richard Pynson, and although his total output was only half that of de Worde the quality of his printing was superior and his Sarum Missal exhibits both taste and ability. Pynson was appointed printer to Henry VIII and had also the distinction of printing the first book in roman type in England.

The Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries

State interference led to a deterioration of English printing. Control began as a protection against foreign workers, and not until 1523 was the trade strong enough to ignore foreign competition. The flood of treasonable and heretical books led to the Act of 1538 which forbade the printing of any book without examination, and supervision was later continued by the Stationers' Company formed in 1557, under whose charter no one was permitted to print anything for sale unless he were a member of the Company. Until the reign of Henry VIII a large quantity of liturgical books were printed abroad for the English market by French printers, popular English stories were printed at Antwerp, and after the middle of the century religious and controversial books were imported surreptitiously.

In Elizabeth's reign the standards were inferior to those of de Worde and Pynson, and the warring of religious factions hindered improvement. The Court of Star Chamber of 1584 prohibited the setting up of presses, and from the beginning of the Reformation until the Stuart Restoration English typography was stifled; any merit that it possessed was due entirely to Continental influence.

The most important printer of the period was John Day who, under the patronage of Elizabeth's first bishop, Matthew Parker, printed the Aelfredi Regis Res Gestae (1574), the first book to be printed in Anglo-Saxon characters. The typography of this book is superior to almost any other book of the same period, although all the types used in it were imported. His other notable work was the celebrated Book of Martyrs of Foxe, one of the most popular illustrated books of the time. Day had several new forms of type cut, and his work raised English printing to a higher level. A feature of his letter-founding was that he cut roman and italic letters to the same size; there was no uniformity before his time.

The commercial outlook and strict censorship between about 1550 and 1650 strangled progress in both printing and type design. Presses restricted themselves to printing books in English, and scholarly works were imported from the Continent where classics were carefully edited. No press was allowed except in London and in the two university towns of Oxford and Cambridge; in 1637 the Court of Star Chamber limited typefounders to four.

The restoration of the monarchy in 1660 led to a slow revival, and in 1693 the crushing regulations of the Court of Star Chamber were repealed.
The influence of the great architect, Sir Christopher Wren, inspired printers as well as other craftsmen. The Oxford University Press imported Dutch types and began to issue books from the Clarendon Press, Oxford, which had been founded on the profits of *The History of the Rebellion* (1641) written by the Earl of Clarendon. This example inspired other printers. By 1649 the number of presses had increased to about sixty, mainly engaged in the printing of controversial pamphlets. The endeavours of the Parliamentary party to curb their freedom led to the publication of *Areopagitica*, John Milton's famous plea for the liberty of unlicensed printing (1644).

**William Caslon and John Baskerville and their Influence**

The work of William Caslon (1692–1766), the first great English type-founder, ended the importation of Dutch types and changed the course of English typography. Between 1720 and 1734 he cut a series of type designs for the publisher William Bowyer based on Dutch models. The charm of Caslon's 'Old Face' lies in the shape and proportion of the letters, to the lower-case of which he gave a certain increased roundness of form. Its beauty was quickly recognized, and it has remained popular (with a temporary eclipse between 1780 and 1850) to this day.

John Baskerville weaned printers in England from the practice of imitating the heavy Dutch fashions in type design, freed England from the Continental influence that had existed since Caxton's day, and eventually became an influence himself on Didot the Frenchman and Bodoni the Italian.

Baskerville's types derive from a wholly native tradition; he was a proficient calligrapher and stone-cutter, and based his designs on a letter-form that had appeared in English writing books almost half a century earlier. Fournier, the famous French typefounder, wrote of him: 'His types are cut with much spirit, his Italic being the best in any foundry in England . . . his editions printed from these new types . . . are real masterpieces'. His Bible of 1763, the finest since the famous Gutenberg Bible, surpassed that of Robert Estienne (Paris, 1532), and was only equalled much later by the Doves Bible (1903–5). His reputation is due not only to the excellence of his type, but also to the importance which he properly attached to choice of paper and quality of ink.

The influence of his letter can be traced in all modern faces that followed. His round, open type design and generously spaced pages set up standards of taste that later extended to a wider public and paved the way for the *Shakespeare* and *Poets* issued from 1785 in small format by John Bell, to whom is attributed the abolition of the long 's'. Bell had his own type engraved by Martin in 1788 for use in larger publications, and the century ended with fine printing at last established in Britain of a standard that compared favourably with any productions of the Continent.
AN APOLOGY
FOR THE
True Christian Divinity,
BEING AN
EXPLANATION and VINDICATION
OF THE
PRINCIPLES and DOCTRINES
Of the People called
QUAKERS.

Written in LATIN and ENGLISH
By ROBERT BARCLAY,
And since translated into HIGH DUTCH, LOW DUTCH, FRENCH,
and SPANISH, for the Information of Strangers.

The EIGHTH EDITION in ENGLISH.

BIRMINGHAM;
Printed by JOHN BASKERVILLE, and sold by the Booksellers of
LONDON and WESTMINSTER.
MDCLXV.

An Apology for the True Christian Divinity, printed by John Baskerville (Birmingham, 1765), who emancipated the English printer from emulating Dutch fashions and won continental prestige.
Between 1742 and 1776 the brothers Foulis, in Glasgow, issued a number of distinctive volumes of classic authors in types cut by Alexander Wilson and based on those of Baskerville. The closing years of the century saw the fruit of Baskerville's influence on the work of the Fry's and Joseph Pine and notably William Bulmer and William Bensley, and their high standard of technical craftsmanship represents one of the finest periods of British typography. The wood-engravings of the Bewicks demanded more brilliant typographic expression, and William Martin, who had learnt his art in Baskerville's foundry, cut types of sharper cut for the books produced by the Boydells, the Nicols, and Bulmer, such as the Boydell Shakespeare (1719), the Holbein (1792), the Milton (1794–97), the Poems of Goldsmith and Parnell (1795), Somerville's Chace (1796), Macklin's Bible, and others.

The Nineteenth Century

One of the greatest achievements at the opening of the nineteenth century was Dibdin's Bibliographical Decameron printed by Bulmer in 1817. The typography is above reproach and the presswork excellent.

The final phase of a fine period is seen in the types issued by the Wilson foundry in Glasgow in 1833. After this time the sharpness of contrast between thick and thin strokes becomes over-emphasized. The mechanization of printing processes in the early nineteenth century created the commercial book and the emphasis on technique led to a decline in standards. The effect of these and other inventions led the House of Commons to consider means of extending knowledge of the arts among the people, and began the movement towards the study of the arts and crafts which was fostered by the 1851 Exhibition and the Oxford Movement. The rise of special type forms of heavy design for bills and announcements also influenced book types and Hansard, writing in 1825, notes the disuse of Caslon's types in favour of those which are 'truly disgusting'. Improvement was introduced by the Whittinghams at the Chiswick Press in the books published by William Pickering, and gradually Caslon's types were revived in books with renaissance borders showing the influence of the romantic Gothic revival of Pugin. The later books of Pickering are less stylized and reach a high standard both of design and technique. William Morris, who founded the Kelmscott Press in 1891, also influenced by the Oxford Movement, claimed that craftsmanship and industrialism could work together, and his reinstitution of good standards, although archaic, attracted public attention, but distracted attention from the example of Pickering and the revival of Caslon's types. Pickering's example, seen in the Aldine Poets, Walton's Compleat Angler, and Sallust's Opera, was thus largely lost. Nevertheless, good work was done by such commercial houses as the Ballantyne Press of Edinburgh, the Arden
Press, the charming volumes printed by C. H. O. Daniel in the Fell\(^1\) types, the *Century Guild Hobby Horse* of Herbert Horne (who designed types), and, above all, by the presses inspired by Morris.

Morris, perhaps, departed from the principles that he enunciated in writing, for books are made primarily to be read. His Golden type was based on the fine roman letter of Nicolas Jenson, the fifteenth-century Venetian printer, but, whereas Jenson’s letter is simple and legible, Morris’s is only partially legible, and when overloaded with the decoration of which Morris was so fond, superb though that decoration may be, his page is hard to read. Morris saw the type page as a solid black mass, even inserting floret decorations to prevent white spaces from appearing in the line. His Troy and Chaucer types, two sizes of a simplified Gothic character, show the influence of early German founts, and are too archaic for modern eyes. Between 1891 and 1897, Morris produced fifty-three books of monumental richness, among which the highly extolled *Chaucer* takes first place. Although they are achievements in decorative art rather than in typography, the Kelmscott books are examples of excellent craftsmanship. Had their example been lost, they would have remained only as specimens of an exotic phase in book-making. Fortunately, Morris’s ideals were continued by others, and it may be said that his finest work is seen by its influence on the work of the Doves Press of Cobden-Sanderson and Emery Walker.

The Doves Press was probably the finest of the presses influenced by the Morris revival of fine printing, and its products exhibit restraint, simplicity, and consistency. The Doves type was designed by Emery Walker and based on the Jenson letter which Morris, in his Golden type, had spoiled by giving it a black-letter twist. The Doves type adhered closely to its Jenson model and retained the peculiar charm of the original. The masterpiece of this Press was the Doves *Bible* issued in five large quarto volumes (1903–5). It has no interlinear space, no paragraphs, and the only decoration used is in the initial letters, which add to the beauty of the page without disturbing its readability.

Mr. C. H. St. John Hornby’s Ashendene Press produced books of great beauty, notably the *Dante*, the *Boccaccio*, and the *Morte Darthur*, which are printed in a bold, well-balanced type modelled after that of Sweynheym and Pannartz, the first printers in Italy. Others have been attended with less success and, in general, it may be said that the types designed for these private presses have achieved little because their individuality is unsuitable for everyday reading, and they fail in the primary purpose for which types must be designed, i.e., to be read easily, comfortably, and quickly.

In spite of the success of the Arts and Crafts Movement and its Exhibition in 1888, Morris’s contention that ornament should form an integral part of

\(^{1}\) In 1667 Dr. John Fell established a type-foundry for the Oxford University Press, employing Dutch models for the types, which are still called after him.
The Kelmscott Chaucer, printed by William Morris (Hammersmith, 1896). Morris's craftsmanship and his restatement of the principles of good book typography were an enduring inspiration and influenced profoundly the design of books all over the world.
THE PRINCESS OF BABYLON

by

M. DE VOLTAIRE

WITH DECORATIONS BY

THOMAS LOWINSKY

LONDON

THE NONESUCH PRESS

MCMXXVII

THE ART OF THE POTTER

a book for the collector
and connoisseur

by

W. B. HONEY

Keeper of the Department of Ceramics
Victoria and Albert Museum
London

FABER AND FABER

24 Russell Square
London

THE GREEN ISLAND

A NOVEL BY

GWYN JONES

ENGRAVINGS BY

JOHN PETTS

Printed in Great Britain at

THE GOLDEN COCKEREL PRESS

1946

THE ORCHESTRA IN ENGLAND

A Social History

by

REGINALD NETTEL

JONATHAN CAPE

THIRTY BEDFORD SQUARE
LONDON

Four examples showing the lively interest taken by British publishers in the design of title pages. The Nonesuch Press employs here the famous 'Caslon' type, the Golden Cockerel Press both 'Caslon' and 'Pharos'. The Faber page is set in 'Walbaum' and the Cape page in Eric Gill's 'Perpetua'

(Specimens of these last two types are shown on page 63)
the book, and the intention of the movement to link art with industry, the
effect was to exclude machinery in favour of handicraft. This division in aim
was not reconciled until the formation of the Design and Industries Association
who claimed that machinery, properly used, could satisfy both designer and
manufacturer and that sound design was not only essential to technical
excellence but tended towards economy in production, and, in effect,
restated the doctrine of Morris without emulating his practice.

HERBERT JONES
BRITISH TYPOGRAPHY
SINCE WILLIAM MORRIS

Although there are many different opinions about the books turned out
by the privately owned and operated printing presses of the late nineteenth
and early twentieth centuries, William Morris did achieve his original
purpose, which was to create an interest in the better printing of books. It
was not only the regular printing offices that were encouraged by the example
of the private presses; the publishing houses also began to take more interest
in the production of their books, and, by degrees, they assumed the leadership
in typography. Today, responsibility for design rests almost entirely with the
publisher, although a few outstanding printers, such as the University presses
of Oxford and Cambridge, the Curwen Press and R. & R. Clark, still play a
large part in shaping the books they print.

After Morris there was not, of course, an instantaneous improvement, and
Bernard Shaw was almost certainly right when he wrote: ‘Well-printed
books are as scarce as well-written ones’.

It was, in those days, the usual custom for the publisher to send the manu-
script of a book to the printer with vague instructions as to style. Style was,
in the main, considered to be the business of the printer, and it was the very
real and widespread degeneration of style in printing that had prompted
William Morris to plead for improvement.

The recognition on the part of the printer and the publisher that design
was a factor in printing, and that good printing did not happen simply be-
cause type was set up and inked and impressed on paper, led logically to the
realization that design required a designer, or someone responsible for design,
in every printing or publishing office.

That people would have to be trained for the task was clearly understood
by the founders of the Arts and Crafts Association, which consisted prin-
cipally of followers of William Morris. The means of training these ‘typo-
graphers’, as some of them became, was provided by the establishing of the
Central School of Arts and Crafts in London, which was the achievement of the Association.

The names of many of the teachers and pupils at this school, since it began, figure prominently in the history of British printing during the past forty years, among them J. H. Mason, a fine teacher and a great printing craftsman who designed the Imprint type, the first of the type faces specially designed for the Monotype composing machine; Edward Johnston, creator of beautiful letter forms, and his famous pupil, Eric Gill; Harold Curwen, master printer, who set a standard of design and craftsmanship that is recognized and admired throughout the printing world.

The setting up of the Central School of Arts and Crafts was an event of the highest significance for printing and it was undoubtedly the fruit of Morris's labours, even though such a venture may not actually have occurred to him.

**The Coming of Mechanical Composition**

Following on the heels of the Morris revival was the introduction of mechanical composition, which would have been anathema to William Morris. The Linotype machine, which casts a whole line of type at a time and was already an accepted fact in the newspaper composing room, was followed by the development of the Monotype machine, which casts one letter at a time and which, from the first, claimed most attention from book printers because its flexibility was better adapted to book work. (It should not be thought that a Monotype machine cannot be used to set the type for a newspaper or a Linotype machine to set the type for a book; they can be and are so used.)

It was fortunate for printing that, very early in the development of mechanical composing machines, the manufacturers sought the advice of the most sensible and intelligent men (and women) who were interested in printing from all points of view.

Good printing depends largely upon choice of type, since paper and ink serve but to do justice to the type employed. The types at first available on the composing machines were far from satisfactory, and the Monotype Corporation rendered inestimable service to book printing by making available a large range of beautiful and effective type faces, a few of them new designs but most of them based upon the best models of the past. Their versions of Caslon, Baskerville, Fournier, Bembo and others were welcomed with enthusiasm by printers and publishers. New type designs were: Imprint (designer: J. H. Mason), a sturdy, readable face based on Caslon's letter, but bolder; Perpetua (designer: Eric Gill), a graceful face of incisive quality with inscriptional capitals of great beauty based on Gill's experience of cutting inscriptions on stone; Times New Roman (designer: Stanley Morison), a fine, dark face designed for The Times newspaper but also used for books; its great advantages are its legibility in small sizes and its narrowness which makes for economy of space.
Monotype IMPRINT was cut in 1913 at the request of the late Gerard Meynell, head of the Westminster Press, for use in his famous though short-lived periodical *The Imprint*. It is a modernized and rationalized version of Caslon Old-face, and the first ‘classic’ face ever cut for machine composition. [12 pt.]

TIMES NEW ROMAN was cut for *The Times* of London in 1931. This is the 12 pt. cast on 14 pt. with special long descenders and is the first newspaper face to achieve maximum legibility without loss of dignity and crispness. Since its release in 1932 it has become a leading book face.

PERPETUA, shown here in 12 pt., was designed in 1929 by Eric Gill for the Monotype Corporation. It is a translation into type of the roman capitals and minuscules which this great sculptor evolved in stone carving and wood engraving. The effect is of sharpness and delicacy without ‘dazzle’. The italic is of unusual interest.

Monotype WALBAUM is a revival of an early nineteenth century ‘modern’ (vertical-stress) design by Justus Walbaum. There is an attractive squareness and sharpness in its cut which has made it a favourite of many British and Continental publishers. [12/13 pt.]

Examples of four type faces in frequent use by British publishers
This activity, together with the increased attention given to technical training by master printer and printing employee, and the unceasing comment in trade journals and literary magazines on the subject of book production, brought about a noticeable improvement.

By the 1920's not only were printers and publishers conscious of the need for good typography and conscientious in the practice of it, but the reading public had, by means of exhibitions of books, become aware of the book as an object that could be well or badly made, that could be seemly, even beautiful, a pleasure to handle, opening easily and showing a type page artistically right without being difficult to read. Thin, dazzling types printed in weak greyish ink gave way to adequately inked letters of less contrasting thick and thin strokes, such as are used on this page. All the parts of a book, the title page and the 'preliminary' pages, the chapter headings and the running headlines on each page, the margins, and even the placing of the page numbers, came to receive their due consideration from the point of view of seemliness of arrangement. The first principles began to be understood and applied once more.

The conspicuous success, both aesthetic and commercial, of the limited editions issued at reasonable prices by the Nonesuch Press, exerted a profound influence upon other publishers and printers. The Nonesuch Press was founded in 1923 by Francis Meynell 'for the set purpose of shaping the newest and most mechanical methods of production to the uses of fine book printing'. Their books, machine-set and printed, were notable typographic achievements.

In the years that followed, British book production achieved a standard second to none. The leading publishers and printers between them produced work of outstanding merit. Even the cheapest editions did not lack distinction. The Penguin books, for example, are most competently designed and printed.

**The Modern Movement**

'Modern typography' is a phrase used to describe a style of arrangement of typographic material that is radically different from the style of traditional typography. Briefly, traditional typography is essentially balanced in arrangement; a title-page is like a carved inscription on a tombstone, each line of words, whatever its length, is placed centrally left and right on the page. In so-called modern typography this balance is not considered essential, the placing or arrangement of the words follows no principle but depends upon the inventiveness of the designer. Modern typography is 'dynamic', 'asymmetrical'. Sans serif types are much used because they harmonize more with the geometric style of layout that is generally evolved.

Although some effective work has been done in this style, it would seem
ACT II

The boudoir of Catherine of Braganza, Charles's queen, in his not too palatial quarters in Newmarket late in the afternoon on the same day. A prie-dieu, and the pictures, which are all devotional, are signs of the queen's piety. Charles, in slippers and breeches, shirt and cravat, wrapped in an Indian silk dressing gown, is asleep on a couch. His coat and boots are on the carpet where he has thrown them. His hat and wig are on a chair with his tall walking stick. The door, opening on a staircase landing, is near the head of the couch, between it and the prie-dieu. There is a clock in the room.

Catherine, aged 42, enters. She contemplates her husband and the untidiness he has made. With a Portuguese shake of the head (about six times) she sets to work to put the room in order by taking up the boots and putting them tidily at the foot of the couch. She then takes out the coat and hangs it on the rail of the landing. Returning, she purposely closes the door with a bang sufficient to wake Charles.

CHARLES. How long have I been asleep?

CATHERINE. I not know. Why leave you your things about all over my room? I have to put them away like a chambermaid.

CHARLES. Why not send for Chiffinch? It is his business to look after my clothes.

CATHERINE. I not wish to be troubled with Chiffinch when we are alone.

CHARLES [rising] Belovéd: you should make me put away my clothes myself. Why should you do chambermaid's work for me? [His "beloved" always has three syllables].

CATHERINE. I not like to see you without your wig. But I am your wife and must put up with it.

CHARLES [getting up] I am your husband; and I count it a great privilege. [He kisses her].

CATHERINE. Yes yes; but why choose you my boudoir for your siesta?

CHARLES. Here in our Newmarket lodging it is the only place

A page from Bernard Shaw's play, In Good King Charles's Golden Days, showing the 'Fournier' type which Shaw chose for the Standard Edition of his works published by Constable and printed by R. & R. Clark.
to be unsuited to sustained reading. The printer should not come between the reader and the author by distracting attention with some attempted typographical dexterity. Abundant opportunity for work of a serious experimental character offers itself in the need of typography today to evolve a style related to the present time while yet preserving the essential functions of a book, which is to look well and to be read with ease.

Despite present-day difficulties, British book production goes ahead on sound lines. During the war, material standards suffered—paper was poorer in quality and reduced in substance—but artistic standards were not lowered and workmanship as a whole was not sacrificed to any considerable extent. The necessity to economize on certain raw materials still exists, but publishers and printers have overcome the new problems as they overcame the old. The printer has learned to make the machine service his purpose, and has proved that, intelligently used, it can produce books that equal the best hand-made products.

Some of the Outstanding Exponents of Typography

British typography owes much to a number of men, some of whom are acknowledged, many of whom are content that they have helped to raise the standards. In an article of this length it is impossible to mention more than a few whose work is well known for its value and stimulus.

Bernard Newdigate, who died in 1944 at the age of 75, was one of the most notable typographers of his day. For many years he contributed monthly notes on the principles of book production to the celebrated literary review The London Mercury. At the same time he practised what he preached by printing at the Shakespeare Head Press many beautiful books, employing chiefly the Caslon type which he admired so much and in the use of which he was a master. He was Sir Francis Meynell’s first personal teacher in typography.

Eric Gill (1882–1940), sculptor and engraver, is famous in typography as a letter designer. Gill Sans, a flexible, symmetrical display type without serifs, is not much used for book work, but his Perpetua type face, referred to earlier in this article, is used extensively for books, and the splendid capitals adorn the title pages and chapter headings of many volumes in which another type is used for the text. Gill also designed a type face for the exclusive use of the Golden Cockerel Press, one of the most distinguished private presses of recent years, which used it for some beautiful examples of hand craftsmanship.

Among living exponents Sir Francis Meynell is a leading authority on book production. He is a skilled typographer, to whom every aspect of printing and format is familiar, not only as an expert adviser (he is typographical adviser to His Majesty’s Stationery Office), but as a practical
A CONCISE
ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF
GASTRONOMY

SECTION VIII

WINE

COMPILED UNDER THE EDITORIAL
DIRECTION OF ANDRÉ L. SIMON

THE WINE AND FOOD SOCIETY
LONDON

An example of Oliver Simon's neo-classical typography, 'Walbaum' capitals were used for the cover of this book, which was printed by the Curwen Press.
The academic convention in English glass work has been to design forms that are standard and to produce them as finely as possible, with thin, transparent glass and clear surfaces. This has resulted in a limited number of forms being used, and a style that is often characterized by simplicity and elegance. However, in some cases, this approach has led to a lack of variety and innovation in the field of glass design. Modern design has sought to challenge these conventions by exploring new forms and techniques, and by experimenting with different materials and processes. This has led to a greater emphasis on form and function, and a greater willingness to incorporate elements of the natural world into the design of glass objects.
producer of books. The Nonesuch Press which he founded did great service to the cause of typography.

Oliver Simon, Chairman of the Curwen Press, has done a great deal towards raising the standard of present-day printing and increasing the general interest in fine work. The Fleuron, a journal of typography which he founded and edited, was almost an encyclopaedia of 'the art preservative of all art'. His individual work has strength and refinement, and the amount of first-class work he has influenced in his directive capacity at the Curwen Press is incalculable.

Stanley Morison, designer of the Times New Roman type face, typographical adviser to the Cambridge University Press from 1923 to 1944, to the Monotype Corporation since 1923 and to The Times since 1929, is an outstanding figure in the typographical world. To printers and to all people seriously interested in the production of books, the writings and opinions of Stanley Morison command the highest respect. As an inspirer of fine printing, and an illuminating historian of the craft, his influence on the progress of typography has been of the greatest importance and value.

Herbert Jones, production manager of Sidgwick & Jackson, first studied typography at the Central School of Arts and Crafts in London. He has written a book on elementary typographic layout (Type in Action), and a new book, intended for the general reader, on the appreciation of book design, is expected from Phoenix House in 1948 under the title of The Reader's Eye.
EILEEN R. QUELCH

1. THE WORLD FOOD SITUATION

Long before the end of the recent war it was realized that six years of dislocation of the agricultural economy of the world must have far-reaching results. In 1943 a United Nations Conference was convened at Hot Springs 'to consider the goal of freedom from want in relation to food and agriculture' and to plan for the future. Its recommendations were published in the Final Act of The United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture (Command Paper 6451, H.M. Stationery Office, 9d.) and Section Report (Command Paper 6461, H.M. Stationery Office, 6d.). When the war ended, production of bread grains in Europe, as well as of meat and other livestock foods, had fallen drastically; in the East, the fall in rice, sugar and oils in the countries occupied by Japan was no less serious. In 1945 the situation was further aggravated by a series of droughts and by the disastrous failure of the rains in India.

Statistics and Documents relating to the World Grain Position 1946 (Command Paper 6737, H.M. Stationery Office, 2d.) issued in February gave the facts. The development of the crisis and the steps taken to meet it are described in two later White Papers of great interest, World Food Shortage (Command Paper 6785, H.M. Stationery Office, 4d.) and Second Review of the World Food Shortage (Command Paper, 6879, H.M. Stationery Office, 6d.) issued respectively in April and July, 1946. The latter paper included a report on 1946-7 prospects by a preparatory working group of the Food and Agriculture Organization (F.A.O.) set up as a result of the Hot Springs Conference. Affirming that hunger and malnutrition are at the root of world unrest, F.A.O. aims at devising international machinery to control food and agriculture and to raise nutritional standards, and the way in which it hopes to do this was described in the Documents relating to the First Session of the Food and Agriculture Conference of the United Nations, Quebec, Canada, 1945 (Command Paper 6731, H.M. Stationery Office, 1s.). At the Second Session, held at Copenhagen in September 1946, proposals for a World Food Board were submitted by Sir John Boyd Orr, the Director-General.

Sir John Boyd Orr has always crusaded for greater food production and for a more equal distribution of the world's supplies. His Food, Health and Income (1936, Macmillan, 2s.6d.) surveyed the effects of income on the diets of different classes. In Fighting for What? (1942, Macmillan, 2s.6d.) and in Food for the People (1943, Pilot Press, 3s.6d.) he advocated a permanent food policy to raise nutritional standards.
Ministry of Food officials compare samples of ordinary commercial bread.
From Achievement in Feeding Britain by Gerald Bullett (Pilot Press)

GUILD BOOKS (British Publishers Guild)
(left and right) in the old cover; (centre) in the new cover.
See article, page 28
Progress in nutritional knowledge is reviewed in Food and Planning by J. R. Marrack (1942, Gollancz, 15s.) and in Food and Nutrition: The Physiological Bases of Human Nutrition by E. W. H. Cruickshank (1946, Livingstone, Edinburgh, 16s.), a scientific survey of the nutritional field up to date, with a useful bibliography. A Manual of Nutrition (1945, H.M. Stationery Office, 1s.) sets out the elementary principles. The story of the home food front makes interesting reading in Achievement in Feeding Britain by Gerald Bullet (1944, Pilot Press, 2s. 6d.), with illustrations; and in How Britain was Fed in Wartime (1946, H.M. Stationery Office, 1s.), a comprehensive account of food planning down to 1945.

Variations in the consumption of foodstuffs owing to the war are detailed in Food Consumption Levels in the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom. The first report under this heading was issued in Britain (April 1944, H.M. Stationery Office, 2s.) the second and third by the U.S. Department of Agriculture in December 1944 and February 1946 respectively (also obtainable through H.M. Stationery Office). In Food for the World, a series of Harris Foundation Lectures edited by T. W. Schultz (1944, University of Chicago Press (U.S.A.); Cambridge University Press (London), 25s.), eminent American economists discuss the prospects of a better food situation from the angles of nutrition, agriculture, population and economics. Anglo-American economic relations and the problem of raw materials distribution are reviewed in Rival Partners by Keith Hutchison (1946, Macmillan, 10s.), and in America’s Role in World Economy by A. A. Hansen (1945, Allen & Unwin, 8s. 6d.), which suggests the setting up of an international commodity corporation to buy, store and sell.

Reconstruction of World Agriculture, by Karl Brandt (1946, Allen & Unwin, 21s.) surveys the food situation between the wars and the agricultural problems precipitated by the Second World War.

Food Production in Western Europe: An Economic Survey of Agriculture in Six Countries by P. Lamartine Yates (1940, reprinted 1946, Longmans, Green, 15s.) describes farming systems up to the outbreak of war; a report by the Secretary-General of the Emergency Economic Committee for Europe (1946, H.M. Stationery Office, 6d.) summarizes the work of the Committee since it superseded the Combined Food Board in 1945, and Food and Farming in Post-War Europe by P. Lamartine Yates and D. Warriner (1943, Oxford University Press, 3s. 6d.) outlines a practical policy for European recovery from devastation. Clyde Higgs gives a brief but incisive picture of farming conditions and prospects in Germany and Denmark today in Continental Journey (1946, Worcester Press, 8s. 6d.). A P.E.P. report deals with Economic Development in South East Europe (1944, Political and Economic Planning, 10s. 6d.).

A Food Plan for India, issued under the auspices of the Royal Institute of
International Affairs, with a Foreword by Professor A. V. Hill (1946, Oxford University Press, 3s.6d.), sets a target for a more than 25 per cent increase in food production within seven years.

Other publications of interest are Revolution in Agriculture by G. A. Holmes (1946, Todd, 6s.) recording the experience of a New Zealand agriculturist who came to Britain to assist in the food production drive, and Natural Principles of Land Use by F. H. Graham (1946, Oxford University Press, 16s.) which treats of the management of land and the relation of land use to human welfare.

M. C. SOLOMON

2. HOUSING

Housing policy is still in process of evolution and even the facts of the situation which has arisen out of wartime changes are not yet fully realized, therefore there is no book which gives a comprehensive picture of the present position. The most authoritative studies of the many facets of the single problem and recommendations as to policy are provided by the series of Reports made by the Sub-Committees of the Central Housing Advisory Committee to the Minister of Health, Design of Dwellings (1944, H.M. Stationery Office, 1s.); The Dudley Report sets a minimum standard of accommodation and equipment for small dwellings. Rural Housing (1944, H.M. Stationery Office, 1s.) makes proposals for the administration of housing in agricultural areas.

The Conversion of Existing Houses (1945, H.M. Stationery Office, 1s.) examines the contribution which can be made to relieve the housing shortage in towns by the sub-division and modernization of old houses in good structural repair. The right allocation of houses owned by local authorities to ensure that those families in greatest need are first accommodated is the main consideration of Housing Management (1945, H.M. Stationery Office, 6d.) and with the earlier Report, The Management of Municipal Housing Estates (1938, reprinted 1946, H.M. Stationery Office, 9d.), it provides a guide to the main principles of good house-property management. Private Enterprise Housing (1944, H.M. Stationery Office, 1s.) also has a place in this series.

The Report of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Rent Control (1945, H.M. Stationery Office, 1s.) makes recommendations for the Rent Tribunals being set up for furnished lettings only. A useful little Government booklet, Rent Control in England and Wales (1946, H.M. Stationery Office, 3d.) outlines the position of the law on this subject.
Planning Our New Homes (1944, H.M. Stationery Office, 3s.), the Report of the Scottish Housing Advisory Committee, covers design, equipment and layout of small houses, and is attractively produced. Housing Manual 1944 (1944, H.M. Stationery Office, 2s.) and its Technical Appendices (1944, H.M. Stationery Office, 18.6d.) interpret the recommendations of the Dudley Report and other technical reports by laying down standards for the guidance of housing authorities. The first of these is illustrated with photographs of the better pre-war and wartime Council houses and flats. On the more technical aspects of construction and equipment there are the excellent Post-War Building Studies by special Committees of the Government, professional and industrial interests concerned. Nos. 1 and 23, House Construction and House Construction, Second Report, deal with new non-traditional types of building.

The most scholarly review of housing policy in England between the wars and discussion of future policy which has been made recently is Marian Bowley's Housing and the State (1945, Allen & Unwin, 15s.). J. Elsas's Housing Before the War and After (1945, Staples Press, 7s.6d.) covers some of the same ground more sketchily. Alexander Block in Estimating Housing Needs (1946, Architectural Press (Cheam, Surrey), 10s.6d.) analyses the effect of population trends on housing requirements.

Housing Estates by Rosamond Jevons and John Madge (1946, University of Bristol: Arrowsmith (Bristol), 7s.6d.) is a survey of the social aspect of rehousing families from slums on the new municipal estates. The Women's Group on Public Welfare carried out a survey, Our Towns: A Close-up (1943, Oxford University Press, 5s.), giving a vivid picture of life in the older districts of the big industrial towns, which is relevant to housing problems.

In Rebuilding Britain: A Twenty Year Plan (1945, Gollancz, 6s.) Sir Ernest Simon deals with a wider field and offers opinions on building, housing and town planning policy.

During the war prefabrication, new building methods and new materials were investigated as a solution to some of the expected shortages, and a number of books have been written to explain the new techniques to the general public. Houses, Permanence and Prefabrication by Hugh Anthony (1945, Pleiades Books, 6s.) is most attractively illustrated. Hugh Casson's Houses by the Million (1946, Penguin Books, 2s.) describes American housing achievement, and House out of Factory by John Gloag and Grey Wornum (1946, Allen & Unwin, 15s.) deals with the design and advantages of the factory-built house. Prefabrication in Building by Richard Shepherd (1946, Architectural Press (Cheam, Surrey), 18s.6d.) and To-morrow's Houses by John Madge (1946, Pilot Press, 18s.) are suitable for architects and laymen.

Apart from the official reports there have been few books dealing with
house design. The House Building Industries Standing Committee have published plans of houses which can be built within the limits of present licensing in *Your New Home* (1946, H.B.I. Committee, 25.6d.). The *Hub of the House* (1946, Lund, Humphries, 6s.) is a research study on kitchen planning by the Association for Planning and Regional Reconstruction.

At the point where housing touches town and country planning there are a great many new publications of importance. The neighbourhood unit has been generally accepted as the basis of planning. The National Council of Social Service in *The Size and Social Structure of the Town* (1943, Allen & Unwin, 15s.) and C. B. Fawcett in *A Residential Unit for Town and Country Planning* (1944, University of London Press, 3s.) define neighbourhood standards which are applied in the proposals for housing made by the two great London plans; J. H. Forshaw and Sir P. Abercrombie's *County of London Plan* (1943, Macmillan, 12s.6d.) and Abercrombie's *Greater London Plan 1944* (1945, H.M. Stationery Office, 25s.). The *Final Report of the New Towns Committee* (1946, H.M. Stationery Office, 1s.3d.) contains the most recent study of housing requirements in new communities.

Miss M. C. Solomon, B.A., is Secretary of the Housing Centre, which is an information body on housing. Miss Solomon joined the centre in 1935 and worked until the war as Librarian.

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**L. F. VRANEK**

### 3. ASPECTS OF ECONOMIC RECOVERY

A survey of recent publications dealing with the complex problem of Economic Recovery must, in itself, demonstrate some of the post-war shortages which make this recovery so difficult; a shortage of economists in Britain who are freed from Government service and have had time to assemble and digest their material, and a shortage of newsprint and labour in the publishing trades which has caused serious delays in the appearance of books that treat of matters of topical interest in finance, industry and trade. Meanwhile, a large proportion of all the literature published on social questions in recent years has been concerned with questions of town and country planning, housing, food and nutrition—subjects already discussed in *British Book News*.

The main trends in British industry and trade before the war were analysed with skill and clarity in Professor G. C. Allen’s *British Industries and their Organization* (second edition, 1939, Longmans, Green, 12s.6d.) and Professor F. C. Benham’s *Great Britain under Protection* (1941, Macmillan, 12s.6d.). The first volume published by the Social Reconstruction Survey of Nuffield College, *Prospects of the Industrial Areas of Great Britain* by M. P. Fogarty.
(1945, Methuen, 32s.), discusses the general trend and anticipates the post-war development of industry, region by region, while in another volume issued by Nuffield College, Studies in Industrial Organization, edited by H. A. Silverman (1946, Methuen, 20s.), the prospects of a group of smaller industries are described. The most important surveys of particular industries have undoubtedly been the large number of Governmental reports issued in the last two years by the Ministry of Fuel and Power and the Board of Trade: for instance, the ten Regional Survey Reports of Coalfields, supplemented by the Rapid Survey of Coal Resources and Production (1945–6, H.M. Stationery Office, 9d.–3s.), and the Reid Technical Committee's Report on Coal Mining (Command Paper 6610, 1945, H.M. Stationery Office, 1s.). All these regional surveys include practical recommendations for maximizing future production, while the various Working Party Reports on special industries (among others, Cotton, Pottery, Furniture, Hosiery, Jewellery) were designed to present a blueprint for drastic overhaul and improvement in the trades they studied (1946, H.M. Stationery Office, 3s.6d. each). Space permits no mention here of the far-reaching work and the published material of the Council of Industrial Design. Sir Frank Heath and A. L. Hetherington round off the picture in their book on Industrial Research and Development (1946, Faber, 25s.). Following the reports of the Census of Production Committee (Command Paper 6687) and the Census of Distribution Committee (Command Paper 6764), the enactment of the Statistics of Trade Bill (at present before Parliament) will ensure, in future years, the collection of far more comprehensive and accurate statistics of industry and retail trade than have ever been obtained before in Britain (all material published in 1946, H.M. Stationery Office, 3d.–6d.).

A wealth of statistical material on public finance, of urgent relevance to economic recovery in Britain, has been issued by the Government in recent years; it will suffice to mention the Statistics Relating to the War Effort of the United Kingdom (Command Paper 6564, 1944, H.M. Stationery Office, 1s.) and the National Income and Expenditure of the United Kingdom, 1938–1945 (Command Paper 6784, 1946, H.M. Stationery Office, 9d.). Two very able studies of taxation—The Taxation of War Wealth by J. R. Hicks, U. K. Hicks and L. Rostas (second edition, 1942, Oxford University Press, 12s.6d.) and The Burden of British Taxation by Findlay Shirras and L. Rostas (1942, Cambridge University Press, 15s.)—were published too early in the war to discuss effectively the social and economic implications of the present tax structure. Tibor Barna's Redistribution of Incomes through Public Finance (1945, Oxford University Press, 18s.) studies the pre-war system, though its factual analysis can be helpful for future study and action in this field; this applies also to Charles Madge's interesting paper on War-Time Pattern of Saving and Spending (1943, Cambridge University Press, 6s.). Professor Findlay Shirras has also

The National Institute of Economic and Social Research issued in 1943 a survey of the *Trade Regulations and Commercial Policy of the United Kingdom* (Cambridge University Press, 15s.), while in 1946 the Board of Trade published its *Accounts relating to the Trade of the United Kingdom for the years 1938, 1944 and 1945*, and the monumental statement of the *Trade of the United Kingdom, 1944, compared with the years 1940-43*, in four volumes (H.M. Stationery Office, 2s. 6d. and 65s. 6d. respectively). A recent book on *Britain and her Export Trade*, edited by Mark Abrams (1947, Pilot Press, 15s.), contains a critical discussion and analysis by various writers of British export industries, Britain's need to export, the interaction of domestic economic policy and international trade, and other aspects of this vitally important topic.

In his books *Economic Destiny* (1944, Longmans, Green, 21s.) and *Economic Rebirth* (1946, Longmans, Green, 5s.), Mr. R. G. Hawtrey, well known for his previous works on the gold standard and the bank rate, ranges over the whole field of post-war economic difficulty and makes drastic practical suggestions to enable Britain to maintain her high standard of living and social services. Here we step over into the exciting but controversial area of the Planned Economy and Social Security, on which so much has been written since 1944. Sir William Beveridge's *Full Employment in a Free Society* (1944, Allen & Unwin, 15s.) was followed, to mention only a few titles, by a symposium on *Full Employment and State Control* edited by Dr. Caradog Jones (1945, Cape, 8s. 6d.), Dr. Gertrude Williams's penetrating study of *The Price of Social Security* (1944, Kegan Paul, 12s. 6d.), the six studies in applied economics prepared at the Oxford University Institute of Statistics on *The Economics of Full Employment* (1944, Blackwell (Oxford), 12s. 6d.), and the more practical survey by a group of experts, edited by W. A. Robson, in *Social Security* (second edition, 1945, Allen & Unwin, 15s.). On the difficult problem of reconciling a high standard of living and security of employment with the equally important need for economic and personal freedom, two outstanding books may be mentioned—Professor A. G. B. Fisher's *Economic Progress and Social Security* (1945, Macmillan, 18s.) and Mrs. Barbara Wootton's *Freedom under Planning* (1945, Allen & Unwin, 6s.). Professor Fisher has also written an excellent report, based on a group study at the Royal Institute of International Affairs, on the *International Implications of Full*
Employment in Great Britain (1946, Royal Institute of International Affairs, 15s.), which sets the problem of social security at home in its complex background of a commercial and financial policy inevitably linked somewhat closely to that of the United States. These international aspects of economic recovery have received their widest study in the two publications of the League of Nations—The Transition from War to Peace Economy and Economic Stability in the Post-War World (1943–5, Allen & Unwin, 6s. and 10s. respectively).

Several important books on the subject of both national and international economic recovery are expected from the presses later in 1947. An authoritative survey of the economic situation in Britain is contained in the brief but important White Paper issued in January 1947 and called, somewhat misleadingly, Statement on the Economic Considerations affecting relations between Employers and Workers (Command Paper 7018, H.M. Stationery Office, 2d.). The vitally important Economic Survey for 1947, issued in February (Command Paper 7046, H.M. Stationery Office, 6d.), gives the framework within which the British Government hopes to direct the national economic recovery in 1947.

Mrs. L. F. Vranek was formerly Lecturer in International Politics, University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, and during the war worked in the Foreign Office Research Department.

J. R. HOLT

4. ATOMIC ENERGY

The work in the field of atomic physics carried out, mainly in the United States, during the war represented an intensive redirection under the impact of circumstances of a steady stream of scientific research, international in character, which had its origin half a century ago in the discovery of radioactivity. Published accounts of this work prior to the war are given by A. K. Solomon in Why Smash Atoms? (Harvard University Press (Cambridge, Mass.): Oxford University Press (London), revised edition 1946, 16s,6d.), by C. H. Douglas Clark in The Story of the Atomic Bomb (1945, Machinery Publishing Co., 3s,6d.) and by J. K. Robertson in Atomic Artillery and the Atomic Bomb (van Nostrand (New York): Macmillan (London), new edition 1946, 12s,6d.). Intermediate in scope between these 'popular' accounts and an elementary textbook is The World and the Atom by C. Møller and E. Rasmussen (1940, Allen & Unwin, 10s,6d.). An outline of the subject is given in Applied Nuclear Physics (Wiley (New York): Chapman & Hall (London),
1943, 18s.), a readable textbook by E. Pollard and W. L. Davidson, and a recent survey is presented in Atomic Energy by G. Gamow (1947, Cambridge University Press, 7s.6d.). The official account of the effort in the United States during the war is given in Atomic Energy by H. D. Smyth (1945, H.M. Stationery Office, 2s.6d.) and the account of the British effort in Statements Relating to the Atomic Bomb (1945, H.M. Stationery Office, 4d.).

When the war was brought to an end by the use of the atomic bomb, the disclosure of this devastating new weapon gave a fresh urgency to the problem of preventing war in the future. In Some Political Consequences of the Atomic Bomb (1945, Oxford University Press, 2s.), E. L. Woodward describes the disintegration of our modern civilization which is to be expected in the event of a war fought with the new weapons and discusses the implications of various plans for their control. The case for an international State as the only cure for war is presented in World War: Its Cause and Cure by Lionel Curtis (1945, Oxford University Press, 7s.6d.) and continued in War or Peace? by the same author (1946, Oxford University Press, 3s.6d.).

Programme for Survival by Lewis Mumford (1946, Secker & Warburg, 3s.6d.) is a penetrating study of the present situation and a warning against the adherence to preconceived ideas and political prejudices. A commission appointed by the British Council of Churches has issued a report, The Era of Atomic Power (1946, Student Christian Movement Press, 2s.) in which the relation between the individual and the State is discussed and the difficulties in the way of the establishment of a world community pointed out.

H. E. Wimperis in World Power and Atomic Energy: The Impact on International Relations (1946, Constable, 6s.), after an account of the wartime development of long-range rockets, deals with the production of atomic energy for warlike purposes and the possibilities for its industrial development. He discusses the political and ethical aspects of the subject.

The warnings contained in the foregoing publications are given cogency by the report of a British Mission to Japan on The Effects of the Atomic Bombs at Hiroshima and Nagasaki (1946, H.M. Stationery Office, 1s.), and the description by John Hersey in Hiroshima (1946, Penguin Books, 1s.6d.) of the personal experiences of six people who were fortunate enough to survive the explosion of the bomb.

In January 1946 the Assembly of the United Nations, following the recommendation of the Moscow meeting of the American, Soviet and British Foreign Secretaries, agreed to set up an Atomic Energy Commission to inquire into all aspects of the problem. In March the U.S. Secretary of State’s Committee on Atomic Energy received from a Board of Consultants under the chairmanship of David E. Lilienthal A Report on the International Control of Atomic Energy (1946, H.M. Stationery Office, 1s.). At the same time
the Atomic Scientists Association in Britain submitted a memorandum to the Atomic Energy Commission in which similar proposals were made (June 1946, *Discovery*, Empire Press, 1s.6d.). At the first meeting of the Atomic Energy Commission Mr. Baruch presented on behalf of the U.S. Government a plan calling for the establishment of an International Atomic Energy Authority which would have control of all production activities classed as dangerous, would undertake inspection of other activities and carry on research. Shortly afterwards Mr. Gromyko put forward counter proposals on behalf of the Soviet Union.

In September 1946, the Scientific and Technical Committee of the Atomic Energy Commission issued *A First Report on the Scientific and Technical Aspects of the Problem of Control* (1946, H.M. Stationery Office, 1s.). The report is discussed in the editorial columns of *Nature* (30 November 1946, Macmillan, 1s.6d.).

The Council of the Atomic Scientists Association has published a statement on the international control of atomic energy in an attempt to reconcile the Baruch and Gromyko proposals (*Nature*, 11 January 1947).

The use of atomic power in industry is the subject of much speculation, but one can say with certainty that the radioactive products of the atomic pile are of immediate importance for research in biology, chemistry and other branches of science. Atomic energy as a human asset is reviewed by A. H. Compton in an article in *Nature* (9 February 1946) and the possibilities of nuclear power are discussed in a short report of a conference of atomic scientists to be found in the issue of the same journal for 24 August 1946. *Atomic Energy and its Applications* is the subject of a lecture by Sir James Chadwick (December 1946, *Journal of the Institute of Fuel*, 10s.).

A brief outline of the whole field of atomic energy is given in the pamphlet *Atomic Survey* by P. B. Moon and E. H. S. Burhop (1946, Atomic Scientists Association, 9d.) and a discussion of the political aspects will be found in *The Future of the Atomic Bomb* by Peter Wright, Current Affairs Pamphlet No. 19 (December 1946, Bureau of Current Affairs, 7d.). *One World or None: A Report to the Public on the Full Meaning of the Atomic Bomb* (1947, Latimer House, 7s.6d.) covers the whole field of the future implications of atomic energy in a series of chapters written by some of the most eminent scientists associated with the atomic energy project in America.

John R. Holt, Ph.D., is a lecturer in the Department of Physics in the University of Liverpool. During the war he took part in the research programme in Nuclear Physics carried out there for the Government under the direction of Professor Sir James Chadwick.
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
1947

A critical selection compiled by a number of experts. Not all the books mentioned were published in 1947. The earlier monthly issues of "British Book News" for 1947 included books published in the last months of 1946.

GENERAL WORKS

SCHOLARSHIP, ITS MEANING AND VALUE. H. W. Garrod. Cambridge University Press, 4s.6d. LC8. 79 pages.

This book is a plea for exact scholarship, an examination of the long separation between Genius and Scholarship, and a survey of the learned men of all nations who, in the author's view, come within his definition of a scholar: those to whom learning is an end in itself, and scholarship its own reward. Mr. Garrod is well fitted for his task. He has compiled a standard anthology of Latin poets, his researches on Erasmus have world repute and his work on modern English Literature is wide and accomplished. In the present work he begins with the contention that the divorce between Genius and Scholarship began about 1600, and examines, in this respect, the work and opinions of Dr. Johnson. The author in this section arrives at the conclusion that consummate learning is more rare than genius, that the world responds emotionally to genius, but suspects and often resents scholarship. Both are concerned with righting our present discontents, but it is the valorous intuitive attack of genius, not the slow cautious movements of learning, with which the world sides naturally. With the Renaissance, the author maintains, the history of Scholarship begins. Many scholars come under review: Petrarch, Poggio, Aldus and Valla as the first collators of manuscripts; Erasmus who broke the barriers between sacred and profane learning; Scaliger with his conception of the unity of history; and Bentley with his controversy that brought about the Battle of the Books. In dealing with translations in the present age, the author points out some unfortunate results of our ignorance of Hebrew.


The introductory volume in a new series which is intended 'to encourage us to look at the objects of everyday life with fresh and critical eyes' and thus to heighten not only our pleasure in the beautiful but also our censure of the ugly, the mean and the vulgar. The volume contains a number of photographs illustrating many aspects and objects of everyday life, with a commentary by Mr. Jarvis. Later volumes will deal with specific subjects such as houses, furniture, textiles, etc.

The Book


This traces the history of French book production from ninth-century manuscripts to books illustrated by Picasso, Matisse and Braque. Essays on the significance of each period are followed by numerous examples in colour and monochrome. Introduction by Philip James, Director of the Arts Council of Great Britain.
BIBLIOGRAPHY

General
FROM PAPYRUS TO PRINT. George H. Bushnell. Grafton, 15s. D8. 218 pages.
Interesting and out-of-the-way information about authors, books and libraries is contained in this selection of the essays and papers written during the last twenty years by the Librarian of the University of St. Andrews, Scotland. The essays were written independently and there is no strong connecting thread between them, although the arrangement in the book is roughly chronological. (010.4)

Of Individuals
This excerpt gives an ordered view of the works of and about the famous English poet, philosopher and critic (1772-1834) which are in the possession of the British Museum, including recent additions, and fragments as well as volumes. The collection is a large one and some of the specimens with Coleridge's manuscript notes are unique. (012)

A bibliography concerned entirely with books about Dickens' life and works, not with the works themselves. It is arranged under twelve subject headings: Personal; Critical (a) Writing mainly of an appreciative and depreciative character relating to Charles Dickens and his works; Critical (b) Reviews of the individual works of Charles Dickens; Critical (c) Reviews of Forster's Life of Charles Dickens; Critical (d) Reviews of the Letters of Charles Dickens; Poetical; Dramatic; Musical; Anthological; Plagiaristic; Topographical; Bibliographical. Within these headings the titles are given so far as possible in chronological order. A few articles of outstanding importance from the daily Press have been included. The author was formerly Honorary Librarian of the Dickens Fellowship in London and this bibliography represents the work of many years. (012)

Great Britain
A complete list of Government Publications issued in Great Britain from 1 January to 31 December 1946, which are published by or under the auspices of H.M. Stationery Office. It is divided into Parliamentary and Non-Parliamentary Publications, and there is a comprehensive Index of 27 pages. (015.42)

WHITAKER'S CUMULATIVE BOOK LIST, 1946. Whitaker, 18s.6d. Sc4. 301 pages.
A complete list of all books published in Great Britain during 1946. The Alphabetical List gives full details of every book—author, title, sub-title, size, number of pages, price, month of publication, classification and publisher. In the Classified Lists the books are grouped together by subject in forty-nine separate classifications enabling
quick reference to be made to all the books published on a particular subject during
the year. There is a list of publishers, with addresses. (015.42)

Russia

RUSSIAN LITERATURE, THEATRE AND ART. A Bibliography of works in
English, published 1900-45. Amrei Ettlinger and Joan Gladstone (Comp-
96 pages.

A much-needed and useful guide for the general reader, compiled and translated into
English by two librarians. An appendix covers dictionaries, grammars and readers, and
there is a general bibliography of British books on Russian literature. (015.47)

Canada

THE CANADIAN CATALOGUE OF BOOKS PUBLISHED IN CANADA,
ABOUT CANADA, AS WELL AS THOSE WRITTEN BY CANADIANS,
WITH IMPRINT OF 1945. Toronto Public Libraries (Toronto, Canada),
50 cents. C4. 73 pages. Author Index.

The latest issue of an invaluable guide which has been published annually by the
Toronto Public Library since 1921. It is arranged by alphabetical grouping of subjects,
contains a separate section of Canadian works in the French language, and is furnished
with a four-page directory listing some 600 Canadian publishers and agents. (015.71)

Latin America

HANDBOOK OF LATIN-AMERICAN STUDIES, 1943. No. 9. A Selective
Guide to the material published in 1943 on Anthropology, Archives, Art,
Economics, Education, Folklore, Geography, Government, History,
International Relations, Labour and Social Welfare, Language and
Literature, Law, Libraries, Music and Philosophy. Miron Burgin (Editor).
Press (London), 38s.6d. lm8. 535 pages. Index.

A valuable record of ‘the more important publications of the year in the fields
of the humanities and the social sciences’ in Latin America. Each section as listed in
the sub-title has a prefatory general statement, and the bibliographies are annotated
sufficiently to convey the scope of each work. The book has been produced for the
Library of Congress and the Joint Committee on Latin American Studies of the National
Research Council, the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science
Research Council. (015.8)

Bibliographies

A WORLD BIBLIOGRAPHY OF BIBLIOGRAPHIES AND OF BIBLIO-
GRAPHICAL CATALOGUES, CALENDARS, ABSTRACTS, DIGESTS,
Second edition, revised and enlarged. Besterman (25 Park Crescent, London,
W.1), 290s. the 3 vols. lC4. 753 pages.

The World Bibliography of Bibliographies was first published in 1939. Vol. 1 of this
second edition has been greatly enlarged and the entries brought up to 1944–6. The
number of volumes recorded and separately collated is 65,000, under about 8,000

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headings and sub-headings arranged by subjects. The entries are limited to separately published bibliographies. Within the term 'bibliography' are also included lists of manuscript material; abstracts, digests and abridgements, wherever these take the form of annotated bibliographies; and catalogues of special libraries and of special sections of general libraries, both public and private in all parts of the world. The entries are arranged in double columns with each column numbered consecutively and to the description of the bibliography is added the number of entries contained in it. Numerous footnotes contain information on details of works in progress or in limited editions, clarification of complicated series and references to supplements contained in periodicals.


This pamphlet, issued for the guidance of the general reader, gives a list of essential books on the subject as a signpost to further reading, and contains an introduction by a specialist giving an authoritative exposition of the general principles. The bibliography has been compiled by W. A. Munford, Borough Librarian of Cambridge.

Libraries


A select list of books compiled by the Librarian of the Library Association. The list draws attention to those books which describe the part of the library in the life of the people and in the world of scholarship and research, and is for the general reader rather than for the professional librarian.

Colonies

URBAN CONDITIONS IN AFRICA. Oxford University Institute of Colonial Studies (Oxford), 2s. Foolscap. 51 pages. Mimeographed. (Nuffield College Select Reading List for Colonial Studies, No. 3)

An invaluable reading list, prepared by M. Jean Comhaire, a Belgian research worker, on native urban conditions and administration. The references are, in the main, to works published in the last fifteen years, relating to British Tropical Africa. Material on native urban development is, inevitably, most extensive in South Africa, but only those references have been selected which throw light on problems associated with colonial development.


The second of a series of bibliographies produced by experts among the research workers of the Nuffield Institute, intended to provide a select reading list on British Colonial affairs for the guidance of general students and administrators.
Parliament

Hansard Society, 1s. 6sc. 23 pages. Paper bound. 
The Assistant Librarian of the House of Commons has compiled a bibliography of books about the British Parliament with the object of presenting 'a selection of books with guidance as to both the contents of the books and also their degree of technicality'. It opens with an annotated list of a number of titles suitable for the beginner, followed by a fuller list (not annotated) for the benefit of the reader who is more advanced in the subject. Introduction by Commander Stephen King-Hall. (016.32842)

Law

ENGLISH LEGAL AUTHORS BEFORE BLACKSTONE. H. A. Hollond. 
Stevens & Sons, 3s. 6sR. 42 pages. Paper bound. 
Sir William Blackstone (1723-80), the celebrated legal author and Judge, is best known for his famous Commentaries on the Laws of England, but he was a prolific writer. This booklet consists of a descriptive account of the principal works of British legal writers before Blackstone made his contributions to the literature of English law. It is arranged chronologically from Glanville's De Legibus (twelfth century) to the works of Sir Michael Foster (eighteenth century), dealing in all with forty-two writers. Under each author's name is included a short biographical note followed by a description of his writings, most of which are now legal classics. This work first appeared in the Cambridge Law Journal, and the reprinting of it as a separate publication ensures that a valuable contribution to the study of legal bibliography and biography will not be overlooked. The author is Professor of English Law in the University of Cambridge and Reader to the Council of Legal Education. (016.34)

Social Services

BRITISH SOCIAL SERVICES. Book List No. 208. National Book League, 6d. 
(8d. post free from the National Book League). C4. 30 pages. 
A select list of books compiled by the National Council of Social Service. Intended to be a guide to the books which best describe the British Social Services, it includes those books which give an account of the services as they exist today and those which are of historical interest. It does not attempt to include books on the technique of practical social work. The list is divided into three main groups: General books; Books describing the welfare services which cater for special sections of the community; Books describing special types of services which are available for the whole community. (016.36)

— — — Youth Organizations

YOUTH AND YOUTH LEADERSHIP. National Council of Social Service Books 
This bibliography has been compiled by the Standing Conference of National Voluntary Youth Organizations with a view to giving social workers and administrators some guidance on the literature relating to their work. The first section entitled 'General Books' includes works on youth service, club work, scouting, etc., and is followed by a list of relevant Government publications. Other sections are concerned with Christian Youth Leadership, Publications of the Standing Conference on National-Voluntary Youth Organizations and Juvenile Delinquency. In most cases the book list is carefully annotated. (016.369)
Agriculture


An account of English books on farming from Fitzherbert's Boke of Husbandry (1523), the first book on the subject to be printed in England, to Tull's The Horse Hoeing Husbandry; or an Essay in Tillage and Vegetation, which the author was persuaded by public demand to expand and reissue in 1733 and which marked the beginning of a new epoch in farming history. The volume gives particulars of the books' contents, and, where possible, information about their authors, and indicates the progress in farming practice during the years concerned. An appendix gives a list of essays on particular writers which the author has contributed to various periodicals. The book, with its interesting illustrations, is excellently produced. (016.63)

Manufactures: Silk


The author of this bibliography has been Head of the Silk Section of the British Cotton Industry Research Association since 1936. Compiled primarily for silk technologists, it gives a bibliographical survey of all published literature on the technical processing and the practical and fundamental aspects of silk up to the end of 1944. A glossary of silk terms and an explanatory introduction to silk technology is included. (016.6774)

Music

BOOKS ABOUT MUSIC. Hubert Foss. Cambridge University Press, 1s. L.Post 8. 11 pages. (Reader's Guides Series)

This pamphlet, issued for the guidance of the general reader, gives a list of essential books on the subject as a signpost to further reading, and contains an introduction by a specialist giving an authoritative exposition of the general principles. The bibliography has been compiled by W. A. Munford, Borough Librarian of Cambridge. (016.78)


A list of books on music compiled by Dr. Sydney Northcote for the use of those who are engaged in social service and social administration. The selection has been carefully made with the object of serving the interests of workers in the sphere of social service. The list is divided into three parts, the first of which gives a selection of Books for General Reading, the second Books of Particular Interest to Social Workers, Club Leaders, etc., and, finally, a short section on Books of Reference which includes such standard works as Grove's Dictionary of Music and the Oxford History of Music. The books are annotated by recognized authorities on the subject. (016.78)
Ballet


This pamphlet, issued for the guidance of the general reader, gives a list of essential books on the subject as a signpost to further reading, and contains an introduction by a specialist giving an authoritative exposition of the general principles. The bibliography has been compiled by W. A. Munford, Borough Librarian of Cambridge. (016.7928)

Fishing


This bibliography of books on angling, fisheries and fish culture published from 1881 to 1945 is arranged under the authors' names in alphabetical sequence. Many of the entries have brief useful annotations. Works mainly concerned with commercial sea fisheries are not included. The compiler has been engaged for some years on bibliographical research in the field of literature devoted to fishing. (016.7991)

NOTABLE ANGLING LITERATURE. James Robb. Jenkins, 10s. 6d. D8. 224 pages. 5 illustrations.

A survey of the literature of fishing in the English language from The Treatise of 1496 to the present day, with many quotations and a section dealing with books on specialized angling subjects. (016.7991)

English Poetry


A descriptive catalogue of the 346 volumes of English Poetry, arranged by John Hayward, which were exhibited by the National Book League at 7 Albemarle Street, London, from 11 April to 21 June 1947. This was the first occasion on which an attempt was made to represent the whole range of English poetry from Chaucer to the present day at one time and in one place, and this catalogue provides a valuable bibliographical record of the volumes exhibited. It is divided into five sections, according to centuries, and each entry gives a full bibliographical description, including binding details and collation, together with the owner of the book and notes on its most interesting features. Mr. Hayward contributes the Preface and the title index includes dates of publication. It is intended later to issue a limited edition of this excellent catalogue, bound in buckram, with photographic facsimiles of the title-pages of all the books shown in the exhibition. (016.821)

English Fiction


A catalogue of the books displayed at the National Book League Exhibition of Victorian Fiction which was held in London during January and February and which
covered the period 1837–1901. The exhibition was divided into two parts: the first to show what Victorian fiction looked like and how it was published, the second based on literary and historical criteria. The catalogue is divided into twenty-three subject sections under such headings as; Part-issues; the Giants; Historical and 'Period' Novels; Novels of Manners; Tales of the Sea; Sensation, Mystery and Crime; Some Popular Favourites. Brief introductory notes precede the sections. The Foreword is by Michael Sadleir, the well-known novelist, bibliographer and publisher, who is an authority on Victorian literature, and John Carter contributes the Introduction.

History

**Annual Bulletin of Historical Literature. No. XXXI.**

E. S. de Beer and J. W. Herbert (Editors). King & Staples, 1s.7d. D8. 48 pages. Index. Paper bound.

A bibliography compiled for the Historical Association (21 Bedford Square, London, W.C.1) and dealing with books in English published from 1942 to 1945. About six hundred are noticed, with a brief comment on each, and publisher, date, price and number of pages are given. A good many American books appear, but the majority are British. (A later Bulletin will deal with books published in Europe.) The subjects covered include the philosophy of history, historiography, prehistory, ancient Greece and Rome, Europe, Britain from the earliest times to the present, the British Empire, North and South America and the world of 1914–45. Each section is compiled by a specialist.

**Bibliography of Historical Writings Published in Great Britain and the Empire, 1940–1945.** Louis B. Frewer (Compiler and Editor). Blackwell (Oxford), 45s. C4. 366 pages. Index of persons and places.

This volume is a select list of books, with references to reviews of these books, and of articles from one hundred and twenty-seven periodicals. The books and periodicals are limited to those published between 1940 and 1945 inclusive, in Britain and the British Commonwealth (except that some publications of United States university presses have been included), but they cover all aspects of world history, from pre-history to 1939, including the history of literature and the arts, science, religion, philosophy, commerce, economics, etc. The list is divided by subjects, periods and countries. The classification follows closely that of the *International Bibliography of Historical Sciences*. The entries are not annotated, but date, number of pages, illustrations, publisher, place of publication, etc., are given. This volume has been published now (because the *International Bibliography* cannot reappear for some years) with the agreement of the President of the International Committee of the Historical Sciences. It is very well designed and printed. Mr. Frewer is Superintendent of Rhodes House Library, Oxford.

**Country Life**


The second edition of a Book List which was originally published in 1940 under the title of *Britain—Land and Life*. It is not a list on Topography, but has been compiled
with the intention of combining the main aspects of country life in Britain under one heading. Titles have been chosen primarily for their "rural" interest, and the aim of the compiler has been to produce a respective list of authors concerned with country life, together with a selection of their more important works. Books on Sport, Poetry and Fiction have been excluded. Each entry gives the author, title, publisher, date and price, and the sections are divided into Country Life and Farming in General: Technical and Non-Technical Works; Planning and Social Services; Natural History; General Works, Ecology, Botany and Zoology.

(016.9142)

Biography

biography. G. M. Trevelyan. Cambridge University Press, is. L. Post 8' 15 pages. (Reader's Guides Series)

This pamphlet, issued for the guidance of the general reader, gives a list of essential books on the subject as a signpost to further reading, and contains an introduction by a specialist giving an authoritative exposition of the general principles. The bibliography has been compiled by W. A. Munford, Borough Librarian of Cambridge. (016.92)

India


This select bibliography, compiled by Lieut.-Colonel North, is divided into sections covering history, politics, military history, archaeology, natural history and ethnography, also autobiography, biography and fiction. General remarks and recommendations preface each section, and a supplement on Afghanistan has been included. (016.954)

Author Catalogues: Auction


A priced and annotated record of the book-auctions of London, New York and Edinburgh, for the period October 1943 to August 1944, arranged in order of author. (018.3)


This annual publication, which is well known to all who are interested in book-collecting and selling, shows the prices realized for books sold at auction sales in London, New York and Edinburgh during the year under review. It is arranged in the order of a dictionary in one alphabetical sequence, with entries under authors, titles and presses. (018.3)
LIBRARY ECONOMY


A revised edition of a useful manual of library practice, first published in April 1945 which provides instruction in the elements of librarianship, particularly for those in charge of small scientific libraries or the information service attached to research and experimental establishments of government departments, research associations and commercial undertakings. The author has been concerned in the development of the Library of the Engineer-in-Chief of the British General Post office from its beginning twenty years ago.

LIBRARY CO-OPERATION AND PUBLICITY and other papers. Library Associations, 5s. C4. 32 pages.

Papers read at a week-end conference in Britain in October 1946. "Library Co-operation and Publicity" by C. A. Elliott deals with both direct and indirect publicity. "A New Policy in Rural Areas" by H. K. Bearman discusses the problem of providing every village with an adequate library. The remaining papers form a symposium on the subject of "Some Special Materials in Libraries", including Music, Sound Recordings, Gramophone Records, Pictorial Material, Maps, Plans and Aerial Photographs, Documentary Reproduction (Microfilm).

Conferences

ASSOCIATION OF SPECIAL LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION BUREAUX:

A valuable key to much useful information about special libraries, special library work and information services which has been published in the Proceedings covering the last twenty years.

ASSOCIATION OF SPECIAL LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION BUREAUX:

This publication includes the Presidential Address of Sir Reginald E. Stradling on "The Intelligence Group in a Technical Team" and the full text of all the papers delivered at the Conference held in London in September 1946, with notes of the discussions. There are papers on "The preparation and coverage of critical and select bibliographies", "What an industrialist expects of an information service", "The communication of specialist information to business executives", calculating machines and mathematical tables, film libraries, technical dictionaries and glossaries, and a symposium on "Aspects of documentation in Europe today". The year's work of Aslib, 1945-6, is also reviewed in the report.

A very full record of an important conference of the Library Association of Great Britain, held in June 1947, containing papers on librarianship during the war, punched card systems, further education and the library service, the library committee, library work with children, book supply of the future, the education of future entrants to the library profession, urban and county librarianship, the rural library, the industrial librarian and the Library Association, public library buildings of the future, the future of public library finance, and the consumer's view of a university library. The Presidential Address of Richard J. Gordon, formerly City Librarian of Leeds, is also included as well as a description of libraries and librarianship in the Middle East, Australia, New Zealand and America, by Lionel R. McColvin, City Librarian of Westminster, on the conclusion of his six months' journey round the world during 1946-7. (020.6342)


This publication includes the Presidential Address of John Barr, Librarian of the Auckland Public Libraries, and the full text of most of the papers given at the Conference, held in Auckland in February 1946. The President reviews the progress made in New Zealand Libraries during the last six years, and most of the other papers are on aspects of publishing including Government publishing, reviewing, readers and reading. Music library service in New Zealand is also considered. (020.63931)


This Conference was held at Aberystwyth on 25 and 26 September 1946, under the Chairmanship of Sir George Fossett Roberts, President of the National Library of Wales. The subjects considered were 'The Book Needs of Adult Study Classes', 'The National Central Library and the Regional Libraries Schemes', and the postwar re-organization and development of the Public Library service. The Report also includes an excellent summary of a paper read by Harry Farr, former City Librarian of Cardiff, on 'A Welsh Stationer of the Sixteenth Century', which dealt with the career of Richard Jones, who flourished in London as a bookseller and publisher from 1565 until 1602. (020.63429)

Progress and Future of Libraries

THE NATIONAL LIBRARY SERVICE. Raymond Irwin. Grafton, 8s.6d. C8. 106 pages.

The author is Director of the School of Librarianship in the University of London, and his book is an expansion of two lectures he delivered at a summer vacation course in 1946. It draws attention to the importance of the idea of a national library service and indicates some of the logical implications of this idea. Probable developments in the administration of the national library service in Britain are described, and their effect on the internal organization is discussed. Particular consideration is given to the way in
which county libraries, school libraries, special libraries and library co-operation will be affected, and the book, rightly concluding with a chapter on training in librarianship, is a demonstration that librarianship is a worthy profession with great traditions and a greater future. There is an introduction by W. C. Berwick Sayers, Chief Librarian of Croydon, whose influence on British Librarianship during the past thirty years has been immeasurable.  

(021.03)

Buildings

**REPORT OF ASLIB MEETING ON PLANNING AND EQUIPMENT OF SPECIAL LIBRARIES, 6 April 1946. Aslib, 45. R8. 33 pages.**

The report of a one-day conference held at the Royal Institute of British Architects in London. It includes papers on the planning and equipment of university and college libraries by two university librarians, K. Povey and W. Bonser, and an architect, Verner O. Rees, ‘The planning and equipment of libraries in research organizations and industrial concerns’ by a research association information officer, B. Fullman, and ‘Some notes on library planning’, by Edward J. Carter, librarian and architect, now Councillor for Libraries with UNESCO. Contributions to the discussion on the papers are also included, and a full list of delegates.  

(022)

Personnel


This important contribution to library literature consists of papers presented before the tenth Library Institute at the University of Chicago, 27 August to 1 September 1945. The lectures are by outstanding authorities in the field of public personnel administration and administration of university and public libraries in America, and include contributions on the general philosophy of the subject, job classification, the question of employee organizations, application of schemes in a large public library system, the status, qualifications and classification of the university library staff, the Civil Service and the library, the problems of library schools, and a plan for in-service training, including training for higher efficiency and for promotion. The point is made that the proper classification of positions does not necessarily mean a higher salary bill. The carefully considered division of work among professional, sub-professional and clerical staff may well be an economy despite increased salaries for the professional workers.  

(023)

Administration

**LIBRARY ADMINISTRATION. E. J. Carnell. Grafton, 12s.6d. D8. 174 pages.**

Figures. Index.

The term ‘administration’, in the author’s sense, covers practical routine and the mechanics of librarianship, and this book deals in a vigorous fashion with elementary principles, processes and practices. It should be useful alike to those who are occupied with routine duties and to those who have to direct and assign them. Loan methods, order work, preparation of books for the shelf, correspondence, accounts and statistics are among the subjects covered, and the book concludes with a chapter on public
relations and publicity for the library. The author has had considerable library experience in England and in New Zealand where she was Liaison Officer to the New Zealand Library Association and Assistant Director of the Country Library Service.

Classification


A scheme of classification for all matters relating to the craft of librarianship. It is called a 'Tabulation' because it is a utilitarian scheme, arising largely from the actual material to be arranged. The author rightly states that although one or two special schemes exist for this kind of material, in addition to library economy sections in general schemes, none of these is adequate to present-day needs. This Tabulation is notable for two special characteristics: it relates to all classes of libraries and can be used equally well by university, public and specialist librarians, and it also makes provision for material other than books, such as illustrations, films and microfilms, gramophone records, sound recordings and other kinds of special collections. The notation of the Tabulation is a mixed one of letter and number and the comprehensive tables of classes are followed by a full index to every topic. Mr. Stewart is Borough Librarian of Bermondsey, London, and is the author of a number of practical books and papers on librarianship.

Special Libraries

REPORT OF ASLIB MEETING ON INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION SERVICES, 8 May 1946. Aslib, 4s. R8. 39 pages.

The report of a one-day conference held in Manchester, including papers on the functions of an industrial information officer, the organization of information services, and the nature and nurture of special libraries, as well as a statement by the Director of the Association (Miss E. M. R. Ditmas) on the help it can give the information officers. Contributions to the discussion are also included.


Off-printed from The Journal of Documentation (Vol. II, No. 3, December 1946), this very comprehensive list compiled by the Librarian of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, should be invaluable to all medical practitioners and students. The addresses of the institutions are given with brief notes of the scope of the collections and the facilities available. There is an appendix listing the medical libraries holding periodicals registered in The World List of Scientific Periodicals (1934) and in the Union Catalogue of the Periodical Publications in the University Libraries of the British Isles (1937), and an index of special collections and subjects.

Public Libraries: London


The fifth report of a quinquennial series, prepared by the London and Home Counties Branch of the Library Association, which summarizes information obtained by a
questionnaire issued to 119 public library authorities in the Branch area. The report is concerned almost entirely with matters of fact, and sections deal with Constitution and Finance, Staff, Stock, Readers and Circulation, Hours of Service, Work with Children and Young People, Hospital Libraries, Extension Work, Wartime Conditions, County Libraries, and Metropolitan Libraries. The report therefore gives a picture of the public library service of the area as existing on 31 March 1944.

**Germany**

**PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN GERMANY.** Heinz Schurer. *German Educational Reconstruction*, 15.6d. LC8. 24 pages. Paper bound. (German Educational Reconstruction Series, No. 5)

One of a series of pamphlets issued by an organization devoted to the purpose of re-establishing contacts between Great Britain and Germany in the fields of education. The author, a librarian with practical experience in public libraries in both countries, gives a brief history of the public library movement in Germany from the end of the eighteenth century to 1939. He describes the slow development up to 1893 and the period of activity which followed, the work of Walter Hofmann, champion in the German public library field, and the radical changes forced on the public libraries by the Nazis. Herr Schurer points out the disadvantages of the prevailing system of denying readers direct access to the shelves, which is at complete variance with the British idea, and believes that the future of German public libraries will depend on the introduction of the open-access system of book selection.

**National Libraries**


See Digest, page 533.

**Reading**


Mr. Holbrook Jackson here approaches reading from an original angle, treating the reader as an artist and arguing that reading may involve similar experiences to those usually associated with writing. He disclaims any attempt to create a new type of reader, but condemns the imitative reader who follows fashion or the servile reader who fears his own judgement. Literature is not dealt with as a thing in itself, but as a method of implementing a fuller life. His aim is to open up new pleasures and possibilities in the art of reading, and he marshals much evidence in support of his theme.

**Children's Books**


A useful guide, by a New Zealand librarian, for parents, teachers and librarians: a discursive commentary on various types of children's books, from picture books and
fairy tales, to books on arts, crafts and science, and plays, magazines and encyclopedias. A good many books and authors are discussed in some detail. The work derives from ten years' experience in children's libraries, from the New Zealand Library Association's correspondence course in children's literature, which the author prepared, and from her articles in National Education.

Aids and Literary Methods

A concise practical guide: how and where to obtain desired information, from (British) general reference books, reference books for special subjects, bibliographies, periodicals, etc. The annotated bibliography of 'Libraries: Their History, and Use' is compiled by D. C. Henrik Jones, Librarian and Information Officer of the Library Association. Mr. McColvin is Chief Librarian of the City of Westminster and Honorary Secretary of the Library Association.


First published in 1933 and now revised and reset throughout, this up-to-date handbook is a practical guide, and a persuasive and stimulating one, to the use and enjoyment of English books of all kinds. Mr. McColvin deals with 'the books you want' for informative and recreational reading; shows how to find out 'what books are there' by the use of bibliographies and reference books; and deals lucidly with book-buying, the use of libraries, the most efficient and enjoyable ways of choosing, caring for and using books, and the development of reading schemes. The bibliography of 'Books and Reading' is compiled by Anne Cliff. Mr. McColvin is Chief Librarian of the City of Westminster and Honorary Secretary of the Library Association of Great Britain.

Authorship

The fortieth edition of this useful reference book has been reset in a new type and considerably enlarged since the last issue. The information giving descriptions and particulars of British, American, Colonial and Irish journals, magazines and publishers, has been revised and enlarged, as well as the sections on literary agents, authors' aids, and clubs and photographers. Numerous articles include Sir Stanley Unwin's 'Guide to Authors', reprinted from his book The Truth about Publishing, as well as articles on the law of copyright, British, American and international, the law of libel, conditions of contract, dramatic rights and censorship of plays.

PERIODICALS

An annual index to the subjects dealt with in some five hundred English and American periodicals, including the transactions of many learned societies, arranged in alphabetical order. It is intended primarily to serve the general reader, and therefore
excludes highly specialized periodicals whose contents are covered by sectional indexes or abstracts. It is, however, a reliable guide to a great store of valuable knowledge on a vast number of subjects.

MUSEUMS


This is the first general description of the Cyprus Museum to be published since 1899, and records the re-organization of the Museum carried out in 1933–37 with the aid of the Carnegie Corporation. The author, who is Curator of the Museum, also gives descriptions of its collections which have been enriched by the many excavations carried out by the Museum and other bodies, including British, American and French and, in particular, the Swedish Cyprus Expedition of 1927–31 under Dr. Gjerstad. The guide, although brief, well indicates Cyprus as an unrivalled treasure house of the history of Mediterranean civilizations.

JOURNALISM

THE PRESS THE PUBLIC WANTS. Kingsley Martin. Hogarth Press, 7s. 6d.

L. Post 8. 143 pages.

In October 1946 the British House of Commons by a free vote decided in favour of a Royal Commission to inquire into ‘tendencies towards monopoly’ in the British newspaper Press. Mr. Kingsley Martin’s book deals with the problems which a Royal Commission would have to consider and it therefore appears at a timely moment. It explains the meaning and importance of the freedom of the Press, which is an essential principle of democratic government, describes the financial deals by which the great Press trusts were built up, and discusses how far the Press is today a ‘monopoly’, how far a ‘branch of commerce’ and how far an organ of public guidance on political issues. It is part of the author’s thesis that journalism should be a profession, and newspapers not commercial institutions but public concerns, which leads him to a discussion of the various proposals that have been made towards these ends with the object of increasing the responsibility of the Press while not in any way endangering its freedom of news presentation and comment. The author is Editor of the weekly journal the New Statesman and Nation and was formerly on the staff of the Manchester Guardian newspaper.

Liberty of the Press


This book is a verbatim report of the High Court proceedings in the Case of Lea v. The Justice of the Peace, Ltd. and R. F. Acford Ltd., known as the Daily Mirror Press photographer libel action. The case is in the nature of a cause célèbre and deals with the controversial question of representatives of the Press intruding upon domestic privacy. It arose out of certain police court proceedings resulting in a bridegroom being fined for assaulting a photographer and for damaging his camera after photographs had been taken at a wedding without permission. The defendants described and severely commented on the result of the police court proceedings and on the behaviour of the
photographer, the plaintiff, with the result that he instituted proceedings for libel. The defendants successfully pleaded justification and fair comment and judgement was given in their favour. The editor is a Barrister and a former editor of The Law Reports.

Periodicals on Journalism

Contains a series of articles on various aspects of journalism in Great Britain, such as magazine production, the Press and the export drive, and a Royal Commission on the Press, as well as valuable sections for the free-lance writer, dealing with the requirements of editors and publishers, writing for the British Broadcasting Corporation, press-cutting agencies, competitions, etc.

Newspapers
BRITISH NEWSPAPERS AND THEIR CONTROLLERS. Viscount Camrose. Cassell, 8s. 6d. sR8. 188 pages. 25 pages of illustrations.

Viscount Camrose controls the London Daily Telegraph. In this book he gives all the facts concerning the British daily newspapers and 'opinion-forming' weeklies—the origins of each paper, its circulation, who owned it in the past and who owns it now, and what other interests are controlled by the same parties.

Polygraphy

Miscellanies

Professor David Mitray, writing on 'Points of Contact', gives the name to this new Contact publication, which numbers among its contributors Frederick Laws and Gale Pedrick on the British Broadcasting Corporation; Mark Abrams, the distinguished sociologist, on social surveys; Kate O'Brien and Elizabeth Bowen, both well known novelists, on life in Ireland; and Philip Toynbee on reviewers and reviewing. Pastor Martin Niemöller gives his views on the recovery of Germany, Stephen Spender continues his report on Europe's intellectuals with his account of the Geneva Reunion, Illyricus contributes an article entitled 'Power Becomes Tito', and the whole is lavishly illustrated with photographs, drawings and diagrams in black-and-white and colour.


This volume takes as its main theme the different aspects of travel, leisure and holiday-making throughout the world. Among the contributors are Salvador de Madariaga, Alan Moorehead, C. M. Bowra, Arturo Barea and V. Sackville-West. The articles cover such topics as: A Mass-Observation Survey of British Saturday-night pastimes, visits to South America, a Guatemalan festival (in pictorial sequence), Canada's attraction for the American tourist, design in Finland, and the economics of fashion. The Industrial Forum section deals with the future of the British film industry, and the book concludes with travel letters from various quarters.
GALLEON. Galleon Publications, Is. C8. 98 pages. Paper bound. A volume of extracts (not digests) from twenty-seven new books and important reprints. The authors include Freya Stark, Arthur Bryant, Noel Coward, V. Sackville-West, C. E. M. Joad, J. B. S. Haldane, and other well-known British writers; also foreign writers of note, Lin Yutang, Axel Munthe, Salvador de Madariaga, André Maurois, etc. The selection of subjects is equally popular and varied, ranging from history, religion, science and politics to complete short stories. Other Galleon Books, similar in plan, are to follow shortly.

THE SATURDAY BOOK. Sixth Year. Leonard Russell (Editor). Hutchinson, 21s. ld8. 288 pages. 96 illustrations, including 32 in colour. This contains sixty-four pages of Victorian photographs; articles and stories by Graham Greene, Siegfried Sassoon, Edmund Blunden, Richard Hughes, Eileen Joyce the pianist, Bernard Miles the film actor, Holbrook Jackson, Rose Macaulay, and others; a pictorial biography of Laurence Olivier the actor, arranged by Dyllys Powell; reproductions of paintings in colour, and seven new drawings by Stanley Spencer; a survey of handwriting by Desmond Flower; articles on sailing, table-tennis and bell-ringing; a reconstruction of the life of Sexton Blake, the famous detective, by Reginald Cox; and sixteen pages of 'Rare and Common' things.

PHILOSOPHY [AND PSYCHOLOGY]

GENERAL WORKS

PHILOSOPHY AND POLITICS. Bertrand Russell. National Book League: Cambridge University Press, 2S.6d. C8. 29 pages. The fourth annual lecture of the National Book League delivered by one of the most eminent of living philosophers, in October 1946, analyses the influence of philosophical thought upon political behaviour from Plato to Karl Marx.


MIND AND BODY

Mental Derangement

THE CASE OF RUDOLF HESS. A Problem in Diagnosis and Forensic Psychiatry. J. R. Rees (Editor). Heinemann, 12s.6d. D8. 240 pages. The long incarceration of Rudolf Hess, after his amazing descent upon Britain on 10 May 1941, afforded an opportunity for a team of psychiatrists under the direction of Dr. Rees to study over a long period a psychopathic personality, who had played a prominent part in the building of Nazi power in Germany. The book gives the result of their investigations and contains the reports of his mental condition delivered to the Tribunal by the specialists of the four allied nations who examined him. An interesting chapter discusses Hess's mental abnormalities in relation to the psychological origins of the Nazi movement in the national mind of Germany. The authors say: 'It is for all of us a duty to study and comprehend the nature of such men. It is important to see how morbid fantasies can activate political conduct of far-reaching importance.'
Psychical Research
The author, who became President of the Society for Psychical Research in 1945, has devoted himself to psychical research since 1923. The present book is for both the general reader and the research student. The former he acquaints with certain evidence concerning the human personality, and to the latter he points out some neglected sources of information. In short a book a surprising amount of ground is covered. After defining his terms and indicating the scope of psychical research, the author deals with the various fields of paranormal phenomena: telepathy, precognition, spiritualism, poltergeists and so on. He clearly exemplifies the methods adopted by investigators, and summarises the work of well-known psychical research workers in Europe and America. The striking feature of the book is the way in which the scientific method is applied to all the problems presented. The author insists that all who approach psychic phenomena should do so with the scientific mind: 'they should not try to prove something'. The social and religious significance of psychical research is objectively considered and its possible wider implications are suggested. (133.07)

Witchcraft
FOUR CENTURIES OF WITCH-BELIEFS. R. Trevor Davies. Methuen, 15s.
The object of this book is twofold. 'It seeks to trace the development and decay of witch-belief in England since the accession of Elizabeth. In so doing it gives especial consideration to the views of the more important writers who either supported or opposed such beliefs.' The reader is put in possession of the more pertinent passages from their arguments. The second purpose is to throw light upon the function of witch-beliefs in provoking hostility to the earlier Stuarts and influencing the direction of the Great Rebellion. The researches of the past twenty years have produced a great deal of new information which is incorporated in this volume and make it the best documented history of English witchcraft to date. (133.40942)

Child Psychology
CHILD HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT. R. W. B. Ellis (Editor). Churchill,
18s. D8. 364 pages. 49 figures. Index.
The thirteen contributors to this symposium, which is edited by the Professor of Child Life and Health in the University of Edinburgh, have produced a book dealing specifically with the normal child. It is divided into two parts: the first deals with his physical, emotional and intellectual development, and the second with the various social services and conditions directly related to child health. These include the infant welfare services, the school medical and dental services, and a general review of the English education system. The study of child health, as opposed to disease in childhood, is a matter of immediate importance, as it is probable that greater emphasis will be placed on this in the training of doctors, nurses and social workers. (136.7)

THE CHILD FROM FIVE TO TEN. Arnold Gesell and Frances L. Ilg.
This volume, which deals scientifically with a child's development between the ages of five and ten, should prove useful to parents, teachers and social workers. Part I
discusses the concept of growth gradients and the life cycle. Part II shows the progressive stages in growth, and Part III considers ten main aspects of growth in general: motor characteristics, personal hygiene, emotional expression, fears and dreams, self and sex, interpersonal relations, play and pastimes, school life, ethical sense and philosophical outlook. The book lays particular emphasis upon the fact that growth is motion and upon individual characteristics, quoting by way of illustration many sayings and doings of children between the ages concerned. (136.7)

**CHILD GUIDANCE: A PSYCHO-ANALYTIC APPROACH.** West Sussex Child Guidance Service. New Education Fellowship, 1s.6d. sR8. 30 pages.
This pamphlet contains five papers by members of the West Sussex Child Guidance Service on such subjects as ‘Educational Work with Mothers of Under-Fives’, ‘Some Aspects of Intellectual Inhibition in Girls’, and ‘Remedial Teaching’. The papers show the methods used in this Service whose work is based on Freudian psychoanalysis. This is a useful monograph to all students of child psychology. (136.7)

This well-known little book, whose author is consulting physician to the Children’s Department, Guy’s Hospital, London, deals with the influences which mould the mentality of the child and shape his conduct, for extreme susceptibility to these influences is the mark of the nervous child. This new edition contains added notes on umbilical colic, excessive depth of sleep in enuresis, the significance of night terrors and the habitual vomiting of infancy. (136.73)

This book by the psychologist to the Leicester School Psychological Service comes at an opportune moment, making a positive contribution towards some of the problems outlined in the recent Curtis Report on the Care of Children. It deals with children deprived of normal home life who lack that sense of love and security which is so essential to well-balanced mental growth. Attention is given mainly to the care of such children in residential homes, hostels and boarding schools, some of the more successful of which are described. It is pointed out that during the last fifty years much greater progress has been made in the physical than in the psychological care of such children. The book will be valuable both for social workers and all who are responsible for the community care of children. (136.767)

**PHILOSOPHICAL SYSTEMS**

**Rationalism**

**THE RATIONALIST ANNUAL, 1947.** Frederick Watts (Editor). Watts, 2s. D8. 110 pages.
Rationalism is a doctrine that rejects all religious belief which cannot be proved to be based on reason. This edition of *The Rationalist Annual*, originally published as *The Agnostic Annual*, consists of twelve articles on this theme by such authorities as Professor Gilbert Murray, the eminent scholar, Dr. J. C. Flugel, the psychologist, Sir Arthur Keith, the anthropologist, Professor J. B. S. Haldane, the biologist, and others. (149.7)
GENERAL PSYCHOLOGY


The aims of this Expert Committee under Sir William Jameson, and later, Professor Sir Francis R. Fraser, Director-General of the Emergency Medical Service of the British Ministry of Health, were (a) to examine and correlate the facts and the results of the psychiatric and psychological work in the three Services—Navy, Army and Air Force; (b) to make suggestions in the field of further co-ordination or development or improvement of this work; (c) to study the application of these methods with a view to their post-war application. In addition to the recommendations and conclusions made by the Expert Committee the Report also gives an outline of the scope covered by Service psychology and psychiatry, the training of staff and developments in other countries. Appendices I-IX contain a survey in which various aspects of the work, together with their results and significance, are briefly recorded. (150.13)

Understanding


This famous essay by John Locke (1632–1704), one of the most important figures in English philosophy, is a systematic investigation of the human understanding with a view to determining the truth and certainty of knowledge and the grounds of belief, on all matters about which men are in the habit of making assertions. By its ‘historical plain method’ it gave a new direction to European philosophy. This abridgement aims to preserve the whole sweep of the essay and by the deletion of sentences and sections rather than chapters and books it reduces it to nearly half its original size. (153)

Personality


The work described in this book was carried out by Dr. H. J. Eysenck and his collaborators at the Mill Hill (Middlesex) Emergency Hospital, which, together with Sutton (Surrey) Emergency Hospital, was the wartime transformation of the London Maudsley Hospital. It is the result of a concentrated and co-operative effort to discover the main dimensions of personality, and to define them by means of strictly experimental quantitative procedures. About 40 separate researches were carried out on some 10,000 normal and neurotic subjects by a research team of psychologists and psychiatrists, the close collaboration of which has been a special feature of the work. The book is fully documented, and has an extensive bibliography. (153.78)

LOGIC

A PREFACE TO LOGIC. Morris R. Cohen. Routledge, 8s.6d. C8. 221 pages.

The author has held lectureships or occupied Chairs at nine of America’s leading universities and published three standard works of legal, philosophical and logical
import. His book is an exposition of the theme that formal logic is the heart of philosophy. Four of the nine sections in which the periphery of logic is explored, as well as the Appendices on Bradley and Dewey, were published periodically between 1916 and 1937, but new material on Incomplete Symbols, Implication, Probability, Values, etc., has been added. Professor Cohen argues that the subject-matter of logic and pure mathematics is identical. There is much interesting matter on theories of probability from Aristotle to Keynes, and a masterly analysis of the Nature of Statistical Knowledge.

ETHICS

HUMAN DESTINY. Lecomte du Nouy. Longmans, Green, 17s.6d. 1C8. 308 pages.
In this book the noted French scientist brings scientific evidence to bear upon the problems of man's place and destiny in the universe in an attempt to show that the scientific theory of evolutionary progress does not and should not preclude mankind from continuing to develop on the moral plane, since 'the acquisition of conscience has made us craftsmen of our own evolution.'

Peace and War

This is an enlarged edition of essays by an eminent psychologist, first published in 1933. The principles on which Dr. Glover based his original arguments were not altered by the actual outbreak of war and he has extended the scope of the essays by adding ten chapters based on 'clinical and sociological researches on the causes of war and on methods of war-prevention.' This scientific analysis of group psychology is very pertinent to international affairs, particularly at the present time.

In this book, published simultaneously by Allen & Unwin and Penguin Books, the author analyses the cause of war and the nature of peace, examining, in the process, Capitalism, Communism, Religion and Fascism. He maintains that war is the result of contact between non-integrated social units of equal sovereignty, whether such units be families, dynasties, religions, nations or continents. World government, he argues, is the first step towards the maintenance of a real and lasting peace, which will exist only when the relationship between nations is regulated not by treaties but by law, and the ultimate goal of our efforts must be the solution of economic and social problems. The author is founder and president of the American Cooperative Press Service, and his book, when published in the United States in 1945, aroused considerable interest.

Films

SOCIOLOGY OF FILM. Peter Mayer. Faber & Faber, 15s. D8. 328 pages.
17 illustrations.
A pioneer work on the most serious of all film problems—the effect on the cinema-going public of the films they see. The author records child, adolescent and adult reactions, documented from all over Britain, and his conclusions are of the gravest concern to everyone interested in the film as a social and moral influence.
ANCIENT AND ORIENTAL PHILOSOPHERS

Oriental

CHINA MOULDED BY CONFUCIUS. The Chinese Way in Western Light.
In this delightful book Dr. Cheng seeks to explain the Chinese philosophy of life. The influence of Confucius in religion, politics, marriage, the family, friendship, art and literature is indicated, with pertinent quotations from his writings and explanatory comment. The author is well acquainted with European literature and history, and introduces apt parallels from Western literature to illuminate his exposition of the Chinese way of life and thought. The book is most attractively written and contains some beautiful illustrations.

Early Greek

A guide and companion to Hermann Diels' Die Fragmente der Vorsokratiker, first published in 1903. It covers the early Greek philosophers from Orpheus, through the philosophers of the sixth and fifth centuries, to the older Sophists. The author is Lecturer in Greek in the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire.

Platonic

The author maintains that present political philosophy, departing from the realistic philosophy of Plato, has produced intellectual anarchy, of which the recent irruption of barbarism in Europe was a consistent expression. By returning to Plato's philosophy—which Dr. Wild presents as dealing with practical problems of society—we can extricate ourselves from our present impasse. The necessary elements for imposing a rational order and structure on human life and environment are detailed in Platonic manner. The Republic, which the author thinks has seldom been expounded satisfactorily for modern readers, is defended and its tenets removed from misunderstanding and erroneous interpretation. The last part of the book concerns itself with a plain interpretation, with comments, of the theory of knowledge that can be drawn from the Republic, Parmenides, Theaetetus and Sophist.
Medieval

Dr. Hawkins’ short book is an admirable contribution to the literature dealing with the thought of the Middle Ages. He has traced rapidly but unhurriedly the whole movement from Augustine to the Renaissance and, without unduly interrupting the historical sequence, has skilfully interpolated brief but adequate discussions of all the major issues with which the medieval thinkers were concerned. There is an excellent bibliographical note. (189)

Modern: Kant
THE CATEGORICAL IMPERATIVE. A Study in Kant’s Moral Philosophy. Herbert James Paton. Hutchinson, 21s. 8M. 283 pages. (Hutchinson’s University Library: The Senior Series)

An analysis of the Grundlegung zur Metaphysik der Sitten of Immanuel Kant (1724–1804), the famous German philosopher, and author of the Critique of Pure Reason. In this study Dr. Paton, who is White’s Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Oxford, has tried to give a faithful and comprehensive interpretation of Kant’s teaching, not only for students of his work, but also for all those concerned with ethical problems. (193.2)


A study of the main doctrines of Immanuel Kant (1724–1804), the famous German philosopher and author of the Critique of Pure Reason, and a valuation of their worth. The author is Warden of New College, Oxford University, and the book supplements his earlier work, Treatise on Knowledge, published in 1943. (193.2)

RELIGION


The author, a Methodist minister widely known for the depth of his learning in mystical and moral theology, has taken for his title the motto of the famous English Cardinal, John Henry Newman, and it is an indication of the catholicity of the author’s taste. The book is the third volume of the writer’s helpful and popular selections of readings and prayers. Although the work is not large it contains selections from the great devotional writers of all churches and centuries, chosen and arranged with fine discrimination to make one of the most useful books of the kind in recent years. (208)

BIBLE


Father Hebert is a well-known Anglican member of the Society of the Sacred Mission, and one of the Anglo-Catholics acquainted with Continental Protestant theology. He has laid special emphasis in recent years on the wholeness of the Biblical message and on the witness to Christ in the Old Testament. This book sets out to relate the
unity of the Bible to the purpose of God in history and to show it as the Book of
the Church's faith. He deals with the Faith of Israel, the New Testament fulfilment, the
Bible as history and as teaching, and in the last two chapters he relates his theme to
the Bible in the Liturgy and in the Church today. (220.1)

THE BIBLE TO-DAY. C. H. Dodd. Cambridge University Press, 7s.6d. C8.
168 pages.
The author, who is the Norris-Hulse Professor of Divinity in the University of
Cambridge, describes the Bible as 'a unity of diverse writings which together are set
forth by the Church as a revelation of God in history.' He examines, summarizes
and classifies these writings to make clear the claim for unity and authenticity. He
then proceeds to discuss in greater detail the idea of history as revelation and, finally,
what an acceptance of this idea implies for the individual in his own time and circum-
cstances. The book represents a course of lectures, given under the auspices of the Faculty
of Divinity in Cambridge University, the text of which has been revised and enlarged
by the author. (220.6)

Biblical History and Geography

THE WESTMINSTER HISTORICAL ATLAS TO THE BIBLE. George
Ernest Wright and Floyd Vivian Filson (Editors). Student Christian
Movement Press, 25s. Imp.4. 114 pages. 77 illustrations. 33 coloured maps.
This well-produced book was first published in America by the Westminster Press in
1944 and is likely to become the standard work of its kind for many years to come.
The main body of the work is the collection of the 33 full colour maps produced by
the latest technical methods and of such quality as to ensure that this book will be of
great use to all students of the Bible in the light of modern investigation. There is also
an account of the latest archaeological discoveries and the photographs, with explanato-
ry headings, are particularly useful to teachers. (220.9)

LIGHT FROM THE ANCIENT PAST. Jack Finegan. Oxford University Press,
A fully documented account of the background of the Bible and of early Christianity
as known through the discoveries of archaeology, covering the period 5000 B.C. to
A.D. 500. This book will interest equally both the general reader who has no previous
knowledge of the methods of archaeology and the student of Near-Eastern civilization,
ancient art and Hebrew-Christian archaeology. (220.93)

Old Testament

A RETREAT FOR PRIESTS. Ronald Knox. Sheed & Ward, 10s.6d. IC8.
185 pages.
These meditations on well-known Old Testament stories have all the readable virtues of
Monsignor Knox's writing and should have a value and appeal beyond the public
indicated. Humour, devotion and practical insight combine to make the book in-
structive to all, and of especial value to those occupied in pastoral care. (221)

THE AUTHORITY OF THE OLD TESTAMENT. A. G. Hebert. Faber &
Faber, 15s. D8. 326 pages.
This book is probably Father Hebert's most important contribution to Biblical
theology. He considers the antithesis between those who accept the Bible as the
Word of God and those who see in it a collection of human documents. He proves this to be a false antinomy, and then deals with the formation and significance of the Canon and the meaning for Christians of the Old Testament Books. Father Hebert is a well-known Anglican member of the Society of the Sacred Mission. (221.1)


Twenty of the twenty-two chapters in this book were delivered as lectures in the University of Oxford when Dr. Wheeler Robinson, who died in 1945, was Speaker’s Lecturer. The last two were written to round off the series for publication. The work is concerned with what may be called the form of Old Testament theology as distinct from its content. Taking the idea of God’s self-revelation as fundamental to Biblical theology, the book deals first with the three fields of experience in which the Hebrews found the revelation of God—physical nature, human nature and history—passing from these to the media. To the many important questions involved the author brings an erudite mind and a solid judgement. (221.1)


The Emeritus Professor of Semitic Languages in the University of Glasgow follows his translation of the poem of the Book of Job with chapters on its development, its relation to the Book in general, and various relevant points of critical interest based on the lectures he delivered in 1943. Appendices give notes on the new translation. (223.1)

**New Testament**

**EPISTLES AND GOSPELS. R. A. Knox. Burns Oates & Washbourne, 105.6d. D8. 279 pages.**

Monsignor Ronald Knox is famous in England as a wit and writer, as well as a theologian who has recently published a new translation of the Vulgate version of the Bible. In this new work on the Epistles and Gospels, all his best gifts are combined. The book is intended for the layman, and consists of portions of scriptures with a page of comment on each, which include lively and pertinent discussions of vocabulary covering many topics while never losing sight of their devotional background and intention. (225)


The Guild Book series of reprints of modern works now includes the well-known book of Canon Anthony Deane, which consists of letters given by him to the clergy of the Canterbury Diocese in 1930 on the background of the Gospels. The book displays all Canon Deane’s great expository gifts of lucidity and illustration and memorable description, and is an excellent introduction for the general reader. (226)

**THE ORIGINS OF THE GOSPEL ACCORDING TO ST. MATTHEW. G. D. Kilpatrick. Oxford University Press, 123.6d. D8. 151 pages.**

The author is the Rector of Wishaw in Warwickshire and the book is a scholarly re-examination of the problems of the origin of this Gospel. A special feature of the
work is its discussion, in Chapters 4 and 5, of the 'Liturgical Character of the Gospel'. It elaborates the view that 'the gospel was written primarily for the liturgy to serve as a revised gospel book'.

THE EPISTLE OF PAUL TO THE PHILIPPIANS. H. G. G. Herklots. 
The Rev. H. G. G. Herklots is Director of Religious Education in the Diocese of Sheffield and a former officer of the British Council of Churches. This book is the first of a new series of commentaries which is intended to bring home to the general reader the relevance of scripture to modern problems. In this commentary the author succeeds in bringing the apostolic message to our own times, and mention is made of important men, movements and significant events which have occurred during the last twenty years.

Dr. C. H. Dodd is Norris Hulse Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge, and this is the second volume which this great scholar has contributed to a notable series. His Romans is recognized as an outstanding achievement. In his Introduction to The Johannine Epistles the author discusses literary and historical difficulties, and maintains with clearly detailed reasons, that the First Epistle and the Fourth Gospel are by different authors. All three Epistles, he claims, are by the same author, who was not the writer of the Fourth Gospel but one of his disciples. The Introduction gives a useful analysis of I. John. Moffat's translation is the basis of the text, each paragraph of which has its commentary. The treatment of many technical terms will be of value to students, and the account of prophecy in the early church is clear and well balanced.

DOCTRINAL

Mr. Sheed, the well-known Catholic layman, sets out to examine and defend the Christian religion under the three headings of God, Creatures and Oneself and 'there is little in his theme from which most Christians will wish to dissent.' The concluding chapters of the book deal with the 'habituation to reality' of the life of Grace and show the richness of the human destiny as conceived by Christians.

God the Holy Ghost

This important and learned study, by the Lecturer in Divinity in Durham University, is a technical contribution to New Testament study. The first part examines the detailed teaching on the Holy Spirit in the Synoptic Gospels and the second part discusses the two important problems of 'Whether Jesus intended to form a Church' and 'Why do the Gospels say so little about the Spirit?'

105
Miracles
MIRACLES. A Preliminary Study. C. S. Lewis. Centenary Press, 10s.6d. D8. 220 pages.
This much awaited study by the well-known Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford University, who has become the most interesting lay theologian of the English Church, deals with the subject of miracles against the background of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century assumptions against the miraculous. He deals with rival conceptions of 'nature' and 'law', the relation of metaphor and symbol, the antagonism between Christianity and mere 'religion'. The Incarnation is shown to be the central Christian miracle apart from which the others have no significance. There are seventeen chapters which abound with epigram, pregnant phrase and vivid illustration and two appendices treat of the words 'Spirit' and 'Special Providence'. (231.73)

Life of Christ
Jesus and Woman. Lady Hosie. Hodder & Stoughton, 8s.6d. 1C8. 312 pages. Frontispiece.
A study of Christ's attitude towards women as revealed in the four Gospels. After dealing at length with the main incidents, the author turns to the background of the Gospels to indicate instances of the activity and influence of women which are often overlooked. Her book is interesting and sincere, and refreshingly free from sentimentality. (232.9)

Polemic Theology
Dr. D. R. Davies, the Vicar of Dulwich in London, has become well known for his vigorous writing and for his stern and unsparing denunciation of all superficial and optimistic idealisms. His book runs true to type and includes some valuable comments upon 'Western Civilization' in the first three chapters, which form an excellent critical diagnosis. (239)

This book continues the succession of Lent Books sponsored by the late Dr. Temple, Archbishop of Canterbury. The author is the Bishop of London and he deals successively with the modern problems which seem incompatible with the goodness of God. Successive chapters cover 'The Attack from Politics' and 'The Attack from Philosophy', and proceed to a positive statement. The Bishop of London is known as a church historian of merit, and his gifts of scholarly presentation are marshalled in a book which is intended to be read by non-specialists who have little theological and technical vocabulary. (239)

DEVOTIONAL
This book is a thorough examination of the main motives of Christian conduct based on a careful exposition of Holy Scripture. The author, an Anglican vicar, sets forth the Christian way of life, based on the conviction that Christian ethics are derived from the Christian Gospel and are rooted in a sound theology which provides the framework of the New Testament message. There are chapters on Truth and Courage, the Art of Life, Fear, and Moral Judgement. (240)
THE CITY OF GOD (De Civitate Dei). Saint Augustine. Dent, 2 vols. 4s. each. 8vo. 371 : 444 pages. (Everyman's Library)

St. Augustine's master work, defending Christianity against paganism, is here published in an attractive cheap edition. The translation, which is complete, is John Healey's, but Mr. R. G. V. Tasker has revised and corrected the whole. Sir Ernest Barker's excellent Introduction, written for the abridged edition that was published in 1931, is included, with some extracts from Vives' famous commentary so much admired by King Henry VIII.

THE PERENNIAL PHILOSOPHY. Aldous Huxley. Chatto & Windus, 12s. 6d. 8vo. 358 pages.

The axioms of the Perennial Philosophy are simple and uncompromising. The goal of human life is 'contemplation, or the direct and intuitive awareness of God'. All action and all knowledge are valuable only as means to that end. 'A society is good to the extent that it renders contemplation possible for its members', and 'the existence of at least a minority of contemplatives is necessary for the well-being of any society'. Mr. Huxley has gathered into this volume a wealth of quotations from the mystical writings of Europe, India, Persia and China, and has written a commentary in which the bearing of the Perennial Philosophy on such topics as faith, prayer, right conduct, asceticism and free will are discussed. Not everyone will agree with the author's premises but there is much wisdom in what he has to say.

TMTT

Hymnology

ENGLISH HYMNS AND HYMN WRITERS. Adam Fox. Collins, 5s. 8vo. 48 pages. 8 plates in colour and 22 illustrations in black and white. (Britain in Pictures Series)

This book falls naturally into four parts, the first of which is concerned with tracing the contribution of early Latin hymns, old English carols and the Metrical Versions of the Psalms to the development of English hymnody down to the eighteenth century. It was not till then, the author says, that hymns and hymn-singing as we know them were established. The second and main section of the book, though dealing with the many hymn writers between 1707 and 1800, concentrates on an account and an assessment of the work of the chief figures: Isaac Watts, Charles and John Wesley, and the poet Cowper. The characteristics of this period, it is maintained, were particularly conducive to the production, not only of the words but of the tunes of hymns. The authorization of hymn-singing in the Church of England in 1819, the contribution of the writers of the Oxford Movement and of the women hymn writers, are the chief topics of the third section. Finally, the reasons are explained for the compilation of the well-known hymn books Hymns Ancient and Modern, The English Hymnal, and Songs of Praise. The author, who is now Canon of Westminster, was Professor of Poetry in Oxford University, 1938–43.

Personal Religion: Asceticism

AN INFINITY OF QUESTIONS. C. J. Eustace. Dobson, 8s. 6d. 8vo. 170 pages. 5 portraits. Bibliography.

An unusual and valuable book, a study of 'The Religion of Art' (The Bent World; The Poetic Instinct, Helen Foley; The Genius, Katherine Mansfield) and 'The Art of Religion' (The Artist in Agony, France Pastorelli; The Mystic, Elizabeth Leseeur;
The Lover, St. Thérèse of Lisieux; Epilogue). After reading the manuscript Jacques Maritain wrote to the author: 'The study of those five great souls, profoundly diverse and yet akin to one another by virtue of their spiritual thirst, is extremely illuminating and of a nature to foster in your readers the most fruitful personal reflections. Your analysis of each one is filled with a respect, a delicacy and a penetrating insight which I admire, and has an intellectual atmosphere of clear and large wisdom.' Introduction by Michael de la Bedoyère.

HOMILETICS

This exposition of the preaching of John Calvin (1509–64) by the Assistant Curate of Luddesdown, Kent, contains much compressed erudition written under the difficult conditions of research in wartime. There are valuable chapters on Preaching before Calvin, Calvin as a Preacher, Calvin’s Gospel and Calvin’s Influence on English Preaching. The final chapter points the modern moral by 'A Recall to Fundamentals'.

R. W. Moore. Longmans, Green, 25s.6d. C8. 96 pages.
This book is the latest of a series which are written for Lenten reading every year. It is a well-informed study on devotional reading for the general reader and includes chapters on 'The Upper Room', 'Spirit and Personality', 'The Indwelling God', 'The Mediation of Christ', 'Enabling Grace', 'Inspiration', 'Life in the Spirit', and closes with a fine epilogue, 'The Wind and the Fire'. The author is a distinguished Anglican layman and the Headmaster of Harrow, the famous English public school.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH

THE CHURCH AND HUMANITY. G. K. A. Bell. Longmans, Green, 8s.6d. C8. 252 pages.
This volume contains the most important speeches, articles and statements made during the last ten years by the Bishop of Chichester. They should have a wide reading among all who are interested in the national and international implications of the Christian gospel. The speech on large-scale bombing which caused so much comment in Britain and on the Continent is here printed, together with a number of outspoken sermons which demonstrate the scholarship, conviction and great moral courage of the author.

A collection of broadcast addresses originally given by Professor John Foster, Professor of Church History of the Selly Oak Colleges, Birmingham, in a series of talks designed to impart information on important Christian action in all parts of the world. They include papers on the German church situation, the Far East, Prisoners of War, and an appreciation of the late Bishop Azariah, of Dornakal, India.
Ministry


This is a book about the meaning of the Ministry of the Church in our modern situation. It is written by a young Congregationalist theologian who is one of the editors of the fortnightly Christian News Letter. It is an attempt to discover what it means to live as a minister in a 'post-Christian society'. Particularly interesting are chapters 7, 'The Minister's Education and the University', and 9, 'The Minister's Place in Society'. The book shows the influence of Barth and Niebuhr, has frequent reference to Milton, Donne and Kierkegaard, and though written by a Protestant, is intended to be read by all interested in the Ecumenical Movement.

(262.1)


This great theological work has been eagerly awaited by scholars. Edited by the Bishop of Oxford, it contains a number of essays by distinguished High Anglican scholars on the origins of the Christian ministry and the development of the historic episcopate. Notable essays are those by the Editor, the Rev. Austin Farrar, Dr. L. S. Thornton, and Dom Gregory Dix. Their conclusions are provocative, but they are argued with great learning and impressive scholarship. There is no doubt that a great many questions will have to be reopened and that theologians of many schools will have to reckon with this book.

(262.1)

Sacraments


This book, chosen as the 'Book of the Month' for the Religious Book Club, contain essays by members of different English churches on the meaning and practice of Holy Communion. There is a lucid essay by Fr. Gerald Vann, O.P., on the Roman Doctrine, the Rev. E. C. Ratcliffe, the well-known liturgical scholar, contributes a chapter on 'Beginnings and Development', while the Revs. David Cairns, Townley Lord, Ronald Howe and Gordon Rupp deal with the Presbyterian, Baptist and Congregational, Quaker and Methodist usages, and Bishop Stephen Neill writes on Anglicanism.

(265.3)

Salvation Army


Volume I of the official history of the Salvation Army, which, since its inception, has spread to many parts of the world, deals with the first thirteen years of its existence from the year in which it was founded by General William Booth under the name of the Christian Mission until 1878, when it took its present name and adopted a military plan of organization with a uniform and other distinctive features. The history will be completed at the rate of one volume every two years.

(267.15)
HISTORY OF CHRISTIAN CHURCH

Reformation


Dr. Hopf has undertaken, with the help of newly discovered manuscript material, a study of the various ways in which Bucer, the Strassburg reformer, influenced the English Reformation. 'If what is attempted here be successful it may be claimed that at any rate he will be seen to have made a contribution to the Reformation as essential to its understanding as that attributed to Lutheranism and Zwinglianism, while it may prove not less interesting to readers from its kinship to the work of the English Reformers themselves.' There is an appendix of Latin correspondence and a bibliography of twenty pages.

(270.6)

Monasteries

COLLECTED PAPERS. R. A. L. Smith. Longmans, Green, 8s.6d. D8. 128 pages.

Before his early death at the age of twenty-nine, R. A. L. Smith, a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge University, had won a place for himself in the field of medieval studies by his work on the economic and financial administration of the great English monasteries. He had already completed a monograph on Canterbury Cathedral Priory and the papers reprinted here represent much of the research he had undertaken towards a work on the group of cathedral monasteries. They should be of value to all interested in English monasticism. Dom David Knowles has contributed a memoir of the author's brief brilliant career and a bibliography of his writings. There is a foreword by G. M. Trevelyan, the famous British historian.

(271)

Jesuits


A sequel to the author's The Origin of the Jesuits, which was published in 1940. It gives the history of the Society of Jesus against the background of Europe in the sixteenth century and is based largely on the letters of the Jesuits which are now being published officially in Rome in the series Monumenta Historica Societatis Jesu.

(271.5)

Religious History: Britain


This work, written by a well-known layman of the Methodist Church, is a study of English Nonconformity on the verge of the great Evangelical revival of the eighteenth century and will be of use to all students of English religious history. The chapter on the Life of Dissent describes the building, public worship, ministry and laity, and church finance, and further chapters include Sidelights on Dissent, and relations with the Church of England and with the State.

(274.2)
CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY. Vol. I.
Roger Lloyd. Longmans, Green, 15s. D8. 260 pages.

In this volume Canon Lloyd describes, in the main, the chief movements and events in the Church of England during the first twenty years of this century. Maintaining that a secular civilization is a contradiction in terms, he claims that the Church cannot keep silent in any civilizing duty laid upon modern states. His conviction of the importance of the unsung parish priest in the whole system is eloquently stated. (283)


The complete edition of Crockford's Clerical Directory—the chief reference book on the Church of England—is now published again after an absence of six years, during
which time only three brief supplements to the 1941 edition have appeared. This comprehensive work covers every aspect of matters relating to the Church of England, including Biographies, in alphabetical order of the Bishops and Clergy of the Church of England, and of the Irish, Scottish, Episcopalian and Colonial Churches; Bishops and Deans: lists of changes since 1946; Cathedrals, diocesan and collegiate establishments; Preachers at the inns of Court, Chaplains of the Services and Houses of Convocation; Rural Deaneries; Lists of Parishes, Benefices, Archbishops and Bishops in England; and Churches in Wales, Scotland, Ireland and Overseas (including India, Africa, Canada, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand and Asia). A miscellaneous Section covers Church of England societies, universities, institutions and associations. (283.42)

Protestantism: Lutheran

LUTHER SPEAKS. Lutterworth Press, 8s.6d. C8. 192 pages.
These essays to commemorate the fourth centenary of Luther’s death have been written by a group of Lutheran ministers. The most illuminating feature of the book is the striking Foreword by the Bishop of Oslo in which he pays clear tribute to the influence of Luther’s thought on himself and as providing ‘a magnificent arsenal of weapons’ for the Norwegian church struggle with the Nazis. The aim has been to let Luther speak for himself and there are many quotations from Luther, while the second part of the book is concerned with the influence of Luther through the modern Lutheran Church and its institutions. (284.1)

An account of the ‘interpretation of the Theology of Martin Luther’ which was given as the Fernley-Hartley Lecture for 1947. The author is Tutor in Systematic Theology at the Methodist College, Handsworth, Birmingham, and he gives here a survey of Luther’s gospel, particularly in the light of modern Swedish scholarship. (284.1)

Congregational

Congregational Union of England and Wales, 8s.6d. D8. 540 pages. 10 plates.
Index of places. General Index.
A useful and comprehensive reference book containing the Proceedings of the Congregational Union of England and Wales for 1946, with a list of churches and ministers. It also covers, inter alia, Constitution bye-laws, Regulations regarding training for the Ministry, Trust Properties and Church Insurances and biographical information. (285.8)

Baptist

The contents include the Constitution of the Baptist Union, Proceedings of the Annual Assemblies of 1945 and 1946, lists of ministers, women pastors and probationers, lay pastors, deaconesses and missionaries. There is also a biographical section devoted to deceased ministers and missionaries, and a list of churches vested in Baptist Union Corporation, Ltd. (286)
Quakers

BOOK OF MEETINGS OF THE YEARLY MEETINGS OF LONDON AND
DUBLIN OF THE RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, 1947. Friends
Book Centre, 18.6d. F8. 162 pages. Index.

The arrangement of this Quaker annual is by counties of the British Isles subdivided
by area, under each of which are listed officials and meetings. There is also a list of
the yearly meetings in the continents of Europe, Asia, Africa and America. Details
are given of Friends' International Centres, schools in England, Ireland, Australia,
and New Zealand, and also of libraries, periodicals, institutes, guest houses and trusts.

(289.6)

NON-CHRISTIAN RELIGIONS

Buddhism

THE VEDANTIC BUDDHISM OF THE BUDDHA. A Collection of Historical
Texts translated from the Original Pali. Edited and translated by J. G.

The life of the Buddha, presented in a series of extracts selected from the Hinayana
Pali writings of Southern Buddhism and arranged in chronological order. The
translator and editor of the texts, who was formerly Director of Public Instruction in
Bihar and Orissa and Vice-Chancellor of Patna University, India, has contributed a
general introduction and many explanatory notes. There are also copious footnotes
and cross references.

(294)

Mohammedanism

MEDIEVAL ISLAM. A Study in Cultural Orientation. Gustave E. von

Dr. von Grunebaum's detailed investigation of the scope of Islamic culture during
its zenith is a skilful and valuable work showing keen judgement and sound reasoning.
His purpose is to examine the dominant interests, intentions and methods characteristic
of medieval Islamic scholarship. He explains the structure of the Moslem universe in
terms of borrowed, inherited or original elements, the institutional framework within
which it functioned and its place in relation to the contemporary Christian world. He
makes clear the importance of the Christian, Jewish, Hellenistic and Persian contribu-
tions to the growth of Islamic culture and shows how Islam adapted these to its own
needs. Dr. von Grunebaum, formerly of the Vienna Oriental Institute, is now associate
Professor of Arabic in the Department of Oriental Languages in the University of
Chicago.

(297)

MODERN ISLAM IN INDIA. A Social Analysis. Wilfred Cantivell Smith.

The largest minority group in India, the Muslim community, is the subject of this
study. The author, who is Lecturer in Islamic History at Forman Christian College,
Lahore, discusses the development of sections of the Muslim community during the
past seventy-five years from feudalism to capitalism, and their political aspirations.
This study should be useful to those who are interested in constitutional developments
in India.

(297)
SOCIAL SCIENCES

SOCIOLOGY

A GLIMPSE FROM A WATCH TOWER. Lord Dunsany. Jarrolds, 2s.6d. C8. 54 pages.

In this series of essays, written between 7 July and 21 August 1945, the well-known author, playwright and poet examines the question of war and contemplates the nightmare situation in which Man threatens to destroy himself by his own skill. It is, he says, almost a desperate hope that some counterbalance of spirituality may save us now. The only chance lies in the descendants of those who survive finding a new way of living, and evading the temptation of the machine.


The Inaugural Lecture of the new Professor of Social Institutions in the University of London, delivered at the London School of Economics on 27 February 1947. Professor Marshall suggests fruitful lines of development for the sociological sciences, neither too wide in range nor too narrowly statistical in scope, the most urgent task today being to study certain limited phenomena within the setting of contemporary civilization.

PROGRAMME FOR SURVIVAL. Lewis Mumford. Secker & Warburg, 3s.6d. C8. 67 pages.

In his preface the author, who was Professor of Humanities, Stanford University, U.S.A., 1942–44, states that this little book is, in effect, a continuation of the final chapters of The Condition of Man which were written in 1943. The invention and use of the atomic bomb has strengthened his views that only a greater degree of moral responsibility among the citizens of the world can prevent the complete disintegration of civilization.

THE THREE SPHERES OF SOCIETY. Charles Waterman. Faber & Faber, 12s.6d. D8. 294 pages.

The theme of this book is that in order to avoid present difficulties and to attain an ideal society a clear distinction is necessary between the spiritual, the political and the economic spheres of human life. Many human activities are brought under review and many of the old ideas of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity are presented in a new light. Man, the author maintains, must be socialized economically, not State-controlled, but he must at the same time be individually free in the spiritual sphere. He must regain his faith and maintain his ability to think scientifically. The author covers a great deal of ground in his book and much of his comment is both apt and penetrating.

Social Psychology: Youth


This book, by the Professor of Sociology in the University of Wisconsin, U.S.A., describes the background of the German Youth Movements. Those who wish to re-educate Germany will be mainly concerned with the young people, and this book
should therefore be of interest to them as well as to the general reader who seeks some explanation of the young German's fanatical devotion to Hitler.  

Compends

The authors of this comprehensive volume are two American professors of sociology, but the book has been adapted, by the addition of supplementary material and additional bibliographies, for the reader familiar with English sources of study. The authors view social life as the interaction of four factors: the biological organism, geographical environment, group processes and cultural heritage, and the book surveys this complex field under the headings of Culture, Human Nature, Collective Behaviour, Communities, Social Institutions and Social Change. At the end of each chapter there is a summary and a list of selected readings.

Lectures


This selection of twenty-nine speeches made by Britain's Labour Prime Minister begins with the broadcast launching his election campaign and ends with his survey on Lord Mayor's Day (9 November) 1946, a few days after the end of his Government's first session. They are grouped under eight headings including domestic politics, the Production Drive, Social Service and Moral Values. The later speeches are concerned with international and imperial affairs and illustrate the strength of the speaker's conviction that the virtue of a theory depends on the sincerity of its application. The object of the book, as Mr. Roy Jenkins explains in his introduction, is to illustrate and exemplify the style and methods of thought of the Prime Minister, as well as the policy and outlook of the Party of which he is the leader.

REASON AND UNREASON IN SOCIETY. Morris Ginsberg. Longmans, Green, 15s. R8. 332 pages. Index.

The Martin White Professor of Sociology in the University of London has collected in this volume some sixteen papers and lectures which he has given at various times in recent years. They are now published under the auspices of the London School of Economics, and deal with the problems and methods of sociology and social philosophy, including some analysis of sociological thinkers such as Hobhouse, Westermarck and Pareto, and also with national character and the causes of antagonism between nations. Included also is the Frazer Lecture on 'Moral Progress' given in the University of Glasgow in 1944.

Periodicals


Every country in the world is included in this useful reference book, which gives particulars of Constitution and Government; Area, Population and Religion; Education; Justice and Crime; Social Welfare; Finance; Production and Industry;
Commerce and Communications. The information given about each country concludes with a list of books of reference. The volume is divided into sections dealing with the United Nations; the British Commonwealth and Empire; the United States of America; Other Countries. The present issue has been revised as far as official returns have permitted, and particular attention has been given to re-casting the parts dealing with the United Nations, the U.S.S.R., the French Union, the Netherlands and Norway.

History of Social Science


This lecture was delivered by the Reader in Economic History in the University of London in May 1945, and was recently published. It traces the development of both social thinking and social administration during the past 150 years, showing the decay of economic liberalism in Britain and the making of a new social order; twentieth-century social policy is, in effect, a policy of 'freedom through organization'. (309)

Social Surveys


Contact Publications are planning an important programme of documentary publishing, the aim of which is to present modern Britain to the world. Book II of this series contains articles by R. H. S. Crossman on 'Britain between East and West', Bernard Hollowood (in collaboration with Professor Herman Levy and Peter Self) on 'Export... and Live', and Nicholas Montchiloff on 'Industrial Reconstruction in the U.S.S.R.' John Lawrence writes on 'Russians Who Rule', Ruth Glass and Maureen Frenkel draw a picture of the Bethnal Green district of London in the past and the present, the American scene is described by Wyndham Lewis, and Stephen Spender writes on 'Broken Bridges across the Rhine'. The numerous illustrations are as varied as the text—photographs, drawings, reproductions from old prints—and the diagrams are excellent. (309.1)


Volume 3 contains articles on a wide variety of subjects of contemporary interest, from agriculture to intelligence tests, from edible fungi to the beauty business and from town planning to development and welfare in the British West Indies. Volume 4 contains, among others, articles on design in modern industry, ballet in Soviet Russia, Reuters (the news agency), Eton College, and the fight against sleeping sickness in Africa. Both volumes are profusely illustrated in colour and monochrome, and with charts and isotypes. (309.1)


The aim of The Public's Progress is to present some of the forces which generate and inspire public opinion and popular taste both in Britain and abroad. The book covers a wide field ranging from the Written Word, the Visual Image, Taste and Fashion
to Men and Movements and Industrial Forum, and contains twenty-two articles by various contributors, accompanied by excellent photographs in both colour and black and white. The introductory article on 'The Public's Progress' is by Tom Harrisson, and other contributions include 'American Correspondence: Five Portraits', by Hugh Massingham; 'My View on the End of an Era', by Reinhold Niebuhr; 'Monte Carlo', by Peter Quennell; 'The Progress of the Factual Film', part I by Basil Wright, part II by Paul Rotha; 'Design on Textiles', by H. P. Juda, and 'Industrial Forum: An Engineers' Peace', parts I--III, by B. Hollowood, A. W. Berry and J. Tanner. 

GRAND PERSPECTIVE. A. G. Weidenfeld and H. de C. Hastings (Editors).


(Contact Books: International Series)

This volume covers a wide ground and presents a series of ideas and opinions on life, work, art and thought in Britain and abroad. It is profusely illustrated and contains twenty excellent articles, written by various contributors, including: 'Peace in Perspective', by Harold Nicolson; 'What Marcoussis (a French village) Thinks To-day', by Roger Stephane; 'The British in Germany', by Sebastian Haffner; 'In Search of the Post-war Writer', by Peter Quennell; 'Redbrick and the Future of British Universities', by Bruce Truscott; 'My View of Art', by Clive Bell and articles on life in Bulgaria, British industry, the French artist, Rouault, and the Far East.

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Scotland

FROM CROFT TO FACTORY. M. Gregor and R. Crichton. Nelson, 35.6d.

C8. 148 pages. 12 illustrations. Bibliography. Index. (Discussion Books, No. 80)

The authors have made a detailed social survey of the evolution of the remote village of Kinlochleven in the Highlands of Scotland to an industrial community resulting from the establishment of a large aluminium factory and a hydro-electric plant. They have studied the housing, transport, health, educational opportunities, welfare services, possibilities of recreation, and prospects of employment, etc. From their survey the authors have been able to draw conclusions, and to give warnings that should be of 'great value to all those engaged in planning the location of new industries, new towns and new social services in the post-war world.

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Northern Ireland


The first account of the economic life of the country districts of Northern Ireland to be published since Arthur Young's description of the Ulster district in 1779. The studies cover all types of land and social organization. For each area there is an account of the landscape, the houses, the size of families, the occupational groups, and a consideration of the standard of living prevalent in each of them.
Somerset

EXMOOR VILLAGE. W. J. Turner. Harrap, 15s. 5C4. 110 pages. 29 photographs in colour and 22 in black and white by John Hinde. 8 charts in colour designed by the Isotype Institute. (British Ways of Life Series)

The first of a series of books whose intention is to present fully and in a new manner the British people and their various ways of life. The subject of this book is Lucombe, a small Somerset village in a beautiful and fertile valley on the fringe of Exmoor, and every effort has been made to present an authentic and accurate survey and to express the outlook and feelings of the people described. A detailed report compiled from information gathered on the spot by Mass Observation (a scientific fact-finding body founded in 1937 to study the habits, behaviour and needs of ordinary people) forms the basis of the facts about the villagers, their domestic interiors, their activities and their social relations. The late Mr. W. J. Turner, author, poet and music critic, has been both author and editor, correlating and co-ordinating the work of reporters, photographers and others.

(309.14238)

China


Dr. Lang's comprehensive work, after a brief study of the Chinese family in the past, deals with the family scene prior to the war against Japan, with particular stress on the women's role and with sub-divisions describing relationships within the family and between its members and the outside world. The readiness of the Chinese people to adopt foreign doctrines which appeal to their sense of reason is given due emphasis. The author studied social conditions in China from 1935 to 1937, and her book is a valuable contribution to the understanding of the everyday life and the changing conventions of the Chinese people.

(309.151)

India


This comprehensive survey of Social Service in India and of some of the social and economic problems of the Indian people is a reprint of a book first published in 1939, purporting, as the editor, Sir Edward Blunt, writes in his Preface '(i) to describe conditions as they are; (ii) to explain how those conditions came about; (iii) to record what steps have so far been taken both by the State and by private agency to improve those conditions; (iv) to suggest the main lines along which further improvements should move'. The subject has been very fully dealt with by six contributors. The editor, Sir Edward Blunt, K.C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S. (Retd.), Member of the Governor's Executive Council 1931-5, writes on the Environment and Distribution of the Indian People, and the Structure of the Indian People, and C. G. Chevenix-Trench on the Rural Community. The various aspects of Agriculture are dealt with by R. G. Allan, at present Commissioner of Agriculture in Baroda State, and Major-General Sir John

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**Palestine**


A most comprehensive survey of every aspect, political, social, religious, and economic, of Palestine today, based mainly on official data, and it is stated that 'it has been the object throughout to present them with complete objectivity and without suggestion as to the conclusions which might be drawn from them'. The first six chapters deal briefly with the background, both historical and social. Chapter 7 gives extensive facts and figures on immigration, and succeeding chapters deal in great detail with individual aspects of the country, land, agriculture, finance, labour, town planning, communications, community and religious affairs, and war economic measures.

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**Nigeria**


A concise survey of Nigeria, the largest of the Crown Colonies and in some ways the most interesting. This is not a treatise on administration, nor does the author, a District Officer of twenty years' service, argue any special point of view. Instead he tells, graphically and clearly, what the people are like, how they go about their life in their towns and villages, details of transport, housing, administration, religion, and, not least, the inspiring record of Nigerians in the recent war and what their hopes are for the future.

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**West Indies**


Professor of Social Science in Liverpool University, the author spent three years as Social Welfare Adviser in the West Indies and also studied race relations in America. He examines the origin, organization and economic foundation of West Indian native society in the light of modern sociological methods, and devotes the concluding sections of the book to 'The Rebuilding of West Indian Society' and 'Social Welfare Schemes'.

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**U.S.A.**


The Mid-West of the United States wields inside that country a powerful influence and authority. It is the home of mass-production, leading the world in industrial techniques, and both its economic power and its political outlook may be decisive.
or countries on the other side of the globe. Mr. Hutton's important book breaks new ground in its detailed description of this little-known region, covering among other things the conflict of races, the position of women, the political strains between city and countryside, the politics of the machine and the police forces, and the nature of American justice. It is the first authentic picture of the Mid-West on the threshold of a new era.

STATISTICS

The sixth edition of a standard work on statistics well known to every student of economics. It is based on lectures originally given at the London School of Economics. The author was Acting Director of the University of Oxford Institute of Statistics from 1940 to 1944.

The first volume of this important work was published in 1943 by the same publisher. Volume II covers methods of estimation, fiducial inference, regression, the analysis of variance, the general theory of significance-tests, multivariate analysis, time-series, etc.

Population
These statistical tables give the estimated population of England and Wales in 1942 by sex and age, death-rates, comparative mortality indexes, infant mortality, mortality ratios 1841-1942, deaths at various ages from different causes, cases of infectious diseases and their seasonal incidence, air temperature, rainfall and sunshine 1942, and meteorological elements, Greenwich, covering the period 1893-1942.

General Statistics: Britain
MONTHLY DIGEST OF STATISTICS. H.M. Stationery Office, 2s. 6d. D4.
This Digest brings together in summary form statistics which show the changing pattern of economic activity in Britain.

WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, 1947. Whitaker, paper covers, 7s. 6d.; cloth, 12s. 6d.; leather, 25s. C8. 1,100 pages. Index.
The seventy-ninth annual edition of this well-known work of reference contains a vast amount of general information, including statistics of the British Government and the British Empire, its populations and peoples, statistics of foreign countries, and nautical, meteorological, legal, sporting, literary and dramatic sections. The 1947 edition provides additional information regarding the United Nations Organization, the Federation of British Industries, the Trades Union Congress, Industrial Research Organizations and Working Parties and also includes an historical record of the activities of the Friendly Societies. Weather, including a review from 1939 to 1946, and
the Tables of Tidal Constants have been reintroduced. The paper cover edition contains only 704 pages and excludes miscellaneous information on the British Commonwealth, Foreign Countries, Newspapers, Clubs, Drama and Films, Legal Notes, Passport Regulations, Centenaries and Athletic and Sporting Records, etc.

(314.2)

POLITICAL SCIENCE


In this comprehensive and scholarly work Professor MacIver surveys the whole field of political science, from the growth of myths and customs in primitive societies and the origins of law to the fundamental causes and results of modern parliamentary and totalitarian governments. He analyses the nature, evolution and functions of the State, and the different forms of government that men have established, two important chapters being devoted to 'The Ways of Democracy' and 'The Ways of Dictatorship'. He also discusses the difficulties and dangers of the modern economic trends that influence political institutions, and the problems of war and insecurity in the international sphere. He considers that the survival of effective democracy depends on the maintenance of cultural life and sufficient economic life free from the controls of the political government of the country. Professor MacIver was born in Britain and formerly lectured in Oxford University, but for the last twenty years he has been a Professor of Sociology in various American Universities. He is the author of a number of important works, including Community and Society.

(320)


A new series of Political Texts is being edited by C. H. Wilson and R. B. McCallum for Basil Blackwell, and each book in the series will have a scholarly and lengthy introduction, by an academic expert, containing not only biographical material but also a critical analysis and appreciation of the text designed to show its relevance to the political and social thought and problems of our own age.

(320.1)

SOCIAL CONTRACT. Essays by Locke, Hume and Rousseau. Oxford University Press, 3s.6d. 8S8. 440 pages. (The World’s Classics)

The three essays collected in this volume are: 'Essay Concerning the True, Original Extent and End of Civil Government', by John Locke (1632-1704), the famous British philosopher; 'Of the Original Contract', by David Hume (1711-76), British philosopher and historian; and 'Du Contrat Social', by the French writer Jean Jacques Rousseau (1712-78), newly translated for this volume by Gerard Hopkins. The Introduction is by Sir Ernest Barker, eminent in the world of political science and former Principal of King’s College, University of London, who reviews the nature and implications of the doctrine of the Social Contract and the theories of it advanced by the essayists.

(320.1)

In this stimulating and lucid study of political philosophy, applied to present-day problems, the author discusses selected political theories of past times, and surveys the State-forms and practices of today. He distinguishes between organic and machine States, between the Force-State and the Democratic State, and analyses the real basis of government in certain World Powers of modern times. He devotes much space to a discussion of Politics and Morals, and deprecates both ideological crusades and, on the other hand, premature attempts to build a world State without the acceptance of universal moral standards.


This well-known work, by the eminent economist Herman Finer, was first published in 1932. The author discusses the question of modern world government and the institutions through which it operates, describing the origin, nature and operation of modern political institutions. Vol. I contains chapters on the Conditions of State Activity, the Elements of Organization, the Sovereign Majority and Parliaments. Vol II continues the discussion of Parliaments, in addition to the Executive and the Civil Service. A further study of modern Governments is given in the continuation of the author's recent work entitled *The Future of Government*.


The relationship between politics and morals is analysed by the Italian philosopher in a series of essays dealing with various subjects. These include the elements and history of the philosophy of politics, liberalism as a concept of life, the struggle between State and Church, and international justice.


This collection of fifteen papers by the Professor of Political Economy in Toronto University on subjects ranging from education, the newspaper, and economics, to reflections on Russia, is designed to introduce the post-war student to basic problems of the Canadian economy.

FACING EAST. L. B. Namier. Hamish Hamilton, 8s.6d. sC8. 159 pages.

This is a collection of articles written by Professor Namier which have appeared in several newspapers and journals on various themes of international importance. They include essays on Napoleon III, the German mind and outlook, Eastern Europe, Poland, the U.S.S.R., and the Jewish question. The author is Professor of Modern History in Manchester University.

History: Greece

CLASS STRUGGLES IN ANCIENT GREECE. Margaret O. Wason. Gollancz, 12s.6d. 1C8. 262 pages. Map. Index.

Dr. Wason has provided an interesting study on the theme of the rise of the Greek merchant class, its seizure of power, decay and final subjection under Macedonia.
and Rome. She brings a Marxist approach to the interpretation of several much-disputed problems of ancient history. Special emphasis is laid on the economic revolution which produced the merchant class and overthrew the aristocracy. It is claimed that it was this new class which was responsible for the most fundamental characteristics of the Greek City State, and those of Athens and Sparta are dealt with here in detail.

—— Germany
The author, who is Associate Professor of Political Science at Duke University, North Carolina, U.S.A., discusses in this book what he calls Integral Liberalism and Formal Liberalism, historic influences on original Liberal concepts, all with special reference to the development of political thinking in Germany in the last century. He traces this movement 'from Nihilism to Tyranny' in Germany, but considers that National Socialism and totalitarian dictatorship were and are a spiritual crisis not peculiar to Germany but to Western civilization.

—— Austria
An analysis of the crumbling of Austrian democratic government, which had been so auspiciously constituted after the defeat of Germany in 1918 and which was overturned in 1934. This book is a valuable contribution to a study of the working of democracy and its prospects in the post-war world. The author is a Lecturer at Somerville College, Oxford University.

—— Italy
A new estimate of the character and career of Giovanni Giolitti who, as premier of Italy from 1903-14, has been accused of being the forerunner of Mussolini. The study has been based on a great deal of hitherto unused material and probes many aspects of Italian politics of this period. The author is a member of the Department of History, New York University. There is an introductory essay by Gaetano Salvemini.

—— China
This book has been called the Mein Kampf of China, and after a wide circulation in China it is now presented for the first time in English. The text is based on Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek's plan for China with which, it is claimed, recent events in
China are related. In giving his version of the 'leader' principle and the theory of 'racial' supremacy, the writer displays his deep conviction of the superiority of all things Chinese; his scorn of Western political concepts; his plan for maintaining the Kuomintang dictatorship even at the cost of civil war; and his views concerning China's future foreign relations. The book is compulsory reading in Chinese schools, for Army officers, Civil Servants and members of the Kuomintang Youth Corps, and for all students at the Kuomintang Central Political Training Institute. Chiang Kai-Shek's earlier book, entitled Chinese Economic Theory, which was restricted to the Central Political Training Institute, is included in the volume.

Form of State


An English translation of Abschied von der bisherigen Geschichte, one of the first books to come out of Germany after the end of the war. The book was written during the latter part of the war and is a farewell to the old form of world organization, based on a wide survey of selected periods and ideas. The author is the veteran sociologist and professor of Heidelberg University; he was reinstated to his former post after the German capitulation.

Protected Territories


This collection of the terms of the League of Nations Mandates has been prepared by the United Nations Secretariat and contains the text of the mandates in English and French translations.

Democratic


A comparative view of the governments of Great Britain, Canada, and the United States, as representative of the fullest development of democratic government and contrasted with European dictatorship, is the background for an analysis of recent developments and the political mechanics of a working democratic constitution. The author is Professor of Political Science in Queen's University, Ontario, and was on the staff of the Rowell-Sirois Commission on the relation of the Provinces to the Dominion.


Alexis de Tocqueville, the French historian (1805-59), published the first part of De la Démocratie en Amérique in 1835 and the second in 1840, and Henry Reeve's clear and easy translation was published in two volumes in the same years. In this
edition the text has been reduced to approximately half its original length, and those sections which dealt with matters of no present interest to the contemporary reader have been omitted by the editor, Henry Steele Commager. Professor Commager, who is Professor of American History in Columbia University, also provides a stimulating introduction to this classic of political history. The book treats of the fundamentals of democracy, as well as of the manifestations of a particular system in the United States, and is issued in this well-known series as a double volume on India paper.

(Nationalities and Races)


The national problem in Europe, as stated and revealed in the writings and activities of John Stuart Mill, Michelet, Mazzini, Treitschke and Dostoevsky, is discussed here by Professor Kohn in a scholarly survey which pleads for rationality, moderation and liberty.


The report of an inquiry, made at the request of the Society of Jews and Christians, into the psychological and sociological causes of hostility towards minority groups and some of the means by which these attitudes might be modified or eradicated. A committee of psychologists and sociologists under the chairmanship of Dr. C. S. Myers, former Director of the Psychological Laboratory, University of Cambridge, prepared the report.

(RACIAL PRIDE AND PREJUDICE. E. J. Dingwall. *Watts*, 8s.6d. LC8. 256 pages.

The author, who is an anthropologist, presents a general analysis of racial prejudice and discrimination and considers the colour bar in various countries. The book is intended as a simple statement of these far-reaching problems for the general reader.

— Arabia


A survey of minorities and minority problems in Egypt, Palestine, Transjordan, Lebanon, Syria and Iraq. The author traces the historical origins and development of the different racial, religious and linguistic groups in these areas and the changes brought about by the impact of Western political and social influences. Mr. Hourani is the author of *Syria and Lebanon*.

— Palestine


This book presents the Arab case in Palestine. The author is an Arab who served for many years in the Palestine Government. There is an Introduction by Major-General Sir E. L. Spears.
PALESTINE MISSION. A Personal Record. Richard Crossman. Hamish
Hamilton, 10s. 6d. D8. 256 pages.

The author, who is a Labour Member of Parliament and a journalist, was appointed
to the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry regarding the Problems of European
Jewry and Palestine which presented its report in April 1946. This is a personal record
of his experiences as a member of that Committee, of the many witnesses they heard
both for the Arabs and the Jews and of the various countries they visited in an attempt
to assess the problem.

Parkes. Royal Institute of International Affairs: Oxford University Press, 15s.
C8. 283 pages. Bibliography. Index.

Three major problems connected with the Jewish people have been chosen for partic-
ular study in this book. They are Palestine, the Jewish minorities in Eastern Europe
and the Communist solution of the minority problem, and anti-semitism as a political
weapon. The author considers that on these three subjects the world has to make a
fresh start. This book is an important historical analysis by a writer who is a minister
of the Church of England, a student of Jewish history, and author of the important
The Jew in the Medieval Community (1938).

The State and Social Groups: Swaziland

AN AFRICAN ARISTOCRACY. Rank Among the Swazi. H. Kuper. Interna-
29 photographs. 1 map. Bibliography. Index.

The book opens with a short historical sketch of the Swazi of the Swazi Protectorate
in South Africa. There is a description of the economic structure of the peasant society
based on agriculture and of the influence exerted over every aspect of social activity by
the conservative and aristocratic political hierarchy. The author describes in detail
the ritual activities centring on the person of the King, and the organization of the
‘regiments’ or ‘age-classes’ which are characteristic of Swazi society and which include
both men and women. The concluding chapters give an analysis of the pattern of
social life formed by the inter-action of the fundamental concepts of rank, status, and
kinship.

—India

CASTE IN INDIA: ITS NATURE, FUNCTION AND ORIGINS. J. H.
Glossary. Index.

The Professor of Social Anthropology in the University of Cambridge, and a noted
writer on India, has made an admirably succinct contribution to the enormous
literature on this thorny and complicated subject. The author has tried not only to
consider the origins, but also the place of caste in the social and economic order of
India. Various migrations into India have greatly diversified the peoples which
together comprise almost a fifth of the world’s population. The author’s thesis is that
‘all these varied peoples have been enabled to live together in conditions of compara-
tive stability ... by the caste system ...’ This book comes at an opportune time when
the constitutional future of India still hangs in the balance.
The State and the Individual


A fundamental problem of the present time is the establishment of a proper international regard for human rights, or the rights of man, and the publication of this book, by an expert in international law, is opportune. The struggle for the rights of man is in reality a struggle between the rights of man and an efficient and equitable legal system must be a compromise between the demands of justice. This work is a discussion and explanation of the conceptions of justice and the place of natural justice in a civilized society. It is in four parts. Part I is an exposition on justice in the nursery, including relations between brothers and between children and parents. The second part, justice in society, deals with the system of private law, the scheme of public law and the protection of the legal order. Part III, natural law in its evolution, discusses the evolution of individualism, of self-determination and of social co-operation, and considers the future of authority, giving an interesting and instructive comparison of the British and American ways, Fascism and Nazism, the Soviet conception, the Chinese order and the Indian enigma. In Part IV the author considers how far a minimum bill of human rights is a practical proposition. The work is intended not only for the legal expert but equally for the inquiring layman. For this reason there is no extensive annotation but a comprehensive bibliography is provided as an appendix.

Elections: Britain


See Digest, page 535.

Migration


The main purpose of this study is to examine the causes and effects of the great international migrations which have taken place in the last hundred years. Since the first World War entry into countries has been restricted in various ways, and as regulation will continue, the author considers the possibility of planning migration internationally. Sir Alexander Carr-Saunders contributes the Introduction, in which he says, 'Migration is a test case in international relations'.

Colonization


The author, who has had experience of West Africa as an administrator and soldier, analyses the current problems which face the Colonial powers in Africa and shows how they are dealt with by the British, French and Belgian governments.
Scottish

THE DARIEN SCHEME. George Pratt Insh. Historical Association, 7d. to members; 1s.1d. to non-members (post-free). sD8. 23 pages. Bibliography. Paper bound. (General Series: G5)

In this pamphlet the author aims to throw new light on the attempt in 1698 of Scottish merchants to set up a colony on the isthmus of Darien (Panama). He maintains that, contrary to the opinion accepted hitherto, it was the last effort in a long movement to establish a Scottish colony overseas and to break Scotland's long-existing economic and social ties with Europe. That the scheme was not an isolated event the author shows by underlining the support given to it by certain London merchants desiring to break the East India Company's monopoly, and by the embarrassment it caused to William III's European diplomacy.

(325.3410986)

British


This report of the Colonial Research Committee, established in 1942, on the basis of an annual grant for research of up to one million pounds under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, reviews the work that has been done so far both by itself and by the various more specialized British Research Councils on Social Science, Medicine, Agriculture, and Products established later, and lists the projects for which grants have been made. 1945-6 has marked a definite stage in its work—the completion of the main organization for the continuous survey of research needs in the Colonies.

(325.342)

COLONIAL RESEARCH, 1946-47. Colonial Office. H.M. Stationery Office, 1s.3d. sR8. 71 pages. 3 tables. 3 appendices. (Command Paper 7131)

This contains annual reports of the Colonial Research Committee (which advises on the allocation of funds under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts, amounting in the year 1946-7 to over one million pounds), the Colonial Products Research Council, the Colonial Social Science Research Council, the Colonial Medical Research Committee, and the Committee for Colonial Agricultural, Animal Health, and Forestry Research. Appendix 1 gives details of schemes approved for research grants.

(325.342)

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE ACTS. Return of Schemes made under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts by the Secretary of State for the Colonies with the concurrence of the Treasury in the period from 1 April 1946 to 31 March 1947. H.M. Stationery Office, 1s. sR8. 48 pages. (House of Commons, No. 127)

The Return of Schemes made under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts shows that the total of grants and loans approved under the Acts by the British Parliament was nearly £4 million pounds of which 6½ million pounds was for development and welfare grants. The areas covered include the West Indies, East, West and Central Africa, the Mediterranean and the Far East.

(325.342)
124 pages. 7 appendices. (Command Paper 7167)

Part I of this report, covering 'The War Years, 1939–45', records the economic, social, constitutional and political progress made during that time in the British Colonial Empire. Included also is a chapter on the Colonial war effort which shows that Colonial military forces grew from a total strength of 42,800 in 1939 to 473,250 in 1945 and that monetary gifts from the Colonies amounted to over £24,000,000. Part II deals with the 'Transference from War to Peace, 1945–47'. It includes the general direction of policy and shows the help given by the British Colonial Office to assist development and to promote welfare. Information is given on central organization, political, constitutional, social and economic progress, colonial finance and international relations.


This is the record of the third unofficial meeting of the British Commonwealth Relations Conference, which was held at Chatham House, London, the headquarters of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, from 17 February to 3 March 1945 and which was attended by delegations from the Dominions and India to discuss various outstanding problems. Among the questions considered were those of race and migration, the relations of the Commonwealth and the Colonies, methods of consultation and co-operation and regionalism as an approach to security.

— — Cyprus

A TEN-YEAR PROGRAMME OF DEVELOPMENT FOR CYPRUS, 1946.


Under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1945, £1,750,000 has been allocated for development in Cyprus over and above the £600,000 granted since 1940. Of the plan now published, the first sections dealing with general development, agriculture, irrigation, forestry, medicine, and education were prepared by Sir Douglas Harris, Development Commissioner, and the remainder, dealing with miscellaneous activities such as transport, village improvements, holiday resorts, etc., were completed by the Secretariat, under the direction of the Colonial Secretary. The schemes here outlined would cost some six million pounds, exclusive of an additional scheme for island-wide electrification costing over three million pounds. It is considered that such an expenditure is within the eventual financial capacity of the island, allowing for the assistance promised during the decennium under the 1945 Act. Certain schemes, however, are of paramount importance in the economic development of the country, and accordingly a table of priorities has been drawn up, not only as between departments, but of the separate proposals within each scheme, to allow of immediate forward progress over a wide field.

— — Africa

PROBLEMS OF AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT. Part I. LAND AND LABOUR.

T. R. Batten. Oxford University Press, 3s. 6d. sC8. 178 pages. Reading List. Index.

The first of a series by the Vice-Principal of Makerere College, Uganda, intended to survey, very briefly, some of the problems in British Colonial policy. This work
covers economic problems, to be followed by a further volume on social problems. The subject matter is necessarily compressed, but this makes it a suitable introduction for the general reader, and it is particularly addressed to the educated African and other Colonial peoples.

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**Kenya**


The Committee has prepared comprehensive, integrated plans for the post-war development of Kenya. From all sources, including the large contribution from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund voted by the British Parliament, over fifteen million pounds is available. The development envisaged includes agricultural and veterinary services, building, communications, education and social welfare, forestry, health, hospital services and nutrition, industrial power and water development. These schemes are related to the general progress of East Africa as a whole.

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**Togoland and the Cameroons**


The draft terms of Trusteeship for Togoland and the Cameroons under United Kingdom Mandate according to the International Trusteeship System established in the United Nations Charter.

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**West Indies**


This pamphlet contains a dispatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies and a memorandum on closer association of the British West Indian Colonies. The appendices summarize the constitutions and financial position of these Colonies.

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This is the third report on this subject by the Colonial Office, and is submitted by Sir John Macpherson, Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies. Part I gives a general outline of the work of the Development and Welfare Organization operating in the Windward and Leeward Isles, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados, British Guiana and British Honduras. Part II gives a more detailed account of developments in each of the separate fields covered by the Organization—agriculture, forestry, fisheries, education, public health, planning and housing, labour, social welfare, and co-operatives. The report does not cover the Bahamas or Bermuda.
Foreign Relations

292 pages. Index.

This book is an analysis of the problems of world government written before the Yalta conference took place. The Soviet position is discussed at some length and chapters are devoted to the Far East, Europe, Anglo-American relations, the British Empire and American foreign policy. The author is a well-known American correspondent and writer on international affairs.

A DICTIONARY OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS. A. M. Hyamson.
Methuen, 8s.6d. C8. 353 pages.

This is a small encyclopedia giving information in compact form on all aspects of international affairs: brief histories of territories in dispute or whose status is doubtful; international groupings, international conferences and agreements, political movements and propaganda. Statistics of main agricultural and industrial products are also given. A very useful guide for the reader who wishes to refresh his memory about events of the past twenty years.

and Georg Schwarzenberger (Editors). London Institute of World Affairs:

The aim of this new annual is the publication of research articles on World Affairs by various authors. The first volume includes articles on Western and Soviet democracy, Czechoslovakia between East and West, the Problem of Tangier, the Communal Problem in India, Nationalism in Eastern Asia, International Law and Society, the Future of International Economic Institutions, UNESCO, the World Church, the International Red Cross, and the Peace-Time Application of Atomic Energy. Professor Keeton is Principal of the London Institute of World Affairs and Dr. Schwarzenberger is Director of Studies.

358 pages. Maps. Index.

One of the main interests of this book lies in the fact that the author was for six years Under-Secretary of State for the United States of America and therefore actively participated in decisions on foreign policy taken by the United States from 1937 to 1943. He comments on and analyses international events and personalities in an attempt to predict the future state of world affairs.

Britain

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY.
Institute of International Affairs. Ryerson Press (Toronto, Canada): Royal
Institute of International Affairs (London), 21s. 3R8. 346 pages. Index.

This is a study of the efforts of the five Dominion members of the British Commonwealth to achieve security during the inter-war period, and of their policies and the significance of their participation in the vain efforts of the League of Nations. Each of
the Dominions has its distinctive external problems dependent on its geographical position and the author has analyzed their attitudes to the major crises which the League had to face, such as the Sino-Japanese Dispute, sanctions against Italy, and the militarization of the Rhineland. The author is a Canadian and a member of the Department of Government in Smith College, Massachusetts. (327.42)


The purpose of this collection is not only to provide students of recent history with first hand material, but to give the general reader a documentary record of British foreign policy in the years between the two Great Wars. The Collection has been divided into two series which appear concurrently. It was found impossible to give the full number of despatches covering so large a period, and priority has been given to instructions sent to H.M. Missions abroad, their reports of business transacted with foreign Governments and records of negotiations conducted through representatives of foreign Governments in London, in addition to *verbatim* proceedings of international conferences. The Second series begins in 1930 and the main contents of this volume are: documents concerned with naval disarmament primarily from January to April 1930; correspondence regarding Germany from the formation of Dr. Brüning's Government in March 1930 to the proposals for an Austro-German Customs Union in March 1931; documents on the Briand plan for European Federal Union. The volume contains an analytical table of contents and it is proposed to issue a general index for the volumes of each of the two series. (327.42)

— *Britain and Russia*

**THE RUSSIAN OUTLOOK. Giffard Martel. Michael Joseph, 10s. 6d. sD8. 187 pages. Map.**

Lieut.-General Sir Giffard Martel was head of the British Military Mission to Moscow in 1943–4 and also visited Russia in 1936 as an observer at the Russian military manoeuvres. He therefore had excellent opportunities for observing Soviet military and political institutions, and in this book discusses at length Russian reaction to the British after the German attack in June 1941, and particularly the difficulties encountered by the Mission in its attempt to maintain successful contacts with the Russians. From his experiences in his official capacity and as an observer of the Russian scene, the author is convinced that successful relations with Russia can only be maintained by a firm stand by the British Government. (327.4200947)

— *Britain and Burma*


Details of the recent agreement between the delegates of the Burma Executive Council and the British Government regarding co-operation in working towards their common objective of a free and independent Burma. (327.4200959)
Russia


The first volume of a two-volume survey which is to cover Soviet foreign policy from the end of 1928, when the first five-year plan of industrialization was inaugurated, until the German attack of June 1941. It brings the story down to the spring of 1936, marked by the German reoccupation of the Rhineland. An appreciation of Soviet policy as a whole, and of the international developments which partly determined its direction, is supplemented by detailed accounts of Russia’s relations with other leading world powers. There are useful appendices on Soviet policy in Sinkiang and Outer Mongolia, and on the Russian attitude to the Chinese Revolution. The events leading up to her entry into the League of Nations are fully covered. The author is Reader in Institutions in the University of Oxford. (327.47)


This book consists of six lectures on the principal effects of Soviet politics, economy, propaganda and ideology on Europe and on Great Britain in particular. The author is Professor of International Politics at the University College of Wales. (327.47)

Canada and U.S.A.


This is the final volume in a series on the relations of Canada and the United States, prepared under the aegis of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Professor Brebner, of Columbia University, says he aims at describing ‘the various kinds of things which the peoples of the two countries (the United States and Canada) did in common, or in complementary fashion, or in competition’ and their sharply contrasted reaction to and relation with Great Britain. (327.710973)

U.S.A.


This is a survey of the public statements on foreign policy of numerous prominent American political leaders. Chief among them are selections from the late President Roosevelt’s speeches from the election campaign of 1932 to the campaign of 1940, and those of Wendell Willkie during the campaign of 1940. Dr. Beard is a well-known American historian and has written a number of historical and economic works on the American constitution, including The Republic. (327.73)


The United States has in recent years begun to take an interest in the Middle East, and this book provides a background for that interest. It gives an outline of the
problems, particularly the political ones, the recent history, and British policy in the Middle East. It concludes with a chapter on American interest and policy in the area. The author is Professor of Semitics in the University of Pennsylvania.  

— U.S.A. and Britain

America’s Stake in Britain’s Future. George Soule. Oxford University Press, 10s. 6d. C8. 247 pages. Index.

This is the English edition of a book already published in the United States. The author, who is editor of the New Republic and Director of the United States Planning Association, has written a special introduction dealing with the implications of the American loan to Britain and weighing the arguments centred upon it. The book deals with the general question of Anglo-American economic relations, and considers the inter-relation of employment, social security, health, education, monetary exchange, cartels, and so on. It should interest not only the specialist but also the intelligent general reader.

— U.S.A. and Australia


An account of the outcome of the increasing interest of the United States in the Pacific and of Australia’s emergence from the recent war as an important Power in that region. Both countries now share large mutual interests in the economic and political spheres, and the author has traced the growth of the relationship from early contacts from the end of the eighteenth century. This is an interesting study of the interplay of motives and interests of a Great Power and a Middle Power. Mr. Levi is Assistant Professor of Political Science in the University of Minnesota.

— Australia

Australia in World Affairs. H. V. Evatt. Angus & Robertson (Sydney, Australia), 10s. 6d. D8. 224 pages. 3 plates. Index.

A volume of speeches by the Australian Minister for External Affairs, covering 1945 to mid-1946, continuing his Foreign Policy of Australia (1945). The dominant theme is the United Nations, and the place that small nations, and young nations such as Australia, can hold in a democratically organized world assembly.

Legislation: Britain


Delegated Legislation, or the power given by Parliament to the King-in-Council, to Ministers of the Crown or to other persons or bodies to make rules and regulations, has long been a matter of interest to all observers of English Political Institutions. This pamphlet clarifies succinctly all the debatable points that arise concerning these ‘Statutory Instruments’, as these rules and regulations are now called. In dealing with the history of Delegated Legislation (which finds advocacy as far back as Plato) the author shows that the practice arose as a time-saver for the legislature. Outlining the advantages of Delegated Legislation he shows that by this means Parliament avoids a constant danger of being so deeply immersed in detail that it has insufficient time for
broad matters of policy. But, since Parliament has not only to legislate but to keep a critical eye on the Administration, the problem of the control of these regulations arises. Mr. Molson shows how this is done by the way Parliament grants and revokes statutory instruments, and by the scrutiny of them by Standing Committees and by the Law Courts. He analyses the dangers of Delegated Legislation, and illustrates, by reference to wartime measures, the vigilance of Parliament over any attempts of the Executive to increase its delegated powers. A very useful bibliography, with explanatory notes on some of the books, is added.

(328.25)


A report of an address delivered at the Caxton Hall, Westminster, on 14 March 1946 which deals clearly and succinctly with the questions: What is an Independent Member? What function does he perform? What are the merits or demerits, and what the advantages or disadvantages of his existence? Is the Independent valuable or useless? The Hon. Harold Nicolson is widely known as author and critic, is a Governor of the B.B.C., was a Member of Parliament from 1935–45, and Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Information, 1940–41.

(328.33)


The Speaker has been defined as 'the Member of the House of Commons who is chosen by the House itself to act as its representative and to preside over its debates'. This pamphlet gives a lucid explanation of the office of Speaker, dealing with his election, tenure of office, the history of the office, the Speaker's duties, recent additions to his duties, his personal qualities, his status and the emoluments of the office, and lastly the significance of the office.

(328.3621)


The author of this compact, lucid and interesting little book has been actively connected with political life in Britain for over fifty years, a Member of Parliament for thirty-four years, and a Cabinet Minister for a large part of that time. From this long personal experience, he surveys the practical functioning of the British parliamentary system. The substance of the book is based on the four Chichele Lectures delivered in the University of Oxford in 1946. The first lecture, 'The Essential Nature of the Constitution', is perhaps the most interesting; it is followed by 'How to Preserve Parliamentary Government' and 'The Machinery of Government', in which several suggestions are made for new devices to meet new needs, such as more standing Cabinet Committees, a Policy Cabinet of Ministers not overburdened with departmental business, a form of functional representation in a Third Chamber, etc. The concluding lecture is 'The Evolution of the British Commonwealth'.

(328.42)


Index of Speakers and Subjects. Paper bound.

A record, in compact form, of the proceedings of the first year of Britain's Labour Government which came into power in 1945, written by a member of the British Parliamentary Press Gallery. The principal speeches and debates are quoted and summarized, including such historical events as providing legislation for the nationalization of the coal mines and the Bank of England and for the implementation of a
nation-wide scheme of State provision for safeguarding the health of the whole people. The Appendices cover the By-Elections for October 1945, Bills, in order of presentation, and Members of the Labour Government of October 1946. (328.42)

THE POINT OF PARLIAMENT. A. P. Herbert. Methuen, 6s. C8. iii pages.

2 appendices. Index. (Bridgeheads Series)

Wit and erudition are nicely blended in Sir Alan Herbert's book, which seeks to explain Parliament, ostensibly to the young. It discusses the fabric of the House, the officials of the House, the significance of Question Time, the way in which a Bill is passed, how money is voted and kindred subjects. Most of the material originally appeared in Punch and the book should appeal to both young and old. Sir Alan is a well-known author, a Member of Parliament and a barrister-at-law. His second Election Address is included in the appendices. (328.42)

BRITISH POLITICAL YEARBOOK, 1947. Frank Illingworth (Editor).

British Yearbooks, 215. lC8. 186 pages.

The aim of this book is to present a complete record of the Parliamentary activities of His Majesty's Ministers and Members of Parliament. It consists mainly of a biographical section tracing the career of every M.P. and also includes general government and parliamentary information and statistics. (328.42)

Parliamentary Debates


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, and Ceylon, Ulster and Eire. (328.4202)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES (HANSARD): HOUSE OF COMMONS. H.M. Stationery Office. Daily parts 6d.; weekly Hansard 18.6d.; 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 indexes to the volumes are issued separately at 1s. (328.4202)


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. (328.4202)
Parliamentary Rules

"A QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT." Herbert Williams. Hansard Society, ts. sC8. 27 pages. Paper bound. (Hansard Society Pamphlet No. 5)
This pamphlet is designed to give the general reader an account of how questions are asked in the British Parliament, the procedure, rules about questions both written and oral, the object, range and scope of such questions and methods of answering, with a number of examples picked at random from a weekly issue of Hansard. (328.4205)

Parliamentary Procedure

See Digest, page 536. (328.4208)

History of Parliament

This book is an attempt to explain in simple terms how the British Parliament has grown up, what it is and how it works and affects people's lives today. Mr. Gordon, who is deeply versed in the history of the House, deals first with the origins and history of Parliament, which he follows with an account of the Constitution today, chapters on the functions of Parliament, Members and their duties, the Palace of Westminster, the House of Lords and the House of Commons at work, and some notes on the benefits and responsibilities of the electors. (328.4209)

Legislation: Gold Coast

THE GOLD COAST LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. Martin Wight. Faber & Faber, 12s.6d. M8. 285 pages. 6 appendices. Index. (Studies in Colonial Legislatures Series, Vol. 2)
This, the first of its kind, is a study of the Legislative Council of a Colony in action. The Gold Coast has not only a long constitutional history, but is the first colony to have an African majority on its Legislative Council. The modern period, from 1933 until the implementation of its new Constitution, is studied in detail with constant reference to and quotation from the actual debates in the Council, and with special attention to the part played by the late Sir Ofori Atta in the development of the Council. (328.667)

South Africa

A short guide to the rules and practice of the House of Assembly of the Union of South Africa. The author has been Clerk to the House since 1920. Precedents cited go back to 1854, the date of the first Cape Parliament. (328.6808)
ECONOMICS

THE USES AND ABUSES OF ECONOMIC PLANNING. Hubert Henderson. 
Cambridge University Press, 15.6d. 5C8. 32 pages.

This volume comprises the Rede Lecture for 1947, delivered in the University of Cambridge by the Drummond Professor of Political Economy in the University of Oxford. Sir Hubert attempts to define the various meanings now attached to the phrase 'economic planning' and criticizes many false analogies being made from the machinery of wartime economic controls to the methods needed for post-war economic recovery. Although recognizing the necessity of increased State intervention and direction in economic life in Britain, he opposes the abuse of economic controls. Sir Hubert maintains that the principle of non-discrimination in international trade is fundamentally incompatible with the principle of planning in the sphere of foreign trade.


The second edition of this important book on economic theory has just been issued; the first edition appeared in 1939. The author explains in his preface that the majority of the alterations are concerned with the correction of technical slips in the argument, but certain more important adjustments and the answers to certain criticisms appear in Additional Notes at the end of the volume.

STUDIES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF CAPITALISM. Maurice Dobb. 

The author is Lecturer in Economics in the University of Cambridge, and in this book he has traced the leading factors in the economic development of the modern capitalistic world. An opening chapter on the meaning of Capitalism is followed by studies of the Decline of Feudalism and the Growth of Towns, the Beginnings of the Bourgeoisie, the Rise of Industrial Capitalism and Mercantilism, the Growth of the Proletariat, and the Industrial Revolution. A concluding chapter discusses the period between the two wars and its sequel. The relation between economic thought and economic development is stressed, and the importance of the labour market as a factor conditioning economic policies.

STUDIES IN WAR ECONOMICS. Oxford University Institute of Statistics. 

Throughout the war the research staff of the Oxford University Institute of Statistics published a series of articles of outstanding importance in the Bulletin of the Institute.
and in other economic journals. The most important of these papers have been collected in this volume and show the application of economic theory to contemporary problems of vital interest. The essays and papers cover the issues of Economic Mobilization, War Finance, Wages and National Income, Consumption and Prices, Consumer’s Rationing and Price Control, War Contracts, Industrial Organization and Efficiency, etc. The authors include M. Kalecki, T. Balogh, F. A. Burchardt, G. D. N. Worswick, T. Schulz and J. L. Nicholson.

**History of Economics: Eastern Europe**


In this book the author has examined economic statistics from a number of sources in many different countries. From this comparative study of national incomes, industrial and agricultural productivity, trade, finance, etc., he concludes that the partition of the Austro-Hungarian Empire in 1919 was an economic disaster for all the Succession States. From the attempts at economic self-sufficiency in each of these States grew a form of continuous economic warfare, leading—after the Great Depression of the ‘thirties’—to political tensions and the Second World War. Dr. Hertz has written a number of books on economic and sociological subjects, including *Race and Civilization and Nationality in History and Politics.*

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**Britain**


This survey of the economic problems of Great Britain today is designed to be of use to discussion group leaders. It is profusely illustrated with full-page charts showing the pre-war and post-war situation of imports and exports, the national income, basic industries and food consumption, etc.


This well-written little book by the Regius Professor of Modern History in the University of Cambridge covers a most interesting period of English economic history, from the end of the Middle Ages and the eve of the discovery of America, to the years when the first Industrial Revolution was well under way. It emphasizes the connection of the wealth of England with developments in Europe and other parts of the world.


Professor Pigou, the well-known economist, wrote this study in 1941 at the request of the British Government for use in certain Departments concerned with the problems likely to arise when the war ended, but it has not been published before. He discusses the aftermath of the war of 1914–18 on the British economic system, under the headings of Employment, Production, Government, Intervention in Industry and the Monetary Factor. The author describes the immediate post-war situation of 1918–19 (which he called the 'breathing space'), the monetary boom which started in the spring of 1919 and broke in the summer of 1920, the slump which followed till
1923 and ended in a period which he calls the 'Doldrums' and in which he considers Britain remained more or less becalmed until the crash of 1929. His clear and detailed study is, however, confined to the years 1918–25. It is of great interest and relevance to all those who are studying or participating in the practical problems of the years that have followed the Second World War.

—Nigeria


See Digest, page 538.

—Newfoundland


See Digest, page 539.

Labour and Labourers


The first edition of this valuable book was published in 1939 and the sweeping changes in Industrial Law in Britain in the last few years have resulted in what is virtually a new book by this author, who is a solicitor of the Supreme Court. He devotes separate chapters to the long series of Workmen's Compensation Acts of 1925–45, the comprehensive Factories Act of 1937, the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1944, the Family Allowances Act, 1944, and the Wages Council Act, 1945. He then describes the setting up of the Ministry of National Insurance and discusses the two great parliamentary statutes which it will administer—the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act and the National Insurance Act, both passed in 1946. In each case, a clear summary is given of the scope of the statutes, the procedure to be followed, the rights and obligations created by the legislation, etc.; and where the provision in the Act is in general terms, the relevant Statutory Rules and Orders are quoted, where detailed application of the general principles may be studied. The book is intended, not only for the lawyer but for the employer and worker in industry, and gives a comprehensive picture of industrial legislation in Britain today.


A recent Government White Paper sketches in outline the difficulties of post-war economic recovery in Great Britain.
HUMAN PROBLEMS OF INDUSTRY. Norah M. Davis. Nicholson & Watson, 6s. D8. 128 pages. 80 photographs. 12 pictorial charts. (The New Democracy Series)

This book surveys the methods now used in Britain to choose both the right workers for the jobs and suitable jobs for the workers. From vocational selection, the author proceeds to discuss methods of training for factory work, the physical and psychological conditions of work, and accident prevention, time and motion study, etc. A large number of photographs and many colored isotype charts illustrate graphically the importance of considering scientifically and carefully the conditions of work in modern industry, in order to have a capable and healthy working population with an increased productive capacity.

REINSTATMENT IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT. F. N. Ball. Thames Bank Publishing Co. (Leigh-on-Sea, Essex), 5s. 1C8. 114 pages. Index.

A summary and analysis of the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1944, the Regulations made under the Act and some reported decisions of the Umpire, with the complete text of the Act and the regulations of procedure.


These tables show the number of insured persons in employment and unemployed in July 1939, July 1945 and July 1946, analysed by Regions and by Industries. There are twelve geographical regions and over 100 industries for which statistics are given.

—France

A SHORT HISTORY OF LABOUR CONDITIONS UNDER INDUSTRIAL CAPITALISM. Jürgen Kuczynski. Vol. 4, FRANCE: 1700 TO THE PRESENT DAY. Muller, 10s. 6d. C8. 210 pages.

This is the fourth volume in a survey of labour conditions under industrial capitalism. It is a useful study bringing together information on French industrial economics and working conditions not easily available elsewhere. The author is a well-known labour statistician.

—Wages Salaries

ROYAL COMMISSION ON EQUAL PAY: REPORT, 1944–1946. H.M. Stationery Office, 4s. sR8. 220 pages. 5 appendices. (Command Paper 6937)

The long-awaited report of the Royal Commission on Equal Pay opens with a section discussing the many different meanings of the phrase, and those used by the Commission in its work. A Factual Survey indicates the methods of payment now practised in the Central Government Services, the Teaching Services, the Local Government Services, the Professions, and in Private Industry and Commerce. The implications—both social and economic—of the claim of Equal Pay for Equal Work are then discussed at length: the effect on the demand for and supply of labour, the psychological results, the probable or possible results on health and efficiency and on the standards of living of women workers, the effects on marriage and the birth rate. The probable effects in Government services, teaching and private industry are then discussed. The questions of the marriage bar in the Civil Service and in the
teaching profession, of family endowments, legal privileges of women, and taxation, are also surveyed. The financial consequences of Equal Pay are mentioned. The Royal Commission has not advocated any definite policy, but merely submitted its careful analysis of the problem for Governmental consideration.


Mr. Dobb, Lecturer in Economics at Cambridge University, has extensively revised his useful book in this series. It was last revised in 1938.


Minimum, or standard, time rates of wages for workers in the great majority of industries have been fixed by voluntary collective agreements between organizations of employers and workers in Britain. In some cases the agreements have been arrived at by Joint Industrial Councils or similar bodies, or have been fixed by statutory orders under the Wages Council Act, the Agricultural Wages Regulation Acts, etc. In this interesting publication by the Ministry of Labour, the minimum rates of wages alone are given; a considerable proportion of the workers in these industries probably receive time wages in excess of these minima, while workers paid at piece rates generally earn more than the time rates for the same occupation. The industries covered in this pamphlet are: agriculture, mining and quarrying, chemicals, pottery, etc., metal, engineering and shipbuilding, textiles and clothing, leather, woodworking, paper and printing, building, transport, food, drink and tobacco, gas and electricity, the distributive trades, and national and local government.


The Committee set up by the Ministry of Health to determine salary scales for male and female nurses in hospitals and other public health institutions in England and Wales has now consolidated and revised its previous recommendations, and in this report the definitive scales of remuneration for all kinds of nursing, and the qualifications to be demanded of male and female nurses at each stage and in each different type of institution are clearly set out.


Under this Act of Parliament, passed in March 1947, the regulation and control of wages for agricultural labour were transferred from the wages committees of the local authorities to special Agricultural Wages Boards to be set up in each county of England, Wales and Scotland. These Boards will fix the minimum wages for learners, fully qualified workers and disabled workers, will administer the Holidays with Pay Act in its application to agricultural workers, and deal with all matters pertaining to the payment of such workers throughout their areas.
Women

Mothers in Jobs. Political and Economic Planning, 1s. 6d. 1C8. 15 pages.
(Planning Broadsheet No. 254)

A survey of the problems raised so acutely in wartime, and remaining to be solved in the post-war period, of the married woman worker with children, especially in their effect on the health of the children and of the mother. The existing welfare and medical services for the working mother, both in her home and at the factory or office, are carefully analysed and improvements suggested; longer maternity leave is proposed, an extension of the home help services, and a more careful medical supervision at the place of work, with ante-natal and baby clinics attached, where suitable, to the industrial premises. Above all, the nation needs to decide on an employment policy and a welfare policy which will not prevent the married woman and mother from using her skill in work outside the home, but will not force her to leave the home for purely economic reasons.

Industrial Welfare

Chatto & Windus, 7s. 6d. C8. 165 pages.

The authors of this book have had personal experience of industrial life in Britain, and feel strongly that modern factory life in a mass-production age tends to thwart and distort the average human personality, inducing mental listlessness which is most unsuitable for the modern citizen who should take an active interest in the affairs of local and central government. To counteract the physical exhaustion, mental boredom and general frustration of factory life, the authors recommend strict enforcement of the Factories Acts and extension of Welfare Schemes under trained welfare officers having real authority in the works, shorter hours of work, an increase in the Joint Production Committees and other methods of letting the workers understand the real functions and problems of their industry, radical changes in the methods of dismissal of workers, etc. They also lay stress on the need for new types of adult education and longer leisure hours.

Report of the Committee on Double Day-Shift Working.
Ministry of Labour and National Service. H.M. Stationery Office, 1s. 8sR8. 50 pages. (Command Paper 7147)

This Committee, under the chairmanship of Professor J. L. Brierly, was set up in 1945 to survey the economic and social factors involved in a possible extension of the system of double day-shift working in factories in Britain—a subject that has now become acutely topical since the system will have to be introduced this year on a large scale in order to economize in fuel and power. The Committee indicates exactly what changes would be necessary in the existing factory laws and protective legislation for women and young people, and describes the facilities—canteens, good transport for workpeople on shifts, proper provision for further education and clubs at unusual hours—which would be essential before the system was recommended for general use. It considers that the necessity for such a system should be fully explained to all workers affected.

This Report on the work of the Factory Department for the year 1945 stresses the immense task of re-converting British industry from war purposes to civilian production. It is divided into sections on Electrical Risks, Engineering and Chemical Problems, Industrial Health and Canteens. The Appendices give statistical tables on the administration of the Factory Acts (1935-45), classified accidents and the personnel of Factory, Welfare and Industrial Panels. There is also a bibliography of new and revised publications issued by the Factory Department in 1945.


The Miners' Welfare Commission was in the habit of issuing an Annual Report before the War, and in this publication it surveys its work in Britain from January 1940 to July 1946. With the passing of the Coal Industry Nationalization Act, the Miners' Welfare Commission ceased to exist as a semi-independent body; it had originally been appointed in 1920. This report gives an account of the progress that was made, even in wartime, in the building and improvement of pithead baths, medical treatment centres, canteens, recreation centres, social clubs, etc., together with a survey of the medical services, rehabilitation centres and convalescent homes maintained or aided by the Commission. Grants from the Miners' Welfare Fund for educational purposes, both vocational and non-vocational, are described.


Since the brick-making industry is one of the most important in the present housing drive in Britain, all measures that can be taken to encourage recruitment to the industry and improve the output are of considerable interest today. This expert Committee recommends several very practical improvements in increased mechanization, the covering of kilns, and in amenities generally—protective clothing and accommodation for its drying and storage, canteens, shelters in the clay pits, a much higher standard of supervision, maintenance of sanitary and social facilities, and improvement in personnel management in both small and large firms.

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Cost of Living


In the Interim Report of the Cost of Living Advisory Committee, published in March 1947, it was recommended that the old cost-of-living index number should be discarded, since it was based on a pattern of expenditure which was completely out of date and inappropriate to present social standards in Britain. Pending the fixing of a new representative cost-of-living index, it has been decided to use, as from 17 June 1947 onwards, an Interim Index of Retail Prices. In this White Paper the new index is compared with the old cost-of-living index, in two respects. The number of items which will be included in the new index is very much larger than in the old index;
they cover a wider range of expenditure, and the proportions in which food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, and other items are to be weighed in the new index is, in itself, a significant picture of the change in social habits.

**INTERIM REPORT OF THE COST OF LIVING ADVISORY COMMITTEE.**


In their report the Advisory Committee recommends to the Ministry of Labour and National Service that the present official cost-of-living index figure for Britain should be terminated and that, as a temporary measure pending the results of further study and examination, a new index should be started and continue to show monthly changes in the level of retail prices, weighted according to the pre-war pattern of consumption disclosed by the inquiry made in 1937-8 by the Ministry of Labour into working-class expenditure. A technical committee should at a later date consider the problems involved in instituting a regular series of 'budgets' to show how the pattern of consumer expenditure is changing, how any future index figure should be weighted and how it should be altered.


Part I consists of the report of the inquiry conducted by Mr. W. Tudor Davies, while in Part II is reprinted the despatch to the Governor of Nigeria dated 9 July 1946, giving the agreement of the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the main recommendations regarding increase of cost-of-living allowances. The report gives much information on economic and general conditions in Nigeria with its varied population of about 22,000,000. Three main conclusions emerge: first, Nigeria is not yet one homogeneous political or economic entity; secondly, the Africans in the seaboard towns have become Europeanized, while millions in the hinterland, not so articulate, still cling to ancient beliefs and customs; thirdly, the African bourgeoisie of the towns wants political and economic self-government quickly, whereas the majority of the peasantry neither desires nor is ready for sweeping innovations in politics or economics. Surveying the future prospects of Nigeria in industrial development the report says that the main policy at the present time must be the development of the land and peasantry, as it is extremely doubtful, without the discovery of large coalfields, whether Nigeria can become a completely industrial country.

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**Housing**


The housing programme for 1947 set out in this paper is an estimate of the total amount of work on the construction of new houses which the Government consider it reasonable to expect the building industry to carry out during the year in the United Kingdom. The budget is for the completion of 240,000 permanent and
60,000 temporary houses, amounting to a total of 300,000 new dwellings, which, including new tenders and licences issued would amount to a cumulative total of 600,000. Information is given on Labour Force and Materials and Components, and the Tables given in the Appendix cover the Preliminary Work of Local Authorities from 31 December 1945-6 and the Estimated Production of the Principal Building Materials and Components in 1947.

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Food

NUTRITION IN INDUSTRY. International Labour Office. International Labour Office (Montreal, Canada): Staples Press (London), $1.00; 48. M8, 179 pages. 29 illustrations, 12 figures (2 folded). Tables. (Studies and Reports, New Series No. 4)

An account of the steps which were taken in Canada, the United States of America and Great Britain to safeguard the nutrition of industrial workers during World War II. This study is in three parts: Part I, 'Nutrition in Canadian Industry', by Lionel Bradley Pitt; Part II, 'The Wartime Food and Nutrition Programme for Industrial Workers in the United States', by Robert S. Goodhart; Part III, 'Industrial Canteens in Great Britain', by David H. Belloch. The Introduction is contributed by Frank G. Boudreau. This account reveals that Government programmes for the nutrition of industrial workers are relatively new and, in their present scope, represent a wartime development. It stresses the need for further investigation into the relationship of adequate diets to workers' health and efficiency, and for the continuation and extension in peacetime of the plans that were so successfully carried out in wartime.

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Trade Unions

BRITISH TRADE UNIONS. N. Barou. Gollancz, 7s.6d. C8. 281 pages. Appendices. Index.

This book gives an account from a Left-wing standpoint of the growth of the Trade Union Movement in Great Britain and its local and national organization today. There are separate chapters on the industrial, educational and political activities of Trade Unions, on their share in the national war effort, and the part they can play in the post-war world.

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International Regulation of Labour


This gives the conclusions of the I.L.O. Conference held in Montreal in the autumn of 1946. Chapter I contains relevant extracts from the text of the report of the Committee on social policy in dependent territories appointed earlier and a summary of the discussion on it by the Conference. Chapter II contains extracts from the report of the Committee on constitutional questions which made and obtained Conference approval of certain constitutional changes permitting the closer participation of non-self-governing territories in the work of the I.L.O. Lastly, the texts are given of the five draft Conventions now submitted to Governments for consideration.
Finance and Banking


Although this book has attained the position of a standard work for legal practitioners, it is written in such a style as also to serve adequately the needs of the layman. It is a lucid exposition and covers the whole field of the English law of banking. It deals with the status and liabilities of the banker, the customer, the relations between banker and customer, current and deposit accounts, cheques, the passbook, and securities for advances. The chapters devoted to cheques occupy more than half the book and cover all aspects of the law. Those on the duties and liabilities of the paying banker and the receiving banker have received particular attention. The late Sir John Paget was a Bencher of the Inner Temple; the editor of this edition is a Barrister and is Secretary to the British Institute of Bankers.


The first edition of this important book was published in 1938, when the author was a Fellow of Pembroke College, Oxford University. It has now been revised and brought up to date; wartime changes in the financial sphere which were largely ephemeral have not been noticed and the book still gives an account of the banking system substantially as it worked in the nineteen-thirties, save for the permanent changes—such as the Bank of England Act and new currency controls. The author discusses fully and clearly the main aspects of Commercial Banking, the Discount Market, Central Banking, the Bank Rate, Stock Market Control, Foreign Exchanges and International Monetary Systems, and the wide problems of Government financial policy in relation to the banking system.


A completely revised edition of a standard textbook on the practice and law of banking in Great Britain.


This is the first annual report of the Bank of England since it was nationalized in March 1946, issued by the Court of Directors.


The author traces the history and development of Savings Banks in Britain from their first beginnings in Scotland in 1810 to the widespread and flourishing organizations which today handle such enormous amounts of small savings. From these early beginnings have grown the present Trustee Savings Banks, the Municipal Savings Banks, and the Post Office Savings Bank which was set up in 1861.
Monetary Systems

THE GOLD STANDARD IN THEORY AND PRACTICE. R. G. Hawtrey.

The eminent author of this well-known book, dealing mainly with the gold standard in Great Britain, has revised and enlarged his original material in order to bring it up to date. He discusses with great authority and in detail the emergence of the Gold Standard in the eighteenth century, its development and importance in the years of expansion up to 1914, its difficulties in the period after the First World War, and the period of restoration up to 1931 and retreat from 1931-8. He analyses the trade and financial results of the 'off-gold' period, and the national and international efforts that were made before and during the Second World War to maintain stability and secure monetary co-operation. Mr. Hawtrey devotes a few pages to the Bretton Woods plan, on which subject he has published a separate book. (332.422)


Under this Act of Parliament, passed in March 1947, the powers of the British Treasury are enumerated and defined in its control of the export, import and trading in gold, currency, securities, property, etc., all the regulations being elaborated in detail. (332.45)

Investment Finance

THE STOCK EXCHANGE. Harold Wincott. Sampson Low, 4s.6d. C8. 164 pages. (Living in Britain Series)

In this clear and brightly written little book, the author—who is a well-known financial journalist—gives a brief description of the growth of the Stock Exchange in London, its constitution, functions and membership, and the machinery by which it works. He is often critical in his approach, but also refutes many of the more common criticisms of the Stock Exchange, and discusses the possible future position and power of the 'House' (the familiar name of the Stock Exchange) under a Socialist Government in Britain. (332.6)


This year book includes particulars of some thousands of companies, over 2,000 additions having been made since the last issue. The arrangement is alphabetical within the following subject groups: government securities, railways, banks and discount companies, breweries and distilleries, canals and docks, commercial and industrial, electric lighting, financial trusts, gas, insurance, investment trusts, iron, coal and steel, mines, nitrates and oil, rubber, shipping, tea and coffee, telegrams and telephones, tramways and omnibuses, and waterworks. A final chapter of general information and statistics includes subjects such as stamp duties, bills of exchange, capital duty, control notes, conveyances, etc. (332.61)


15 illustrations. 2 appendices.

This well-printed and copiously illustrated book has been published for the Council of the Stock Exchange, London, but it is written by an independent expert, the author of an authoritative work on the London Discount Market. Mr. King sketches vividly
the history and development of the Stock Exchange and describes most graphically the work it does and the way in which it does it, its importance to the free trading community and to the State. The way in which both broker and dealer and investor are protected by law and custom, and the effect of recent reforms in the methods of the Stock Exchange, are clearly described.

— Bills of Exchange

DIGEST OF THE LAW OF BILLS OF EXCHANGE. M. D. Chalmers.


D8. 471 pages. Tables. Index.

This book, a legal classic, is a commentary on the digest of the law of bills of exchange, promissory notes, cheques and negotiable securities. Sir M. D. Chalmers was the actual draughtsman of the Bills of Exchange Act, 1882, and since the last edition by him (1927) care has been taken by succeeding editors, when bringing the book up to date, to preserve his original work. The Act was the first enactment codifying any branch of English Common Law and it has been used as a model ever since. Bills of exchange are a highly artificial creation designed to meet the needs of commerce and so successful was Chalmers' codification of the subject that practically no change in the law has been necessary since his Act was passed. The main part of the book is devoted to the 1882 Act which is set out section by section, with full annotations, followed by chapters on limitation, securities, payments by bill, note or cheque and negotiable securities for money. Appendices contain forms and extracts from other relevant statutes.

Landownership and Rights: British Commonwealth and Empire


See Digest, page 540.

THE LAND OF BRITAIN AND HOW IT IS USED. L. Dudley Stamp. Longmans, Green, 25.6d. L.Post 8. 89 pages. 16 plates, 20 maps and plans. 1 folded coloured map.

A description of the changes which have taken place in the British countryside and its economy through the centuries of Britain's history, and the methods by which the output of human food was increased during World War II by seventy per cent. The author discusses the problems of the future and their possible solutions and shows how latent resources can be developed by careful planning. Following an historical introduction there are chapters on 'The Physical Background', 'Present Land Use in Britain', 'A Healthy and Well-balanced Agriculture', 'Types of Farming', and 'Wartime Changes, 1939-45'. Dr. Stamp is Professor of Geography in the University of London, and Organizer and Director since 1930 of the Land Utilization Survey of Great Britain.

— Cyprus

GOVERNMENT OF CYPRUS. THE PROCEEDINGS OF A CONFERENCE ON LAND USE IN A MEDITERRANEAN ENVIRONMENT HELD IN NICOSIA, CYPRUS, 16TH-17TH APRIL, 1946. Government Printing Office (Nicosia, Cyprus), 7s. 8R4. 55 pages. 4 charts. 1 map.

This report covers many aspects of life in Cyprus and the problems which face both farmers and other workers in the island.
Building Societies


Wurtzburg's book is an authority and in this edition the editor has revised the text and brought the work up to date. It deals with the formation and termination of Societies, their rules, general powers, borrowing powers and the classes of membership. Other aspects of the subject explained are mortgages, security, disputes and unions and transfers of engagements. An appendix to the book sets out the Building Societies Acts and Rules and relevant extracts from other legislation. (334.1)

Communism

AN ESSAY ON MARXIAN ECONOMICS. Joan Robinson. Macmillan, 6s. C8. 113 pages. Index.

This excellent little book was originally published in 1942 and is now reissued in a slightly revised form. In comparing orthodox and Marxian theories the author shows how, in many important cases, they differ less than has been thought. She discusses the Labour Theory of Value, theories of Employment, Imperfect Competition, Profit, Real and Money Wages, etc., and concludes that, if there is to be any progress in economics at all, it must be in the use of academic methods to solve the problems posed by Marx. (335.4)

Public Finance


Professor Pigou has made substantial alterations and has added much new material to this new edition of his classic work on public finance. He discusses the whole range of Government expenditure, tax revenue, loans and protective duties, and the problems of public finance in relation to employment, wages, public works, insurances, etc. Professor Pigou was Professor of Political Economy in the University of Cambridge from 1908-43. (336)

—Income Tax

INCOME TAX. C. N. Beattie. Stevens & Sons, 4s. 1f8. 122 pages. Tables. Index. Paper bound. ("This is the Law" Series)

This is the latest addition to the excellent series of popular handbooks for the layman covering many aspects of English law today. It explains the present framework of income tax law within the United Kingdom, the methods of making returns, assessments and repayment claims, the methods by which tax is calculated on wages, salaries, property, trade and so on. Taxation of pay in the Armed Forces, the taxation of husband and wife, the special arrangements for farmers, and the post-war credits, are other topics covered in this book. The actual rates of taxation and allowances in 1938-9 and 1947-8 are given in an appendix. (336.24)


Although British income tax law is a codification in the form of a principal Act of Parliament (first passed in 1842 and consolidated in 1918) with annual amendments, certain fundamental principles must be applied to its operation. Dr. Farnsworth's
little book is an examination of judicial interpretations of those principles since the Acts were passed. It is purely a discussion on 'case law'—statute law has been dealt with only in consideration of first principles. The cases considered have been carefully selected and the chapters on domicile of corporations and the transaction of business by foreign corporations will be of particular value. Viscount Simon, a former Lord Chancellor, has contributed a foreword.


This book, by a recognized authority and a King's Counsel, is a treatise designed for the use of the British taxpayer and his advisers, and is a standard work. There has been much important income tax legislation since the previous edition which has been incorporated in the present volume. It covers the whole field of taxation of income, allowances, persons liable to be taxed, exemptions, etc., in favour of charitable and other bodies, returns and claims for relief, the machinery of assessment, appeals and collection and recovery of tax. Appendices contain the principal Act of 1918 and the various finance Acts since that date, together with relevant regulations.

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**Death Duties**


The duties treated in this work are those payable on the death of a person, i.e. estate duty, legacy duty or succession duty, and the whole is a complete treatise on the law and practice of the subject. The relevant statutes relating to death duties are included as an appendix. Although the ninth edition was issued so recently as 1942, new legislation and judicial decisions, developing practice and changes consequent upon wartime conditions have combined to make a general revision necessary. New matter has been added and the sections on transfers to companies and the remission of duties on the estates of those killed in war have been amplified.


The author of this book is the solicitor to the Estate Duty Office, London. It is a comprehensive work dealing with all aspects of taxation on an estate arising out of death. The book is in three parts: Estate Duty, Legacy and Succession Duty, and miscellaneous matters ancillary to the subject. There is an appendix of Statutes, Statutory rules and orders, Rules of Court and Orders dealing with the relief from double taxation in Eire, the United States of America and Canada. Valuable additions to this edition are chapters on the manner in which testamentary expenses are borne, namely, the incidence and adjustment of duty.

**Acts Relating to Estate, Legacy and Succession Duties.**


The late author of this book was the Controller of Legacy and Succession Duties and the original form of his text and commentary has been carefully preserved by the editors of this edition, except where it has been necessary to revise it in the light of important changes in British law. The notes on estate duty, however, have been almost entirely rewritten. Part one of the work contains introductory chapters on
estate duty, legacy duty and succession duty, while part two consists of the acts relating to death duties, fully annotated. Appendices contain, *inter alia*, rules and forms. Statute law relating to the payment of duties on death is constantly changing and this authoritative work, to be kept up to date with supplements, is an invaluable textbook on the subject.

**Double Taxation**

**Double Taxation Conventions. Vol. I. Taxation of Income.**


Double taxation conventions are agreements designed to avoid the double taxation of the same income or estate in both the contracting countries. This work, written by an accountant, is a commentary on the various conventions with respect to income tax between the United Kingdom and the United States of America, Canada, Southern Rhodesia, the Union of South Africa, Australia and France. A further volume will comment on the conventions with respect to estate duty. Opening chapters are devoted to international double taxation law, taxation relief in Great Britain and the United States before the convention, relief afforded by the American convention and national and international rules of construction. The six conventions are each set out at length with commentary and full annotations, including references to American case law. Appendices to the work include relevant extracts from the American Revenue Code and British statutory rules and orders, circulars and statutes. Conventions for the relief of taxation represent a major change in fiscal policy and are highly technical, and this book will materially assist in the proper understanding of them. It will also be of considerable value to those embarking on international trade, investment, employment or professional activities by showing to what extent they can expect tax relief.

**— Britain**


It has now become the practice of the British Treasury to issue each year, at the time of the debate on the annual Budget, a White Paper showing, largely in statistical form, the outline of the National Resources and Expenditure of the United Kingdom, including a comparison of the more recent figures with those before the Second World War. In this extremely important document are collected and displayed all the relevant, summarized statistics of the National Income, its allocation between different uses, the balance of payments on current and capital account, the distribution and disposal of private income before and after taxation, the proportions of private income needed to meet taxation before the War and now, and so on. The numerous, clearly set out Tables are explained in the body of the document.

**Public Finance.** Ursula K. Hicks. *Nisbet: Cambridge University Press*, 10s.6d. C8. 412 pages. 9 tables. 4 charts. Index. (*Cambridge Economic Handbooks*)

This book, by a well-known economist, replaces one under the same title by the late Mrs. M. E. Robinson in this series of useful economic handbooks. Mrs. Hicks is already known for publications on local taxation and rating in Britain, and for collaboration with her husband, Professor J. R. Hicks, in works on taxation. In this excellent book Mrs. Hicks discusses the nature and control of public expenditure,
and compares the British tax structure in 1938 and 1944. There is a full analysis of the principles of British taxation, of the different types of taxes, their incidence and their effects. Finally, the relation of Public Finance to the level of economic activity, the planning of public investment, the policy of loans and public debt, are examined, and suggestions for budgetary reform are made.

—British East Africa

A REPORT ON A FISCAL SURVEY OF KENYA, UGANDA AND TANGANYIKA. W. Woods. Conference of East African Governors (Nairobi, Kenya), 25.6d. 5s. 178 pages. 7 appendices.

Sir Wilfrid Woods was requested by the Governors of the three East African Territories to conduct an inquiry into their taxation system in relation to their existing commitments with regard to expenditure and needs for development, and to the probable availability of funds to meet necessary expenditure. The report, in which the fiscal and general financial structure of the three territories is thoroughly surveyed, recommends the continuance of the present scale of taxation, including most wartime additions, but gives a warning against overtaxing non-native enterprise, upon which the stability of the territories and the progress of the native peoples at present greatly depend.

Colonial Tariff Policies


Written to coincide with the Second Conference on Trade and Employment, the author shows how Imperial Preference has been developed in the British Empire, and the results of the Ottawa Agreements on this subject concluded in 1932. There is also a survey of British Empire commodity resources and of exports of British manufactures to Empire markets as well as an appendix giving basic statistics about Empire countries.

Production


The author of this work is a barrister and writer on economics. The book deals with the law of price control and its administration, the evolution of trade law, the origin and present position of trade associations, and co-operation between associations. It will be of value to business men wishing to study the tendencies of the times in these matters.

INDUSTRY AND RESEARCH. Federation of British Industries. Pitman, 10s.6d. D8. 136 pages.

The full report of a two-day Conference on Industry and Research arranged by the Federation of British Industries and held in London in March 1946. Among the subjects discussed by scientific, industrial and governmental experts were the developing of new industries, modernization of older industries, costs of research, the part that technical and university organizations can play in addition to co-operative associations and the methods converting scientific research into production changes.
Scotland


In this comprehensive and valuable White Paper the general economic position of Scotland is surveyed on a scale never before attempted. Separate sections deal with the main industries, showing how they developed or were restricted during World War II, how far reconversion and expansion have taken place since the war ended, their needs in manpower and materials today, and the contribution they can make to the economic recovery of Great Britain in the dangerous post-war world. The basic services—all forms of transport and public utilities—are also surveyed, and the facilities available for industrial research, technical education and administrative control. Problems of town and country planning, and action taken to set up new towns and effect a better distribution of industry, are also discussed. A number of statistical tables attached to the various appendices show in particular the projects planned for industrial development and hydro-electrical schemes in Scotland. This valuable report should be read in conjunction with the pamphlet on Industrial Opportunities in the Development Areas, issued by the Board of Trade in 1946, and included in British Book News, November 1946.

Britain


This handbook is designed to meet the needs of discussion group leaders in current affairs, and has been written by the Professor of Political Economy in the University of London. There are numerous tables and charts to present the fundamental problems of British trade in post-war years, also Suggestions for Discussion, and a short bibliography for further study of these subjects.


This little booklet contains the full text of the White Paper issued by the British Government under the title of Economic Survey for 1947, in a popular form and with charts to illustrate many of the sections.


This is the important White Paper on British economic recovery, setting the targets for the year 1947, and giving the framework within which the national plan must be worked out by Government, industry and people. The importance of economic planning, the machinery for this planning, the necessity of balancing the manpower budget as well as the financial budget, and the difficulties of these tasks, are the main theme of the White Paper. A review of the economic situation between July 1945 and December 1946 precedes the Survey for 1947, which first discusses the need for exports to pay for the diminished essential imports for Britain, and the dollar problem within the total balance of payments, and then analyses the situation in certain basic industries—coal, power, steel, transport, shipping, agriculture, building—and the
need for capital equipment after six years of wartime deterioration. The great importance of a larger labour force, a better distribution of this force, and of a larger output per man-year, form the last portion of this national plan. (338.0942)

—Agricultural Products

REPORT OF THE PREPARATORY COMMISSION ON WORLD FOOD PROPOSALS. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. H.M. Stationery Office, 1s.6d. sR8. 95 pages. 3 diagrams. Paper bound. (Command Paper 7031)

The object of the Preparatory Commission set up by the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in October 1946 was to consider what further action was to be taken on Sir John Boyd Orr’s ‘Proposals for a World Food Board’. The Commission were required to work out specific recommendations for (a) Developing and organizing production, distribution and utilization of basic foods to provide diets on a health standard for the peoples of all countries; (b) Stabilizing agricultural prices at levels fair to producers and consumers alike. The Report covers these objectives in extensive terms, advocating far-reaching programmes for the expansion of agriculture, the improvement of the nutritional conditions of the peoples, and the necessity for industrial development to balance the increase in agriculture. The Appendix gives a List of Delegations to the Commission, an Explanatory Note on the Food and Agriculture Organization, and detailed Background Memorandum on Wheat, Rice and Sugar. (338.1)

COLONIAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION: THE CONTRIBUTION MADE BY NATIVE PEASANTS AND BY FOREIGN ENTERPRISE.

Alan Pim. Royal Institute of International Affairs: Oxford University Press, 10s.6d. D8. 200 pages. Index.

Sir Alan Pim, who served in the Indian Civil Service for thirty-four years and has already written authoritatively on the economic structure of Colonial territories, surveys the main features of the agricultural development of Colonial territories, which are dealt with in four groups: Netherlands Indies, Malaya, Ceylon and Mauritius; Fiji and the West Indies; Tropical African dependencies; and British Central and East African dependencies. Two systems have, up to now, been the main agencies in helping this agricultural progress; plantations, financed and run from abroad and producing for export, and small-holding production by the local peasants, both for subsistence and, increasingly, for export. The relative advantages of the two systems are surveyed and, from the point of view of the general advance of the territory, the author concludes in favour of the peasant provided he receives training and scientific assistance and has adequate security of tenure and facilities for credit and marketing organization. (338.1)


The report of a mission to East and Central Africa in the summer of 1946 to consider the suggestion that groundnuts could be grown there on a large scale, and the British Government’s comments regarding its acceptance of the scheme. Three and a quarter million acres of barren and largely uninhabited country in Tanganyika, Northern
Rhodesia and Kenya will be cultivated at a cost of about twenty-five and a half million pounds. The production of groundnuts will relieve the world shortage of oil and fats, reduce the British food bill and show the great value of scientific agriculture in the general development of Africa.


The author, who is an economist attached to the Food Research Institute at Stanford University, U.S.A., traces the growth of the natural rubber industry and the rapid rise of its rival, synthetic rubber, during the war. As world consumption will probably be only half the potential world production of rubber, Dr. Knorr surveys extensively the possibilities of development of new uses and other alternatives for consuming the rubber output and considers various attempts at international control and the problems associated with them.

STATEMENT ON FUTURE MARKETING OF WEST AFRICAN COCOA.

Since the Report on Cocoa Control in West Africa, 1939-43 (Command Paper 6554) was published in 1944, Government proposals for a future policy have undergone some modification, and this statement contains their final form. After a general survey of the control of cocoa-production in West Africa, the subject is dealt with under the following headings: Constitution and Function of the Gold Coast and Nigeria Marketing Organizations; Financial Arrangements of Boards; Buying Policy of Boards; Selling Policy of Boards; General. The Appendix contains tables and an extract from the report of the Commission on the marketing of West African cocoa, dated September 1938.

WATER INTO GOLD. Ernestine Hill. Seventh edition. Robertson & Mullens (Melbourne, Australia), 7s.6d. M8. 328 pages. 55 photographs. Index.

This book, by a noted Australian author, tells the story of the Australian dried fruits industry which is centred in the town of Mildura on the Murray river. The Murray River Settlements are an irrigation area given over to the growing of fruit for this purpose and extend from Mildura in the north-west of the province of Victoria to the town of Renmark in the province of South Australia. They were founded by the brothers Chaffey, who migrated from California, and the book gives an interesting account of their work, the cultivation of various dried fruits and information on the Australian Dried Fruits Association.

—Mining Products

MEMORANDUM ON COLONIAL MINING POLICY. Colonial Office. H.M. Stationery Office, 2d. M8. 10 pages. (Colonial No. 206)

This brief statement of policy is offered for the guidance of Colonial Governments in one of the most important branches of Colonial production. It is emphatic in declaring that all mineral rights should be vested in the Crown and urges that leases and concessions should be restricted in scope and not exceed twenty-five years. Colonial Governments should, moreover, consider the possibilities of public, rather than
private, exploitation of their mineral resources and it is suggested that, as a condition for the granting of a concession, in certain cases the right to nominate representatives on the Board of Directors should be demanded. Government has a responsibility for securing proper labour conditions, the full participation of native peoples and their training for management, and, on the financial side, for securing that the Colony receives an adequate share of the proceeds not only by way of taxation and royalties, but also indirectly by intervention, to ensure that the working costs locally expended shall reach a maximum figure.

—Oil

OIL AND PETROLEUM YEAR BOOK, 1946. W. E. Skinner (Editor).


In this book particulars are given of property, production, capital, dividends, accounts and directors of 566 companies engaged in all branches of the oil and petroleum industry, together with a list of 260 names and addresses of managers, engineers, etc., and the companies with which they are connected. Details of production during the war years are supplied for the first time. The introductory pages include a list in alphabetical order of firms supplying oilfield machinery and equipment.

—Slate


This is a Report by a Committee appointed by the Ministry of Works to survey the organization of the Welsh slate industry and suggest measures for increasing its efficiency. The production of slates in Great Britain has always been largely confined to Wales, four-fifths of the total home output before 1939 coming from that region; the use of slates, however, is of great importance to the national housing campaign. The Report describes the development of the slate industry in Wales, especially its rapid expansion in the nineteenth century, and the bad effects of two wars on the industry. It recommends increased mechanization, improved marketing and pricing schemes, special technical training for recruits, far greater attention to welfare, canteens, transport, etc., and special investigation of the dust diseases associated with the industry.

—Water Products


This non-technical book discusses the subject of the sea as a storehouse of food, raw materials and other useful products. The various methods of extracting minerals from the sea are described. The Dead Sea is treated separately here, as it gives such considerable opportunities for the extraction of minerals. The fishing industry is described and the by-products of fish. Other chapters are devoted to seaweed as a food, and oil and electricity from the sea.

—Manufactured Products

INTERIM REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION INTO THE COTTON TEXTILE MACHINERY INDUSTRY. Ministry of Supply.


This Interim Report is confined to the spinning section of the cotton textile machinery industry and this Committee was appointed to investigate on behalf of the Ministry
of Supply, the manufacture and supply of textile machinery to the cotton industry. The Report of the Cotton Industry Working Party contained adverse criticisms of the Textile Machinery Makers Ltd. (T.M.M.), but this Interim Report states after an exhaustive inquiry that T.M.M. did not abuse their monopoly by deliberately over-charging their customers. The Committee recommend, however, that the management, structure, research department and costing system of T.M.M. should be reformed.


This booklet is divided into three sections: The Challenge, The Achievement and The People. It tells the story of British aircraft production from the first programme of expansion in 1935 to the modern jet-propelled planes. Part 1 gives an account of the vital requirements at the beginning of World War II, the big bomber policy, aircraft for sea war and the building up of air power for both tactical and strategic reasons. Part 2 shows the industry at full power, the design and assembly, equipment for battle and the mechanisms of control. Part 3 shows the co-ordinated planning of scientists, technicians and workers of the Ministry of Aircraft Production, who together built up Britain's air power to what it is today.

REPORT OF THE MISSION APPOINTED TO ENQUIRE INTO THE PRODUCTION AND TRANSPORT OF VEGETABLE OILS AND OIL SEEDS PRODUCED IN THE WEST AFRICAN COLONIES. H.M. Stationery Office, 1s.3d. sR8. 76 pages. 17 appendices. (Colonial No. 211)

In view of the acute world shortage, this mission of three representatives was appointed to consider the possibilities of increasing the exportable surplus of vegetable oils and oil seeds in the four British West African colonies. The mission considered the problem from the agricultural, commercial, economic and transport points of view and from that of production and development. A number of detailed recommendations are made for each product.

QUIN'S METAL HANDBOOK AND STATISTICS 1946. Metal Information Bureau, 1s.6d. F8. 419 pages.

A manual of special interest to importers and exporters of metals in all countries but of considerable use to all engaged in the metal and manufacturing industries. The book is arranged under headings of individual metals and gives under each, information regarding exports and imports from and into the United Kingdom, production (in the producing countries of the world), brands, properties, uses and prices in all parts of the world.


The Textile Mission to Japan which was sponsored by the U.S. State and War Departments consisted of five representatives of the United States Government and four observers from China, India and the United Kingdom. Their report falls into two parts. The first part is concerned with Japan's textile capacity, covering cotton textiles, rayon, wool, silk, and other clothing fibres with a review of the position of their stocks.
Part II is concerned with operational problems of the Japanese textile industry—
machinery, mills, stores and supplies, labour, fuel and power, transport and ware-
housing. The report is introduced by a summary of findings.

**Cotton (Centralised Buying) Act, 1947. H.M. Stationery Office,**
6d. sR8. 18 pages. Paper bound.

The text of the recent Act of Parliament which established a Raw Cotton Commission
charged with the duty of buying, importing into the United Kingdom, and holding
and distributing therein, all raw cotton required for manufacture and re-export.

*Office, 3s.6d. sR8. 238 pages. 67 tables. 2 maps. 9 appendices. Glossary.*

Paper bound.

This comprehensive and interesting report follows the main lines of the previous
Working Party Reports on many of the important industries in Great Britain. It
studies the growth and development of one of the oldest industries and one which
plays an important part in the present export drive. The need for improved conditions
in many wool textile mills, for schemes to recruit and train suitable juvenile labour
and attract adequate numbers of women into an industry where they outnumber
male workers, is stressed, as is also the need to install new machinery and to pay more
attention to collection of statistics, costing accounts, research and design. An increased
demand in the home market and the need to export on a big scale, coupled with the
prevailing shortage of manpower, make it necessary to achieve a marked increase in
productivity by the modernizing of mills and the greater use of certain types of
machinery, etc. The funds that have so far been allocated for research in this industry
are considered inadequate, and suggestions are made for expansion of research, both
in the industry and the technical colleges. A Joint Advisory Council of employers
and workers is recommended for the whole textile and apparel industry.

**Working Party Reports: Lace. Board of Trade. H.M. Stationery**
*Office, 3s.6d. sR8. 163 pages. 40 illustrations. 68 tables. Charts and diagrams.*

Paper bound.

This Report on the Lace Industry in Great Britain follows the main lines of the other
Working Party Reports that have been published in the last two years. It gives a detailed
analysis of the industry, which has never been available before, with many illustrations,
diagrams and charts to enhance the description. It recommends the gradual recon-
ditioning and replacement of machines and improved maintenance of machinery in
use. It suggests a compulsory levy to be used for increased scientific and technical
research, for co-operative market research, and for the setting up of a Design and
Fashion Centre in London. Measures to increase the attractiveness of employment in
the lace industry, and for developments in the training of juvenile and adult entrants
to the industry, are carefully set out.

**Working Party Reports: Linoleum. Board of Trade. H.M. Stationery**
*Office, 1s.6d. sR8. 49 pages. 22 tables. Paper bound.*

This report follows the usual lines of the Working Party Reports on many of Britain's
most important industries. It discusses in clear terms the present location of the industry,
the processes used, the shortages of raw materials and of trained manpower, as
well as problems of design and research, marketing and price agreements. It recommends various measures to overcome, if possible, the grave shortage of linseed oil (the major shortage), the introduction of a centralized system of costings and of a central statistical organization for the industry, greater attention to the selection and training of designers to ensure improvement in design, and a more scientific personnel management and a Training-within-Industry scheme for new recruits. (338.476768)

**WORKING PARTY REPORTS: HEAVY CLOTHING. H.M. Stationery Office, 35.6d. S18. 208 pages. 6 illustrations. Tables. 4 appendices. 9 annexes. Paper bound.**

The Report of the Working Party set up by the Board of Trade to survey the Heavy Clothing Industry in Britain, comprises a wide survey of an industry where the shortages of labour and material produce quite exceptional difficulties in post-war years. The number of workers in the clothing industries surveyed were only three-quarters of those working in 1939, and greater shortages in the textile industries caused the shortage of cloth; the Government policy in the allocation of cloth for export or domestic use also affected the heavy clothing industries. The Working Party therefore recommended a continuance of the Utility Clothing Scheme and the Consumer Rationing Scheme until the output of cloth and clothing has much increased. The total consumption of clothing in the 1950s is expected to be from ten to twenty per cent higher than in 1939. The necessity for, and the practicability of, compulsory minimum standards for cloth and clothing are suggested. Trade Centres for Inspection, Design, Information and Research are recommended. Much attention is paid to the methods of training workers and the enforcement of the Factories Acts. (338.47687)

**Public Corporations**

**NATIONAL ENTERPRISE. The Development of the Public Corporation.** Ernest Davies. Gollancz, 6s. C8. 173 pages. Index.

In this small volume of close print, the author, who is a Labour Member of Parliament, traces the evolution of the public corporation in Britain before the war, e.g. the Port of London Authority, the B.B.C., the Central Electricity Board, the Forestry Commission, the London Passenger Transport Board, and many other types of public or semi-public organization, with the Post Office as the example of State nationalized service. Among the questions discussed, of importance to present political problems, are the appointment and composition of these boards, the extent of control by Parliament and Ministers, the degree to which there has been community and worker participation and the difficulties of acquisition, compensation and finance. Suggestions are made for the improved practical working of existing public corporations, and for the new boards which are now being set up. The relation of the public corporation to the planned national economy is emphasized. (338.7)

**Central Planning**


The author has made a careful study of the various local and regional bodies in Britain concerned with tourist, industrial and general economic matters, both those which had developed in the 'depressed areas' before the war and those which grew up from wartime dispersal of industry or post-war town and country planning schemes. He considers the value and function of these local organizations in relation to the complex
machinery of economic planning by central Government Departments with their own regional and local offices, and considers that the non-official body has great importance as a builder of informed local democracy.

(CENTRAL PLANNING AND CONTROL IN WAR AND PEACE. Oliver Franks. Longmans, Green, 28.6d. D8. 61 pages. Paper bound.

This interesting pamphlet comprises the text of three lectures delivered by Sir Oliver Franks early in 1947 at the London School of Economics. The author is the Provost of Queen’s College, Oxford University, and during the war he worked in one of the larger Government departments. In Sir Oliver’s opinion, a considerable amount of Government planning and control in the economic affairs of Great Britain will be inevitable in the future, under whichever political party is in power, and he therefore considers it of vital importance that the methods of planning and control, the demarcation of functions between central and regional, between Government and industry, should be clearly laid down, and that the administrative and psychological problems involved in this new development of the British economy should be studied and discussed. The balance must be kept between the expert economists, statisticians and administrators and their political chiefs, on the one hand, and the business men and traders who carry on the practical functions of industry and commerce, on the other; this balance is delicate, shifting, and should be kept flexible, and it is important that the qualifications for efficient performance in each function, and the methods of cooperation, should be thought out and applied with determination in the national effort toward prosperity.

LAW


See Digest, page 541.


See Digest, page 542.


Sir John Salmond’s Jurisprudence is a legal classic as well as a student’s textbook and the author’s opinions on the subject are regarded with respect. For the purpose of his study he divided this work into two parts: Book I on the nature and sources of law, and Book II on the elements of the law. The former deals with the various kinds of law, the civil law, the administration of justice, the State, legislation and precedent; the latter with legal rights, ownership and possession, persons, liability, intention and negligence, law of property, law of obligations and procedure. An introduction is devoted to the science of jurisprudence. The theory of sovereignty, maxims of the law, divisions of the law and the territory of the State are matters dealt with in appendices. Dr. Williams, who is Reader in English Law in the University of London, has edited this edition with great care, and his alterations have been made with a sparing hand. In so far as the work is regarded as a primer of jurisprudence he has brought it up to date, but as a legal classic he has left unaltered the author’s own opinions. He has indicated the more important alterations to the text in an appendix.

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The scope of this little book on jurisprudence is well described by its title. Sir Paul Vinogradoff, who was for many years Professor of Jurisprudence in the University of Oxford, was a jurist of international repute. In this book he discusses the rules, both social and legal, which govern the relationship between man and society, legal rights and duties, facts and acts in law, legislation, custom, judicial precedent, equity and the law of nature. Dr. Hanbury has left the text so far as possible intact, except when the author’s statement has ceased correctly to present the existing law (the book was first published in 1913), as he feels that to bring it up to date in the accepted sense of the term would be to spoil what he so aptly calls a gem, a little classic. (340)


The author of this work is the Quain Lecturer in Laws, University College, London. In his introduction he points out that all systematic thinking legal theory is linked at one end with philosophy and at the other with political theory. Before the nineteenth century the legal theorists were philosophers, churchmen and politicians, but the problems of social justice which now confront the professional lawyers in their work daily make the subject one of practical interest. Dr. Friedmann has produced a work which will be invaluable to those desiring a modern approach to the subject. After an introduction on the place of legal theory and on its main issues, he discusses the search for absolute justice and the natural law theories. A critical examination of the theories of Kant, Fichte, Hegel, and other authorities follows. The impact of modern social development on legal thought, the modern political movements and their legal thought and theory, social ideals and legal practice are discussed. Finally, consideration is given to legal theory and problems of the present time. Select bibliographies are given at the end of each chapter. (340.1)


See Digest, page 543. (340.1)


Professor Gutteridge is Emeritus Professor of Comparative Law in the University of Cambridge and is a King’s Counsel. In his book, which is an introduction to the comparative method of legal study and research, he explains the origin and meaning of comparative law, describes the various purposes for which the comparative method may be used and the manner in which it functions. He also estimates the value of comparative law as an instrument of the growth and development of the law. The book is not intended to be a treatise on foreign law but it represents an attempt to meet the need for an English book which deals with comparative law in a systematic manner. (340.5)
Medical Jurisprudence


Dr. Douglas Kerr’s well-known textbook, now in its fourth edition, was written with the object of teaching forensic medicine to medical students, and of helping medical practitioners in the medico-legal problems with which they are faced. In this edition, the text has been completely revised and necessary additions made. The section on blood-grouping has been rewritten to include the latest advances in knowledge; that on head injuries has been extended and placed in a separate chapter; and a number of new photographs added. The work remains a clear and useful presentation of a wide subject.


Considerable revision of the first edition of this book was necessary in the light of further experience and developments in the field of forensic chemistry since 1940. This applies particularly to the sections on the examination of dusts and stains and to that dealing with the examination of toxic agents. The book is divided into two parts. Part I deals with the application of chemical methods to the identification of the person and Part II with the application of chemical methods to the proof of corpus delicti.


This short textbook by the Lecturer in Forensic Medicine to Guy’s Hospital, London, is designed to provide a brief and essential guide to current teaching in forensic medicine. The author has concentrated on the practical aspects of the subject, and the amount of technical data and laboratory procedure has been reduced to a minimum. The book has been divided into two broad sections: the first, forensic medicine, concerns itself with the broad field covering the relationship of medical matters and the law; the second, toxicology, deals with poisons of all kinds, the law regarding their sale, and their effects on the body. The many illustrations have been taken for the most part from the author’s own cases. This work should be of value, not only to the doctor in practice, but to the barrister, as a reliable guide to the practical contacts between medicine and the law.

International Law


Vol. 2 of Oppenheim’s International Law has already been published and by the issue of this volume the sixth edition of this standard work is now completed. It incorporates the numerous and profound legal changes which have taken place since the issue of the previous edition in 1937. This volume is divided into four parts, with an introduction devoted to the foundation and development of the law of nations. Parts I and II deal with the subjects and objects of the Law of nations respectively. Part III is devoted to a study of the organs of States used in their international relations, and the last part deals with international transactions. New Chapters on the Principles of International Organization, the United Nations, and the System of Trusteeship have been
added as well as several new sections. Parts of the text have been rewritten and the bibliography has been revised. The late Professor Oppenheim was a well-known authority on international law and was Whewell Professor of International Law in the University of Cambridge, an appointment now held by Dr. Lauterpacht. (341.02)

This work is a short, practical and elementary textbook, and has been written with a view to providing intending international officials, diplomatic recruits and students with a basic knowledge of the subject. While the theoretical aspects have not been overlooked, it is the practical standpoint which has been emphasized throughout the book. It is divided into sections: Part I, International law in general; Part II, States as subjects of international law; Part III, Rights and duties of States; Part IV, International transactions; and Part V, Disputes, war and neutrality. A note on international institutions has been added as an appendix. The author is a Barrister-at-Law and was formerly a Member of the Legal Section of the League of Nations Secretariat. (341.02)

This is an annual publication, edited by the Professor of International Law in the University of Cambridge with the help of a distinguished Committee of international lawyers. The papers, which are contributed by specialists in the subject and cover a wide field, include: Some Constitutional Problems of International Organizations; Some Aspects of Modern Contraband Control and the Law of Prize; Who are British Protected Persons?; International Civil Aviation and the Law; Territorial Waters; the Cannon Shot Rule. The decisions of English courts during the years 1943-4 are discussed, also their decisions relating to trading with the enemy during 1944. Reviews of international legal books occupy thirty-four pages at the end of the book. (341.058)

A straightforward and factual account of the United Nations Organization, with an explanation of the powers and duties of the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Atomic Energy Commission, the Economic and Social Council, etc. It includes reprints of some of the more important statements made by the Big Three during the late war and the text of the Charter of the United Nations. (341.1)

The author is an officer of the United Nations Organization, and his book attempts to set forth the basic facts concerning the United Nations Organization, its Charter, its functions, its composition and organization, its powers, limitations and aims. Chapters deal individually with the Structure and Purpose of the United Nations, the United Nations Headquarters, the General Assembly, Security Council, Economic and Social Council, Trusteeship Council, International Court of Justice and the Secretariat, and appendices give the Charter of the United Nations, the Statute of
the International Court of Justice, a list of Delegations and Personnel and three organizational charts. There is a Foreword by Trygve Lie, the United Nations' first Secretary-General. (341.1)

**Law of War**


The agreement by the governments of Great Britain, the United States of America, the U.S.S.R. and France regarding the prosecution and punishment of major war criminals of the European Axis is here given in full, with the charter of the International Military Tribunal. French and Russian translations of the text are also given. (341.3)


Since the issue of the second edition of this book in 1933, much has happened to necessitate a revision and enlargement of it. The present edition covers air power and the international law of the air during World War II, as well as the wars in Spain and China in the years immediately preceding it. The chapters dealing with the war of 1914–18 have been retained, as it was in that war that the international law of the air began to take shape. (341.3)

**Constitutional Law: Britain**


Chalmers and Asquith's Constitutional Law, of which this work is a new edition, is firmly established as an authoritative book for students. Mr. Phillips, the editor of this edition, is Reader in English Law in the University of London. He has taken the opportunity of rewriting many of the chapters and has added new material dealing with, *inter alia*, Dominion status and Eire. The work is divided into six parts as follows: Nature of constitutional law, parliamentary sovereignty and the conventions of the constitution; law and history of Parliament; the Crown and central and local government (in which the sections dealing with the Cabinet, the armed forces and the Church, and with the liabilities of, and remedies against, public authorities have been expanded); history and functions of the courts; the rights and duties of the citizen; and the British Empire and Commonwealth, which deals with the constitution, government and Imperial relations of the Dominions, Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories. (342.42)

Although this work was originally intended as a students' case-book, it is an invaluable contribution to the study of English Constitutional law for all purposes and is a necessary adjunct to the textbooks on the subject. In recent years the emphasis on the study of English Constitutional law has moved rather from the Royal Prerogative and rights of the subject to the statutory powers of various kinds of public authorities, and cases in this collection have been selected to illustrate this change. They have been grouped under the following headings: Parliament; the Royal Prerogative; rights and duties of the citizen; liability of public authorities; remedies against public authorities; and the administration of justice. Particulars concerning each of the cases include the Court in which the decision was given, the names of the Judges and whether any dissenting, the previous and subsequent course of legislation, a summary of the facts and a verbatim extract from the judgment, including, on occasions, extracts from other judgments and dissenting opinions. Professor Hood Phillips is Barber Professor of Jurisprudence in the University of Birmingham.


This work is the introductory volume in a new series, which should prove of considerable value to the student of Colonial constitutional law and history, especially now that many parts of the British Colonial Empire are to receive, or have recently received, new constitutions. Mr. Wight's book is a study of the part played by the legislative council in the development of Colonial administration and self-government, and is a connected account of the history and constitution of these councils. He deals with the subject under five headings: the old Colonial Council to the year 1783; the
Crown Colony system since 1783; the development of the legislative council; the development of the executive council; and the modern constitution of the legislative and executive council. The volume is intended equally for the general reader and the Colonial administrator.

Channel Islands


The Islands of Jersey and Guernsey have, to a large extent, kept their ancient forms of government and law, but, since their liberation from German occupation in the recent war, public opinion in the Islands has demanded many reforms and modernizations of these systems. A Committee of the Privy Council therefore visited the Islands in 1946 and held public hearings on the subject of the reforms suggested by the States (Parliaments) of the Islands or by other bodies. In this White Paper the Committee give their opinions on these suggested improvements and also make far-reaching suggestions for judicial reforms while being solicitous in every case to keep all that is best in the interesting old forms of government which in the Channel Islands have descended from Norman times.

Malta


The report of Sir Harold MacMichael on his discussions with the Maltese on the future of their constitution and a statement of policy by the British Government regarding the restoration to Malta of responsible government. The form envisaged will differ little from that which the island enjoyed between 1921 and 1933.

Burma


With the forthcoming independence of Burma in view this Committee considered the best method of associating the wishes and opinions of the Frontier peoples of Burma with those of the Government centred in Rangoon. Recommendations are given showing how these people can participate in the work of the Constituent Assembly which is to decide the country’s future constitution.
— Malaya


These new proposals suggest the creation of a Federation of Malaya to take the place of the Malayan Union created in 1946. A form of federal citizenship is also outlined. (342.595)

— West Indies


This book contains a general description of the main principles of constitutional law in relation to the Colony and aims at supplying the politically conscious layman with a legal background to a better understanding of the Government of Trinidad and Tobago. This edition commemorates 150 years of British rule over Trinidad. (342.7298)

— Australia


The author, who is Senior Lecturer in History in the University of Sydney, attempts to show what forces led men in the Australian colonies to federate in 1901, and what measure of success federation has had in coping with the social, political and economic problems with which it has been confronted. (342.94)

Criminal Law


The French edition of British Justice, which was first published in English in 1940. Sir Maurice Amos, K.C., who completed this essay just before his death, was a jurist of international repute. He presents here a brief survey of the principles and institutions governing the administration of criminal justice in England and Wales. He deals, among other things, with the Police, Coroners, Justices of the Peace, the Director of Public Prosecutions, ‘Reading the Riot Act’, the ‘Judges’ Rules’, governing the right to question suspected persons, and the rules of procedure in a criminal court. By way of illustration Sir Amos gives a summary of the investigation and trial of an actual murder case. (343.0942)

English criminal law is scattered among innumerable statutes and, in the passage of time, has been interpreted by many judges. For this reason a work of this nature is invaluable. It is a digest of the law arranged in the form of a code, with individual articles, divided into six main headings: Part I, Preliminary; Part II, Offences against public order; Part III, Abuses and obstructions of public authority; Part IV, Acts injurious to the public in general; Part V, Offences against the person; Part VI, Offences against rights of property. Authorities for each proposition and explanations of reported cases are given in footnotes. A table of the principal indictable offences is given in an appendix showing the offence, how it is created, punishments, alternative or additional offences, etc. Alterations and additions since the previous edition include chapters on homicide, wounding, and criminal responsibility of limited companies and other corporations. The late Sir James Stephen was a Judge of the High Court.

— Trials


A popular but comprehensive account of the trial of the major German war criminals begun in November 1945, written by the special correspondent of the London Times in consultations with the Central Office of Information. It contains a summary of the Indictment and the general case for the Prosecution; details of the cases against the individual accused, with extracts from the evidence; a condensation of the final speech for the Prosecution; particulars of the case against the Organizations; and a summarisation of the final judgment and sentence. The Foreword, by Sir David Maxwell Fyfe, explains the reasons for the Trial, and a full list is given of The Accused, The Tribunal, and the British, American, French and Soviet Prosecution.


This pamphlet contains the judgment of the International Military Tribunal for the Trial of German major war criminals at Nuremberg, given on 30 September and 1 October 1946 by the President of the Tribunal, with the individual sentences and the dissenting opinion of the Soviet member.


This further volume of the report of the trial of the major German war criminals commencing on 20 November 1945 at Nuremberg contains the complete text of the speeches of the Chief Prosecutors—Mr. Justice 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 France and General R. A. Rudenko for the U.S.S.R.—at the close of the case against the individual defendants.

Paper bound.

The third volume of the report of the trial of the major German war criminals, commencing at Nuremberg on 20 November 1945, contains the text of the speeches by the Chief Prosecutors—Sir David Maxwell Fyfe for Great Britain, Mr. Thomas J. Dodd for the U.S.A., M. Champtetier de Ribes for France, and General R.A. Rudenko for the U.S.S.R.—at the close of the case against the indicted organizations.

THE TRIAL OF GERMAN MAJOR WAR CRIMINALS. PROCEEDINGS OF THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL SITTING AT NUREMBERG, GERMANY.

PART I. 20TH NOVEMBER 1945 TO 1ST DECEMBER 1945. H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE, 55. S8. 327 PAGES. CHART. PAPER BOUND.

The first of a series of publications which will be issued in fortnightly parts and cover the whole trial of major war criminals at Nuremberg. This verbatim account of the proceedings of the trial from its opening on 20 November 1945 until 1 December is taken from the official transcript made available to H.M. Attorney-General by the International Military Tribunal. It contains the President's opening statement, the Reading of the Indictment and the Presentation of the Case by the Prosecution, as well as a list of members of the Military Tribunal, a statement of the charges against the accused and lists of the Counsel for the Prosecution and for the Defence. There is a chart showing the organization of the N.S.D.A.P.

THE TRIAL OF GERMAN MAJOR WAR CRIMINALS. PROCEEDINGS OF THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL SITTING AT NUREMBERG, GERMANY.

PART 2. 3RD DECEMBER 1945 TO 14TH DECEMBER 1945. H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE, 65.6D. S8. 442 PAGES. PAPER BOUND.

The second of a series of publications which will be issued fortnightly from the official transcript made available to H.M. Attorney-General by the International Tribunal, covering the whole trial of the major German war criminals at Nuremberg. Part 2 gives a verbatim account of the proceedings from 3 December to 14 December 1945, as well as a list of members of the Military Tribunal, a statement of charges against the accused and lists of the Counsel for the Prosecution and the Counsel for the Defence.

THE TRIAL OF GERMAN MAJOR WAR CRIMINALS. PROCEEDINGS OF THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL SITTING AT NUREMBERG, GERMANY.

PART 3. 17 DECEMBER 1945 TO 4 JANUARY 1946. PART 4. 7 JANUARY 1946 TO 19 JANUARY 1946. PART 5. 21 JANUARY 1946 TO 1 FEBRUARY 1946. H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE, PARTS 3 AND 5. 55.6D. EACH; PART 4, 65.6D. S8. 350:454:387 PAGES. PAPER BOUND.

The third, fourth and fifth parts of this series cover the trial of the German major war criminals at Nuremberg from 17 December 1945 to 1 February 1946, taken from the official transcript made available to H.M. Attorney-General by the International Military Tribunal. They contain a full verbatim account of the proceedings.
with statements of charges against the accused and lists of Counsels for the Prosecution and the Defence. Part 3 gives an organization chart of the Reich Leader of the S.S., Himmler.

(343.1)


The sixth and seventh parts of this series cover the trial of the German major war criminals at Nuremberg from 2-26 February 1946, taken from the official transcript made available to H.M. Attorney-General by the International Military Tribunal. They contain a full verbatim account of the proceedings with statements of charges against the accused, and lists of Counsel for the Prosecution and the Defence. (343.1)


The eighth part of this series covers the trial of the German Major War Criminals at Nuremberg from 27 February to 11 March 1946, taken from the official transcript made available to H.M. Attorney-General by the International Military Tribunal. It contains a full verbatim account of the proceedings with statements of charges against the accused and lists of Counsel for the Prosecution and the Defence. (343.1)


The ninth and tenth parts of this series cover the trial of the German major war criminals at Nuremberg from 12 March to 3 April 1946, taken from the official transcript made available to H.M. Attorney-General by the International Military Tribunal. It contains a full verbatim account of the proceedings with statements of charges against the accused and lists of Counsel for the Prosecution and the Defence. (343.1)

Statutes and Cases


'The object of all interpretation of a statute is to determine what intention is conveyed either expressly or impliedly by the language used.' 'Maxwell on Interpretation' has long been the standard work in the fulfilment of this requirement. Both Sir Peter Maxwell and the editor of this edition, Sir Gilbert Jackson, were High Court Judges in the British Empire. The book deals with the treatment of general words, presumption, repugnancy, exceptional construction, strict construction, the subordinate principles in construction and intention.

(346)

Sir Roland Burrows, a King's Counsel and Recorder of Cambridge, presents in a small compass the leading general principles governing the interpretation of documents. He discusses the principles which have been laid down for the guidance of the Courts in the matter of the construction under the following headings—evidence in relation to interpretation, citation of authority, canons of construction, forms and parts of documents and the general principles of drafting. The case law on the subject is very large and the principle upon which selection has been made is to cite decisions from different periods where a rule of interpretation has a long history, but citation has been made more frequently from recent decisions. (346.01)


The construction of deeds and statutes is an everyday occurrence in the Courts. The intention behind a deed or statute is not always apparent and much time has been devoted by the Courts to interpretation resulting in an ever-growing accumulation of cases. The object of this work, which attempts to embody the various principles of construction set out at length in the standard textbooks, is to serve as an introduction for those beginning a study of the subject. In this Sir Charles has succeeded. He deals firstly with deeds and other instruments and secondly with statutes. In each part he sets out the general rules on interpretation and then proceeds to consider construction in detail, covering such aspects as (in deeds) alterations and erasures, ambiguities, names and misdescriptions and the individual parts of a deed, and (in the case of statutes) omissions, retrospective effect, repeals, discretionary or obligatory provisions and presumptions. A section of particular value is that devoted to the methods adopted by the Courts in the task of construction. (346.01)

Private Law: Treatises


This book has been written expressly for laymen and it provides a handy summary for those who desire to know something of the law of England and of the English legal system. It covers a wide field, dealing with almost every aspect of law, although it is mainly concerned with the civil as distinct from the criminal law. It is carefully written in a popular style. (347)

HOW ENGLISH LAW WORKS. W. T. Wells. Sampson Low, 3s.6d. C8. 120 pages. (Living in Britain Series)

The author of this work is a Barrister and Member of Parliament. The main object of the book is to give the layman a general picture of the workings of English law. It deals with the characteristics of English law, the legal profession (Barristers and Solicitors), the judicial system and the relationship between the law and the State. In the final chapter, 'What is wrong with the law?', the author considers the general complaints against the legal system and their possible remedies. (347)

Although this book is intended as a guide for the English law student, it will also appeal to the general reader. The layman will find here much to help him understand many aspects of the law which, at first sight, appear complicated, such as the difference between crimes and torts, felony and misdemeanor, the High Court and Court of Assize, common law and equity. The use of law reports, statutes, case books, and other sources of law is carefully explained. Chapters on the mechanism of scholarship, methods of study and legal research will be valuable to those desiring to learn something of English law. The author is a Doctor of Laws, Cambridge University, and is Reader in English Law in the University of London.


See Digest, page 544.


The first re-issue since 1941 of an invaluable book of reference to the legal practitioners of Great Britain, the Dominions, and the Colonies, containing a Professional Index arranged by States and towns, Professional Announcements, a completely revised section of nearly 100 pages on Powers of Attorney in the British Empire, and a new List of International Commissioners for Oaths.

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HISTORY


This work is a short history of English legal institutions and includes an account of the existing organization of the Courts of law. The period in history selected by the authors as a starting point for their work is the Anglo-Saxon invasion of England. They deal with the early history of the criminal law and civil law, the functions of the Council and Star Chamber, the Court of Chancery from its origin to the nineteenth century, the Criminal Law from the fifteenth to eighteenth centuries, the criminal courts from the fifteenth to the nineteenth centuries, the Courts of Appeal and of Special Jurisdiction, the Superior Courts of law and enquiry from 1825-75 and the modern courts of law. Chapters are also devoted to the Privy Council and to the legal profession. As the book is intended for students beginning a study of the subject it has not been encumbered with a mass of references to the authorities.

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LEGAL AID

LEGAL AID FOR THE POOR. E. J. Cohn and Robert Egerton. Stevens & Sons, 3s.6d. sc8. 87 pages. Paper bound. ('This is the Law' Series)

This work deals with a subject about which little has been written in a concise form. It explains the system in England whereby a needy person is granted exemption from the payment of court fees and is given legal assistance in the matter of lawsuits. The authors deal with the work of the Poor Persons Committees, the granting of free legal advice generally and legal aid in the civil and criminal courts.
Real Estate


The object of this little book is to provide a straightforward guide to this branch of the British law of landlord and tenant in a compact form, suited to the needs of property owners and tenants as well as of estate agents and lawyers. The rent and mortgage interest restriction acts, together with other relevant statutes, rules and orders have been carefully analysed and discussed, full references having been given to the authorities. The statutes, rules and orders covered by the book are set out in an appendix.


Sir Lancelot Elphinstone's work is intended not only for conveyancers but for all who have to deal with real property law, and both affirmative and restrictive covenants are considered. Chapters are devoted, inter alia, to the creation of a covenant, covenants between lessor and lessee, the benefit and the burden of covenants not between lessor and lessee, injunctions and the discharge and variation of restrictive covenants. Extracts from relevant statutes and rules are included in one of the appendices and another is devoted to a collection of forms.


This book is the latest edition of an original treatise by J. H. Redman and G. E. Lyon, now known as 'Hill and Redman'. It is a standard work for legal practitioners covering the whole field of the law on the relationship between landlord and tenant, including leases and agreements, rights and liabilities of parties, distress, determination of tenancies, and delivery and recovery of possession. The general scheme of the present edition follows closely that of the previous one but it contains no forms. It consists of three parts: Part 1, a codification of the law; Part 2, the text of statutory provisions; Part 3, emergency legislation. A detailed summary of the contents of Part 1 has been included which is a valuable aid to ease of reference.


The investigation of the title to landed estates is a subject requiring considerable care and skill and 'Jackson and Gossett' has been recognized for many years as the standard work. The book is in the form of an alphabetical digest of the law. Considerable revision has been necessary as no edition has been issued since 1922, although a supplement was published in 1925 dealing with the property legislation passed in that year. The material contained in that supplement has been revised and incorporated. The editor has omitted some of the older law which has become for all practical purposes obsolete.
A book primarily intended for students of the law of real property. It falls into three divisions: a man's rights over his own land, his rights over his neighbour's land, and the provisions ancillary to those rights. The author pays particular attention to tenures and estates, although he covers the whole field of the subject. The chapters on law and equity, co-ownership, incorporeal hereditaments, disabilities and envoi are of particular value, while a whole chapter is devoted to the effect of the Limitation Act, 1939. A useful glossary of terms is included.

The Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Acts, 1929 to 1939, are complex statutes and another work on their interpretation and administration is of value. In the first part of this book the author describes the premises which come within the Acts, the benefits conferred upon tenants by the Acts and mortgages. In addition to English case-law he has drawn upon Irish and Scottish decisions. The second part of the book is devoted to the text of the Acts themselves and relevant orders.

The shortage of houses arising from the ravages of war is a problem not confined to Great Britain. Those desiring to learn something of the method adopted in England to control by legislation the increase of rents caused by this shortage will find this book of value. The first part of the book, which is written by a Barrister, gives an explanatory survey of the provisions of the Acts and a review of the reported decisions by the Courts of England, Scotland and Ireland. The second part contains the relevant statutes and rules as amended.

The author of this work is a solicitor and is an established writer on conveyancing. The book is intended primarily for students but it provides a succinct textbook on the subject of real property in England and Wales for all purposes. There have been few legislative changes in law since the last edition in 1937 but such changes as have been effected have been incorporated, together with the later cases.

The author of this standard work for students is a Judge of Country Courts and a King's Counsel. He was formerly Reader in Real Property and Conveyancing to the Council of Legal Education, London. The law of real property has always been a most difficult branch of English law, and the object of this book is to state as simply as possible the law as it now is, while showing how far the old law, as it existed before the operation of the property legislation of 1925, still affects present day rights, referring to the earlier history of the law of land only so far as is necessary for the purpose of explaining and rendering intelligible the law now in force. A lucid introduction to the subject is provided, together with a collection of specimen forms of documents.
Contracts

HANDBOOK ON PROCEDURE AND EVIDENCE IN ARBITRATION.

The demand for arbitration as a means of settlement of disputes grows, and this book is intended for the lay-arbitrator. It deals with the procedure and practice of arbitration under the Arbitration Acts, 1889 to 1934, and is primarily concerned with commercial arbitration. Agreement, appointment of arbitrators, procedure before and during hearing and the making, publication and delivery of awards are discussed and explained. The Acts of 1889 and 1934, forms and a scale of fees are included in appendices.


Dr. Eastwood's little book is intended primarily for students who wish to study this branch of law as an advanced subject. He deals with the nature and formalities of a contract, conditions and warranties, transfers of property and of title, performance and remedies. Two new chapters have been added to this edition, one on 'Capacity' and the other on 'Credit sales and hire purchase'.


Seventy years have elapsed since the issue of the first edition of 'Pollock on Contract', which still retains its place as a leading textbook on the law of contract. Dr. Winfield, the editor of this edition, is the Emeritus Rouse Ball Professor of English Law in the University of Cambridge and, apart from the addition of a short chapter on 'Remedies for Breach of Contract', he has not changed the plan of Sir Frederick Pollock's work, which was to develop the formation and the discharge of a contract irrespective of any detailed examination of remedies for its breach. Considerable alterations and some additions have been made, due, in some measure, to the effect of recent legislation and judicial decisions. The Law Reform (Frustrated Contracts) Act, 1943 and the cases connected with the effect of war on contracts have been included.

Torts


The law of defamation has been the subject of judicial decision over the course of several centuries and is a branch of the law which could not be covered exhaustively in a small book. The author's object, therefore, has been to state as shortly and clearly as possible the main principles as they have been established by decisions of the courts. In this he has succeeded. He deals with both libel and slander, publication, justification, fair comment, privilege, malice and damages. The relevant statutes have been included in an appendix.

'Mayne on Damages' has been the standard work on the subject for many years, not only for legal practitioners but for students of the evolution of the law relating to Damages. The editor of this edition, Judge W. G. Earengay, K.C., has rewritten some of the topics dealt with and has made other improvements in arrangement. A considerable amount of new matter—brought about by the Law Reform Acts of 1934 and 1945—has been incorporated in the text, including such subjects as the survival of causes of action, damages for loss or shortening of expectation of life, and the changes relating to tortfeasors and to contributory negligence.

---Family Law and Inheritance


The legal questions arising out of the relationship of master and servant have been conveniently dealt with in this book. It covers, inter alia, contracts of service, a master's liability for a servant's torts, covenants in restraint of trade, the rights and liabilities of masters and servants as regards third parties and the criminal liability of master and servant. Of the three appendices, that dealing with the decisions on covenants in restraint of trade is of particular value.


This is the final report of the committee set up by the Lord Chancellor, and presided over by Mr. Justice Denning, to examine, inter alia, the administration of the English law of divorce and nullity of marriage, to consider procedural reforms, and the setting up of machinery for reconciliation. The report is in four parts and deals with reconciliation; children and divorce; alimony, maintenance, etc.; and procedural reforms generally. The committee's recommendations are many and far reaching, the establishment of a Marriage/Welfare Service to aid reconciliation in matrimonial disagreement, extension of magistrates' powers in the matter of maintenance and payment, abolition of the rule established in Russell v. Russell (in which it was laid down that evidence may not be given by a spouse if it tends to bastardize a child) and extension of the jurisdiction of the Courts to include cases when the parties are not domiciled in England.


The author of this work is Professor of English Law in the University of London. His book is a concise, but comprehensive, study of the law governing the transmission of property on the death of the person in whom it is vested. He deals also with the responsibilities of executors and administrators, the administration of assets and the liability of personal representatives for the payment of death duties. The English law of Wills is a complicated subject and the author gives a lucid explanation of the making,
revocation, probate and construction of wills. A short chapter has been included on the Inheritance (Family Provision) Act of 1938, under which members of a deceased testator's family may apply to the Courts for maintenance out of an estate which the deceased has devised or bequeathed away from them. (347.6)


'Theobald' is the standard work on this subject. Statutes relating to wills are comparatively few in number, the law being chiefly case-law. This work, by Sir Henry Theobald, who died in 1934, reviews in detail many hundreds of reported cases and is a complete digest of the subject. Aspects of the law which have received particular attention include the revocation of wills, evidence, incidents attaching to legacies, meaning of words, construction of gifts to children and for charitable purposes, vesting of property and conditions attaching to legacies, but the work covers the whole field of the law relating to the construction of wills. In this edition a considerable part has been rewritten and much new material added. The editor is a Barrister-at-Law and a Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford University. (347.6)


An assent is the English legal method by which an executor indicates that he does not require property for the discharge of the liabilities of an estate and that it may pass to the beneficiaries. Hitherto the subject has been treated as part of the law relating to executors or the administration of estates and it would appear that this is the first book to be devoted exclusively to the subject. After discussing assents generally the author deals with the form of assent, trusts, settled land, registered land, assents to mortgage debt and assents relating to pure personality. (347.6)

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**Commercial Law**


A new edition of a standard work last issued in 1929. (347.7)


The object sought by the appointment of a receiver, either by the High Court or out of court, is the safeguarding of property for the benefit of those entitled to it. 'Kerr' has long been the standard work. This edition has been revised to date and deals, inter alia, with the principles of appointment, circumstances in which a receiver will be appointed, mode and effect of appointment, powers and duties and liabilities of a receiver. The chapter on an appointment out of court has been largely rewritten. (347.7)


This book sets out to interpret the spirit and purpose of patent law, not only for the expert but for the ordinary citizen. In part one the author discusses the characteristics
of inventors and inventions. Part two consists of a concise description of present British patent law and practice, while part three deals with the abuse of patent monopoly. In part four the author puts forward suggestions for patent law reform.

——Equity


The author admits to having given a drastic overhaul to this standard work, so that little of the book remains unaltered, and the matter has been freshly arranged. Following an historical introduction, the book deals with Trusts, Equitable Interests other than Trusts, Executors and Administrators, and Equitable Remedies.


Equity does not necessarily bear the same meaning in English law as it does in Continental law. Not only is it difficult to define but it is a difficult subject to understand. For this reason alone a new edition of this book by an acknowledged authority is welcome. Dr. Keeton is Professor of English Law in the University of London. In his book he traces the historical development of equitable doctrines and explains the scope of the general equitable principles which underlie the various branches of equity jurisdiction. One of the most important sections of the work is that devoted to an examination of the accepted maxims of equity. The assignment of choses in action at law and in equity, conversion and reconversion, the doctrine of satisfaction and performance of obligations, ademption and the rectification by the Court of instruments for mistake are also fully discussed and explained.

——Civil Trials Procedure Courts Judiciary


This White Paper contains the full text of the important new legislation which amends the law relating to the civil liabilities and rights of the British Crown and, within certain prescribed limits, permits the subject to take proceedings in the County Courts and the High Court against the Crown, and makes the Crown subject to liability in respect of torts committed by its servants and agents, etc.

JUSTICES’ HANDBOOK. J. P. Eddy. Stevens & Sons, 7s. 6d. C8. 164 pages. Tables. Index.

The author of this little book is a King’s Counsel, and Recorder of West Ham in London and he has produced a concise guide to law, evidence and procedure in Magistrates Courts. Although the work is primarily intended for the guidance of law Justices it will be valuable to those interested in the administration of justice in Magistrates Courts in England. The author explains the commencement of proceedings, rules of evidence, procedure in criminal cases, bail and poor persons procedure. In a chapter devoted to probation and punishment he gives a brief but lucid review of the origin and system of probation in England. Other matters dealt with are juvenile courts, domestic and affiliation proceedings, liquor licensing and appeals. The non-judicial duties of Justices of the Peace are also briefly reviewed.

This book is an introductory textbook for use in British County Courts and district Registries of the High Court and is intended primarily for new entrants to the offices of those Courts and Registries. The author was formerly a Senior Clerk in the County Courts and is now an Associate in the High Court and his little book is a useful introduction to the subject for all purposes. The chapters on the Origin, Constitution and Jurisdiction of County Courts are of particular value. (347.9)


Although this work is intended for the legal practitioner, those whose interest lies in the study of the English legal system will find it of value, as very little literature exists on the subject of the practice of the Crown Office and Associates Department of the Supreme Court. It also includes the practice of the Divisional Court and of trials in the King's Bench Division at Nisi Prius. The author is an Official of the Central Office in the Supreme Court and is well qualified to write on the modern practice of his Department. The method he has adopted in compiling the work is that of placing the proceedings treated under separate titles alphabetically arranged in dictionary form. Appendices contain relevant Rules and Orders of the High Court. (347.9)


This little book is a concise guide to summary jurisdiction for the use of Magistrates, Probation Officers and Justices' Clerks. It deals with the jurisdiction of a magistrate, procedure, punishments, appeals, juvenile courts, domestic cases and infants. For those who have neither the time nor the inclination to use the larger works on the subject, this book will provide a ready guide. (347.9)


The first edition of this work appeared in 1891, since when it has become the recognized standard work for students on the principles of pleading and practice in civil actions in the High Court. The major alteration in this edition is the rewriting of the first chapter—the introductory survey. Much of the matter which follows has been rearranged with a view to greater clarity. Decisions of the Courts and alterations to the Rules arising out of conditions produced during the late war which appear to have any permanency have been noted but, generally speaking, references to emergency legislation have been omitted. (347.9)

DUTY AND ART IN ADVOCACY. Malcolm Hillbery. Stevens & Sons, 6s. D8. 35 pages.

Sir Malcolm Hillbery is a Justice of the King's-Bench Division of the High Court, and his book consists of two lectures: 'The Duty of an Advocate' and 'The Art of Advocacy'. The first deals with the duty of a Barrister to his client, to the Court and to the Profession, and the second with the art of conducting cases in Court. Coming from such an authority as the author, these lectures are valuable contributions to the literature on these subjects. (347.92)
This treatise on the law of evidence, by a former Clerk to the Justices of the City of Manchester, deals only with the application of the rules of evidence in criminal cases. It is a simplified account of a complicated and technical subject. The opening chapters are devoted to the admissibility and behaviour of the prisoner before the crime, including confessions and admissions. The burden of proof, competency and privilege of witnesses and the giving of evidence under oath or by affirmation are carefully explained. Other chapters deal with documentary evidence, secondary evidence (including hearsay), presumptions, criminal intent and corroboration.

The origin of the Office of Coroner is lost in obscurity, and this work serves as an historical as well as a practical modern treatise. Originally the coroner’s authority extended to inquiries into not only death but forfeiture of lands and goods, treasure trove and wrecks. At the present day he inquires into the cause and circumstances of death, treasure trove, execution of writs in place of the Sheriff and, in the City of London, non-fatal fires. This edition of Sir John Jervis’s book has been recast by Mr. Bentley Purchase, a barrister and coroner for the County of London, and it deals with the appointment of coroners, their jurisdiction and duties, the Office of Coroner generally, deputies and assistant deputies, reports, the holding of inquests, juries, conduct of inquests and homicides. There is an appendix of Statutes, Rules and Forms.

The office of Justice of the Peace is of great antiquity, and those desiring a brief outline of its origin and of the powers and duties of Justices will find this pamphlet of value. It deals with the appointment of Justices in Britain, their jurisdiction and the probation system, and explains some of the more common statutes which they are called upon to administer.

Roman Law
The Institutes of Gaius, written in the second century, B.C., remain unsurpassed as a first book of law and they are indispensable for the study of Roman law today. The translator of this work is a Doctor of Civil Law and is Regius Professor of Civil Law in the University of Oxford, and in producing this work, he has rendered a valuable service to legal scholarship. Excellent translations have been made in the past, notably that by Krüger, but a new English edition was required because of recent discoveries of lost passages. The Institutes are divided into four books: Book 1, law of persons; Books 2 and 3, law of things; Book 4, law of actions. In this work the original Latin text is set out on the left-hand pages with the translation on the right. The work will be completed at a later date by a Commentary in Part II.
Scottish Law


This book, originally the work of the late Professor of Law in the University of Glasgow and the Professor of Scots Law in the University of Edinburgh, has been for nearly twenty years the standard textbook on the Law of Scotland in the Scottish universities, and is recognized as an authoritative work of reference throughout the legal profession in Scotland. As the common law of Scotland owes much to Roman Law, the book will be found of interest and value in the study of comparative law by legal students of other countries whose systems of jurisprudence bear the stamp of the law of Rome.

Ceylonese Law


This work, to be completed in ten volumes, is an epitome of the whole body of the law of Ceylon, civil and criminal. It is written in the form of a digest, with the titles alphabetically arranged, and although primarily a digest of statute and case law it contains a commentary on the principles enunciated. Such parts of the law of England as are applicable to Ceylon have been included in a summarized form and English, Indian and South African cases have also been noted. The appendix to this first volume contains supplementary matter to the main text together with cases reported too late for insertion in their appropriate places. The author is an authority on the law of Ceylon.

African Native Law


A collection of essays on Native Law in South Africa and in the British colonies in Africa, exploring its relation to the Common Law of the country and whether it can be developed to keep pace with the changing conditions of native society.

Australian Law

OUTLINE OF LAW IN AUSTRALIA. J. Baalman. Law Book Co. of Australasia (Sydney, Australia), 18s.6d. C8. 360 pages. Bibliography. Index.

This book on elementary law is designed not merely for law students but for those desiring some knowledge of law and of the legal system of Australia. It explains the source of law and the machinery for its administration. Chapters are also devoted to personal relations, property, contracts, torts and criminal law. The author is a Barrister-at-Law.
ADMINISTRATION

Notes and Bibliography. Index.

This book surveys the functioning of government in Great Britain, France, Germany and the U.S.A. in the decade following 1932, when the author’s classic study of the Theory and Practice of Modern Government was published (Methuen, 42s.). The practical difficulties of government in these four countries from the time of the world economic depression to the outbreak of the Second World War, and the methods evolved to meet them, are discussed in four well-documented chapters, after an introductory survey of the problems common to all the countries. In his chapter on the ‘Experience of Dictatorships’ and his concluding chapter on ‘The Future Task’, Dr. Finer shows both the urgent need and the grave difficulty of establishing genuine social democratic governments to suit the temper of the post-war world.

— Britain


The object of this book is to describe the working of British Democracy, and Mr. Thomas’s lucid account deals with the subject in considerable detail. Part I is concerned with Local Government, its machinery, officials and functions. Part II deals with Central Government, some aspects of its work, a brief résumé of the history of Parliament and a consideration of the party system, the election, Lords and Commons, the Cabinet and the Privy Council, the making and application of the law, the nation’s finance and the Crown. The British Commonwealth of Nations is the subject of Part III, with notes on its past history and present governments. Part IV, the Citizen and the Law, deals with liberty and the law and the duties of a citizen in the British Democracy. Excellent diagrams illustrate and amplify the text. (350.942)

Civil Service


The report of a special committee set up by the Fabian Society to study problems of the higher grades of the British Civil Service today. Practical suggestions are made for changes in recruitment and promotion to the higher Civil Service, together with improvements in salaries and welfare, as well as for reorganization in departmental and inter-departmental methods of work. The Joint Staff system, working for a Ministerial Committee, is recommended for adaptation to the Civil Service. The relations between the permanent Civil Service and the staffs of new public corporations in industry are critically examined.


The principles on which are based the post-war schemes of recruitment and training for the important grades of the British Civil Service, including foreign service, are critically discussed in this interesting broadsheet. Emphasis is laid upon the need for better organization and training of staff to meet the widening functions of the Service today. (351.1)
—Colonies


The report of Sir Walter Harragin, Chief Justice of the Gold Coast upon the structure and remuneration of the Civil Services of the four British West African colonies of the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Gambia and Nigeria. Recommendations are made for improvement in salaries and other conditions of service, a number of which have already received Colonial Office approval. After a full account of Structure and Remuneration the following chapters give information on Housing, Pensions, Leave and Passages, the Whitley Councils and Cost of Living. The Appendices cover Salary Scales, Schedules of Posts, Conversion Rules and Tables and Cost of Living Schedules. (351.1)

Civil Lists


This is the first post-war issue of this valuable work of reference and the first issue in its new form, separate from the Dominions Office List and published as an official handbook. This edition contains over 200 pages of up-to-date historical and statistical information on territories administered by the British Colonial Office, as well as staff lists. (351.2)


This handbook gives main details of the India and Burma Offices of the British Government and of the principal departments of the Governments of India and Burma. The greater part of the book comprises records of members of the government services concerned. This book was printed before the recent constitutional changes in India and the creation of the two new Dominions of India and Pakistan. (351.2)

Local Government: Britain


A brief account of the development of Local Government in Great Britain precedes a careful analysis of the present organization of Local Government, the functions and activities of local authorities, and the different ways, legislative and administrative, whereby the Central Government can control the work of local authorities. The author shows clearly how both the older and the newer services are dealt with by County Councils and their smaller units. He studies the methods of local elections, and the methods by which the local authority performs its work, and stresses the necessity for active participation by each citizen in co-operation with his local councillors. (352.042)

The first edition of this noted work of reference was first published in 1897. Its increase from 400 pages to 1,474 over a period of fifty years reflects the enormous growth of local government administration in Britain during this period. This new edition is produced on traditional lines and contains twenty-four sections devoted to the various municipal services in England and Wales, Scotland, Eire and Northern Ireland and eight sections giving details of national and local authorities arranged by groups.


A guide for the use of members and officials of the smaller local authorities, i.e. the non-county borough, urban and rural councils of Britain, and is not designed for the use of the legal profession. Its primary purpose is to enable Councillors to gain a more authoritative knowledge of the extensive powers and functions they possess. The author, a solicitor, is Vice-Chairman of the Rural District Councils Association and a member of the Railway Assessment Authority. He has produced an alphabetical digest, written in a 'popular' style, covering the whole field of local government law and administration which should adequately meet the purpose for which it has been designed.


A comprehensive guide to the various aspects of local government in England and Wales, arranged in sections under each topic, such as public health, hospitals, education, public assistance, gas and water boards, sanatoria, drainage boards and authorities, etc.


The subject of local government is a vast one and in a work of this size a mere outline only can be given. The book will, however, prove of value to the beginner in public administration and should assist him in gaining a picture of local administration in England. The author, a barrister-at-law, explains first the various units of local government and their functions and then outlines the administrative side of their work in various fields, namely education, health services, child guidance, planning, police and the administration of justice.


The author has compressed into this handy-shaped volume the history of local government in Great Britain from 1832 to the present day, showing how central control developed and strengthened, and how ever more functions and quite new functions were undertaken by local authorities. Two chapters trace the response to new conditions, from 1929-45, and a last chapter sketches the development of local government in London during the past century. The first volume in this series was The English Local Government System by J. H. Warren, issued earlier this year.

This is a useful and reliable handbook concerning the various duties, powers and liabilities of Parish Councils, which are the smallest local government units in England and Wales. It has been written mainly for the use of Parish Councillors and Clerks to Parish Councils, but gives the ordinary reader a clear picture of the extent and limitation of the work involved in modern local government. (352.04203)

— Finances

REPORT OF THE INTER-DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON EXPENSES OF MEMBERS OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES. Ministry of Health and Scottish Home Department. H.M. Stationery Office, 1s. 8R8. 51 pages. 2 appendices. Paper bound. (Command Paper 7126)

This important report of a Committee under the chairmanship of Lord Lindsay, Master of Balliol College, Oxford University, proposes that new legislation should be introduced in Britain to enable and compel Local Authorities to pay the reasonable travelling and subsistence expenses of their members when engaged on official business, attending meetings, inspecting institutions, etc., and also—a new idea in England and Wales, but not in Scotland—to pay certain allowances for the loss of remunerative time to members of Local Authorities for whom such loss of time is a definite hardship, which might deter efficient work or even prevent participation in the work of local government. In the course of their discussions on these matters, the Committee makes many interesting comments on the methods and importance of Local Government in Great Britain. (352.1)

— Police

HIGHER TRAINING FOR THE POLICE SERVICE IN ENGLAND AND WALES. H.M. Stationery Office, 4d. 8R8. 22 pages. Paper bound. (Command Paper 7070)

This report of an expert committee studying the post-war conditions for the higher training of police officers in England and Wales, considered that it was essential to set up a Police College offering short and longer courses for members of the Police Forces suitable for promotion to the higher ranks. The report considers in some detail the type of buildings necessary, the staff of instructors, the type of training, etc., which will ensure that the Police College fully achieves its aim of selecting the best men for promotion and ensuring an adequate number of suitably trained officers for the higher posts in the direction of the Force. (352.2)


The Scottish Home Department has issued these Police Regulations, as amended up to the end of the year 1946, which cover in detail the conditions of appointment and promotion in the Scottish Police Forces, the hours of duty and conditions of leave, scales of pay and problems of discipline, the clothing and equipment of members of the Force, and the mutual aid of Police Forces. Similar regulations for the Police in England and Wales were issued by the Home Office in 1945. (352.2)

Detailed regulations, as amended to the end of 1946, for the appointment, promotion, pay, hours of duty, leave, discipline, etc., of policewomen in Scotland. Similar regulations for women police in England were issued in 1945 by the Home Office. (352.2)


The author was formerly Chief Constable of Scotland Yard and more recently Assistant Provost Marshall of the R.A.F. He has had over thirty years experience of crime detection and he tells what happens from the moment a crime is committed to the apprehension of a criminal. He is concerned solely with actual crimes ranging from petty larceny to murder, from forgery to blackmail. His book draws an intimate picture of the inside work of the British Metropolitan Police and also explains the kind of advice and assistance which the Police are ready to render to the public in individual cases of difficulty or anxiety. Mr. Horwell seems to have enjoyed his career in the Force and has written a most interesting and informative volume. (352.2)

THE POLICE OF BRITAIN. John Moylan. Longmans, Green, 1s. D8. 41 pages. Frontispiece. 19 illustrations. (British Life and Thought Series)

Sir John Moylan, Receiver for the British Metropolitan Police District and Courts for over twenty-five years, explains in this booklet the principles, functions and administration of the British Police Force, including Northern Ireland. He shows the spirit in which the police operate, their administration by local government authorities outside the control of the central government, and their efficiency in their primary duty—the prevention of crime. The chapter on Historical Background gives a short survey of the police system from the inauguration of the London Metropolitan Police in 1829 by the famous statesman, Sir Robert Peel (1788-1850), to the present day. (352.2)

PUBLIC HEALTH


A clear and interesting survey of the health services given by Local Authorities of Great Britain, the central and local administrative machinery through which these services are offered to the public, and the place of this machinery in the new framework of the national Public Health Service. Among the types of municipal services described are the Maternity and Child Welfare and the Health of the School Child, the care of the mentally afflicted and of the tuberculous, and the provision of hospital accommodation and poor-law institutional work. (352.4)

CIVIC RESTAURANTS


This is the full text of the Act of Parliament passed in April 1947 authorizing Local Authorities in England, Wales and Scotland to establish and carry on restaurants and supply meals and refreshments to the public. Such powers had hitherto been used only as part of the wartime emergency legislation under which the so-called 'British Restaurants' were set up to help with the problems of evacuation and air-raid defence. (352.9)
Central Government: Britain

Lord Hankey. Benn, 12s.6d. D8. 179 pages. Frontispiece. Index.

Nine chapters by the former Secretary of the British Cabinet based on lectures delivered to the Royal Institute of International Affairs, the Imperial Defence College and other bodies from 1920 onwards. They are studies, at first hand, of problems which arise in government at Cabinet level, and are indispensable comments on the machinery of our constitution. Problems of Imperial consultation and unity are discussed at length; a chapter is devoted to the Committee of Imperial Defence, two others to the Dominions and the War, and the Empire and its future.


An account of the work and procedure of the British Colonial Office from 1909, when Sir Cosmo Parkinson entered its service, to 1945, when he finally retired after serving for several years as Permanent Under Secretary of State for the Colonies. In 1909, with a quarter of the present staff, the Colonial Office consisted mainly of the geographical departments dealing with particular territories. With the immense development of social and welfare services and scientific advances, additional departments co-ordinating work on one subject for the Colonial Empire as a whole have been introduced.

—Nigeria

Path to Nigerian Freedom. Obafami Awolowo. Faber & Faber, 7s.6d. M8. 137 pages. Index.

This book, to which Miss Margery Perham contributes a Foreword, is by a Nigerian who writes of the problems facing his country, including its prospect of self-government and the form that it will take. He also deals with questions such as the position of the Native Administrations and indirect rule in relation to the new Constitution which has just come into force in Nigeria.

—East Africa


These revised proposals are to form the basis for discussions by the Legislatures of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. They envisage an East African High Commission, an East African Central Assembly, and an executive organization for joint interterritorial services.

—Canada


The author is a journalist who served on the Secretariat of the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations, 1937–8 and who reported the unsuccessful Dominion-Provincial Conference of 1946 for various Canadian and British newspapers. This book is an analysis of the nature of government in Canada today. Between the extremes
of a loose confederacy of nine provinces or a unitary state Canadians have to find 'a kind of working federal union which will preserve the advantages of the federal system and yet conform to the demands upon Canada for strength and unity which social and international changes make imperative'. This is a clear and comprehensive survey of Canadian federalism particularly in the fiscal and financial sphere. (354-71)

**Military Science**

**ARMAMENT AND HISTORY. A Study of the Influence of Armament on History from the Dawn of Classical Warfare to the Second World War.**


This is a brief record of the effect of man's inventions and discoveries on the technique of warfare. Surveying the growing volume of destructive weapons culminating in the atomic bomb, Major-General Fuller, who is a well-known authority on mechanized warfare, predicts the second advent of the dark ages unless men can understand the disease which makes war 'the environment to which civilization must be adapted in order to survive'. (355)

**THE PROBLEM OF SECURITY. G. Le Q. Martel. Michael Joseph, 10s. 6d.**

1C8. 169 pages. Index.

In this book Lieut.-General Sir G. Le Q. Martel distils some of his war experiences with a view to their application to future problems. Particularly valuable is the chapter on the art of war, where he has much that is most sensible to say about flexibility of thought and technique, as illustrated by events between wars. Whether or not his general scheme of Empire defence will commend itself widely, much benefit will be derived from careful consideration of his views and suggestions. General Martel, an early disciple of mechanization, was the first Commander of the Royal Armoured Corps in 1940. (355)

**THE ARMY AND THE MAN. John Knott. Sampson Low, 7s. 6d. C8.**

175 pages.

The author, a retired Regular Officer of the British Army, examines the human problems in military life from the point of view of the British private soldier. Purely military training is not mentioned. The book deals with the men, their pay, their clothes, their leaders and how they should be selected, their living quarters and leisure hours, and the gratuities or pensions they should receive at the end of their service. The writer advocates peacetime training of women for wartime duties. (355.1)

**STATEMENT RELATING TO DEFENCE. H.M. Stationery Office, 2d. sR8.**

12 pages. Paper bound. (*Command Paper 7042*)

Two previous statements included a general survey of the policy relating to Defence which the British Government intended to pursue and of the provision in manpower, material and finance which it was proposed to make, also the creation of a separate post of Minister of Defence. The intention of the present Paper is to give a picture of defence policy and provision as a whole and to afford the opportunity for Parliament to consider and debate the problems of Defence in a general context. In addition, the Central Defence Organization of Great Britain intends to assist this yearly review of defence policy and 'to present a coherent scheme of expenditure which will give the country forces and equipment in properly balanced proportions'. The Paper is divided into nine parts, including sections on the Role of the Armed Forces in 1947;
Manpower; Production, Research and Development; Finance; and Conditions of Service in the Armed Forces.

Air Service
16 plates. 11 diagrams.
This is the story of how the British Royal Air Force was armed for war. Armament equipment was the writer's special concern during the greater part of his career, and he has endeavoured to give 'an accurate and readable' account of its development in the Royal Air Force. It can be said he has succeeded, and that he has avoided the use of technicalities confusing to the average reader.

Naval Science
An unusual type of annual publication which, unlike most others, does not contain information of a statistical or biographical nature. The contents, apart from the diary, consist of twelve articles on various aspects of shipping and the Royal Navy.

Clowes, 3os. R8. 324 pages. Illustrated. 88 diagrams. Index.
The chief section of this work is devoted to a review of the past year's events in the naval world and contains eleven specialist chapters. The subject matter is not a mere record of events but includes analysis of their course, with a view to drawing conclusions that shall be of use in the future. The second half of the book is the reference section which contains details of British and foreign warships and naval aircraft, a diary of naval events in 1945, particulars of naval authorities, and an abstract of Navy Estimates, 1946. Eighty-eight plates in the pictorial section give silhouettes, plans, and elevations of warships of Great Britain and other countries.

From the earliest days of Britain's sea power, Prize Money has been the perquisite of the sailors who manned the ships in time of war. Lieut.-Commander Kemp traces in detail its origin and history, and many interesting examples are given of the distribution of this money which was realized by the sale of a ship or property captured at sea in virtue of the rights of war, and distributed among the captors.

WELFARE
HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE. Lord Horder (Editor). Todd, 22s.6d. D8. 528 pages. Index.
This book deals comprehensively with public health and social welfare both in Britain and overseas, and includes official directories of government departments, medical officers of health, etc., a section on officially appointed committees and reports, and chapters on careers, organizations, statistics, films, books and periodicals. The volume concludes with a 'Who's Who' in health and social welfare.

A classified guide to hospitals and institutions of all types with brief information on each. It also includes an alphabetical list of professional and trade benevolent institutions and societies.


This interesting report on training and employment in the Social Services of the United Kingdom was drawn up in the immediate post-war years for the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust by an experienced member of the staff of the Social Science Department of the London School of Economics. It is the first comprehensive survey of the different types of employment open to trained or partly trained social workers, whether in local or national government service or with voluntary bodies, showing the type and duration of training needed, average salaries and chances of promotion, etc. The main part of the report deals with the existing facilities for training, in universities and colleges, by professional bodies, and in the practical field, and many suggestions are made for improving training courses and for more effective linking of the academic and practical sides of the work. In the Appendices full details of the types of training and of employment are given.


This pamphlet contains two papers originally written for a Nuffield College Conference on the Training of Social Workers, held in Oxford in September 1945. Professor T. H. Marshall’s paper was the opening address of the Conference and it reviews the broad underlying principles that should guide the ‘Basic Training for all types of Social Work’. In the second and longer paper, Dr. Charlotte Lebuscher presents the results of research, undertaken for the London School of Economics, into the development and the present position of social studies, and specific courses of training for recognized social work in British universities. She also discusses the present relation of social science courses to remunerative careers in central or local government agencies or in voluntary organizations.

Social Medicine


This is a special interim supplement to the British Encyclopedia of Medical Practice. It is an objective account of the main proposals of the Bill, written in a form more acceptable to the general reader than that adopted in the official publication.

——Rehabilitation


This well-illustrated booklet describes the British hospital services within the field of the Ministry of Health which are responsible for the rehabilitation of the sick and
wounded. The patients are studied in relation to their work, and every modern medical aid is used by the hospitals in co-operation with outside bodies. The book is intended mainly for hospital authorities, family doctors, employers, welfare workers, trade union officials and voluntary organizations. The Foreword is by the Rt. Hon. Aneurin Bevan, Minister of Health.

Mental Health Services

Handbook on Mental Health Social Work. London County Council. Staples Press, 28.6d. D8. 114 pages. Appendix. Index. Paper bound. This useful handbook gives a clear and interesting survey of all the services now existing in the area administered by the London County Council under the Mental Deficiency, Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts. These services range from guardianship and supervision in, and organization of mental deficiency institutions to the psychiatric social work in mental hospitals and children’s clinics. In an Appendix particulars are given of the offices, hospitals and clinics which deal with this work, and of certain other social services of the Council (hospital almoners, children’s care committees, welfare of the blind, etc.).

Geriatrics

Old People. Report of a Survey Committee on the Problems of Ageing and the Care of Old People. Nuffield Foundation: Oxford University Press, 38.6d. IC8. 202 pages. 30 illustrations. Tables. 13 appendices. Index. This important Survey was undertaken by a Committee of a dozen well-qualified members, under the chairmanship of Mr. B. Seebohm Rowntree, author of a number of books on social questions, with expert advisory members and a medical sub-committee. It describes in clear and non-technical language the average housing and living conditions of old people, in private homes or institutions in Great Britain, and the difficulties they meet, and discusses their needs in practical terms, whether in employment or at home—food, fuel, recreation, welfare. Suggestions are made for a further study of the problem, for the training of social workers and nurses in the care of the long-term sick, for better inspection of institutions caring for the aged, for more clubs for elderly men, and for special attention in all housing schemes to the needs of the aged.

Report of a Survey of Charitable Trusts in Great Britain Providing Funds for the Accommodation, Care and Comfort of Old People. Survey Committee on the Problems of Ageing and the Care of Old People. Nuffield Foundation: Oxford University Press, 28.6d. D8. 36 pages. Tables. 2 appendices. This inquiry into the existing Charitable Trusts in Britain which concerned themselves with the problems of accommodation, care and comfort of old people, is a supplement to the full report of a survey on the problems of Ageing and the Care of Old People, issued by the Nuffield Foundation earlier this year (see notice above). The statistical information now presented shows to what extent provision already exists in registered charities for almshouses, cottages, homes for old people, for pensions and other forms of help. Special statistics are given for the charitable trusts in Scotland.
Child Welfare


REPORT OF THE CARE OF CHILDREN COMMITTEE. H.M. Stationery Office, 3s. 5R8. 195 pages. 2 appendices. (Command Paper 6922)

This report (more popularly known as the Curtis Committee's report, from the name of its chairman, Miss Myra Curtis) studied and described the existing statutory provisions and administrative arrangements for children deprived of a normal home life with their parents or relatives—whether they are maintained under the Poor Law, have been before the Courts as delinquent or in need of care—adopted children, handicapped children, those in State, local government or voluntary homes or boarded out, and children orphaned by the war or homeless after evacuation. The Committee then described the various forms of home or school in which children are cared for now, and recommended considerable changes in the type of institution and the type of persons in charge of such children. Further recommendations were made for the co-ordination of the various national, local, State and voluntary organizations which deal with homeless children, for a clearer placing of responsibility, more frequent inspection, and careful training of the personnel employed in this sphere. (362.7)


The Committee of the National Council for Maternity and Child Welfare presents this report on a suggested advanced course of training in the care of healthy children. The importance of providing for the needs of the child at various stages of its development is now recognized as a fundamental essential in the educational field. This Report makes suggestions for the length of the course of training which would be necessary, for the contents of the course, and also provides suggestions on the function of Child Welfare Colleges. Part II of the Report gives an account of opportunities for instruction in child care and the need for introducing such instruction in schools. (362.7)

Adoption


In this book the author, herself an experienced psychiatric social worker, discusses one of the main problems on which the Curtis Committee on the Care of Children reported in 1946. For children in Britain who must, for any reason, live away from their families, the choice of the right foster home or institution, and of the right child for the home, is of vital importance, and it is now recognized that the social workers who will place the children in the homes and supervise their welfare must themselves be carefully trained. In future, the Foster Home is expected to play a greater part in the care of children for whom public authorities are responsible. There is an introduction to this interesting book by Miss Clement Brown, who was a member of the Curtis Committee and head of the Mental Health work in the Social Science Department of the London School of Economics, University of London. (362.73)
Criminology


The second edition of this book, which was the first volume in the series, contains a Foreword by Lord Caldecote and a Preface by Professor Winfield. There are now ten chapters, each by a different expert, two being entirely new chapters. The subjects covered are: the trend of criminal legislation, the administration of criminal justice, the English police system, Juvenile Delinquency and Juvenile Courts, probation and approved schools, Borstal and Prison Systems.


This pamphlet embodies a lecture delivered in the Department of Criminal Science of the University of Cambridge by Lord Templewood, better known as Sir Samuel Hoare, formerly Home Secretary. He also held other Cabinet appointments and was British Ambassador to Spain. He approaches the subject not as a scientific expert but as an administrator, and deals with the need for the scientific study of penal questions, juvenile delinquency, recidivism and probation. He concludes his address with suggestions for penal reform which, coming from such an authority, are entitled to considerable respect.

Juvenile Delinquency


Dr. Friedlander is a noted psychiatrist with considerable practical experience of child guidance work and of the psycho-analysis of delinquents. In this book she attempts to show how the psychological approach can help in solving some of the problems of juvenile delinquency and in revealing underlying causes. The book deals with diagnosis, treatment and cure, and sketches a practical scheme for the prevention of delinquency.


The author, who has had long experience as Clerk to Juvenile Courts, writes of the place and function of these Courts in the texture of social services and legal machinery in Britain today. He vindicates the present system by which national and local authorities are trying to deal with the problem of juvenile delinquency, and makes suggestions for improving the procedure of the Courts and their use of psychological advice on the individual cases before them.
Penal Reform


This work is a new edition of the first volume issued in the series English Studies in Criminal Science, edited by Dr. L. Radzinowicz and J. W. C. Turner and published under the auspices of the Department of Criminal Science, Faculty of Law, University of Cambridge. It consists of ten essays, written by experts, as follows: Development in crime and punishment; the trend of criminal legislation; the administration of criminal justice; the English police system; the jurisdiction of juvenile Courts; the treatment of the juvenile delinquent; the probation system; approved schools; the Borstal system; the prison system. An appendix contains some recommendations on prison reform. The foreword has been written by Viscount Caldecote and a preface by Professor P. H. Winfield.

(364.942)

Prisons: Britain


This report covers general developments in England and Wales during the year concerned, but the statistical information as a whole relates to 1944 (the full statistics for 1945 will be published with the report for 1946). Such figures as were available for 1945 are quoted in the text. The report covers: Administration and Staff; Statistics of the Prison Population; Special Classes of Prisoners; Training of Prisoners; After-Care of Prisoners; Borstal Training and After-Care; Health and Hygiene; Lands and Buildings. Appendices include proposals for the development of the Prison System for adults during the immediate post-war years, and the statistics for 1944 covering accommodation, punishments, expenditure, and records of convicted prisoners.

(365.942)

Social Insurance


In view of the recent legislation on social insurance and of the British Government's plans for a national medical service, the present is opportune for surveying the operation of national health insurance from its inception in 1911 to the present day. The author, a former Assistant Secretary of the Ministry of Health, has been engaged in one way or another with national health insurance since the Bill of 1911, and undertook this inquiry, in the first instance, for the Institute of Public Administration. It was substantially completed before the war, but additions as a result of the wartime working of the service have been made where necessary. The scope is comprehensive, covering a short history, all the ramifications of the administration and machinery of health insurance as they affect both doctor and public and concluding with an analysis of the trends towards a Ministry of Social Insurance.

(368.4)


The full text of the comprehensive new Act of Parliament which substitutes for the various Workmen's Compensation Acts, 1935-45, a system of insurance against
personal injury caused by accident arising out of and in the course of a person's employment and against prescribed diseases and injuries due to the nature of a person's employment.

**INDUSTRIAL INJURIES. H. Samuels and Robert S. Polland. Stevens & Sons, 3s. 1/4. 94 pages. Index. ('This is the Law' Series)

An analysis in clear and simple style, by experts, of the changed position of workmen's compensation for industrial injuries under the new Act of Parliament. It is made clear which injuries are covered, what are the contributions and benefits, what is the general procedure and administration, etc.

**THE NATIONAL INSURANCE (INDUSTRIAL INJURIES) ACT, 1946.**


In this authoritative annotation of the recent comprehensive legislation in Britain on Industrial Injuries, the authors devote a quarter of the book to a general introduction to the Act, and then give the full text of the Act with notes on each section.

**Young People's Societies**

**YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS OF GREAT BRITAIN. Douglas Cooke (Editor).**


A valuable handbook for those who are in any way connected with youth work. This edition, which has been completely revised, contains much factual information and many useful articles. The organizations have been grouped according to their general purpose and activities.

**YOUTH AND THE VILLAGE CLUB. Edith M. Clark. Nelson, 5s. C8. 96 pages. 7 illustrations. Index.**

This little book explains how Youth Clubs may be organized successfully in country districts in Britain. It clearly describes the best methods of selecting leaders, creating appropriate programmes, and organizing other activities suitable for this purpose. Not the least valuable part of the book consists of lists of addresses to which application may be made for help in the main activities of the club. There are also bibliographies of periodicals, books and other publications, in addition to reading lists in connection with the different activities which provide follow-up work in detail.

**CLUB GIRLS AND THEIR INTERESTS. National Association of Girls' Clubs and Mixed Clubs, 1s.6d. 5C8. 55 pages.**

The Research Committee of the National Association of Girls' Clubs and Mixed Clubs, London, presents this short survey of leisure-time occupations for young people in clubs. The Committee have inquired into the interests which appeal to adolescents, and the statistical findings of their research are based on material supplied by 6,000 girls who completed questionnaires. It was discovered that the girls attending Youth Clubs were not normally those who change their employment frequently, but were among the steadier type of young people. This pamphlet should be of assistance to the youth organizer who wishes to know the type of reading matter, films, outdoor and indoor occupations which have the widest appeal to the majority of club members.
EDUCATION


A brief introduction to the major reforms of the English Education Act, 1944, and a discussion of their relation to the wider needs and interests of the community. Schools are regarded as part of the greater community and reflect its aims and standards.

SCHOOL AND LIFE. A First Inquiry into the Transition from School to Independent Life. Ministry of Education. H.M. Stationery Office, 2s.6d. 8s.8. 116 pages. 8 illustrations. 3 tables. Appendix. Paper bound.

A report of the inquiry undertaken for the Minister of Education by the Central Advisory Council for Education (England) which, as its title implies, concerns itself exclusively with education in England. The general purpose of the inquiry was 'an appreciation and criticism of existing education as a preparation for a useful and satisfying life'. The report surveys the schools in England as they are, discusses the relationships between home and school, neighbourhood and school, and employment and education, and concludes with chapters on the young worker, health and the moral factor.

ESSENTIAL EDUCATION. W. R. Niblett. University of London Press, 4s.6d.

C8. 99 pages. (Educational Issues of To-day Series)

The Professor of Education, University College of Hull, appeals for more stress on educating the emotional and religious capacities of pupils and less on educating their merely intellectual capacities.

MODERN EDUCATION: ITS AIMS AND METHODS. T. Raymont.

Longmans, Green, 8s.6d. C8. 237 pages. Appendix. Index.

This revised version of a 1935 publication, brought up to date in the light of the 1944 Education Act, is an attempt to introduce the reader to the present conception of education, in which the principle of mental and physical harmony is regarded as the ideal to be achieved. The author gives a valuable survey of the scope covered by the various British Educational Institutions and developments. Other chapters deal with the principles and practice of school curricula, the place of examinations in our system: and the teaching profession and its evolution in Britain. Bibliographical footnotes add very considerably to this useful publication.

Educational Psychology

THE SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGIST. F. S. Livie-Noble. Duckworth, 8s.6d. C8.


A consultant psychologist to various English Public Schools offers to educationists suggestions for improvement on such matters as the backward child, psychological disorders, sex education, character, vocation and citizenship.
Essays

Seven of the chapters deal with various aspects of education between the twelfth and sixteenth centuries, and particularly with the extent of literacy in those times. Of the last three essays, one, originally published in 1935 and addressed to training-college students, questions the practice today of public education and is critical of the prevalence of examination standards. The final essay is 'A Plea for the historical study for English education'.


Four lectures on world education delivered in September 1945 in the University of Toronto by the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford. Sir Richard stresses the fact that education is a life-long process whose prior task 'is to inspire, and to give a sense of values and the power of distinguishing what is first-rate ... from what is not'. The first lecture inquires into the kind of education needed to prepare us to live in the modern world; the second discusses our neglect of character training and suggests some remedies; the third deals with the problem of creating a civilized democracy and compares education in the Greek democracy with that of Britain and America; and the fourth asks how men can be trained in the virtues of candour and impartiality.


This is the fourth impression of a book first published in 1932 which still has a useful message for educationists today. The author deals with the intellectual content of education, warns against the presentation of dead and unassimilated material and stresses the need for stimulating and guiding the students' self-development. Individual chapters, most of which have been given as addresses at educational conferences, are devoted to technical education and its relation to science and literature, the place of classics in education, universities and their function, and the problems of space, time and relativity.

Directories
THE WORLD OF LEARNING. Europa Publications, 60s. sC4. 520 pages.

This prodigious work of reference, covering fifty-three countries, provides a full list of educational establishments, including universities and colleges, learned societies, scientific institutions, literary associations, libraries, museums and art collections in every part of the world, giving information previously covered by the now extinct Minerva. Professor Gilbert Murray, the famous scholar, contributes the Introduction in which he points out the advantages of the encouragement of mutual contact and knowledge between various countries.
THE EDUCATION AUTHORITIES DIRECTORY AND ANNUAL, 1946.
The prefatory pages of the forty-fourth annual issue of this publication contain a review of British education in 1945 and articles on visual education, school broadcasting, and the schools meal service. The main body of the book gives full official details of the Ministry of Education, Government departments and the London County Council, and of the education committees in England, Wales, Northern Ireland, and Scotland, followed by lists of secondary, preparatory and nursery schools, training colleges, polytechnics and technical institutes, the universities, special schools, approved schools, libraries, and educational societies.

A directory of schools in Great Britain arranged in order of their counties and towns, with statistical information regarding recognized Public Schools for boys and a supplementary list of schools on the Continent.

Organizations
The text in English and in French of the Constitution of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, drawn up in London on 16 November 1945, followed by a list of signatories.

Educational Research
RESEARCH IN EDUCATION. R. A. C. Oliver. Allen & Unwin, 5s. C8. 60 pages.
The 1944 Education Act has given rise to many new problems in education whose solution will ultimately be obtained from the teachers themselves. This useful book, written primarily for teachers, is an attempt to point out the necessity for progressive educational research, to classify the main problems on which investigation is needed, and to suggest methods of dealing with them. Footnotes referring to relevant publications add greatly to the value of this little volume.

History of Education: Britain
BRITISH EDUCATION. H. C. Dent. Longmans, Green, 1s. D8. 60 pages.
11 pages of illustrations. Bibliography. Paper bound. (British Life and Thought Series)
Mr. Dent, author of a number of books on education, here gives a clear account of the present system of education in Britain, and the changes shortly to be introduced. He explains the conditions leading up to the Education Act of 1944, by tracing from their origins the various types of schools whose diversity is so important a factor in producing the varied and complex society of Britain today.

An appraisal of the developments in all fields of general world education during the fifty years since the birth of the National Association of Head Teachers in 1897, and an attempt to discern the vital issues of the future, by many eminent educationalists.

(370.942)

ITALY


This is a very thorough account of the reform of the educational system carried out by the Fascists in Italy. In Part I the author has provided a brief account of the history of Italian education from the Risorgimento to 1922, so that the reader may understand the manner in which the Fascists intended to remould it in the interests of Italy's imperial destiny. Part II describes the early Fascist reforms carried out by Gentile in 1923. Part III deals with the later changes which aimed at making education more completely Fascist and which consequently interfered with the liberty of the teacher.

Part IV describes Bottai’s school charter of 1939, which established Italian education in the form which it retained until the fall of the régime in 1943. The book gives hope that the ‘re-education’ of Italian youth will not be the difficult matter which it is in Germany. The author is an Italian scholar living in Oxford. There is a Foreword by Sir W. D. Ross.

(370.945)

TEACHING


This practical booklet should be most valuable to anyone considering teaching as a career, and it will also give useful guidance to those who have begun their training or who have experienced some of the difficulties in the teaching profession. The writer does not believe that good teachers are born and not made. The former category he considers a small one, and in his view a person with a vocation for teaching can achieve proficiency by carefully planned and directed study. The author makes no attempt to cover the theoretical background of teaching methods. His object is to show the student how to get the maximum profit from his course of training and to indicate some of the chief problems which he is likely to meet.

(371.12)

TEACHING METHODS

HANDBOOK OF SUGGESTIONS FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF TEACHERS AND OTHERS CONCERNED IN THE WORK OF PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS. Board of Education. H.M. Stationery Office, 3s.6d. sC8. 571 pages. Index.

This Handbook first appeared in 1937, and although the present reissue contains certain modifications arising from the Education Acts of 1944 and 1945, the greater part of the volume is unchanged. The fundamental character of English education is freedom; teachers are quite free to employ any methods or books they choose and it is their responsibility to select methods of teaching best suited to the particular
needs and conditions of the school. There is, however, a coherent unity underlying the principles of education, and this unity is summarized in the Handbook which analyses in some detail the functions of the school and its curriculum, and suggests means of classifying pupils and of producing schemes of work relevant to each age group.

—School Broadcasting


A study of the principles and methods of school broadcasting in Britain which have developed during twenty years of pioneer work. The author, a member of the B.B.C. School Broadcasting Department, was formerly Lecturer in Education in the University of Liverpool.

—Education of the Deaf


This book was written in response to requests from doctors, parents and teachers of deaf children who had seen the remarkable results of the authors’ work in the research unit of the Manchester University Department of Education of the Deaf. Methods of early training in the home and nursery school, and a detailed account by Molly Sifton of her personal triumph over this handicap are among the contents of this comprehensive study.

—Retarded Children


A revised edition of the second volume of Sir Cyril Burt’s study of the sub-normal school child. The new edition includes references to the effect of the war years on educational backwardness and to psychological experience and developments during that period. Modern methods of studying the school child are explained, and the testing of general intelligence, school attainments and special mental capacities are described and exemplified. The chief causes of backwardness are examined, and the treatment of special types—the dull, the nervous, the stammering child, the inattentive or forgetful child—is considered in detail. Organization and teaching methods appropriate to backward classes are fully discussed. The author is Professor of Psychology in the University of London, and was formerly Psychologist to the Education Department of the London County Council.

Elementary Education


A book of interest to all concerned with the education of children in England and Wales between the ages of seven and eleven. The author, who is an Inspector of Schools under the Manchester Education Authority, examines the methods and
content of Primary School education and relates experience, experiment and activity to the educational needs and characteristics of Primary School children. Examples of work being done in schools and of experiments undertaken are fully described and illustrated.

**SEVEN TO ELEVEN. T. Raymont. Longmans, Green, 5s. C8. 88 pages.**

A survey of some of the problems of the junior school, with a brief history of junior school education in Britain, and an examination and assessment of the principles underlying the main developments in the various teaching methods. The special needs of both gifted and backward children are also considered.

**Kindergarten: Froebel**

**FROEBEL EDUCATION TODAY. Barbara Priestman. University of London Press, 3s.6d. D8. 40 pages. 12 illustrations. Appendix.**

This pamphlet provides in convenient and attractive form a brief account of the aims and methods of modern Froebel teaching, tracing its development since the original ideology was promulgated by Friedrich Froebel in the nineteenth century. Free yet controlled activity, in which play is regarded as an essential part of learning, is the basis of the Froebel method, whose success depends very much upon harmonious co-operation between parent and teacher. The booklet contains a useful appendix giving some programmes of work in a Froebel school.

**Secondary Education**

**EDUCATION IN THE SECONDARY MODERN SCHOOL. J. J. B. Dempster. Pilot Press, 3s.6d. C8. 77 pages.**

If you accept the debatable thesis that the modern school will be made up entirely or largely of children above or below average intelligence, Mr. Dempster’s study on the organization, content and methods of this type of school is admirable. Stressing the importance of activity and interest rather than information, the author describes effectively the project method by which pupils make an exhaustive study of one subject, engaging in research work upon it and producing as much relevant material as possible, the insistence being upon the use of visual aids. The author is a convinced believer in this method. His book includes useful sections on the teaching of music, art, physical education and social studies.

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**Britain**

**THE NEW SECONDARY EDUCATION. Ministry of Education. H.M. Stationery Office, 1s.6d. 5D8. 64 pages. 23 illustrations. Plan. Paper bound. (Ministry of Education Pamphlet No. 9)**

‘This pamphlet tells the story of a great adventure and a great investment’ wrote the late Miss Ellen Wilkinson, when Minister of Education, in her foreword to this well-illustrated brochure. It explains the new conception of secondary education which is to be provided for all children over eleven years of age in England and Wales, and offers guidance to Local Education Authorities in making their plans. The changes brought about by the Education Act of 1944 are examined, and the three types of secondary education in grammar, modern and technical schools, with their differences in content and method appropriate to varying needs, yet with a common purpose, are discussed. Emphasis is placed throughout on the need for experiment and variety, and on meeting the needs of individual children.
REPORT OF THE CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE ON SECONDARY EDUCATION, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO GRAMMAR SCHOOLS AND TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOLS. Board of Education. H.M. Stationery Office, 4s. sD8. 437 pages. Index.

This is a reprint of the Report of 1938 with the Appendices omitted. The object of the Consultative Committee was to report upon the organization and inter-relation of schools in England and Wales, other than those administered under the Elementary Code, which provide education for pupils beyond the age of eleven, with particular regard to the framework and content of the education of pupils who do not remain at school beyond the age of sixteen. Information is given on the development of the curriculum in England and Wales, the physical and mental development of the children, the curriculum of the grammar school, recommended changes in certain subjects, the School Certificate examination, administrative problems and Welsh problems.

SECONDARY EDUCATION FOR ALL. Joan Thompson. Fabian Publications: Gollancz, 1s. D8. 18 pages.

A study, prepared for the Fabian Society's Education Committee, of the development plans for secondary schools submitted for approval to the Ministry of Education by 54 local authorities in England and Wales. The author is a member of the London County Council Education Committee.

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Preparatory and Public Schools


This year-book is the official book of reference of the Association of Head Mistresses and the present volume is the 41st annual issue. Part I deals with leading Girls' Public Schools in Great Britain, the schools being arranged in alphabetical order of towns with particulars of staff, general arrangements, fees, examinations, etc. A full list of preparatory schools is also given. Part II provides information on careers and openings available for girls.


This is the fifty-eighth annual issue of the official book of reference of the Headmasters' Conference and of the Association of Preparatory Schools relating to public and preparatory schools in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The first part of the book is devoted to information relative to the schools accepted as eligible for representation on the Headmasters' Conference, e.g. governing bodies, staff, nomination and admission, entrance examination and scholarships, fees and charges, and lists of honours. The second part gives detailed information concerning Preparatory Schools and further matters of interest relating to Public and Preparatory Schools. The concluding portion deals mainly with careers, and their conditions of entry and prospects.

THE PUBLIC AND PREPARATORY SCHOOLS YEAR BOOK, 1946.

Deane, 12s. 6d. sC8. 904 pages.

A list of the public secondary schools eligible for the Headmasters' Conference and of the schools belonging to the Association of Preparatory Schools. The volume gives
full official information concerning these schools and is the official book of the Headmasters' Conference and Association of Preparatory Schools. The third part of the book contains a valuable section on careers.


A guide, chiefly of private boarding schools, to the choice of schools, tutors and training colleges in Great Britain. There are sections on Boys' and Girls' Preparatory Schools, Schools for Boys and Girls of all Ages, Co-educational Schools, Tutors, Physical Training, Secretarial, Engineering and Domestic Science Schools. A short section is included on schools in Switzerland.

A History of Tonbridge School. D. C. Somervell. Faber & Faber, 10s. 6d. D8. 150 pages. 6 plates.

Mr. Somervell, himself a master at Tonbridge School, has written an absorbing volume about this well-known English public school, which was founded in 1553, covering its history, its development and the great schoolmasters who have enriched its character. The author is not afraid to wander away from his subject occasionally into wider history, which but serves to show the school in clearer perspective. A fund of excellent stories enliven his pages, and he is most interesting in his accounts of the remarkable men who served the school so well and so faithfully.

Adult Education


Dr. Macalister Brew, author of In the Service of Youth, has had wide experience of the leisure-time education of young people between the ages of fourteen and twenty. In her new book she urges that education must be taken to the places where people are already accustomed to meet together, such as the licensed club, the dance hall, and the library, and offered to them in an attractive and entertaining manner. Many practical suggestions are made of the ways in which informal education can be presented by appeals, not only to the intellect, but to all the senses and the feelings. Youth organizers, club leaders, parents and teachers, will find in this stimulating book a wealth of ideas of practical value on subjects which range from club canteens, school meals and parent associations to dancing, games, camping holidays, and the use of films, drama and music. There is a list of useful addresses of organizations dealing with many different branches of education.


See Digest, page 547.


A guide to help local authorities in England and Wales to plan the provision, as required by the Education Act of 1944, of 'full-time and part-time education for persons over compulsory school age; and leisure-time occupation, in such organized
cultural, training and recreational activities as are suited to their requirements, for any persons over compulsory school age who are able and willing to profit by the facilities provided'. The whole field is surveyed, including daytime and evening classes of all types, the Youth Service, Community Centres, County Colleges, the training of teachers for adult education, and the planning and equipping of premises for the various types of activities.

LEARNING TO LIVE. Ross D. Waller. Art and Educational Publishers, 28.6d.
'A short and long view of adult education' by the Director of Extra-Mural Studies in the University of Manchester, in which he examines critically the organization and development of adult education in Britain during recent years, and comments shrewdly on the various techniques employed.

---Discussion Groups

DISCUSSION METHOD. Bureau of Current Affairs, 1s. L. Post 8. 32 pages.
The Bureau of Current Affairs is a new and important experiment in democratic education. Its aim is to encourage and assist discussion groups throughout Britain and to provide facilities for group discussion. This pamphlet, the first of a series of Background Handbooks, is designed as a guide for discussion groups. It is concerned throughout with practice rather than theory and shows that group discussion is an activity which can be developed in more ways than one.

Community Centres

THE FIELDING COMMUNITY CENTRE. A. E. Campbell. Whitcombe &
Tombs (Wellington, New Zealand): Oxford University Press (London), 45.6d.
D8. 77 pages. 15 illustrations. Appendix.
A survey of the results of an experimental Community Centre founded in 1938 in New Zealand. This book contains an account of the activities of the Centre, and of its relations with other educational Institutes and the community; detailed statistics of enrolment, and particulars of the subjects of study and social activities, together with some future planning suggestions, make this report, compiled by the Director of the New Zealand Council for Educational Research, a useful addition to existing literature on Community Centres.

Curriculum

RESEARCH AND THE BASIC CURRICULUM. C. M. Fleming. University
of London Press, 78.6d. D8. 120 pages. Index of Authors.
The University of London Institute of Education present through their Research Department this second of a series of booklets providing a simple introduction to certain methods of educational research. Research and the Basic Curriculum provides a brief guide to the result of investigations into the relevance of the basic curriculum and the contribution of the scientific movement to teaching methods in the basic subjects. Special attention is given to oral expression and sections are devoted to spelling, handwriting, reading, elementary methods, history and geography. The index of authors is very useful, and each chapter is provided with a summary of conclusions and of further research needed, together with a short bibliography.
Social Sciences


Appendix. Bibliography. Index.

Mr. McNicol, who is himself a secondary schoolmaster, considers that traditional school history is a bad educational instrument, and advocates a new curriculum synthesis, drawn from the social sciences and English, which he claims can provide an essential minimum education in citizenship and philosophy, applicable to all types of school. The basis of his teaching is that children should acquire knowledge for themselves rather than merely receive it from others, and in this very practical book he describes the method which he has used successfully himself. There are some remarks on Young People's Colleges and Public Examinations, and the descriptions of classroom procedure will be of special value to the young teacher. (375.3)

Science


A revised edition of a book first published in 1936 which will be of value to all concerned with the planning of science courses in secondary schools. In addition to a survey of schemes of work and methods in general science teaching, there are chapters on the lay-out and equipment of science rooms and laboratories, the use of visual and other aids, and a classified list of books suggested as suitable for school science libraries. The author is Acting Head of the Department of Education at University College, Nottingham. (375.5)

Agriculture

THE SCHOOL FARM. A. C. Hilton and J. E. Audric. Harrap, 85.6d. L.Post 8. 159 pages. 52 half-tone plates. 9 plans and diagrams. Index.

An account of a successful experiment made in southern England by a County Modern Secondary School, opened in 1939 in a rural area, to give children an opportunity of learning the essentials of farming and of following at the same time the usual school curriculum. The school was built for approximately 300 boys and girls of eleven years and upward. The author describes the children's efforts to develop and organize the farm, to participate in the valuable work done by the Young Farmers' Clubs and to study the technical side of agriculture and horticulture. From the teacher's point of view, one of the most interesting sections will be the detailed syllabus of the first and second year of the course, with particulars of the allocation of time for each subject. Foreword by R. S. Hudson, M.P. (375.63)


Bibliography.

This book describes work with which teachers in many different parts of the country have been busy for a number of years. A knowledge of the countryside and of the life of a farmer can best be acquired through active association with a garden and a farm, with animals kept at home and at school, and through the activities of a Young Farmers' Club. The aim of this book is to help the non-specialist teacher to correlate these activities with the work of the classroom. A complete picture of farming is
attempted, opening with some notes on the school garden and farmyard, farm adoption, and Young Farmers’ Clubs in schools. A long section on Teaching Material follows, embracing the management of livestock, soil and arable crops, grassland, fruit growing, machinery, surveying and building construction, and farm economy. The third section consists of notes on the illustrations, followed by a time-table of seasonal operations in the farming year, questions for research on the farm and suggestions for school work. There is a list of useful addresses and a bibliography.

—Crafts


The report of a conference held under the auspices of the Institute of Handicraft Teachers where representatives of the leading educational bodies in England and Wales affirmed the real educational value of these two subjects. The pamphlet contains syllabuses for the School and Higher School Certificates, suggests methods of assessment for practical course work and gives a list of recommended books.

—Religious Education: Roman Catholic


In the summer of 1945, under the inspiration of Sir Richard Livingstone’s The Future in Education and the Folk High Schools in Denmark, Mr. Trevett and others organized a Catholic People’s week at Wadham College, Oxford, at the end of which an Association for Catholic People’s Colleges was formed. In this pamphlet Mr. Trevett describes the object of the Association—to found residential colleges for Roman Catholic adults, providing a five weeks’ course in such subjects as Christian Doctrine, Scripture, Liturgy, Philosophy, Science, History, Literature and Sociology.

—Church of England

CHRISTIAN EDUCATION. Spencer Leeson. Longmans, Green, 1s8. D8. 265 pages.

These are the Bampton Lectures for 1944 as given by the former Headmaster of Winchester College. The book is a plea for a guiding purpose in education and includes a valuable review of the English educational system in the light of changes and new opportunities opened up by the Education Act of 1944. The conclusion is that there must be an alliance between state, school, church and home. In the last chapter Canon Leeson outlines a suggested programme for the Church of England.

—Universities

MISSION OF THE UNIVERSITY. José Ortega y Gasset. Translated from the Spanish, with an introduction, by Howard Lee Nostrand. Kegan Paul, 7s.6d. D8. 81 pages. Index. (International Library of Sociology and Social Reconstruction)

The author held the Chair of Metaphysics in Madrid University for twenty-five years. This essay on the function of the university in the modern world was published in
Spanish in 1930 and was based on a lecture to the Federation of University Students. Ortega analyses the relation of the university to contemporary society and civilization in general. In his view, the prime function of a university is to ‘teach culture’, by which he means a synthesis of the ideas concerning the physical world, biology, history, sociology and philosophy, and he would make a ‘Faculty of Culture’ the nucleus of the university. There is a full introduction on the life and thought of Ortega by Howard Lee Nostrand, the translator.

--SCHOLARSHIPS--

THE VISION OF CECIL RHODES. A Review of the First Forty Years of the American Scholarships. F. Aydelotte. Oxford University Press, 8s.6d. C8. 140 pages. 8 plates.

In the forty-odd years since the foundation of the Scholarships in 1904, over 2,000 Rhodes Scholars have come to Oxford, and of these over 1,100 have been from the U.S.A. Dr. Aydelotte, Secretary to the Trustees for the U.S.A. since 1918, reviews the resulting influence and effect on America, first discussing the selection of Scholars and then reviewing in general terms their records and later careers. There is a chapter on the various wills of Cecil Rhodes, which makes it clear that the high proportion of scholars elected from the U.S.A. was not only foreseen by Rhodes, but was a definite part of his plan.

--BIRMINGHAM--


Birmingham University owes its inception in 1900 to the vigour and leadership of the late Joseph Chamberlain who was indefatigable in raising funds for incorporating the existing Colleges in a new university. Two outstanding scholars, Sir Oliver Lodge and Sir Charles Grant Robertson, were the first two Principals, the famous composer, Elgar, was the first professor of music, Sir W. J. Ashley, the economic historian, organized the faculty of commerce, and in atomic physics recently the names of Professors Oliphant and Peierls have become world famous. The University has continued to prosper and develop its own particular studies peculiar to an industrial region. The book is a useful record of British education as well as a source of information to future social historians.

EDUCATION OF BACKWARD PEOPLES


The author, who is Secretary of the International Committee on Christian Literature for Africa, describes her experiences in the Belgian Congo, in French Equatorial Africa, in the French Cameroons and finally in British West Africa. She surveyed the work undertaken and planned by Government and missionaries for combating illiteracy and she discusses the urgent need of reading matter in both African and European languages.
Relation of State to Education


This book is designed to answer the questions of parents about the Education Act of 1944, and at the same time to stress that the understanding and co-operation of parents is a necessary factor in the successful working of the Act. After discussing the general scope of the Act, Mr. Alexander proceeds to a detailed consideration of central and local authorities, the three stages of education, special services for general well-being, freedom in religious education, scholarships for higher education, and the position of private schools. Foreword by R. A. Butler, M.P., British Minister of Education from 1941 to 1945.


A useful handbook outlining the problems of the establishment, maintenance and management of county and voluntary schools under the Education Acts of 1944 and 1946. There are sections dealing in detail with the controlled school, the aided school, the special agreement school, and the county school in England and Wales, and explanatory notes refer to the relevant Acts for the convenience of those engaged in educational administration. The authors are well known in the English educational field.


This useful guide to the Education Acts of 1944 and 1946 provides an alphabetical index with specific references to the 122 sections and 9 schedules of the two Acts. It contains also some useful definitions of the different types of schools and a list of publications and official documents on British Education.


This useful guide by the Chief Clerk of the Cambridgeshire Education Committee, lists the Statutory Rules and Orders, Regulations, Ministry of Education Circulars and Administrative Memoranda, and numerous relevant Reports and publications. It also provides an alphabetical index to the Acts now governing education in England and Wales.


The combination of Miss Wells, a Barrister, and Mr. Taylor, Chief Education Officer of Reading, in compiling this book has resulted in the production of an authoritative work on a subject of considerable importance in the sphere of social reform. The principal Act dealt with is the Education Act of 1944, an important measure which reformed the whole law relating to Education in England and Wales, involving the reconstruction of the public system of education. It was the first of the large-scale measures of post-war reconstruction. The Act was, in due course, amended and
supplemented by the Act of 1946. Part I of this book contains a general survey of the
new statutory system of education. Part II contains the texts of the two Acts with
exhaustive annotations and explanatory notes. Part III includes the text of all Rules
and Orders of general application. Part IV contains a selection from the large number
of circulars and administrative memoranda issued by the Ministry. This book may
well become the standard work on the Acts.

COMMERCE COMMUNICATIONS

TRANSPORT: ITS HISTORY AND ECONOMICS. Dudley Evans. Sixth
abridged edition. Pitman, 10s.6d. D8. 122 pages. 10 appendices. Index.
This book was originally published as The History and Economics of Transport by the
late Professor A. W. Kirkaldy and the present author. The statistical material has
been brought up to date, and there are chapters on Railways, Canals, Shipping,
Civil Aviation, and the probable effects of nationalization of the different forms of
transport in Britain.

INTERNATIONAL ROAD TRANSPORT, POSTAL, ELECTRICITY AND
MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS. Osborne Mance. Royal Institute of
International Affairs: Oxford University Press, 12s.6d. sD8. 266 pages.
Bibliography. Map. Index.
This is the penultimate volume of a study on international transport and communica-
tions. It covers the international aspects of road transport, postal communications,
transmission of electricity, pipe lines, passport and customs formalities, freedom of
transit and works for the improvement of transport and communications. These are
all fruitful fields for international co-operation and the historical background gives
some idea of the difficulties which have been overcome in each field. The problems
that lie ahead are also analysed. Brigadier-General Sir Osborne Mance is a well-known
expert on transport problems, having been Director of Railways in the British War
Office in the First World War, and Director of Canals in the Ministry of War Trans-
port in the Second World War. He has also served on a number of international
bodies.

Government Control of Public Utilities

AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A EUROPEAN
CENTRAL INLAND TRANSPORT ORGANISATION (with Annex and
sR8. 51 pages. (Treaty Series No. 34 (1946) ). (Command Paper 6919)
This gives, in English, French and Russian, the text of the agreement between the
governments of the U.S.A., Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, the United
Kingdom, Greece, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway,
Poland, Yugoslavia and the U.S.S.R., with annex and protocol, concerning the
establishment of a European Central Inland Transport Organization.

THE PUBLIC CORPORATION IN BRITISH EXPERIENCE. Arthur Street.
Institute of Public Administration, 28.6d. sC4. 36 pages. Paper bound.
This interesting pamphlet contains the text of an address given at the summer confer-
cence of the Institute of Public Administration in June 1947, by Sir Arthur Street, the present
Deputy Chairman of the National Coal Board. The distinguished lecturer describes in some detail such types of public corporation or publicly controlled utility bodies as have previously existed in Great Britain, and then turns to an analysis of the structure and functions of the many new public authorities now being set up in this country as a result of recent legislation. The problems of the functional board of directors or the board of non-specialist managers of close central control or wide regional autonomy, of the relation of trade unions and consumers to the governing boards of public corporations, and many other matters, are discussed.

Foreign Trade: Britain


A number of authors have collaborated in this survey showing Britain's present need of export trade, the inter-action of British domestic economic policy and international trade, and the practical possibilities of increasing exports in a number of industries such as coal, cotton, etc. The pressing problems of the tariff and financial policy of the United States, in relation to British economic recovery, is also discussed at some length.

REPORT OF THE BRITISH GOODWILL TRADE MISSION TO IRAQ, SYRIA, THE LEBANON, AND CYPRUS, AUGUST 31ST 1946.

Board of Trade. H.M. Stationery Office, 2s. 6d. 68 pages. 4 maps.

This mission, under the chairmanship of Viscount Davidson, sometime Honorary Adviser, Commercial Relations, had the primary object of investigating how British industry could best assist in the economic development of Iraq, visiting the other countries named on its return. The most important factor, it found, in increasing demand was a rise in the earning power and standard of life of the individual. To assist exporters, there is a brief survey of the economic and social conditions of the countries concerned.


See Digest, page 518.

SELL'S NATIONAL DIRECTORY AND BRITISH EXPORTERS' REGISTER.


The main sections of this directory are the alphabetical lists of British exporters and importers, which contain the names, postal addresses, cable addresses and trade particulars of the leading firms of Great Britain and Ireland engaged in export and import trade, and the Classified British Export Section, which gives particulars of the leading exporters in Great Britain and Ireland, alphabetically arranged under their respective trades. Among other valuable information is an alphabetical list of cable addresses of British exporters and importers, and French-English, Spanish-English, Portuguese-English, Italian-English indexes to trades. The last sections of the directory include the Australian Post Office official list of registered telegraphic and cable addresses, the New Zealand Post and Telegraph code addresses, and cable and wireless rates.

The main feature of this year-book is the Commercial Directory which gives lists of American commercial firms represented in Britain, with their addresses in the United States, and is invaluable to all connected with Anglo-American trading. Included also is a directory of Americans resident in the British Isles, a list of members of the American Chamber of Commerce in London, and details of the American Club in London, the British Embassy in Washington and the British Consulate and Consular posts in the U.S.A. and dependencies. This edition also contains a reprint of the latest revision of ‘American Participation in British Industry’, one of the economic papers issued by the American Chamber of Commerce.

India


After a discussion of India’s trade in retrospect, the author surveys alternatives of commercial policy, and trade reconstruction in the light both of general policy and of the instruments of trade and monetary regulation. The author is Reader in Economics in the University of Delhi.

Philately


As an innovation the former Foreign Countries catalogue of postage stamps is now being published in two parts so that the complete catalogue will comprise three volumes. Part II is confined to Europe, and Part III, which is not yet published, will be devoted to the rest of the world.

Railways


A careful study of the methods of Government control and of railway management under the exigencies of the war, including the financial arrangements, the air-raid precautions and the effects of the aerial war, the tremendous efforts needed to deal with military freight and transport, problems of staffing, etc.


The fifty-second edition of this annual publication has been considerably revised, and statistical and other information which it was not possible to publish during the war has been added. The volume includes particulars of railway and transport companies of some seventeen countries of the world, giving brief descriptions of the companies.
and lists of directors and officers. Almost 150 pages are devoted to a wealth of statistical information of world railway systems, and a general index and one of railway officials completes this very valuable book.

**TRANSPORT ADMINISTRATION IN TROPICAL DEPENDENCIES.**


A severely practical handbook on every aspect of railway working and administration as affected by the special conditions and factors operative in tropical colonies. It is based on the author’s fifty years’ experience as General Manager of Ports and Railways in colonial Africa, and includes chapters on finance and accounting statistics by E. J. Smith of the Nigerian Government Railway.

**Waterways**


See Digest, page 550.

**Maritime Transport**


*The Shipping World Year Book and Port Directory of the World* is now being produced as two distinct volumes, and the section formerly known as *The Port Directory of the World* is now published as a separate work entitled *Ports of the World*. The book is in two parts, the first devoted to ports of the United Kingdom and Eire, arranged in alphabetical sequence of ports, and the second to foreign ports. In each section information is given on port authority, population, imports, charges, accommodation, pilotage and officials. The editor, Sir Archibald Hurd, was formerly joint editor of Brassey’s *Naval and Shipping Annual* from 1922 to 1928, and author of the official History of the Merchant Navy in the First World War.


A brief introduction to the study of the later history and passing of the sailing ship and of the early development of the steamer.


*The Ships and Seamen of Britain* is a new version of Professor Lewis’s earlier essay, *British Ships and British Seamen*, first published in 1940. Parts of it have been condensed and rewritten from the earlier version. The author, who is Professor of History in the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, shows how Britain’s seafaring tradition has continued unbroken from early history to the present day. He concludes with a brief consideration of the part played by the Royal and Merchant Navies in the Second World War.
Air Transport

The text of the Act which sets up two new corporations—the British European Airways and the British South American Airways—in addition to the British Overseas Airways Corporation already established. The powers and functions and the financing of the corporations, and their relation to the Minister of Civil Aviation are described in full. (387.7)

Highways

A delightful anthology of poetry and prose, legend, history and narrative concerning British roads and their construction, and the vehicles and people that have travelled over them from pre-Roman times to the present day. (388.1)

**CUSTOMS COSTUMES FOLKLORE**

Costume

Mrs. Wilcox’s aim has been to present a comprehensive study of the mode, tracing the development of costume from 3000 B.C. to A.D. 1942 and drawing upon all existing accredited sources—French, English, German, Dutch, Italian, Ancient Roman, Ancient Greek and the Near East. A short chapter is devoted to each period and illustrated with drawings of full-length figures and details of head-dresses, shoes, etc. A reasonable amount of space is devoted to male costume, so often neglected in studies of the fashions. To anyone interested in obtaining a general picture of the development of costume, this should prove a very useful book. (391)

Ornaments and Jewellery


Index.
First published in 1935, this book, by an experienced pearl merchant, deals with pearl-lore in all its aspects. Ranging from Australia and the China Seas to the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of California, it describes the world’s pearling grounds and their divers, how pearls are weighed and measured, bought and sold, and how shape, colour and condition control valuation in the world’s markets. There are interesting chapters on how imperfect pearls are ‘doctored’, on the advent of cultured pearls, on the pearls of antiquity, and on superstitions which exist to this day. (391.7)

Social Customs: Holidays

YOUR HOLIDAY IN BRITAIN. Gordon Cooper. *Sampson Low*, 12s.6d. C8. 208 pages. 64 photographs. Appendices. Index.
A practical guide to England, Wales and Scotland, intended for the Briton and for visitors from overseas. It deals with holidays of all kinds for all tastes, including not only the conventional kinds but caravanning, cycling, walking, canoeing, climbing and

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camping, and touches upon all the well-known resorts, seaside and inland, besides many remote and little-known places for the lover of solitude. There are chapters on scenery, sports, historic towns and buildings, etc., on London, and on the seaside. The book is sketchy and superficial, but comprehensive and up to date, and contains much information which can be followed up with advantage. (394.26942)

**Woman's Position and Treatment**


This study of the professional position of women in the years immediately preceding World War II was compiled from material collected for the International Labour Organization, and published originally under the title of *The Law and Women's Work*. It covers the position of women in the various Civil Services in all countries, the Foreign Service, legal, judicial, police and prison services, and certain other professions, especially education. The latter section and that relating to the Civil Services also gives additional particulars on status, remuneration and marriage. (396.5)


A comprehensive record of the part that women played in the war. The editor, a former Senior Commandant in the British A.T.S. has gathered together particulars of all the English-speaking women's services including those of the Dominions and the United States. Information is given on each group under such headings as Origin, Conditions of Service, Organization, Uniform and the various jobs entailed. Personal accounts are included, for example, of a typical working day and of acts of bravery. The book contains a wealth of excellent illustrations depicting the variety of jobs that women were called upon to perform. (396.9)

**PHILOLOGY**

**GENERAL**


Jespersen (1860-1943) wrote numerous books for the specialist, but this has a wider appeal. It shows his immense scholarship and encyclopaedic knowledge, but need not frighten away those who dislike technicalities. There is a discussion on the nature of language, and a useful criticism of de Saussure's theories. There are chapters on linguistic communities (with the problems of dialect, standards of correctness, and slang), on mysticism and other eccentricities of language. All subjects are well documented with examples drawn from languages in almost all parts of the world and from ancient to modern times. The question of whether a logical standard may be applied to language is entertainingly treated. (404)

**ON LANGUAGE AND WRITING.** J. G. Weightman. *Sylvan Press*, 8s.6d. C8. 95 pages.

Mr. Weightman's excellent little book is a consideration of the language barrier, not only between people of different nations but between those speaking the same
mother tongue. It consists of five essays, which, though based on lectures addressed to students reading for Honours in French Language and Literature, should appeal to students of any language. 'Language and International Relations' considers the three chief ways of discovering what is going on outside one's native language—by reading translations, by learning foreign languages or by learning an artificial language. The second of these is treated more fully in the next essay, 'Learning a Foreign Language'. 'The Technique of Translation' lays down the conditions that must be fulfilled to obtain an adequate translation. 'Writing for Academic Purposes' deals with the purpose of examinations and the structure of an essay. 'Language and Thought' discusses the psychological basis of language and the inherent difficulty in dealing even with the mother tongue.

(404)

Study and Teaching

TEACHING MODERN LANGUAGES TO ADULTS. C. Y. Ball. Harrap, 25.6d.

C8. 79 pages. Illustrated by Bruce Roberts. 5 appendices, including bibliography. Paper bound.

A book designed for the newcomer to language teaching, with practical advice on the planning of courses, maintaining the interest of students, the use of teaching aids such as gramophone records, films and charts, and notes on marking.

(407)


Professor Peers' new book is concerned with modern language teaching of the future in Britain. He calls for a more imaginative, logical and realistic approach to the whole subject and, while exposing past and present shortcomings, makes sound and constructive suggestions for the future. He devotes a chapter to each of the four questions: Why do we teach modern languages? Should every child learn a modern language? What should the 'first' language be? What place should languages occupy in schools, universities and life? The first question is examined under the four headings of education and discipline, culture, politics, and commerce. In the light of his findings he attempts to assess the value of each of the five chief languages—French, Spanish, German, Italian and Russian. A detailed study of these languages for secondary schools occupies another chapter, and the remaining chapters are devoted to day and evening schools, to universities, and to the consideration of an international language. The author is Professor of Spanish in the University of Liverpool.

(407)

International Language


This book, a comparative study of interlinguistics with grammatical details of five systems of demonstrated usefulness—Esperanto, Ido, Occidental, Novial, and Latino sine flexione—is divided into three parts. Part I reviews the chief planned languages, Part II deals with the structural problems of planned languages (root selection, neologisms, phonetic or historic spelling, etc.), and Part III deals with present-day movements and reviews the work of the Soviet-Russian Academy of Sciences, the Federation of National Standardization Associations and the International Auxiliary Language Association (founded in 1924). There is a preface by Dr. H. E. Palmer on 'The Approaches to Artificial Language'.

(408.9)
COMPARATIVE

Alphabet

WRITING AND THE ALPHABET. A. C. Moorhouse. Cobbyt Press, 7s. 6d.
C8. 97 pages. 9 plates. 27 diagrams. (Past and Present Series)
A straightforward account of the history of writing in all languages throughout
the world and of the general trends behind its development. It begins with the first
tentative scratchings on rocks and the walls of caves and, after dealing with the
‘pre-alphabetic’ scripts and the history of the alphabet, the author guides the reader
clearly through the main derivations to the Roman alphabet as it is used today,
with a consideration of the difficult problem of spelling reform. The diagrams and
illustrations in the book are excellent.

ENGLISH

THE OUTLOOK IN ENGLISH STUDIES. Simeon Potter. Hodder & Stoughton,
The inaugural lecture of the Baines Professor of English Language and Literature in
the University of Liverpool. It deals with the contribution to linguistic studies made
by his noted predecessors in the Chair, beginning with Henry Cecil Wyld, outlines
the many branches of language study which may still lure the inquiring mind and
assesses their importance in the general field of English studies.

THE TEACHING OF ENGLISH IN SCHOOLS. Vivian de Sola Pinto
(EDITOR). Macmillan, 10s. 6d. D8. 175 pages.
See Digest, page 551.

THE TEACHING OF ENGLISH. A Study in Secondary Education. Ian A.
Gordon. New Zealand Council for Educational Research (Wellington, New
Zealand); Oxford University Press (London), 7s. 6d. D8. 144 pages. Appendix.
(Research Series, No. 27)
Dr. Gordon discusses the general principles underlying the teaching of English, and
traces the historical development of both theory and practice in Great Britain in one
chapter and in New Zealand in another. The author is Professor of English at Victoria
University College, Wellington, New Zealand, and much of the subject matter of the
book is based on researches made in the secondary schools of New Zealand.

Etymology

SAY THE WORD. Ivor Brown. Cape, 6s. C8. 128 pages.
The fourth of a series of word books in which the author, indulging in both praise
and blame, comments upon a variety of words in the English language both common
and uncommon. A keen critic of the sound and flavour of words, he expatiates upon
the aesthetic aspects of them and in particular upon the associations evoked by their
sound, drawing attention to a number of words which, in his opinion, merit remem-
brance, revival and enjoyment. He is anxious to encourage the proper use of words
and his book seeks to awaken in the reader an appreciation of their meaning, history
and music.
WORDS ANCIENT AND MODERN. Ernest Weekley. Murray, 7s. 6d. C8. 222 pages.

This book is based on selections from the author's well-known earlier works, *Words Ancient and Modern* and *More Words Ancient and Modern*, which have been out of print for some time. The selections have been revised and extended to include the results of his latest etymological researches, and new material has been added. The work is divided into three main parts, the first dealing with interesting words of established etymology, the second with words of doubtful or controversial etymology, and the third with the names Shakespeare and Waggstaffe. The author was Professor of French at University College, Nottingham, and has published, among other works, two etymological dictionaries.

Dictionaries

NUTTALL'S SIMPLIFIED DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Somers Gill (Editor). Warne, 3s. 6d. sC8. 512 pages.

This new dictionary is described as a simplified dictionary for young students and schools. It is designed for those who have English as their mother tongue. It includes 20,000 words and phrases in common use and omits words unlikely to be met by young students (e.g. didactic and eclectic). Pronunciation is indicated by devices such as feign (fan), minute (n. min-it, adj. my-newt)—not very scientific, but in most cases adequate for the user whose mother tongue is English. There are no stress marks. There are 12,000 illustrative phrases and sentences to show variety of meaning (e.g. for diffidence: "His diffidence was due to shyness"). About 1,000 idiomatic phrases (such as *come down on*, punish, and *get down to*, tackle in earnest) are given. The 850 words of Mr. Ogden's *Basic English* are printed in bold capitals. The general layout is good.


To this new edition—in the familiar two quarto volumes—Dr. C. T. Onions has added an appendix of twenty pages containing many words brought into use during the war. Severe compression emphasizes the characteristic excellences of Dr. Onions' definitions, already known to users of the big Oxford English Dictionary which has no rival and of which he was joint editor.

Grammar


Parts I to IV of this Grammar appeared in 1909, 1914, 1927 and 1931. Parts V and VI were published in Denmark in 1940 and 1942. Jespersen died in 1943, leaving Part VII (the fourth volume on syntax) uncompleted. This is the most authoritative study of English grammar there is, and no university library should be without it. The book is not designed to teach English to foreigners; it prepares for an intelligent understanding of the structure of a language already known to the reader. It is, therefore, for the use of those who have learnt English as their mother tongue, and, among those who have learnt English as a foreign language, of those who are at a very advanced level. Jespersen's aim was to register and, when possible, explain the facts of English usage in various periods. He does this with thousands of quotations. Those who have not seen
the earlier parts of the Grammar will find some new and unfamiliar technical terms 
as Junction and Nexus, Primaries, Secondaries and Tertiaries), but it is worth while to 
bring familiar with them. A study of Jespersen's one-volume Essentials of English 
Grammar (sixth impression 1946, Allen & Unwin, 10s.6d.) will be useful to those 
who find the six-volume grammar formidable. Part V provides a treatment of the 
simple nexus as an ordinary object, an object of result, after a preposition, and as a 
tertiary. Gerunds and infinitives occupy thirteen chapters and three chapters deal with 
negation, requests and questions. Part VI, on morphology, falls into five parts, 
(1) verbal flexions, (2) the naked word or kernel, (3) endings, (4) prefixes, and 
(5) shortenings. 

Hamilton, 13s. D8. 381 pages.

Mr. Partridge's book deals with the use and abuse of words in the English language 
and should prove a real help to good writing and the proper use of words. Any reader 
should find it a valuable aid to a better syntax and a larger vocabulary. Under such 
headings as Woolliness, Jargon, Officialese, Vernacular, etc., the author provides a 
cautious anthology of verbal follies and errors. He makes no claim to compete with 
Fowler's famous Dictionary of Modern English Usage but his book should serve as a 
useful supplement to that volume. Mr. Partridge was at one time Lecturer in English 
Literature in the Universities of Manchester and London and has written many books 
on etymology. 

GERMAN

THE B.B.C. GERMAN VOCABULARY. L. Hamilton. Longmans, Green, 
7s.6d. F8. 245 pages.

During the war, the constant assimilation of new terms was especially urgent on the 
British Broadcasting Corporation Foreign News Services, where the need for swift 
and meticulously accurate translation of war news into foreign tongues occupied a 
large team of expert linguists. This vocabulary was collected at the B.B.C. from 
many sources, notably from the B.B.C. Monitoring Service, the German, Austrian 
and Swiss Press and radio, and the reports of the German Supreme Command. (433.2)

SPANISH

THE ESSENTIAL ENGLISH DICTIONARY: ENGLISH-SPANISH VERSION. 
3 appendices.

This is the first of a new series of bi-lingual dictionaries for foreign students of English, 
designed to accompany Mr. Eckersley's 'Essential English Course'. The dictionary is 
described as a 'minimum' one: it includes the 2,000 'essential' words used in the four 
volumes of this course and also all the 'extra' words used in the course and defined, in 
the four volumes, within the vocabulary of the 2,000 essential words. These 2,000 
words are the structural words of the language and the commonest words as found by 
frequency counts and classroom needs. The entries are clearly set out, main or 'head' 
words in heavy type with derivatives, compounds, idioms and illustrative phrases and 
sentences below. English and Spanish are in parallel columns. Pronunciations are 
indicated in the alphabet of the International Phonetic Association. There are appendi 
dices giving grammatical terms, the irregular verbs, comparative tables of weights and
measures, and a useful collection of terms used in finance and commerce, motoring radio, sport and pastimes. A Spanish-English version is in preparation, and versions in other languages will follow.

POLISH


A useful and reliable work for the student and the general user compiled by the English Reader in the University of Cracow. Originally intended for use in Poland it gives the pronunciation of the English only, and includes a short table of irregular verbs in English.

ARABIC


This manual was first published by the Church Missionary Society in 1939, and has now been completely revised with much new material added. It is divided into two main parts: the grammar, which has been kept to the gradually standardizing urban dialect of Omdurman; and conversations, vocabularies and dialectical materials.

TURKISH


The purpose of this new volume is to provide a good modern dictionary primarily for English-speaking students of Turkish. But although designed for students of Turkish in the British Commonwealth and the U.S.A., there will doubtless be many Turkish students of English who will find it useful. There have been drastic reforms in the Turkish language during the last quarter of a century. The compilers of this dictionary have borne this in mind and have aimed at making it of value to those who are studying the modern Turkish. Some words to be found only in the old literary language have been omitted; new words have been included when they seem likely to survive and special attention has been paid to idioms. The dictionary is well printed and produced.

CHINESE


This is the second Chinese-English dictionary ever to be published in Britain and the first to be published in the world incorporating the Gwoyeu system for the alphabetic transcription of Chinese characters. Gwoyeu, mainly the creation of Professor Y. R. Chao, was evolved to meet the need for adapting Chinese, which in written form uses a minimum of five thousand symbols, to such modern inventions as wireless telegraphy, mechanical typesetting and the typewriter, which cannot handle more than about eighty. The dictionary includes a wide range of scientific, technical and
commercial terms among the 20,000 words with which it deals. Beginners in the
classical language no less than students of modern Chinese will benefit from Dr.
Simon's scholarship and clarity of method in this important publication. (495.132)

PURE SCIENCE

GENERAL

Spon, 8s.6d. D8. 150 pages. Illustrated. Diagrams. Index.
The author of this textbook is lecturer in science to handicraft students at the Mining
and Technical College, Wigan. The book deals with the scientific principles under-
lying wood and metal craftsmanship, and includes mechanics, hydrostatics, chemistry
and electricity. These sciences are shown in relation to their application to everyday
life, and especially to workshop practice. Exercises have been included at the end of
each chapter. The work is intended to serve as a textbook for the first handicraft
teachers' examination. (502)

SCIENCE LIFTS THE VEIL. A Series of Broadcast Talks on the Conquest of
the Sub-Visible Universe. Second edition. Longmans, Green, 1s.6d. sR8.
58 pages. 4 pages of illustrations. (Science in Britain Series)
Science Lifts the Veil, which was first published in 1942, is the title of the first of a series
of broadcasts on science organized by the British Broadcasting Corporation in
collaboration with the Science Committee of the British Council. This booklet, one
of the Science in Britain series, which has been issued in a new and improved format,
contains among others the text of broadcasts on 'The Microscope' by Professor
Allen Ferguson; 'Atoms and Molecules' by Sir Robert Robinson; 'Shattering the
Atom' by Professor J. D. Cockcroft and 'The Curious Phenomena of Cosmic Rays'
by Professor P. M. S. Blackett. (504)

NEWTON TERCENTENARY CELEBRATIONS. The Royal Society.
Cambridge University Press, 10s.6d. R8. 108 pages. 6 plates.
A record of the International Celebrations in honour of the three hundredth anni-
versary of the birth of Sir Isaac Newton (1642-1727), the famous British scientist and
mathematician, held at the headquarters of the Royal Society, Burlington House,
London, July 1946. In addition to a list of delegates and a programme of the celebra-
tions the volume includes lectures and addresses by Professor E. N. da C. Andrade,
author of The Structure of the Atom, Dr. G. M. Trevelyan, the eminent historian and
Master of Trinity College, Cambridge University, the late Lord Keynes, the famous
economist, and distinguished scientists from France, Russia, Denmark and America.
(506.3)

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH SCIENTIFIC OFFICIAL CONFERENCE,
sR8. 73 pages. Paper bound. (Command Paper 6970)
The Introduction gives an historical review leading up to the conditions under which
the British Commonwealth Scientific Conference was convened. Its aims were 'to
consider the best means of ensuring the fullest possible collaboration between civil
Government scientific organizations of the Commonwealth and to make formal recommendations for the approval of the Governments represented. The Report is divided into three parts: a brief account of the preparatory arrangements; a summary of the proceedings with an index of the resolutions passed; and a detailed report giving the text of the resolutions and reports as adopted by the Conference. Among subjects covered are Agricultural Science, Food Preservation, Fuel Research, Medical Science, Mineral Resources and Oceanography, Radio and Regional Research in Africa. (506.342)

History of Science


Professor Mees is Vice-President in charge of Research at the Eastern Kodak Company in New York. This book is an expansion of a course of public lectures on the development of science and its relation to the history of society given when Professor Mees was Hitchcock Professor in the University of California. Chapters 5, 6 and 7 deal specifically with the growth of physical, chemical and biological ideas. (Chapter 7 was written by Dr. J. R. Baker a Lecturer on Zoology in the University of Oxford.) Other chapters deal with the organization and developments of scientific research and the application of science to industry and to a study of sociology and politics. (509)


Written for the layman interested in science, this book discusses the applications of scientific research to technical developments, and was adapted from lectures given to service personnel. Each section contains a short historical survey of the subject, present-day research and developments, and future possibilities. The section devoted to electronics covers electrons and their uses, the electron microscope, radiolocation and television, and the betatron. Other sections survey the release of atomic energy, jet propulsion and the gas turbine, plastics and plant genetics. (509)

— Russia

SCIENTIST IN RUSSIA. Eric Ashby. Penguin Books, 1s. 6d. 262 pages. 4 figures. 8 tables.

Professor Eric Ashby, of the Botany School of the University of Sydney, Australia, spent a year in Russia during 1945. His observations and impressions of science in Russia recorded in this book will be of interest to all scientists. He gives accounts of the organization of science, and the school, university and technical institute training provided for scientists. The opportunity for scientific research, the organization of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. and of Agricultural Research in the U.S.S.R., are described together with other scientific institutions. (509.47)

MATHEMATICS


The author of this specialized book, written for students of electrical engineering, is a contributor to the journal of the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers Association. It shows the progress made in modern mathematical methods used in the solution
of problems arising in both the theory and practice of electrical engineering. Special reference is made to stationary linear networks. Comprehensive bibliographies of papers and books are included. (510)

The author of this book is Professor of Mathematics in the University of Western Australia. His book is based on a course of lectures on statistical mathematics addressed to students of agriculture, biology, economics, psychology, physics and chemistry. The lectures were designed to provide a mathematical basis suitable for work in any of the above subjects. The first five chapters deal with the properties of distribution and the next two with the sampling theory. Other chapters deal with the theory of partial and multiple correlations, beta and gamma distributions, and chi-square and some of its applications. A list of references is appended. (510)

MATHEMATICS FOR TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS.
This is a textbook of practical mathematics as applied to technical and trade work. The theoretical discussions and derivations of formulae have been reduced to their simplified form. There are brief chapters on fractions, decimals, ratio, proportion and percentage; these are given to provide a review of the essential parts of elementary arithmetic on which the rest of the work is based. In this edition the portion of the book dealing with machine-shop problems are brought into conformity with modern practice. (510.2)

Geometry

This book is designed for the beginner in the building trades, the architectural and surveying professions. It gives the essential principles of plane and solid geometry necessary in the drawing office and for practical application. Both the diagrams and the text have been kept as clear and simple as possible. There are chapters devoted to drawing equipment, definitions of terms used in geometry and geometrical drawing, lines, angles, triangles, quadrilaterals, polygons, the circle, the ellipse, areas, special curves and arches. The geometric basis of pattern has been described, and orthographic and pictorial projection. There is a section of questions. (513)

Trigonometry

The object of this book is to make it possible for anyone who is already able to add, subtract, multiply and divide to apply trigonometry to his work. The Introduction explains the value and origins of trigonometry. Chapters 2 to 5 deal with the arithmetical, algebraical and geometrical principles which underlie elementary trigonometry. In chapters 6 and 7 the elements of trigonometry are explained. The final chapter gives a number of illustrations of the applications of trigonometry to the problems which are encountered in different trades and professions. (514)
Analytical Geometry


The author, who is Professor of Mathematics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, U.S.A., has written a number of books on mathematics. In this book his aim has been to present analytic geometry and calculus in the form and order in which they are required for courses in science and engineering. The first three chapters give a complete elementary course in calculus. An elementary treatment of complex numbers and vector analysis is included. Various tables and answers to problems are given.

Calculus


The author of this book is Professor of Mathematics at the Cooper Union School of Engineering, New York. The basic principles and methods of calculus are given for students of science, engineering and pure mathematics. In this edition a number of additions and amplifications have been made, including a discussion of graphical differentiations, and a summary of the processes of integration.


See Digest, page 552.


The early chapters of this book outline the method of Heaviside’s operational calculus and can be understood by the young engineer with a limited mathematical knowledge. The later chapters, written for the more advanced worker, discuss the theory of the subject, and the introduction outlines Heaviside’s work as an electrical engineer and mathematician.

**ASTRONOMY**

The Royal Observatory, Greenwich. Harold Spencer Jones. Revised edition. Longmans, Green, 1s.6d. sR8. 44 pages. 13 illustrations. *(Science in Britain Series)*

The Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the oldest scientific institution in Great Britain, was founded in 1675, and the building was designed by the great architect, Sir Christopher Wren. Sir Harold Spencer Jones, Astronomer Royal since 1933, here gives a fascinating account of the history of the Observatory, of its work in time-measurement, meteorology, astrophysics, the measurement of the distances of stars and their temperature, weighing the earth, developing radio and telephone time-signals, etc., and of the famous men associated with it, including the Rev. John Flamsteed (1646-1720), first Astronomer Royal, whose *Historia Coelestis*, published in 1725, opened a
new era in sidereal astronomy; Edmond Halley (1656–1742), discoverer of Halley's Comet; and Sir George Biddell Airy (1801–92), the most commanding figure in astronomy of his time, under whose guidance the Observatory acquired a great reputation. A note on the future of the Observatory on its new site in the county of Sussex concludes this essay, which was first published in 1943.  

CONSTRUCTING AN ASTRONOMICAL TELESCOPE. G. Matthewson. 
Blackie, 7s.6d. C8. 104 pages. 51 illustrations. Index. (Technique Series)
This clearly illustrated book has been written for all those interested in astronomy who wish to possess a telescope without much expenditure. A description is given of the optical layout of various instruments, and of the function of the telescope. Details of the method of making a concave mirror, grinding, polishing, testing, figuring and silvering are given with instructions for mounting, setting up and adjusting the telescope.  

Descripive: Stars
This volume, the seventh of the annual volumes to be issued, contains tables giving the apparent places for 1947 of the 1,535 stars in the Dritter Fundamentalkatalog des Berliner Astronomischen Jahrbuchs, and has been prepared through the co-operation of the five principal almanac offices—Almanaque Náutico, Spain, American Ephemeris, U.S.A., Berliner Jahrbuch, Germany, Connaissance des Temps, France, and Nautical Almanac, Great Britain—under the auspices of the International Astronomical Union. The text of the Introduction is given in English, French, German and Spanish.  

Surveying
This textbook is designed to form a complete treatise on plane surveying with such parts of geodetic work as are of interest to civil engineers. The fourth edition contains supplementary matter in the form of appendices and notes. A new chapter on linear measurement has been added in which work with a long steel band or tape has been dealt with in considerable detail. Additions have also been made to the chapters on theodolite traverse. There is a short description of road transition curves and of echo sounding. Lists of references have been inserted at the end of the appropriate chapters.  

Almanacs
The Air Almanac is produced by H.M. Nautical Almanac Office on behalf of the Air Ministry by arrangement with the Admiralty. Its aim is to provide the user with a simple means of determining at any time the theoretical positions of the heavenly bodies normally used in navigation. It comprises full tables of the movements of the
sun and moon, Aries, and the planets of Venus, Jupiter and Saturn from 1 January to 1 May 1947. The appendix consists of an Introduction and Explanation, together with standard times, astrograph tables, interpolation and auxiliary tables. The Almanac can also be used for surface navigation provided its limitations are understood. (528.2)


The Air Almanac is produced by H.M. Nautical Almanac Office on behalf of the Air Ministry by arrangement with the Admiralty. It consists of a simplified form of The Nautical Almanac specially compiled for the air navigator, and aims to provide the user with a simple means of determining at any time the theoretical positions of the heavenly bodies normally used in navigation, in terms of hour angle from the meridian of the observer, and declination from the celestial equator. (528.2)

THE NAUTICAL ALMANAC AND ASTRONOMICAL EPHEMERIS FOR THE YEAR 1948 FOR THE MERIDIAN OF THE ROYAL OBSERVATORY AT GREENWICH. H.M. Stationery Office, 10s. (paper); 12s.6d. (cloth). R8. 634 pages. Index to places of stars and general index.

The Almanac for 1948 consists of a series of tables showing the apparent ascension and declination of the sun, moon and planets; the mean and apparent places of stars; eclipses and occultations; physical ephemerides and satellites of the planets, etc. The concluding section is devoted to an Explanation designed primarily for the use of the working astronomer. It gives the constants and other data upon which the tabulated quantities are based, explains the methods of tabulation, and shows how to interpolate the ephemerides. A separate Supplement is in preparation to meet the requirements of those to whom the present Explanation may be inadequate. (528.2)

Olsen’s Fisherman’s Nautical Almanack, 1947. Dennis (Scarborough), 3s.6d. C8. 632 pages.

Unlike other nautical almanacks, Olsen’s is produced especially for deep-sea fishermen. In addition to tables of tides and other astronomical detail, it includes a wealth of specialized information on fishing regulations, an alphabetical list of British fishing steamers over 15 tons net, and a comprehensive guide to lighthouses and light-vessels of the United Kingdom. (528.2)

PHYSICS

METHODS OF MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS. Harold and Bertha Swirles Jeffreys. Cambridge University Press, 63s. 1C8. 688 pages. 64 figures.

See Digest, page 553. (530)


In this book Dr. Richardson shows how physics has aided recent developments in art and industry. The aspects covered include the physics of locomotion—vehicles, ships and aeroplanes—physics and pottery, physics on the farm, textile physics, physics down the mine and the physics of the building industry. The book is primarily intended for professional physicists, whether research workers or teachers. Each chapter concludes with a short bibliography. (530)
(International Series of Monographs on Physics)
This edition of Professor Dirac's book includes the results of research made in this branch of theoretical atomic physics since 1935. The most important additions are the use of bra and ket vectors, a new presentation of the theory of systems with similar particles, and further developments of quantum electrodynamics. The author is the Lucasian Professor of Mathematics in the University of Cambridge. (530.1)

See Digest page 555. (530.1)

This book, by the famous Professor of Theoretical Physics, requires a knowledge of advanced mathematics. It is a new edition of the work first published in 1921, but an appendix has been added which discusses recent advances in the theory of relativity. (530.1)

PHYSICS. W. Ashurst. Murray, 6s. C8. 323 pages. Index. (General Science Series)
The author of this, the second book in the General Science Series, is the Head of the Physics Department in Epsom College. The series has been planned in the light of modern developments in the teaching of science and the books are suitable as textbooks for students taking general science examinations. Diagrams are freely used and demonstration experiments described. The fundamentals of physics are given and applications in everyday life are shown. There are questions at the end of each chapter. (530.2)

Mechanics

PRACTICAL MECHANICS FOR ALL. Leroy A. Beaufoy (Editor). Odhams Press, 9s.6d. D8. 448 pages. Diagrams. Index.
This book will be of interest to students and all those employed in any branch of engineering. It contains a number of articles on the principles and applications of mechanics, written by qualified engineers in non-technical language, and provides a survey of mechanics from the fundamental theories of the lever and pulley to their advanced applications in the design of gear trains and the testing of machines. (531)

The authors of this book are both Professors of Engineering Mechanics. It is written for university students, and a knowledge of integral calculus is assumed. Wherever possible problems of a practical engineering character have been included. In this edition a chapter on product of inertia and moments of inertia about principal axes has been added for the use of students of aeronautical engineering. (531)
Hydrostatics

OSBORNE REYNOLDS AND HIS WORK IN HYDRAULICS AND HYDRODYNAMICS. A. H. Gibson. Longmans, Green, 15.6d. sR8. 33 pages. 3 figures. 1 chart. 1 folded diagram. (Science in Britain Series)

Osborne Reynolds (1842-1912) was one of the outstanding British engineer-physicists of the latter half of the nineteenth century, and this memoir shows the wide scope of his activities, not only in the field of hydraulics and hydrodynamics in which he was most famous but also in other branches of physics and engineering science. The author discusses Reynolds' physical and mechanical investigations, and there are chapters on Marine Propulsion, Hydrodynamical Researches, Tidal and River Model Investigations, and Lubrication. A list is given of Reynolds' Original Papers which were published in various technical journals from 1871 to 1900. The author, who was one of Reynolds' students and, later, a member of his staff, is Beyer Professor of Engineering in the University of Manchester, and has written a number of works on engineering.


The author, Professor of hydraulic machines, Fuad I University, Giza, Egypt, has written this book as an amplification of the last chapter of his earlier work, A Textbook of Applied Hydraulics. The flow measurements of liquids only are dealt with. It is a practical book of use to all those actually engaged in making hydraulic measurements, whether under laboratory or under service conditions. Some elementary knowledge of hydraulic principles on the part of the reader is assumed, but a glossary has been prepared for readers who have specialized in other branches of engineering. The additions to this new edition are intended chiefly for users of various liquid meters.


This introduction to the fundamentals of fluid mechanics is by the Professor of Mechanical Engineering at Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana. The first chapters deal with statics, kinematics and viscosity of fluids, and are followed by discussions on particular cases of flow, incompressible flow in pipes and channels, and flow around bodies. Further chapters cover the compressible flow of liquids, lubrication, pumps, turbines and fluid power and control systems, and the last section gives a mathematical study of fluid motion. Lists of references and problems are given at the end of each chapter.

Spectrum Analysis


See Digest, page 557.

Heat


Professor Carslaw is Emeritus Professor of Mathematics in the University of Sydney, Australia, and J. C. Jaeger is Lecturer in Mathematics in the University of Tasmania.
This work supersedes Professor Carslaw's earlier work, *Introduction to the Mathematical Theory of the Conduction of Heat in Solids*, and includes all the recent advances in the theory and applications of the subject. It has been prepared specially for engineers and physicists although it is still primarily a mathematical work.


The author of this book is a Senior Principal Scientific Officer in the Physics Division of the National Physical Laboratory, Teddington, Middlesex. It will be of value to all those concerned with the measurement of temperature whether in scientific investigations or in the control of industrial operations. The experimental basis of the methods in general use are described, and there are sections on the calibration of measuring instruments and the precautions which must be observed in their use. The instruments described include the mercury and resistance thermometers and the thermo-couple.

**Thermodynamics**


This book discusses in non-technical terms the scope and importance of thermodynamics. The first chapters give a brief summary of how entropy has been developed to measure spontaneous change, and following chapters deal with the quantitative measurements of heat and temperature, the laws of thermodynamics, and the various aspects of entropy.

**Electricity**


This book, based on lectures given by the author, tells in non-technical language the story of electronics since the discovery of the magnetic effect of an electric current by Christian Oersted at Copenhagen in 1820, to the present day. There is a simply written definition of electrons, and chapters include information on electric light, alternating current, magnetism, vacuum tubes, radio, sun spots, electron chemistry, wave bands, the inventions of Alexander Graham Bell and television.

**THE ALTERNATING CURRENT RESISTANCE OF NON-MAGNETIC CONDUCTORS.** A. H. M. Arnold for the National Physical Laboratory, *H.M. Stationery Office*, 12s.6d. sR4. 199 pages. 20 figures. Tables.

The scope of the problems considered in this treatise on alternating current resistance of non-magnetic conductors, issued by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, is limited to transmission lines having the following features: (i) all the conductors of the system straight and parallel, the shape and size of the cross-section being the same at all points along the length; (ii) the material of the conductors is homogeneous and the temperature of each conductor the same at all points; (iii) the length of the line is long compared with the cross-sectional dimensions, and there are no junctions of two or more conductors in the length of line considered; (iv)
the length of the line is short compared with the wave-length of the alternating current or compared with the wave-length of the highest appreciable harmonic in the alternating current wave form; (v) the magnetic permeability of all conductors is unity. Within these limits the subject is dealt with under four headings: Simple Conductors; Compound Conductors; Accuracy of Formulae and Experimental Results; and the Bessel Function, amplified by numerous tables and diagrams. (537.22)

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**X-rays**

**The History of X-ray Analysis.** Lawrence Bragg. Revised edition. *Longmans, Green, 1s.6d. sR8. 30 pages. 10 illustrations. 4 diagrams. (Science in Britain Series)*

A revised edition of a pamphlet, first published in 1943, which gives an account of the beginning and development of X-ray analysis. The author explains how it enables things to be seen which are thousands of times smaller than those revealed by the most powerful microscope and how atoms are put together to build up the common objects of life. The technique of X-ray analysis has enabled new knowledge to be gained of the structure of metals, minerals and chemical substances, besides flesh and bone, and has also enabled important advances to be made in metallurgy and chemistry. Sir Lawrence Bragg, one of the founders of X-ray analysis, is Cavendish Professor of Experimental Physics in the University of Cambridge, and, in association with his father, the late Sir William Bragg, shared with him a Nobel Prize for their combined achievements. (537-53)

**Photovoltaic Cells.** A. Sommer. *Methuen, 5s. F8. 104 pages. 27 diagrams. Bibliography. Index. (Monographs on Physical Subjects)*

This monograph is entirely devoted to photovoltaic cells of the emission type as distinct from cells of the barrier-layer and photo-conducting types. A survey of the early research on the subject is followed by a survey of the theory of photovoltaic emission, the manufacture and properties of some types of photovoltaic cathodes and the matching of light sources and photo-cathodes. Other chapters are devoted to accounts of vacuum, gas-filled and multiplier photo-cells, and to the various applications of photo-cells. (537-53)

**Radio-activity**


The author is Assistant Director of Metallurgical Research in Melbourne University, and this book is based on a series of lectures given there. It discusses the types of problems met with in industry and research, particularly in the field of physical metallurgy, for which X-ray methods offer a solution. There are detailed descriptions and calculations of X-ray technique. (539.7)


See Digest, page 558. (539.7)
CHEMISTRY


The Centenary Celebrations of the British Chemical Society were held in London during July 1947 and this handbook describes the exhibition which was held at the Science Museum to mark the occasion. The first section, under the heading 'Historical', deals with that part of the exhibition devoted to the achievements of British chemists since the foundation of the Chemical Society in 1841; the second section, entitled 'Chemistry in Everyday Life', by Dr. James Lawrie, illustrates the application of modern chemistry to agriculture, food, health, homes and buildings, fuel, oil, transport and engineering.

CHEMISTRY AND ITS APPLICATIONS. S. R. Stubbs. Edward Arnold, 6s.

This book provides a course in chemistry which adequately covers the school certificate, and it is also intended to give pupils information on the materials and processes of the chemical industry of the present day. A very wide field is covered including chemical and physical change, the air and combustion, the laws of chemistry, equivalent weights, atomic theory, chemical equations and calculations, electrolysis and the ionic theory, and chemistry and textiles. The growth and location of the chemical industry in Great Britain is discussed. A number of questions are given at the end of each chapter.


Thorpe's chemical dictionary, compiled by a number of leading authorities, has an established reputation as a general reference book on chemical technology. The present edition has been thoroughly revised and brought up to date from Vols. 1–8. Subsequent volumes are still to be published.

History

A CENTURY OF BRITISH CHEMISTRY. F. Sherwood Taylor. Longmans, Green, 15.6d. 8R8. 47 pages. 11 plates. Index. (Science in Britain Series)

This brochure is issued to mark the centenary of the British Chemical Society and surveys the achievements of those British chemists who have been working during the hundred and six years of the Chemical Society's existence. A survey of this size over such a wide period is necessarily confined to certain outstanding advances and notable contributions to the vast science of chemistry. Mention is made of the work of Thomas Graham (1805–69), the first President of the Society, Michael Faraday (1791–1867) the famous scientist, and Sir William Crookes (1832–1919), inventor and discoverer of the metal thallium, in addition to the researches of modern scientists, including Professor C. N. Hinshelwood, the present President of the Society. Chapter headings cover the Theory of Valency, Gases, Liquids and Solids, Colloid Science and
Surface Chemistry, Chemical Kinetics, Inorganic and Organic Chemistry. Dr. Sherwood Taylor is Curator of the Museum of the History of Science, Oxford, and author of Science Past and Present, A Century of Science, etc. (540.942)

**Theoretic Chemistry**

**ESSAYS IN RHEOLOGY.** A contribution to the Literature of a New Science. British Rheologists' Club Committee (Editors). Pitman, 12s.6d. D8. 111 pages. 23 figures. Index.

This book has been compiled from notes made at the 1944 Oxford Conference of the British Rheologists' Club. Rheology has become very important during the past few years with the extension of the use of plastics, lubricants and explosives, and is defined as 'a science devoted to the study of the deformation and flow of matter'. Information given includes the rheology of metals, polymers and liquids, and the nomenclature and symbols of rheology. (541)

**Atomic Theory**


Paper bound.

The Atomic Scientists' Association, London, is a body of qualified atomic scientists who have been, or are, connected with some aspect of the atomic energy programme either in England or America, and one of the aims of the Association is 'to disseminate and explain published material on atomic energy and particularly on its implications, both to other scientists and to the general public'. This pamphlet, by Professor P. B. Moon and Dr. E. H. S. Burhop, deals clearly and concisely with the subject under the following headings: Elements; Radioactivity and Nuclear Reactions; The Chain Reacting Pile; Pile Problems and Prospects; The Separation of U235 from Mixed Uranium; The Atomic Bomb; The Constructive Application of Atomic Energy; The Physical Effects of the Atomic Bomb; The Defence against the Atomic Bomb; The Military and Strategic Significance of Atomic Energy; The British Atomic Energy Programme; Atomic Energy and the Scientist; The Control of Atomic Energy; Immediate Steps to Ease Tension caused by the Atomic Bomb. (541.2)


Written in non-technical language, this book surveys the possibilities of atomic power in industry, transport and everyday life. The background of atomic theory is given, together with a history of the experiments on the atom, from Einstein's equation for the conversion of matter into energy (published in 1905), and the pioneer work of Lord Rutherford and his colleagues, to the discovery of Uranium 235 in 1940. (541.2)

**ATOMIC ENERGY IN COSMIC AND HUMAN LIFE.** Fifty Years of Radioactivity. George Gamow. Cambridge University Press, 7s.6d. C8. 174 pages. 5 plates. 46 figures.

The author has two essential qualifications for writing this book; he is himself a notable originator in physical theory, and he has proved, by two earlier books, that he is unusually gifted in making plain the mysteries of modern physics. In this book he traces the path of discovery which led to the atomic age, and gives an account of the accomplished fact and immeasurable possibilities of released atomic energy. (541.2)
ATOMIC THEORY FOR STUDENTS OF METALLURGY. W. Hume-Rothery. *Institute of Metals*, 7s.6d. D8. 266 pages. Figures. Index.

Dr. Hume-Rothery, a lecturer in metallurgical chemistry, has written this book for advanced students and research workers in metallurgy. He outlines the background of atomic theory involved in the electron theory of metals. There are chapters on the structure of the free atom, electrons, atoms, metals and alloys. The applications of the free-electron theory of metals are also given. (541.2)


Based on two lectures given by Dr. Mendelssohn on the principles of modern physics, this book gives a broad survey of the field of atomic physics. There are chapters on radioactivity, waves, particles, and quanta nuclear. The author has used a minimum of technical terms. The book is illustrated with modern photographs and textual line-drawings. There is a glossary of technical terms and a reading list. (541.2)


Dr. Nimmo was formerly a member of the British team of scientists engaged on atomic bomb development in America, but has now returned to his post as Lecturer in Physics in the University of Birmingham. This book is intended primarily for those who already have some scientific knowledge. The first four chapters give an account of the fundamental ideas concerning atomic structure. Chapters 5 to 8 are concerned with modern experimental technique in atomic physics, and the remaining chapters deal with the processes which have been found to yield atomic energy, and with future possibilities. (541.2)


The first report of the Scientific and Technical Committee of the Atomic Energy Commission is the product of unanimous agreement by scientists of twelve nations, and deals with the scientific features of atomic energy and their bearing on the problem of control. Following some notes on the general background and an introduction, the report is divided into six sections: The Production of Nuclear Fuels; Utilization of Nuclear Fuels; Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy and their Bearing on Control; Clandestine Activities; Summary and Conclusions, and three Appendices. Biographical notes on the authors of the report are given, and a glossary of scientific terms. (541.2)

Physical Chemistry


The author of this textbook is the Principal of the City Technical College, Liverpool. It is suitable for pre-apprentice students attending technical schools, and deals with the chemical aspects of building science, and is recommended for study in conjunction
with the book on mechanics in the same series. The subjects covered include the atmosphere, water, the nature of heat, transfer of heat, the effect of heat on matter, and the chemistry and physics of building materials.


This book describes experimental evidence showing that free natural atoms of elements such as hydrogen, chlorine and oxygen can exist at normal temperatures, and that active free organic radicals with atomic properties can participate in both gas-phase and liquid-phase reactions. Owing to the recent developments in this study the book has been made a general survey of relevant reactions rather than a detailed monograph dealing with but a few of them. A chapter is included on some possible mechanisms for biochemical processes.


Professor Frenkel, of the Physico-technical Institute, Leningrad, has been interested in the kinetics of liquids for the last twenty years. In his preface he states that the kinetic theory of liquids must be developed as a generalization and extension of the kinetic theory of solid bodies. In this book the main stress has been laid upon the liquid state, the solid state being considered in the first two chapters. The book is divided into eight parts dealing with: 1. Real crystals at elevated temperature; 2. Perturbation of alternation and orientation in mixed and molecular crystals; 3. The properties of liquids and mechanisms of fusion; 4. Heat motion in liquids and their mechanical properties; 5. Orientation and rotational motion of molecules in liquid bodies; 6. Surface and allied phenomena; 7. Kinetics of phase transitions; 8. Properties of solution and high polymeric substances.

Thermochemistry


This is an elementary introduction to the subject of thermodynamical methods in chemistry. The underlying principles are stressed and their applications are shown. In this fourth edition both parts have been issued in one volume and the work has been revised to cover the modern advances in this subject. Part I deals with the calculation of maximum work and the simpler applications of the first and second laws of thermodynamics. Part II is concerned with thermodynamical functions, energy, free energy and entropy and their partial derivatives.

Chemical Dynamics


Dr. Griffith is the Senior Research Chemist of the Gas Light and Coke Company, London. His book deals mainly with the recent progress and the many important discoveries concerning the mechanism of heterogeneous catalysis, which are so important in industrial chemistry today. In this second edition several sections of the book have been re-written and the methods for the preparation of catalysts have been given in greater detail.

See Digest, page 559. (541.39)


This book, by the Senior Science Master of Rugby School, Warwickshire, is written for the reader who is familiar with the basic principles of the electronic theory of valency, and shows the results of the applications of this theory to the mechanisms of chemical reactions. The major part of the book deals with work on organic compounds.

(541.39)

**Tables Calculations**


See Digest, page 560. (541.9)

**Filtration**


This book deals only with the general concept of filtration as applied to the separation of solids from liquids and gases by the use of porous media. The first part of the book deals with the history, theory and principles of filtration. The second, and larger part, deals with the various types of filters and auxiliary equipment, including gravity, pressure, vacuum, oil, air, gas and light filters. There are chapters on the testing and selection of equipment and on its installation and operation. (542.67)

**Qualitative Analysis**


This book is written for University students and gives a course of study which has proved satisfactory during the past five years. It combines theoretical and practical work and is divided into three sections dealing with the cations, and anions, and systematic analysis. A suggested schedule of laboratory and lecture-room work is given in the appendix. The author is Professor of Analytical Chemistry in the University of Pittsburg. (544.9)

**Quantitative Analysis**

**AN INTRODUCTION TO QUANTITATIVE INORGANIC ANALYSIS.** R. Belcher and M. B. Thompson. *Blackie*, 5s.6d. C8. 160 pages.

Mr. Belcher is a Scientific Officer of the British Coke Research Association and was formerly a lecturer in Chemistry at the Rotherham Technical College, where Dr. Thompson is Head of the Department of Metallurgy and Chemistry. Their book
provides an introduction to quantitative inorganic analysis. Information is given on
the use of apparatus and on laboratory technique. The sections on analysis are divided
under the headings: gravimetric, titrimetric, colorimetric and some industrial analyses.

MICRO-DIFFUSION ANALYSIS AND VOLUMETRIC ERROR. E. J.
trations. Index of subjects.
Professor E. J. Conway is a Member of the Royal Irish Academy and Professor
of Biochemistry at University College, Dublin. This book gives an account of the
diffusion principle in analysis and the applications which have so far been tested.
Part 1 deals with the apparatus and principles applied. Part 2 contains a description
of the methods with standard absorption apparatus. Part 3 is devoted to the subject
of error in micro-volumetric technique. This second edition includes accounts of
several applications of the micro-diffusion technique which have been made since
1939. A list of references is appended.

AN INTRODUCTION TO CHROMATOGRAPHY. Trevor I. Williams.
Blackie, 108. LC8. 112 pages. 8 illustrations (2 in colour). Bibliography.
Index.
The author of this book is deputy editor of the British scientific journal Endeavour.
His book is designed for students and research workers and gives a descriptive account
of the science of chromatography. Experimental details have been included to enable
the research worker to tackle practical problems. The principles of chromatography
are given and the various chromatographic methods. The chromatography of
colourless and of inorganic substances is described, and a chapter is devoted to examples
of the use of chromatography.

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY
MODERN ADVANCES IN INORGANIC CHEMISTRY. E. B. Maxted.
Oxford University Press, 205. R8. 304 pages. 25 figures. Name and subject
indexes.
This book, by the Professor of Chemistry in the University of Bristol, reviews the
advances made recently in the science of inorganic chemistry. There are three main
sections. The first gives an outline of the modern physical background of inorganic
chemistry; the second covers the advances made in a few selected fields, and deals in
great detail with the systematic chemistry of three recently discovered elements,
haefnium, masurium and rhenium; and the third section gives an account of the
nuclear reactions in general with special reference to artificial radioactive elements.

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY
THE CHEMICAL CONSTITUTION OF NATURAL FATS. T. P. Hilditch.
11 figures. 114 tables. References. Indexes.
See Digest, page 361.

CHARACTERIZATION OF ORGANIC COMPOUNDS. F. Wild. Cambridge
The author is a Fellow and Tutor of Downing College, Cambridge University, and
his book is written for students and research workers. It summarizes every important

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general method used for the identification of organic compounds, and gives some select methods in detail. Literature references are given for other specific compounds. The preparation of various necessary reagents is also described. (547)

--- Alcohols


See Digest, page 562. (547.3)

Crystallography


This book on the science of crystallography is designed as an introduction to the subject for students of mineralogy, physicists and chemists. The author is a Lecturer in the Department of Mineralogy and Petrology in the University of Cambridge. An account of the historical development of crystallography is given and a detailed account of the thirty-two crystal classes. Other chapters deal with the external and internal symmetry of crystals, crystal morphology and the graphical and numerical procedures used in its study. (548)

GEOLOGY

ABOUT THIS EARTH. An Introduction to the Science of Geography. F. Kingdon Ward. Cape, 75.6d. 8D8. 168 pages.

Aiming to show the reader 'how interesting the study of the earth can be', this book describes the structure of the globe, the main features of the earth's surface and the interaction of Man and his physical environment. The author is a noted explorer and geographer of South-East Asia. (551)

Meteorology


See Digest, page 563. (551.5)

Economic Geology: Carbon


Dr. Mantell is a consulting chemical engineer. In this second edition he outlines the industrial progress and uses of the properties of carbon in its various forms which have increased its application since 1928. The first part of the book deals with the elementary forms of carbon, the diamond, natural graphite, etc. The second part deals with the absorptive forms, bone black, vegetable decolourizing carbons, etc., and the third part
with the manufactured forms of carbon, including artificial graphite and electrodes. The fourth part gives the analytical and testing methods applied to all forms of carbon and the physical and chemical properties of carbon and graphite. (553.2)

Geology: Britain

See Digest, page 564. (554.2)

See Digest, page 565. (554.2)

PALAEONTOLOGY

See Digest, page 567. (560)

BIOLOGY ARCHAEOLOGY

It was inevitable that the modern tendency of removing science from its laboratory context and setting it against the background of human activity would be applied to biology. Biology, the science of life, lends itself naturally to such a treatment. The author of this introduction to social biology is a master in a large British secondary school, and the book evolved out of discussions with his senior pupils on the value of biological facts and principles to their physical efficiency and to their place in the life of the community. The chapter headings will indicate the wide scope of the book: life in space and time, man and evolution, man as an animal, maintaining the human species, man and his health, food and drink, the balance of nature, social life among animals, some reasons for man's success, the nature of life. The book forms an excellent and stimulating introduction to Social Biology, not only for the upper forms of schools for whom it was originally intended, but for adult education groups and the general reader. It is seldom that so much useful information is presented in so eminently readable a form in a volume of less than 400 pages. (570.2)

Prehistoric Archaeology

A well-written book for the general reader describing the aims, limitations and the social value of archaeology. The examples are taken from many parts of the world

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and some idea is given of the extent of present day knowledge of prehistoric periods. The book was first published in 1939 and the final chapter dealing with the relations of archaeology and contemporary society has been substantially rewritten. (571)

Ethnology: New Zealand


An analysis of the way of life of a Maori community today and by implication of the problem of the Maori in New Zealand, which the authors sum up as 'how best two culturally interdependent peoples can combine their efforts for the good of all'. The authors are well known for earlier anthropological studies of Polynesian life. (572.9931)

Finger-printing


The author of this manual is a member of the International Association for Identification. This book is of interest both to the expert and the layman. The most advanced methods in this science are described, and each step in identification is simply explained. There is an interesting chapter on the history of fingerprints, and other chapters include the preparation of fingerprint evidence for the court, fingerprint patterns, the classification of fingerprints, and leading court decisions on fingerprint evidence. (573.6)

Natural History: Britain

BIRDS, TREES AND FLOWERS. Odhams Press, 9s.6d. M8. 384 pages.

32 coloured plates. 300 illustrations. Index.

This fully illustrated book deals with the birds, trees and flowers of the British countryside showing their outstanding characteristics and habits. The chapters have been written by a number of well-known authorities and include 'The Characteristics of Birds' and 'Water Birds', by Brian Vesey-Fitzgerald; 'Common British Birds', by David Seth-Smith; 'The Mystery of Bird Migration', by Seton Gordon; 'Evergreen Trees', by Richard Morse; and 'Wayside Flowers' and 'Woodland Flowers', by Eleanor Vachell.


Illustrated.

The six volumes from the Britain in Pictures series which have been combined in this book deal with various aspects of natural history in Britain and are written for the general reader. They are: The Birds of Britain by James Fisher; British Marine Life by C. M. Yonge; Trees in Britain by A. L. Howard; Insect Life in Britain by Geoffrey Taylor; Wild Life of Britain by F. Fraser Darling; Wild Flowers in Britain by Geoffrey Grigson. Mr. Grigson has written the preface to this volume. The many illustrations include forty-eight in colour. (574.942)


A new edition, with introduction and notes, of this eighteenth-century classic of the English countryside by the famous naturalist (1720–93) who was born at Selborne in the county of Hampshire. The illustrations are by Claire Oldham. (574.94227)
Burma


This book constitutes an unofficial journal of the Verney-Cutting expedition to the Myitkyina district of Burma in 1938–9 to collect specimens for the American Museum of Natural History. Colonel Stanford, who was deputy commissioner of Myitkyina for four years and who is well known among ornithologists for his standard work on the birds of North Burma, organized the expedition and accompanied it as ornithologist. His book gives an account of the 'day-to-day domestic aspects' of their journey which resulted in the discovery of many birds and animals hitherto unknown in Burma.

Evolution


In this book the author studies some of the ways in which plants and animals react to seasonal changes in their surroundings, each season bringing its problems—extremes of heat and cold, drought and flood, scarcity of food, danger from hungry enemies. The book takes its examples mainly from wild life in Britain. There are interesting chapters on Growth and the Seasons, Colour and Camouflage, Animal Journeys and Bird Migration, and the whole is illustrated with excellent photographs by well-known photographers. A section of problems relating to each chapter is given at the end of the book.

Microscopy


The revised edition of this comprehensive book by the Emeritus Professor of Histology and Embryology at Cornell University, includes an introduction to the electron microscope. Various aspects of microscopy are discussed, including microscopes and their parts, bright and dark field instruments, the polarizing microscope, the microspectroscope, the ultra-violet microscope, magnification and micrometry. Information is also given on the technique of drawing and projecting with the microscope and the micro-photography of embryos and small animals.


Mr. Olliver is a member of the British Mycological Society and of the Association for Scientific Photography. Written for the student, his book is an introduction to the use of the microscope, its possibilities and limitations, the principles of its design and the precise function of its components. Chapters include the optical theory, the selection of the right equipment, filters, photomicrography, and special implements and their applications.

This book will be of interest to all science students, particularly those studying medicine. The author does not assume any previous knowledge of optical theory on the part of the reader. The book is divided into two parts. Part 1 gives a description of the microscope, the stand and optical system, and discusses the relative merits of various available types of instruments. Part 2 deals with the technique of microscopical investigation, the various types of illumination, binocular microscopes, and the methods of recording observations are discussed. An appendix contains definitions of terms used in microscopy.


The author of this book, written for students in all branches of science and industry, is Chief Chemist at the Igranic Electric Company at Bedford. The historical introduction by W. E. Watson-Baker, shows the development of the present-day microscope, and the following chapters explain the optical principles, the construction and the components of the microscope, with a particularly useful chapter on the preparation of specimens. Details are also given as to the selection of special types of microscopes, and their applications, including photomicrography.

BOTANY


Dr. Howarth and Dr. Warne are both Lecturers in Botany in the University of Manchester. This standard textbook is designed to meet the requirements of medical, dental, veterinary and pharmaceutical students. The ninth edition has been thoroughly revised and brought into conformity with modern ideas, teaching methods and examination requirements. Chapters 1 and 2 deal with the general facts of structure and physiology, the other four sections deal with the angiosperm, vascular cryptogams and spermatophyta, the lower cryptogams, ecology, genetics, heredity and evolution. The appendices include botanical terms, supplementary reading, notes on practical work and general advice to the student.


Professor Sydney Mangham is Professor of Botany at the University College of Southampton. His book gives a comprehensive, non-technical account of the plant life of the world. In addition to information on methods of reproduction, the chemical requirements of plants, the diseases of plants and the control of them, and many other aspects of plant life, there are interesting chapters on palaeobotany, on early agriculturalists and botanists, and on the discovery and development of the microscope. The appendix contains suggestions for further reading.
Structural Botany


See Digest, page 568. (581.1)

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**Plant Ecology**


This book is written as a general guide to field survey work in connexion with plant ecology. It also includes work on soil and water analysis which can be carried out either in the field or in the laboratory. The authors have themselves conducted field classes and the work described here has actually been done by students under their supervision. The records and maps are taken from students' surveys. (581.5)


Professor Tansley is Sherardian Professor Emeritus of Botany at Oxford University, and author of a number of works on this subject. This book is a revised form of the author's earlier work, *Practical Plant Ecology,* and includes a new account of the soil based on recent research. Field tests and laboratory experiments as well as theoretical treatment of the study of plant communities are given. There is a classified list of books and papers. (581.5)

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**Economic**

**Compassionate Herbs.** C. F. Leyel. *Faber & Faber,* 12s.6d. M8. 224 pages. 16 coloured illustrations by M. E. Eldridge.

This interesting work is written by the founder and chairman of the Society of Herbalists, London. Mrs. Leyel has used her wide knowledge of herbal medicine to give an authoritative account of the various types of herbs used for the healing of wounds and injuries and the controlling of pain and fever. (581.634)

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**Cytology**


See Digest, page 569. (581.8)

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**Geographical Distribution of Plants: Britain**


This book gives a separate account of each of the wild flowers shown in the excellent coloured plates which have been reproduced from the *Flora Londinensis* of William Curtis, published as a folio work from 1777 to 1791. They include such common wild
flowers as the honeysuckle, primrose, wood anemone, periwinkle, pimpernel and rosebay willowherb. In later chapters the author also discusses the different kinds of trees which are to be found in British woodlands. The bibliography is divided into Biological and Regional sections and gives a full list of selected literature for further reading. Sir Edward Salisbury is Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, Surrey. He has written a number of botanical works and contributed to numerous technical journals.

(581.942)

48 pages. 8 coloured plates. 27 black and white illustrations. Short bibliography. (*Britain in Pictures Series*)

An account of the wide range of herbs and vegetables, both native and exotic, which exist in Britain. The author is particularly concerned with those which have been developed from British stock, tracing the gradual improvement from their original wild state to their present state of cultivation. He shows in addition the possibilities that lie in the cultivation of hitherto neglected wild plants and the progress that has been made since the days of John Gerard (1545-1612), author of the famous Herball, published in 1597. Mr. Taylor is an Associate of Honour of the British Royal Horticultural Society and author of *English Garden Flowers* in this same series. (581.942)

**Fungi**

*ATLAS OF FUNGI.* K. Kavinna. *Lincolns-Prager*, 42s. Df. (11½ in. × 17½ in.)
32 pages. 40 black and white and 24 coloured illustrations.

In this amply illustrated book, the sixty-four full page plates have been provided by Professor F. Tvrz. Written for all those interested in mycology, this book confines itself to the higher orders of fungi in all parts of the world. Information is given on the shape, reproduction, growth, nutrition, sensitivity, and classification of fungi, the symbiosis of fungi with other organisms, and the distinction between edible and inedible fungi.

(589.2)

**ZOOLOGY**


This book consists of a number of photographs showing outstanding characteristics of various living animals in the London Zoological collections at Regent’s Park and Whipsnade. The photographs are arranged in the natural order of living creatures, and details are given in non-technical language of the habits and characteristics of the animals and the part of the world in which they are found. The author is Superintendent to the Zoological Society of London.

(590.7)

**Physiology**


Dr. Dawes is a Reader in Zoology at King's College, University of London. The subject of his book is of great importance today. The first part of the book deals with the constituents of protoplasm, the second is concerned with the nature of food that
is consumed and discusses carbohydrates, fats and vitamins. The processes of digestion and absorption are also explained. The last part of the book deals with the uses the body makes of these foods. A list of modern books and pamphlets on the subject of nutrition is appended. (591.13)


Miss Stephenson and her collaborator have carried out research in colour change in the Crustacea at the laboratory of the Marine Biological Association, Plymouth. All aspects of colour change and camouflage are detailed. There are chapters on the meaning and main types of camouflage, pigments and colour effects, camouflage in the sea with the varying light conditions, colour changes in cuttlefish, prawns, chameleons and frogs, and the contribution to the survival of animals given by protective camouflage. There is a glossary of technical terms and a bibliography. (591.157)


This book, by the Professor of Animal Physiology at the New York State College of Agriculture, deals in detail with approximately 200 species of mammal, and 700 more are dealt with in tabular form. The general introduction deals with the reproductive processes in mammals and their control. All available information on mammalian reproduction has been brought together species by species, and particular stress is laid on the quantitative aspects. (591.16)

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**Morphology**


The author of this important work is Director of the Unit of Animal Physiology of the Agricultural Research Council, London. Sir Joseph traces the development of function in the mammalian foetus and this first volume is devoted to a study of foetal circulation and pre- and post-natal respiration. Sheep were the main animals used for the experiments, but there is an appendix on observations made on the initiation of respiration in the human foetus. The book is well produced and documented, and has an index of subjects and of authors quoted. (591.4)

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**Habits and Behaviour**

**WONDERS OF MIGRATION.** F. Martin Duncan. *Sampson Low, 125.6d. D8. 150 pages. 14 illustrations. Index.*

This book, by the author of *The Monkey Tribe*, is illustrated with half-tone plates from the author's drawings. It is written in simple language and covers the migration of birds, land mammals, aquatic mammals, reptiles and amphibia, fishes, butterflies and moths, locusts, crab and other marine invertebrates. The author states the facts of migration as they have been discovered by actual observation, and he stresses the need for reliable evidence before many of the questions which arise in connexion with migration can be answered. (591.52)
Geographical Distribution of Animals: Sea


Dr. Wilson is a zoologist who has been engaged on research for many years at the Plymouth Laboratory of the Marine Biological Association. The photographs, which are the main feature of the book, have been collected by the author over a number of years. They are of living sea animals in their natural environment, on the seashore, under water and in aquarium tanks, and of organisms under the microscope. The text explains and gives some information about the animals photographed. Throughout the book the common names of the animals are used, but a list of scientific names is given at the end. (591.92)

Scotland


Mr. MacIntyre has written a number of books on the natural history of the Scottish highlands. This book gives a new collection of stories and records on the life and habits of a selection of various birds and animals. The details given are those observed by the author during his long experience as a gamekeeper in Scotland. Many new facts are added to the present knowledge of the species mentioned. (591.941)

Wales


The outbreak of war in 1939 and the possibility that Mr. Lockley might have to leave Skokholm at any minute provided the occasion for these letters to his brother-in-law, in which Mr. Lockley records his observations made during his twelve years' residence on the island of Skokholm, off the coast of Pembrokeshire in South Wales. Two introductory letters deal with the history of the island and the island economy, and the others give interesting accounts of the island birds, insects, animals and weather, with particular emphasis on the birds. The last of the letters describes the author's enforced living with family, gear and animals to a farm on the mainland. In another book, I Know an Island, recently reissued, and reviewed in the November issue of British Book News, Mr. Lockley gives a fuller account of pioneering in Skokholm and of his visits to other islands. (591.94299)

Asia


Dr. Tate is Associate Curator of Mammals at the American Museum of Natural History. The mammals described in this book are to be found in the area from the tundra region of the Arctic to Burma and Malaysia and from the Gobi desert in the west to the shores of the Pacific in the east. The book is divided into three parts. The first gives general information on mammals and their adaptation to their surroundings, the second describes the territory in which they are found, and the third, and major part, gives particulars of the animals themselves, with illustrations. (591.95)
Worms
THE TREMATODA. With Special Reference to British and other European Forms. Ben Dawes. Cambridge University Press, 52s.6d. R8. 644 pages. 81 figures. 7 tables. List of literature. Appendix. Index.
See Digest, page 570. (595.122)

Spiders
SPIDERS. W. S. Bristowe. Penguin Books, 2s.6d. sC8. 34 pages. 24 plates. 8 figures. (King Penguin Series)
This essay on spiders is by the author of The Comity of Spiders, published by the Ray Society in two volumes in 1939 and 1941. Written in non-technical language it gives a brief account of the life and habits of various species of spiders found in Great Britain. The colour plates are a feature of the book and are reproduced from drawings made by A. T. Hollick in 1867-70 for a supplement planned (but not published) by the Rev. O. Picard-Cambridge to John Blackwall's famous work A History of the Spiders of Great Britain and Ireland, published by the Ray Society in 1860-64. (595.4)

Insects
INSECTS OF THE BRITISH ISLES. N. G. Hodgson. Crowther, 7s.6d. D8. 82 pages. 20 coloured plates. Index.
Written in non-technical language, this book is a guide to the identification, habits and characteristics of the insects found in the British Isles, with lists of their comparative sizes. The coloured plates illustrate insects in the various stages of their life cycle. There are references in the text to the appropriate illustrations. The book is indexed under the common name of the insects. (595.70942)

In this non-technical book Major Sandars has restricted himself to accounts of the larger insects in Britain, that is, those exceeding half an inch in length of body, or one inch in wing span, although some information is given about the smaller insects. Stress is laid on the habits and life history of the insect rather than on its anatomy. The illustrations are life size. (595.70942)

Lice
The second edition of this important monograph by the Professor of Entomology at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine has been substantially revised and rewritten. There have been very considerable advances in knowledge since the publication of the first edition in 1939, as a result of experience gained during the late war, and recent work on sensory physiology has helped to an understanding of the louse's behaviour. The chapter on the control of the louse has been completely rewritten. This is a comprehensive monograph covering all recent work on the louse published up to the end of 1944, and can be thoroughly recommended, not only to medical men, but to all those who have to deal with public health matters. (595.7512)
Butterflies and Moths

The author of this book keeps a butterfly farm in Kent and is a well-known broadcaster. He also contributes to the Geographical Magazine, Country Life, and other magazines. Chapters include accounts of some rare butterflies, hawk-moths, giant silk-moths from abroad, some surprising beetles, spiders and ants. There are accounts of adventures the author has had while moth-collecting, and stories of migration and hibernation. (595.78)

BUTTERFLY LIVES. S. Beaufoy. Collins, 12s. 6d. 1C4. 128 pages. Illustrated.
The first book to illustrate, with photographs from life, the life histories of a number of British butterflies from egg to maturity. Accompanying notes explain the characteristics of the species described and the experiences of the photographer while studying them. (595.789)

Fishes

BRITISH ANGLERS' NATURAL HISTORY. E. G. Boulenger. Collins, 5s. 1M8. 48 pages. 8 colour plates and 22 black and white illustrations. Short bibliography. (Britain in Pictures Series)
The late Mr. Boulenger, who was Director of the Aquarium at the London Zoo, has provided in this book a guide to the fishes and insects which inhabit the streams and rivers of the British Isles, describing, with detail and anecdote, their lives and habits. A full-page table gives the geographical distribution and maximum weight or length of British freshwater fishes. (597.0942)

This excellent little book is not intended for the ichthyologist, but, as the author says in his introduction, for the general reader, the angler, the 'highbrow', and last but not least, the young. It is written in simple, unscientific language and consists of a 'General Section' dealing with the anatomy of fishes, their reproduction, growth and life, their food, coloration, migrations and distribution and their economic importance, ending with some hints on cooking fish. A 'Special Section' deals with the various families of fishes individually, describing their special habits and features. The author concludes with suggestions for further reading. (597.0942)

Salamanders

The author is Professor of Vertebrate Zoology in the University of Rochester, and his book describes 126 species and sub-species of salamanders found in the United States, Canada and Lower California. The salamanders are described and illustrated group by group, the accounts give common and technical names, type, locality, range, habitat, size, anatomical characteristics, colour, breeding habits, and relationships. There are 56 maps showing the geographical distribution of the salamanders described. (597.9)
Birds


This clearly written account of the distinctive features of different birds in the air and the characteristics of their flight, by which they can be identified, should prove a useful book to the bird-lover. The carefully drawn illustrations are an added help to recognition. (598.2)


The author is an excellent illustrator of books whose work has long been familiar to readers of bird-books. His own book consists of notes on certain groups of birds which have specially interested him, interspersed with occasional extracts from his diaries and illustrated with reproductions of his drawings. The first section deals with hawks and hawking, and other chapters are devoted to birds of woodland and marsh, some Shetland memories, game birds, and observations on painting birds, the last being of much interest. Mr. Lodge has travelled widely in search of birds, not only in the British Isles, but also in Scandinavia and elsewhere. His book contains much out-of-the-way information, and he is happily able to describe things as ably as he can draw them. (598.2)


This book sets out to explain in non-technical language the scientific approach to ornithology. In the first part many aspects of bird life, mainly in Great Britain, are discussed including spring migration, nesting, the rearing of young and the winter flocking of birds. Part 2 deals with the importance of the bird's eye, the receipt of visual stimuli, and many implications of flight. There is a list of the British and foreign birds mentioned in the text. The photographs were taken by the author, Eric Hosking, the well-known nature photographer, and A. G. Britten. The diagrams and sketches are by Edward Bradbury. (598.2)

——Europe


This book, by the author of Bird Photography, records the activities of a bird photographer along the estuaries of the Guadalquivir (Spain) and the Rhône (France) and their neighbourhoods. It is illustrated with photographs, taken by the author, in which many birds are photographed for the first time. Descriptions are given of the finding of the birds and of their natural surroundings. (598.294)

——Britain


Illustrated with photographs taken by Mr. Eric Hosking, the well-known bird photographer, this book consists of the notes of a bird watcher compiled month by month during the various seasons of the year. The observations were made mainly in the south and west areas of England. (598.2942)

The illustrations in this book, both coloured and black and white, were executed by Mr. Charles Tunnicliffe. The text describes in simple language, but very fully, the characteristics and habits of a number of birds found in various parts of England. (598.2942)


Captain Yeates' last book, Bird Life in Two Deltas, dealt with bird life in Southern Europe. This book describes the characteristics of the birds, and the type of countryside in which they are found, in the area of England south of a line from The Wash in the east to the River Severn in the west. The book is illustrated with a number of photographs taken by the author while gathering material for this book. (598.294242)

THE BIRDS OF WORCESTERSHIRE. E. H. Harthan. Littlebury (Worcester), 10s.6d. C4. 80 pages. 18 plates. Index to birds.

This book gives an illustrated account of the author's observations of some 235 different birds found in this area of England. Notes are given on the distinctive features, song and habitat of birds which appear regularly. The photographs were taken by Mr. Eric J. Hosking, the well-known nature photographer, who has also written a number of books on birds. (598.294247)


The strange and distinctive character of Holy Island, off the coast of Northumberland, England, is successfully conveyed in Mr. Perry's book, which describes its history, its people, and in particular its birds. On and around the island 256 species of birds have been recorded. The value of the book, which will appeal mainly to the ornithologist, lies in its examination of the reasons for the singular richness in non-breeding species and in its detailed study of fulmar petrels. There is a valuable statistical list of Holy Island birds. (598.294282)

--- New Guinea


In 1937 a young American ornithologist, together with a few scientific colleagues, sailed from Philadelphia to New Guinea in his 59-foot schooner, the Charis. The voyage was undertaken with the object of collecting bird specimens from the unexplored forests of New Guinea and its neighbouring islands. The author describes the many species he encountered—blue cockatoos, crowned pigeons, honey-birds, kingfishers and birds of paradise—and gives a most interesting account of a journey into the depths of the tropical forests of Misool Island, lying off the south-west coast of the Vogelkop in Dutch New Guinea. (598.2995)

Diving Birds

HAUNTS OF BRITISH DIVERS. N. Rankin. Collins, 12s.6d. 96 pages.

Coloured frontispiece. 82 photographs and 11 pen and ink drawings.

The diving birds described in this book are the Great Crested Grebe, the Black-throated Diver and the Red-throated Diver. These birds are similar in build and habit and were
studied in their various breeding places—on a lake in Kent, on the Scottish highlands and in the Shetland Islands. A comparison of their lives is made, together with photographs, including an illustration of the ‘feather feeding’ of these birds. Colonel Rankin is a Fellow of the British Royal Photographic Society and owns the famous bird and grey seal sanctuary on the Isle of Treshish in the Hebrides.

**Finches**

**DARWIN’S FINCHES.** David Lack. *Cambridge University Press*, 21s. D8. 218 pages. 4 colour plates. 5 photographs. 27 maps and text figures.

Mr. Lack, who is Director of the Edward Grey Institute of Field Ornithology at Oxford, has written a full study of the finches of Galapagos, a small and self-contained group of birds of particular interest to the naturalist. It was the study of these finches, with other Galapagos animals, that led Charles Darwin to the train of thought which culminated in *The Origin of Species*.

**Mammals: Apes**

**THE MONKEY TRIBE.** F. Martin Duncan. *Sampson Low*, 12s.6d. D8. 128 pages. 32 illustrations. Indexes to popular and scientific names.

Mr. Martin Duncan has long been connected with the Zoological Society of London, and his book is illustrated with reproductions of his own sketches. Written in non-technical language, it gives an account of the living animal and its habits, excluding anatomical details. Descriptions are given of lemurs, monkeys and apes which make up the monkey tribe, and their reactions to captivity.

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**USEFUL ARTS AND APPLIED SCIENCE**


The Greek edition of *British Handicrafts*, which was first published in English in 1943, and which describes the work of British craftsmen throughout the centuries to the present day. It includes the rural crafts, such as the work of the blacksmith, basket-making, weaving, and the making of agricultural implements; decorative crafts, including pottery, glass, gold and silver work, printing and textiles; and manufactures in which the design is based on handicraft although the making is by machinery. The author was formerly Art Critic to *The Times* newspaper.

**ENGLISH COUNTRY CRAFTS.** Norman Wymer. *Batsford*, 12s.6d. D8. 128 pages. 129 illustrations.

This book is written for all who are interested in the English countryside and its crafts. A general section covers the early history, tradition and future place of crafts in the life and work of the country, and detailed descriptions are given of more specialized crafts, such as boat-building and net-making. The book is fully illustrated with photographs and with reproductions from medieval prints and drawings.
Patents

Patents of Invention. Origin and Growth of the Patent System in Britain. Allan Gomme. Longmans, Green, rs.6d. sF8. 48 pages. 5 pages of illustrations. Diagram. Notes. (Science in Britain Series)

This new title in the Science in Britain Series, which has been given a new and improved format, is concerned with the law and practice of patents of inventions. Mr. Gomme, till 1944 Librarian of the Patent Office, is an authority on the historical aspects of patent law and practice, and after an Introduction he deals with the subject under the following headings: The Origin of Patents; Patents and Patent Law in England; the Patent Specification; 1852 and After.

Patents and Registered Designs. T. A. Blanco White. Stevens & Sons, 4s. sF8. 74 pages. Tables. Indexes. ('This is the Law' Series)

This work is a companion volume to Trade Marks and Unfair Competition in the same series, and explains the different kinds of protection afforded by patents, how to obtain them, registration of designs, artistic copyright and monopolies. Although it has been written to assist manufacturers it will be of value to inventors, patent agents and others desiring a knowledge of the English Patent law.

Trade Marks and Unfair Competition. T. A. Blanco White. Stevens & Sons, 4s. sF8. 76 pages. Tables. Indexes. ('This is the Law' Series)

This little book is written by a barrister for business men, manufacturers and traders to explain the rule of English law that a business must not be run in such a way as to steal or entice a competitor's trade. It deals with the degrees of protection, the reason for registered trade marks, the registration and certification of trade marks, the law of 'passing off' (i.e. misrepresentation in the course of trade), slander of goods and the various criminal offences connected with the marking of goods.

MEDICINE AND SURGERY


The purpose of this manual is to explain certain important principles of anatomy and physiology which are particularly related to physical fitness. The first three chapters are devoted to anatomy, with the emphasis on the functional rather than the theoretical aspect of the subject, followed by a chapter on the physiology of the vascular system, respiration, the alimentary and excretory systems, muscular action and the nervous system. Posture and corrective exercises are then considered; there is a chapter dealing with mental and physical fatigue, and fitness for flying; a brief outline is given on methods useful for preserving general health and fitness among all types of personnel on R.A.F. stations; rehabilitation of medical and surgical cases is considered and the last chapter contains some questions commonly asked by instructors.


Seventeen authors, specialists in their subjects, have contributed to this new edition of a valuable textbook under the editorship of Sir John Conybeare, Physician to
Guy's Hospital, London. Additions include a short section on penicillin therapy and an appendix on aviation medicine in which are brief accounts of some of the major problems in connexion with the high speeds and great altitudes attained by modern aircraft. Physiological normals, scattered throughout the text, have been collected into a table and placed inside the front cover for quick reference.


This medical guide was compiled many years ago by the late Dr. Harry Leach, Medical Officer of Health for the Port of London, and had reached its seventeenth edition by 1929. It provides the ship's captain with clear and concise instructions for the prevention and treatment of disease on board ship in the absence of medical aid or advice, ranging from Wounds, Fractures, Poisons, Fits, and Digestive Diseases to Diseases of the Eye, Ear and Skin, Directions for the use of Medicines, Surgical Dressings and Instruments, and Invalid Diet. In this new edition some chapters have been rewritten and much new information has been added. The chapter on 'Shock' is one of the most notable additions, 'Circulation of the Blood, Treatment for Bleeding and Hemorrhage' has been altered and amended, as have 'Inflammation and Suppuration', 'Fractures, Broken Bones and Dislocations', 'Fever', 'Diseases of the Nervous System', and others.


These conferences were held 'for the interchange and communication of medical experiences in the field and of the practical application of medicine to the needs of warfare, and for the exposition of the general principles of administration and organization of the medical services'. The proceedings of these twenty-four conferences are grouped under various subject headings, including Organization of Medical Services, Blood Transfusion, Neuropsychiatry, and Organization and Treatment in German Military Hospitals. The final conference was concerned with Progress in War Medicine since 1939. Major-General Sir Henry Letheby Tidy was formerly Consulting Physician to the British Army.

MEDICAL SCHOOLS: CAMBRIDGE


This book contains six papers read to the Section of the History of Medicine of the Royal Society of Medicine, and published in the Proceedings of that Society at various times during the past ten years, together with a paper first published in Nature. Sir Walter Langdon-Brown, who died a short time after the publication of this book, was Regius Professor of Physic in the University of Cambridge. He was proud of his association with a School of Medicine which had produced such illustrious men as Caius, Gilbert, Harvey, Glisson, Heberden, Paget, Humphry, Foster and Allbutt. He writes of the work of these and the many others who made notable contributions to the history of medicine and added lustre to the reputation of the Cambridge Medical School. His book will form a valuable supplement to the History of the Cambridge Medical School written by his contemporary at Cambridge, Sir Humphry Rolleston.
Nursing


Portrait frontispiece.

A new and revised edition of Florence Nightingale's original notes on nursing, first written in 1859. In her foreword Miss Nightingale says 'nursing is knowledge which every one ought to have', and this small volume contains all the elements of good nursing with special reference to the care of the sick person at home. Particular emphasis is placed on the importance of the proper use of fresh air, light, warmth, cleanliness, quiet, and the proper selection and administration of diet. Throughout it contains sound advice which is just as applicable today as it was when it was first written.  

(610.73)

History of Medicine


(Recent Advances Series)

The object of this book is to keep practitioners abreast of recent changes and advances in medicine, and to provide a reference book for students working for the higher examinations. Some hundred pages of new material have been added to this edition, including articles on thiouracil, primary atypical pneumonia, infective hepatitis and homologous serum jaundice. Certain sections have been omitted, including the chapters dealing with the kidneys and diphtheria, and others have been rewritten, while the whole book has been thoroughly revised. Dr. Beaumont is physician to the Middlesex Hospital and the Brompton Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, London, while Professor Dodds is Courtauld Professor of Biochemistry in the University of London and Director of the Courtauld Institute of Biochemistry at the Middlesex Hospital.  

(610.9)

**DOCTORS DIFFER.** Harley Williams. *Cape*, 12s.6d. lC8. 253 pages. 8 illustrations.

This interesting book, written in non-technical language, shows how new ideas and methods of treatment arose through the clash of strong personalities and revolt against the established practices of the day. The lives of six great physicians and surgeons are studied: John Elliotson, the unacknowledged pioneer of psychological healing in Britain; Hugh Thomas and Robert Jones, the founders of modern orthopaedics; James Mackenzie, the heart specialist; William Macewen, the brain surgeon, and Robert Philip, the great advocate of open-air sanatorium treatment in tuberculosis. A feature of the book is the excellently produced portraits of these men. It should be of great interest both to the medical and lay reader.  

(610.9)

Anatomy


This little book is intended to 'explain to the student with little or no knowledge of Latin or Greek how and why the familiar structures of the body are so called'. It does not pretend to replace medical dictionaries or to be an authoritative etymological treatise but should be of great value as a handy reference book. It includes short notes on the men who have given their names to the structures they described for the first
ime, but excludes anthropological terms, all common English words and many self-explanatory ones. The authors are Lecturers in Anatomy in the Universities of Bristol and Glasgow respectively.


This book, the first edition of which appeared in 1938, is concerned with the application of radiology as a supplement to methods of physical examination of the patient. The introductory section deals with general considerations of radiological technique, of the structure of the skin, and of the group action of muscles. In the following sections more detailed information relating to each region of the body is given. Surface contours are shown in relation to the underlying structures. The whole work is well produced and lavishly illustrated with photographs of the living subject, line drawings and skiagrams. There is a very detailed index.


Many anatomists have for years recognized the need for the rationalization of the teaching of topographical anatomy. Experienced teachers have been unanimous that much of the topographical detail in current textbooks could be eliminated for the ordinary medical student. The Professor of Anatomy in the University of Oxford has, therefore, rewritten, revised, rearranged and pruned the text of a work edited by the late Professor E. P. Stibbe on practical anatomy which appeared in 1932, with the intention of introducing a rational course of practical dissection for the ordinary medical student.

Physiology


The author, who is Lecturer in Biochemistry in Cambridge University, intends this work as a textbook for the teaching of biochemistry as an independent scientific discipline without emphasis on clinical problems. The work should also serve as introductory reading for those who intend to specialize in biochemistry, as well as for those whose chief interests lie in other fields and who wish to maintain a broad general outlook. Although biochemical knowledge expands rapidly each year, making it impossible for any one worker to read more than a part of the new output, a considerable body of information is unlikely to change significantly in substance in the future, and Dr. Baldwin's book presents this essential groundwork in one handy volume.

Properties of Blood

THE RHESUS FACTOR. G. Fulton Roberts. Heinemann, 35.6d. sC8. 54 pages.

References.

The author of this booklet is Medical Officer to the North-East London Blood Supply Depot, and his aim is to present as simply as possible an account of our present information on the Rhesus factor and the part it plays in obstetrics and blood transfusion. Chapter headings are: (1) The antigen; (2) The antibody; (3) Disease due
to the Rhesus factor; (4) The incomplete antibody; (5) The Fisher nomenclature; (6) Treatment; (7) The A. B. C. of specimens. The book concludes with a few selected references for further reading. (612.118)

**Nutrition**


This comprehensive survey was made by Dr. D. P. Cuthbertson on behalf of the Dominions Office in July 1945, not with the object of conducting a survey of the nutritional state of the people but rather to advise on the ways and means of improving their diet in the light of previous surveys. Observations were made on children, mothers, students, inmates of hospitals and prisons, and fishermen and lumbermen, together with their families. Other people were interviewed but not examined. The Report gives full information on Malnutrition, Background Conditions affecting Health and Food Consumption Levels and Recommendations for their Improvement. It also contains a special chapter on Labrador with details of the life of the Eskimos and recommendations for an adequate diet. The Appendix gives dietetic tables and there is an excellent bibliography. (612.39)

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**Proteids**

**NUCLEIC ACID. Society for Experimental Biology. Cambridge University Press, 35s. R8. 290 pages. 29 figures. 18 plates.**

This is the first of an annual series of symposium reports and contains the nineteen papers read at the Symposium of the Society for Experimental Biology held in Cambridge in July 1946. Contributions include 'Distribution of the nucleic acids in tissues', by J.N. Davidson; 'Nucleic acid and the chromosomes', by C.D. Darlington; and 'Relations between nucleic acid and protein synthesis', by T. Caspersson. The authors are all of international reputation, and the book is an important contribution to the literature of biological sciences. (612.3981451)

**Glandular System Secretions**


See Digest, page 571. (612.4)


See Digest, page 572. (612.4634)

**Nervous System**

**THE PERIPHERAL CIRCULATION IN HEALTH AND DISEASE. Robert L. Richards. Livingstone (Edinburgh), 21s. C4. 153 pages. 104 illustrations. Index.**

This monograph is a record of the work done by Dr. Richards at the Neuromuscular Unit at Gogarburn Hospital, Edinburgh. The investigation began in an endeavour to collect physiological information in cases of war injury, and that in turn revealed gaps in fundamental knowledge which necessitated further research. The subjects dealt
with in this monograph cover such a wide field as the recording of skin temperatures; variations in vasomotor activity; occlusive vascular disease; the Raynaud phenomenon; peripheral nerve injuries; and the immersion foot syndrome—information which is not readily accessible in any other form.

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**Brain**


This book contains the Waynflete lectures delivered in Magdalen College, Oxford University, in 1946. The purpose of the lectures, which are here presented as they were delivered, was to study what goes on in the human brain and to find out how the activity of the brain is related to that of the mind. Contents include: The Brain and the Mind; The Sense Organs; Motor and Sensory Areas of the Brain; Sight and Hearing; The Electrical Activity of the Brain; Recognition and Mental Events. No conclusions have been drawn, as there is still so much more to be learned about the physiology of the brain. The author is Professor of Physiology in the University of Cambridge, and one of Britain's greatest physiologists.

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**Sight**


Dr. Mann, Surgeon at the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, and Professor of Ophthalmology in the University of Oxford, is the author of various technical books and papers on the eye. Her collaborator, Miss Pirie, took the Natural Science Tripos at Cambridge, specializing in biochemistry, and is responsible for five of the chapters in this excellent little book. It is of interest both to the specialist and layman, and contains chapters on what the blind can do, how they can be taught, and the treatment of eye defects in Britain today.

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This book is first and foremost a record of the experimental investigations into colour vision conducted at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London. In 1926 the Medical Research Council awarded a grant to Dr. Wright and his colleagues for experiments in general problems of colour perception; and work has been maintained continuously since that date. In summarizing the researches of the past twenty years it has been convenient to divide them into five groups; luminosity, colour mixture, discrimination, adaptation and defective colour-vision. The work of Dr. Wright and his colleagues has not solved the fundamental problems of normal and abnormal colour-vision, but the by-products of their researches have been of great technical and scientific importance, especially in relation to colour specification and measurement. This book is a work of scholarship, well produced and lavishly illustrated.

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**General and Personal Hygiene**


A collection of articles by a number of experts on various aspects of the Child Health Services and their organization in Great Britain. The services available in the clinic,
day nursery, school and special school are described and discussed, and details of
diagnosis, management and care in certain conditions of illness are given. The four
final chapters deal with diet for children of all ages.
(613)

Dietetics
A TEXTBOOK OF DIETETICS. L. S. P. Davidson and Ian A. Anderson.
Index.
The great developments both in the fundamentals of nutrition and in their application
to everyday dietetic and clinical problems that have taken place since the first
publication of this book in 1940 have necessitated a considerable expansion of the
second edition, though the original objectives and structure remain unchanged. The
book is based on courses of lectures on the physiology of nutrition and the practice
of dietetics given by the authors to medical students in the University of Aberdeen,
and is directed primarily to students and general practitioners. It is divided into five
parts: I. Introduction; II. The physiology of nutrition; III. Diet in periods of
physiological stress; IV. Dietetic treatment in established disease; V. Tables, recipes,
and diet sheets. Chapters on proteins and nutrition and diet in wartime have been
revised and rewritten, while much new material has been added, including information
on the Treatment of Starvation, Special Feeding Methods and methods for carrying
out dietetic surveys.
(613.2)

Human Habitation
REPORT OF THE STANDARDS OF FITNESS FOR HABITATION SUB-
COMMITTEE OF THE CENTRAL HOUSING ADVISORY COMMITTEE.
This committee were asked to report on the possibility of laying down standards
of fitness for habitation of dwellings for further guidance under the existing Housing
Acts that are now law in Great Britain. They decided that, despite the temporary
acute difficulties of housing and building in this country, it was useful to lay down
uniform standards towards which all housing authorities might aim in new construc-
tion and the maintenance of older structures. The standards they set represent a target
to be aimed at for many years to come, and are set out in some detail; it is suggested
that this revised minimum standard of fitness for habitation of dwellings should
become the legal minimum in any future housing legislation, and that it should be
taken into account by existing Rent Tribunals in fixing rents.
(613.5)

Hygiene of Employment
THE INCIDENCE OF NEUROSIS AMONG FACTORY WORKERS. Medical
Research Council. H.M. Stationery Office, 15.3d. 5R8. 66 pages. 23 charts.
7 tables. 4 appendices. Paper bound. (Industrial Health Research Board
Report, No. 90)
This report covers an investigation by medical and psychiatric experts, undertaken
during the war in two different industrial regions in Britain, into the incidence of
disability and, above all, absence from work, due to mental and psychological causes.
The investigation was extremely detailed and careful, and although the conclusions
reached cannot be applied without reservations to peacetime conditions, the high
incidence of disabling neurotic illness (twenty-five per cent of workers examined)
provides much food for thought.
(613.6)
Hygiene of Recreation: Gymnastics


This volume is a reprint of the original edition first published in 1927. The book deals with systematic physical training for the development of the body by means of the Swedish system of gymnastic exercises, and a selection has been made which can be used with safety and effect by teachers who have not had the benefit of a full training. It is divided into four parts, covering the Gymnastic Lesson and Terminology; Descriptions of Exercises; Progressive Lists of Exercises for boys who begin their physical training between the ages of eight and eleven; and Progressive Lists of Exercises for boys up to the age of thirteen to fourteen. The Introduction is by Sir George Newman, formerly Chief Medical Officer to the Ministry of Health, 1919–35. (613.71)

Heredity


The importance of genetics is now widely recognized by the medical profession, but there are few books which treat of human heredity in a brief and elementary manner. This book, the outcome of experience of many years of teaching genetics to medical students, assumes no previous knowledge of the subject. Special consideration is given to determining whether or not individuals can transmit hereditary diseases known to occur in their family, to the influence of environment and to the blood groups, including their legal aspect. In this edition the material on the Rh blood group has been brought up to date. The author is Reader in Genetics at the University of Oxford. (613.9)

Public Health


Social medicine, in the words of the author, who is the Medical Officer of Health for Accrington, Lancashire, demands 'the study of human welfare in relation to the whole fabric of society'. For the doctor this involves a knowledge of the social environment of his patient and its influence not only upon the causation of disease but upon treatment and the eventual maintenance of health. The work is divided into two main parts: Part 1, the nature of society, dealing with the anatomy, the physiology and the disorders and disharmonies of society; Part 2, health and sickness in society, covering medicine in society, the social problems of health and the physiology of health. It has been written for a wide range of readers, and its aim is to give some idea of the implications underlying the concept of social medicine. (614)


This handbook by the Lecturer in Public Health at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine is now in its sixth edition, and has established itself as a standard manual for sanitary inspectors and other public health officers. This new edition has been thoroughly revised and amended; considerable new matter has been added; several new illustrations have been included and others have been redrawn. Especial
care has been taken to bring the details of the law relating to each subject up to date. The book will prove most helpful to all students of the subject and in addition will be a valuable work of reference in all public health departments. (614.02)


An account of the final acts of the International Health Conference held in New York from 19 June to 22 July 1946, followed by the text of the Constitution of the World Health Organization, the arrangement concluded by the Governments represented at the Conference setting up an Interim Commission, and the protocol concerning the Office International d’Hygiène Publique. (614.06)


The work of the Pioneer Health Centre at Peckham, in London, which contrived to be both a scientists’ laboratory and a full-scale social club for families, aroused widespread interest in Britain and abroad before it was brought to a close by the war. The second edition of the report (first published in 1938) on the first eighteen months’ work and findings of the Centre has now been issued with a new foreword at a time when the Centre is once again in action. (614.06242)

— History

RECENT ADVANCES IN PUBLIC HEALTH. J. L. Burn. Churchill, 25s. D8. 417 pages. 82 illustrations. Index. (Recent Advances Series)

This addition to the Recent Advances Series is by the Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer of the city of Salford (Lancashire), and is intended to summarize selected features of the progress made in the seventeen years since the publication of Haslam’s Recent Advances in Preventive Medicine. The subject matter is divided for convenience into three main parts: Public Health and the Individual; Public Health and the Community; Public Health and the Environment. Full references are omitted, but at the end of each section the author gives suggestions for further reading. The book is well illustrated with photographs, tables and diagrams. (614.09)


Appendices. Tables. Paper bound.

This statement by the Chief Medical Officer on the work of the medical department of the Ministry of Health during six years of war 1939-45, deals with its huge subject under sixteen headings: I. Vital Statistics; II. General Epidemiology, ranging from smallpox to pediculosis; III. Emergency Public Health Laboratory Service; IV. Maternity and Child Welfare; V. Food and Nutrition; VI. Emergency Medical Service; VII. Civil Defence Casualty Service; VIII. Problems of Medical Man-Power; IX. Dental Services; X. The Nursing Services; XI. Morbidity Statistics; XII. Advance in Therapeutics; XIII. International Health and Medical Intelligence; XIV. Environmental Hygiene; XV. Health Publicity; XVI. Planning for the Future. There are numerous tables, both in the appendices and to illustrate the text. (614.0942)

This valuable and comprehensive report on the State of the Public Health for the year 1945, together with the Ministry's report on its activities in the year ended 31 March 1946, gives the vital statistics for England and Wales, in particular for the maternity and child welfare services, and includes a large number of tables to illustrate the general epidemiology. There is also a detailed and critical survey of hospital and nursing services and future needs, as well as many other aspects of public health work. Housing, food and nutrition, and water supply, are discussed at length, in addition to work of the Local Government agencies concerned with branches of the public health. This report follows the important White Paper entitled On the State of the Public Health during Six Years of War which was included in British Book News, January 1947.


The issue of this volume completes the eleventh edition of this encyclopaedic work on public health and local government in Britain. It contains the miscellaneous Public Health Acts from 1919 to 1946 (in part), in continuation of the previous volumes. The Acts are fully annotated and the more important have been discussed and explained in introductory notes to each. "Lumley" is the standard work for practitioners.

Statistics


This book is a new impression of the first edition published in 1944, with the addition of a supplement on the genealogy of vital statistics which makes "an attempt to discuss in outline the history of a science which had its origins in an incredibly remote past". The book is divided into four sections: I. Introductory (to the end of the sixteenth century); II. Seventeenth century; III. Eighteenth century; IV. Nineteenth century. A separate index is appended to the supplement and references are given as footnotes. The author was formerly Lecturer in the Division of Medical Statistics of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine in the University of London.

Registration of Doctors, Dentists, etc.


The Register contains the names and addresses of dental practitioners registered in the United Kingdom List, the Colonial List and in the Foreign List.


This contains the names and addresses of medical practitioners in the United Kingdom registered under the Medical Acts, 1858 and 1886, the Colonial List under the Medical
Act, 1886, the Foreign List under the Medical Act, 1886, and those registered temporarily under Defence Regulation 32B and the Medical Register (Temporary Registration) Orders, 1940–41.

(614.24)

Inspection of Food


The sale and importation of food and drugs in Great Britain is carefully regulated by Acts of Parliament and statutory rules so as to ensure that only pure and genuine articles are available for the public. The relevant Acts, rules and regulations are very numerous and this book, the standard work, contains all the legislation on the subject fully annotated and explained, together with references to the large number of reported cases. It is in two parts: the first part contains the Statutes, and the second the regulations and orders grouped according to the Statutes under which they were made—Food and Drugs Act, Public Health Acts, Milk and Dairies Acts, Weights and Measures Acts and the Merchandise Marks Act—followed by miscellaneous provisions and emergency orders. Appendices contain a bibliography of official publications, circulars and memoranda to Local Authorities, chemical notes on adulteration and specimen forms of information. The editor of the present edition is not only a Barrister but a Pharmaceutical Chemist and was formerly Chief Officer, Public Control Department, Middlesex County Council.

(614.3)

FOOD AND DRUGS ADMINISTRATION. Stewart Swift. Butterworth, 40s. D8. 736 pages, including tables and index.

This is a new work by the Chief Sanitary Inspector of the City of Oxford. It is a practical handbook for the use of public health officials, students and others concerned in the administration of the law affecting food and drugs, and it deals with legislation and administration, composition of foods and drugs, unsound food, milk and dairies and food premises. The author interprets the term ‘food and drugs’ very liberally, and includes references to other statutes dealing directly or indirectly with diseases of animals, pharmacy and poisons, fertilizers and feeding stuffs, and marking of agricultural produce. This book and the author’s previous works on Housing Administration and Sanitary Administration form a complete guide for those concerned with the administrative work of the Sanitary Officer.

(614.3)

Protection of Travellers


Trinity House, the first General Lighthouse and Pilotage Authority in England, was granted its first charter by King Henry VIII in 1514. Today, the Corporation of Trinity House are responsible for the administration of the Lighthouse, etc. Service of England and Wales with certain statutory jurisdiction in regard to lighthouses and other sea marks in Scotland, Ireland, the Channel Islands and Gibraltar. They are also the chief Pilotage Authority in the United Kingdom, and in their capacity as a private corporation or guild they administer certain Charitable Trusts. In this book Commander Mead presents the various distinguishing features which go to the making of Trinity House. The Master and Brethren; the duties and activities of the renowned Guild, and some of this great Corporation’s contribution to British history throughout
its four hundred years existence during twenty reigns are described. Documents hitherto unpublished are reproduced, and some earlier accounts not generally available are also included.

**Materia Medica: Pathology**


This book is an attempt to present to the layman a picture of how some of the recent discoveries in the treatment of disease were made. The author, who is a member of the staff of the Lister Institute, Elstree, Hertfordshire, shows how many of the problems of the treatment of disease caused by micro-organisms have been successfully solved by the joint efforts of bacteriologists, biologists and chemists. The drugs described consist of both those used in the treatment of various tropical diseases as well as the better-known drugs of the sulphonamide series and penicillin. Their development is traced historically, and the work includes a summary of the present knowledge concerning the way in which various drugs attack the bacterial cell. This book can be recommended to the general reader who wishes to learn something of the modern development of chemotherapy.

**Organic Drugs: Penicillin**


See Digest, page 573.


Chemotherapy, the systematic treatment of disease by chemical agencies, is one of the outstanding contributions of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries to medical progress. In this work the author has traced the history of chemotherapy from the days when it was believed that diseases were caused by demons to the outstanding modern discoveries of the sulphonamides and penicillin. This is a readable book intended for the general public, and attempts to show that the discovery of penicillin which has revolutionized the treatment of so many diseases was not an isolated discovery, but merely a landmark, albeit a great one, in the search for chemical remedies for disease.


The greatly increased production of penicillin has made adequate supplies available for all civilian needs, and the aim of this book is to acquaint pharmacists and general practitioners with the best methods of preparing and using this valuable new drug in the interests of the general public. Details of manufacturing methods have been kept to the minimum. The chemistry, stability, methods of assay, the standard unit, pharmacology, the many methods of oral administration, and the various regulations under the Therapeutic Substances Act, are all discussed in detail, and a select biblio-
graphy provides a guide to further reading. The work is a valuable up-to-date survey of the present knowledge of penicillin based on the needs of pharmacists and doctors.

Manipulation Exercise


This volume, which is the second of a series appearing under the general heading of The Rehabilitation of the Injured, is by the rehabilitation officer of the Birmingham Accident Hospital and Rehabilitation Centre. It deals with specific remedial exercises and is not concerned with games and recreational activities or with passive therapy. There are seven parts: 1. The Theory of Specific Remedial Exercises; 2. The Rationale of Specific Remedial Exercises; 3. The Relationship of Specific Remedial Exercises to Splints and Plaster Casts; 4. Specific Exercises with Special Remedial Apparatus; 5. Specific Remedial Exercises in the Treatment of the Commoner Bone and Joint Injuries; 6. The Treatment of Amputation Stumps; 7. Re-Education in Walking. The largest section of the book is that dealing with tables of specific remedial exercises for the commoner bone and joint injuries, and, in compiling these, special care has been taken to show how the exercises are progressed gradually as the condition of the patient improves. The book is designed as a textbook for students, physiotherapists and remedial gymnasts.

Pathology


Dr. Clark-Kennedy, Physician to the London Hospital and Dean of its Medical School, has written an important and unusual book. It is not a textbook presenting all the facts, but a correlation of the facts, and by cutting across the boundaries dividing one speciality of medicine from another, he emphasizes the general principles underlying medicine as a whole. It is intended to inculcate an attitude of mind, and to make the reader deduce the facts from principles. In his preface the author states 'it attempts to provide a framework on which a knowledge of medicine can be built by self-education as experience widens'. The second volume will apply in practice the concept of medicine outlined in this volume.


Bacteriology


In view of the rapid growth of interest in the biochemistry of micro-organisms, a new edition of Dr. Anderson's excellent introduction to bacteriological chemistry is very welcome. The work was originally intended for advanced students in bacteriology,
but it will be of great value to the many research workers in the field of bacteriology. The specialized biochemistry of bacteria, moulds and fungi follows introductory chapters on the basic physico-chemical conceptions, while the work concludes with two chapters on some aspects of immunochemistry. In this second edition, new chapters have been added on the chemotherapy of bacterial infections and on antibiotics, while the chapter on the growth factors of micro-organisms has been completely revised. Useful guides to further reading are given at the end of each chapter. (616.01)


This is the successor to the M.R.C. Report 220 The Use of the Developing Egg in Virus Research (1936). Many advances have been made in this field in the ten intervening years, and the present report gives details of the authors’ work in Australia. Following a short historical summary of the subject, there is a discussion on the advantages, limitations and potentialities of the chick embryo method, a useful section on the management of the eggs before inoculation and then full details of the various techniques of inoculation and examination of lesions produced. The second half of the monograph is devoted to the cultivation of individual viruses and rickettsiae, negative and unconfirmed reports of their cultivation, and the cultivation of bacteria, protozoa and foreign tissues in the chick embryo. The report is well documented, and an exhaustive bibliography of the subject is appended. (616.01)


The author of this textbook, intended primarily for medical students, is the Director of the Department of Clinical Pathology, Manchester Royal Infirmary, and special lecturer in Bacteriology in the University of Manchester. The book is an outline of the medical aspects of bacteriology and the subjects stressed are bacteria as agents of disease and the application of bacteriological methods in the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of disease. It is divided into two main sections, general and systematic bacteriology, with a third, comparatively short, section on general technique, including the use of the microscope, staining methods, preparation of culture media and serological technique. This edition has been thoroughly revised, obsolete material deleted and new developments incorporated; in particular, the chapter on chemotherapy has been greatly expanded and a section on penicillin included. (616.01)

ATLAS OF BACTERIOLOGY. R. C. Low and T. C. Dodds. Livingstone (Edinburgh), 32s. 6d. R8. 168 illustrations. Index.

This book, by two members of the Bacteriology and Pathology Departments of the University of Edinburgh, is intended primarily for the medical undergraduate, to be used in conjunction with any of the standard textbooks on bacteriology. Of the 168 illustrations all except one are in colour, and every effort has been made to reproduce the exact tone of colour, whether it be of section, film or culture. Examples are given of all the main types of pathogenic organisms. Each figure is accompanied by a short note of the magnification, stain and any special feature which should be noticed. (616.01)

This little work makes no pretense at being a textbook on medical diagnosis, but it should prove helpful to many students and general practitioners. The new edition has been completely revised to keep it abreast of modern advances. The section on diseases of the blood has been rewritten, and the new work on the Rh factor included. The whole chapter on cardiology has been carefully revised, and since the previous edition a new chapter on the electroencephalogram has been written. (616.075)


Tomography is a comparatively recent development in X-ray examination. It has been defined as 'roentgenographic photography of a selected plane in the body with the elimination of structures situated in the planes above and below it'. Several regions of the body are difficult to demonstrate because of overlying structures: for instance, in an ordinary X-ray picture of the chest a pathological condition may be obscured by over- or under-lying layers of lung. The use of tomography provides a clear picture of the desired region, and this book gives full details of technique. Separate chapters deal with the tomography of the chest, spine, skull and facial bones, larynx, and 'miscellaneous', which includes the sternum, joints and kidneys. (616.0757)

DISEASES OF CIRCULATORY SYSTEM


Dr. Jorpes is Reader in Biochemistry at the Caroline Institute, Stockholm, Sweden, and the first edition of this book (1939) became a standard work on the subject. During the intervening years the progress made in the treatment of thrombosis and pulmonary embolism with heparin, and the introduction of dicumarol, have proved that heparin is as effective in thrombosis as insulin is in diabetes. In this edition, therefore, a comprehensive account is given of recent experiences in the use of it. The monograph is complete in that it covers the biochemical, histological, hematological and clinical aspects of the subject, concluding with the social aspects of thrombosis. The bibliography contains some 600 references. (616.1)


Professor Peel holds the Chair of Medicine in the Anderson College of Medicine, Glasgow, and this book is based on lectures given to medical students during the past fifteen years. It is intended primarily as an introduction to the study of heart disease for students and practitioners. There are three main divisions: I. Symptoms and physical signs in cardio-vascular disease; II. Anatomical lesions; and III. The Aetiology of heart disease, and consideration is given to the cardio-vascular system in anaemias, the heart in chest deformities and the heart in relation to pregnancy and to surgical operations. In those sections dealing with the less widely known aspects of the subject and those in which there has been a recent change of outlook, references are given to serve as a guide to further reading, and the book is enhanced by excellent illustrations. (616.1)
Heart
CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE IN GENERAL PRACTICE. T. East. Second edition. H. K. Lewis, 12s.6d. D8. 208 pages. 40 illustrations. Index. (General Practice Series)
The author of this work is Physician-in-Charge of the Cardiological Department of King's College Hospital, London. In writing this book, the author has tried to keep in mind and to meet the difficulties commonly encountered in general practice. In the second edition the general plan has not been altered, although the opportunity has been taken to make a thorough revision. It can be recommended as a modern and practical guide to heart disease for the doctor in general practice.

Diseases of Respiratory System: Lungs
The new edition of this excellent handbook, by the Medical Director of the Red Cross Sanatoria of Scotland and his First Assistant, is very welcome. It is a concise account of the present position of the diagnosis and treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis. The more specialized details have been omitted, but the subjects of collapse therapy and pulmonary resection are fully dealt with in view of their topical interest. The passing of the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, has been a landmark in the history of rehabilitation and its provisions are explained. The section dealing with BCG vaccine has been expanded in view of the demand sponsored by the leading organizations interested in tuberculosis, for its trial in Great Britain. The work is fully illustrated with X-ray photographs, and a novel feature is the bookmark, a skiagram of a normal chest, which may be used for comparison with those in the text.

This is a report to the Medical Research Council from the Sir William Dunn Institute of Pathology, Oxford. Investigations on an acid-fast bacillus giving rise to natural disease in voles showed it to be a third type of mammalian tubercle bacillus, the first new member of the Mycobacterium group to be described for nearly forty years. The introduction to this report describes the disease as found in voles and is followed by a short section on the morphology culture and pathogenicity of the bacillus. It continues with reports of laboratory immunization experiments which confirm that some degree of protection against tuberculosis is conferred. It is possible that this work may be extended to field tests. Finally, there is a section by A. H. T. Robb-Smith on the morphology of infection by the bacillus.

Dermatology
This book, which was first published in 1932, is well established as a standard work of reference. The author is Emeritus Physician for Diseases of the Skin and Lecturer at
St. Bartholomew's Hospital and Consulting Physician and Lecturer at St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, London. The book is not intended to be a complete textbook; it deals with the common diseases only, and these are described from the point of view of diagnosis and such treatment as the general practitioner is in a position to give. In this, the eighth edition, many additions have been made to cover the uses in dermatology of penicillin and D.D.T., and recent experiences with the sulphonamides. The chapter on varicose veins, eczema and ulcer has been rewritten, and various paragraphs have been added throughout the book, while four illustrations have been changed and twenty-eight new ones added. (616.5)


The first edition of this work, which began as notes for a course of lectures delivered in the Skin Clinic of the London Hospital, was published in 1911, and the co-editors of the present edition were students, house-physicians and registrars in Dr. Sequeira's clinic at this hospital. The long interval which has elapsed since the fourth edition has seen many advances in dermatology and syphilology, and the whole work has been revised, many sections rewritten, and large additions made to incorporate all the recent new developments. Special attention has been given to the important and ever-growing subject of industrial dermatology, while the sections on tropical diseases have been suitably developed. The work is divided into 7 groups: (1) Congenital abnormalities of the skin; (2) Dermatoses of internal origin; (3) Constitutional disorders; (4) Dermatoses due to external irritants; (5) Infective dermatoses; (6) Atrophic and hypertrophic dermatoses; tumours of the skin; (7) Diseases of the appendages of the skin. It is lavishly illustrated, and should be welcome to students and general practitioners. (616.5)

**Diseases of the Nervous System** Psychiatry


The author of this standard work is physician to the London Hospital and to the Maida Vale Hospital for Nervous Diseases, and is well known as an authority on this subject. Owing to the war, there has been a gap of seven years between the second and third editions, years in which progress in many spheres has been rapid. Much revision has accordingly been necessary, and full account has been taken of the light thrown by war experiences on certain aspects of nervous diseases and their treatment. New chapters have been added on the nutritional disorders of the nervous system, some sections have been rewritten and expanded, and there has been some amalgamation of other sections and some rearrangement of material. This edition also contains new illustrations including some typical electro-encephalograms. (616.8)


Twenty-six years have elapsed since the first appearance of this work by the Professor of Medicine at the Royal Frederick University, Oslo. With the increased scope of neurological examination, the work has had to be enlarged in order to meet not only the needs of the student and practitioner, but those of the house physician and surgeon of a modern department of neurology and neurosurgery. The number of illustrations has been increased considerably, and the volume can be thoroughly recommended as a guide to the complexities of neurological examination. (616.8)
NUTRITIONAL DISORDERS OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM. J. D. Spillane
This monograph by the Assistant Physician and Neurologist to the Cardiff Royal
Infirmary was written as a result of personal experience during the recent war. It is
the first to deal systematically with nutritional disorders of the nervous system, and to
present the problems of etiology and treatment which are still largely unsolved.
Nutritional disorders have been unfortunately all too prevalent during the past eight
years both in Europe and the East. For probably the first time it was possible to observe
and record carefully their effects upon a large number of individuals. Dr. Spillane has
not, however, confined himself to the malnutrition discovered among prisoners of
war of all kinds, but deals in a practical way with all the known nutritional nervous
and mental diseases. The book is well illustrated, many of the illustrations being those
of the author’s own cases, and there are copious references to the published literature
on nutritional disorders.

Paralysis
A WAY OF LIFE FOR THE HANDICAPPED CHILD. A New Approach
to Cerebral Palsy. Eirene Collis. Faber & Faber, 10s.6d. 1C8. 183 pages.
A pioneer worker in Great Britain in the treatment of children suffering from cerebral
palsy, Mrs. Collis sets out in this book the methods she has followed in one of the
London County Council’s children’s hospitals, Queen Mary’s, Carshalton, where
she was able to put into operation on an extensive scale a method of treatment which
she had studied under Dr. W. M. Phelps in the U.S.A. The book should be of interest
and value not only to medical specialists and general practitioners and to therapists
but also to all concerned with backward children, to teachers and to parents.

Anaesthesia
THE CHEMISTRY OF ANAESTHESIA. John Adriani. Blackwell (Oxford),
This book, by the Director of the Department of Anaesthesia in the Charity Hospital
of Louisiana in New Orleans, U.S.A., has been compiled from a teaching outline
used by the writer to present chemical data related to anaesthesia. The work is divided
into three parts. Part 1 deals with inorganic phases of chemistry related to anaesthesia;
Part 2 with the organic chemistry which is essentially the chemistry of depressant
drugs; Part 3, the biochemical aspects of anaesthesia, being devoted to chemical
changes in tissue in men and animals. In certain sections brief reviews of fundamental
chemical facts are included so that medical graduates can obtain a clear understanding
of the subject matter. A comprehensive bibliography of fifty pages is included, as
well as a glossary of special terms and an appendix of relevant tables.

General Diseases
CLINICAL PRACTICE IN INFECTIOUS DISEASES. E. M. Harries and
690 pages. 56 figures. Tables. Diagrams. Index.
The practical experience of the authors, both medical superintendents of London
County Council fever hospitals, is combined in this work with an exposition of
modern fever practice as reflected in other writings. The fact that a third edition has
been called for in the last six years is an indication of the value placed upon this work. This new edition has been thoroughly revised, and among the chief additions are a new chapter on the pneumonias and descriptions of the common cold, febrile herpes, epidemic nausea and vomiting, epidemic myalgia and infective polyneuritis. The account of penicillin has been considerably enlarged, with a brief note added on streptomycin, and the chapter on epidemiology has been expanded. References for further reading are given at the end of each chapter. (616.9)


This report, by a member of the Medical Research Council staff at the National Institute for Medical Research, London, records the results of clinical and laboratory studies of typhus fever carried out primarily in relation to the chemotherapy of the disease. Two hundred and thirty-eight drugs, listed in the appendix, were tested for activity against experimental infection in mice; two, VI47 and VI86, were selected for special study as they were found to have a definite action in preventing the development of the disease in mice by administration in the very early stages. A detailed description is given of the clinical use of these two drugs in the epidemic of louse-borne typhus in North Africa and Naples during 1943 and 1944. The report also describes important studies on the immunology of typhus fever carried out in collaboration with the British Royal Army Medical College Emergency Vaccine Laboratory during the war. (616.922)


Dr. Cyriax is physician-in-charge of the Physiotherapy Department, St. Thomas's Hospital, London, and, in this book, he aims to set out a system of diagnosis which will overcome the special difficulties associated with the soft-tissue lesions which result from injury, or which, appearing for no obvious reason, are commonly termed 'rheumatic'. The author lays particular stress on the importance of accurate diagnosis, but also deals with the new types of treatment for which his diagnostic methods pave the way. He points out that his system, which is based wholly on clinical examination and is not dependent on apparatus, lies well within the province of every medical practitioner, for whom this book should prove a useful and interesting guide. The illustrations are of a high standard and a full index is provided. (616.991)


The rheumatic diseases are a social scourge, and their medical problem occupies the greater part of this new book by the Physician to the Arthritis Clinic and Lecturer on the Rheumatic Diseases at the Royal Free Hospital, London, who has devoted many years to an intensive study of the subject. The first chapter deals with the various classifications of the diseases—acute, fibrositic and arthritic; the remaining chapters cover the anatomy and physiology of the locomotor system, clinical examination of the patient and the aetiology, diagnosis and treatment of the diseases. This important book, the first in the English language to cover such a field, is intended for medical practitioners who daily come into contact with patients suffering from rheumatism. It is profusely illustrated with clinical pictures, X-rays and diagrams. (616.991)
Surgery

PYE’S SURGICAL HANDICRAFT. Hamilton Bailey (Editor). Wright (Bristol, Gloucestershire), 25s. M8. 680 pages. 789 figures. Index.

It is sixty-three years since the first edition of Pye’s Surgical Handicraft appeared, but although its contents have completely changed, its aim remains the same—to form a practical handbook indicating and illustrating the purpose of craftsmanship in minor surgical procedure. Hamilton Bailey, surgeon to the Royal Northern Hospital, London, has collected, as editor, a team of recognized specialists for the writing of different sections, and the work as a whole reflects the best British teaching. There are 789 carefully chosen illustrations showing the continuing steps in the various techniques.


This is a useful textbook by two well-known surgeons at the Royal Northern Hospital, London, who are also Examiners in Surgery to the General Nursing Council. It presents the principles and practice of modern surgery as they directly concern the nurse. In this edition many new illustrations have been included, and historical notes are incorporated concerning those whose names are perpetuated by their work. At the end of each chapter are questions set by the General Nursing Council in its examinations which reveal that the candidate is expected to understand fully the reasons for carrying out various forms of treatment, and the authors have borne this in mind in the writing of this book.

Regional Surgery: Hand


Livingstone (Edinburgh), 20s. C4. 169 pages. 104 illustrations. Index.

This work is intended for the general practitioners, the industrial medical officers and the casualty house surgeons who have to treat infections, injuries, and diseases of the hand. Too often these have been treated as the trivialities of minor surgery, and yet they account for over a third of the sums paid in workmen’s compensation. Mr. Handfield-Jones, a recognized authority on this subject, is mainly concerned with the best methods of treatment and the restoration of the hand to its full function. In this new edition the largest section of the book, that on infection, has been brought up to date in the light of the new treatment with sulphonamides and penicillin; chapters have been added on amputations and burns, and the section on injuries enlarged.

Dentistry


The new edition of this well-known book has been divided into two volumes, Vol. 1 dealing with human, and Vol. 2 with comparative aspects of the subject. This second volume covers a wide range of the animal kingdom and includes fishes, reptiles, birds, amphibia such as toads and frogs, and mammals, including prehistoric man. Various
alterations have been made in the text; for instance, in the chapter on embryology only those stages dealing with the development of the oral cavity have been retained. The processes of ossification and calcification and the function of the osteoblast have been described more fully, and recent work on dental physiology has been incorporated. The book is well produced, fully illustrated and has an excellent index. (617.6)

Ophthalmic Surgery
AN INTRODUCTION TO CLINICAL PERIMETRY. H. M. Traquair. Fifth edition. Kimpton, 36s. C4. 330 pages. 255 figures. 486 references. Index. This book introduces the reader to the essential features of perimetry from the clinical point of view. The more academic aspects of visual response are included only in so far as they provide some explanation for clinical findings. A simple and satisfactory procedure of field testing is described. To ensure the correct interpretation of results, the anatomy of the visual path is emphasized and some reference is made to pathological conditions with a view to correlating these factors with alterations in function. In this edition the anatomical terminology has been brought up to date, the text has been revised, and new illustrations and references added. (617.7)

Gynaecology and Obstetrics
TEXTBOOK OF GYNAECOLOGY. J. H. Peel. Second edition. Heinemann, 21s. D8. 467 pages. 21 illustrations. Appendix. Index. The second edition of this textbook in three years is proof of its worth. The subject is covered in eight sections: anatomy, embryology, physiology of the female genital organs; clinical gynaecology; injuries, anatomical displacements and disorders of function; infections of the genital tract; tumours of the genital organs; sterility and early complications of pregnancy; symptoms; treatment. In this new edition the text has been thoroughly revised, and certain sections rewritten. The chapter on anatomy has been rearranged and expanded, and new ideas on aetiology and treatment incorporated, especially in the chapters on physiology, endocrine disorders and sterility. There is a useful appendix on endocrine products listing the various preparations under the proprietary name, the name of the manufacturer and the form in which they are available. (618.1)

THE SYMPTOMATIC DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF GYNAECOLOGICAL DISORDERS. M. Moore White. Second edition. H. K. Lewis, 16s. D8. 246 pages. 103 illustrations. Appendix. Index. (General Practice Series) This book is intended to help the general practitioner in treating patients who suffer from minor gynaecological disorders. In this new edition minor alterations and additions have been made and the reader’s attention is drawn more to the common than to the rare disorders. Reference is made to the latest technique of sulphonamide administration, to penicillin treatment of gonorrhoea and to other recent advances in therapeutics. Causes and treatment of habitual abortion (with special reference to the Rh factor) and the technique of artificial insemination have been added to the chapter on sterility. Common errors in diagnosis and treatment are included at the end of each chapter. An appendix gives a list of endocrine preparations, and there is an excellent index. (618.1)

The seventh edition of this standard textbook by the Professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecology in the University of London and Director to the Committee of Obstetrics at the British Post-graduate Medical School, London, has been considerably revised and enlarged. In particular much new material has been added to the sections on endocrinology and ovarian tumours.


The late Sir Comyns Berkeley was an expert on obstetrical practice. This handbook of midwifery was originally published in 1906 and it is still one of the standard works for pupil-midwives engaged in training for the examinations of the British Central Midwives Board. In this new edition the sections on the treatment of unavoidable haemorrhage and on blood transfusions have been rewritten, and a short account of the rhesus factor added. The work has been thoroughly revised with a view to simplification and the avoidance of repetition.


This book, which was first published in 1943, is already well established as a standard textbook for students and practitioners. It represents the system of midwifery teaching which the author, as surgeon-in-charge of the Gynaecological and Obstetric Department of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, has given to his students. Detailed discussion of theoretical problems is avoided as the author maintains that midwifery is essentially an art learned only by clinical practice and experience. Conservative methods of treatment are favoured in preference to those requiring surgical intervention, and conflicting opinions which are held on various forms of treatment are well portrayed to give the reader a comprehensive grasp of modern opinion. This second edition, larger than the first by some sixty pages, includes new work on the Rh factor and erythroblastosis, and a review of the progress made in chemotherapy and penicillin treatment. It is well illustrated, and contains a detailed index.


Professor Strachan of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology in the University of Wales has embodied the experience of many years of teaching and practice in this practical textbook, designed primarily for the undergraduate student. The importance of conservatism and the avoidance of unnecessary interference is stressed. The whole subject, normal and abnormal, is thoroughly covered, and specialist colleagues have contributed the sections on the new-born child and blood transfusion in obstetrical practice. The book contains excellent illustrations, many of which are original, and a very detailed index.
Diseases of Children


This new edition of a well-established textbook is very welcome. The Editors, who are Physician to the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, London, and Nuffield Professor of Child Health in the University of London respectively, have maintained a strong team of 29 authors for the various sections. There have been so many new developments in paediatrics during the thirteen years since the publication of the previous edition that the book is to appear in two volumes. Vol. I is divided into two parts: (1) General considerations; (2) Diseases of children. The new material includes sections on the surgical aspects of congenital deformities, growth and development, the use of drugs in infancy and childhood, including the sulphonamides and penicillin, clinical pathology, acid-base regulation, practical procedures, anaesthetics in the surgery of childhood, sub-dural haematoma in infancy, the treatment of megacolon, abdominal pain (medical and surgical aspects), surgery of the lung, treatment of pneumonia, diagnosis and treatment of collapse of the lung, and much new matter in the section on tuberculosis. It is well documented, indexed and illustrated. (618.92)


The fourth edition of this textbook, edited by the recently appointed Nuffield Professor of Child Health, University of London, has been completely revised and enlarged especially with regard to new methods of treatment. The new developments of chemotherapy, for example, necessitate many references to the sulphonamides and to penicillin. The book is divided into four sections, and the various chapters have been contributed by experts in their respective fields. The new edition of this work will enhance its already great popularity among both nurses and paediatricians. (618.92)


Dr. Wilfrid Sheldon's popular textbook on paediatrics has been extensively revised for this edition, the fifth in ten years, and it remains one of the soundest works on this increasingly important subject. Many of the recent advances in medical science have a direct usefulness in paediatrics, and the author has been careful to incorporate all the modern developments. A brief appendix on penicillin therapy has been added to the appendix on the sulphonamide group of drugs, much of which has been rewritten. The book has a good index and is well illustrated. (618.92)

Veterinary Medicine


The author of this book is a Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, London. The book is written primarily for veterinary surgeons and students, but it will also be useful to agriculturists and pig-breeders. The various breeds of pigs are described, also the housing, management and feeding of pigs. The diseases of pigs,
the symptoms and treatment are then dealt with under constitution, deficiency, local, and diseases caused by animal parasites. Poisons and poisonous plants injurious to pigs are described.

ENGINEERING

Contracts and Specifications
This is a textbook for university students in civil and municipal engineering. It embodies the result of the authors' experience in the preparation of specifications and quantities for engineering work, and in lecturing on the subject to students. Only the main principles of specifications have been dealt with. The chapters on contracts have been written in simple language explaining the law relating to contracts. The section on quantities provides a graded course of original worked samples.

Working and Maintenance
Professor Trewman’s book is a survey of the underlying principles and practical aspects of mechanical inspection with special reference to precision engineering. A wide range of testing and measuring devices has been included, showing what kind of apparatus is available for various purposes and also illustrating different points in regard to fundamental inspection principles. A chapter has been included dealing with American instruments. This book should be of value not only to those directly responsible for carrying out inspection but also to engineering students.

Applied Mechanics
The authors of this standard work have had many years’ experience both practical and as teachers. The main outline of the principles and theory involved in the design of commonly occurring structures is given, followed by their application to the practical design of a considerable variety of structures. Short summaries of the properties of various structural materials are given. In this edition new chapters on reinforced concrete have been added.

The contents of this book have been selected from material developed for courses in the analysis of statically indeterminate structures for senior University students. The methods of analysis are based on the fundamental principles of structural mechanics that are applicable to the design of most frame structures. The last chapter consists of special problems in statically indeterminate structures. References to further reading are given at the end of each chapter.

See Digest, page 576.

Written primarily for the student of engineering, this book discusses the most important principles and theories of the strength of materials, with particular reference to their application to the problems involving the use of aluminium, aluminium alloys and magnesium alloys. There are chapters on torsion, bending, deflection and resilience of beams, and on the nature and properties of light metals and their behaviour under different conditions of loading.


Technical Press (Kingston Hill, Surrey), 7s.6d. sC8. 304 pages. 228 illustrations.

This manual by the author of Boiler House Practice is intended to provide the apprentice, improver and beginner in the various branches of engineering with information on micrometers, verniers, tools, fitting, screw-cutting, workshop arithmetic, geometry, mensuration, gear-cutting, capstan and turret lathes, precision grinding, general machine work and blue-print reading. In this edition some chapters have been completely revised, new illustrations have been added and all the material has been brought up to date.

PRACTICAL ENGINEERS' POCKET BOOK, 1947. WITH TECHNICAL DICTIONARIES IN FRENCH AND SPANISH. A. H. Stuart (Editor).


In this edition the section dealing with gas-fired furnaces has been largely rewritten and the tables given on illumination have been modified. The main body of the book gives information on many aspects of steam engineering, hydraulics, mechanical engineering, including machine tools, cranes and lifting tackle. There is also a useful list of technical journals and a small French and Spanish technical dictionary section.


The compiler of this dictionary is an instructor and lecturer in the Mechanical Engineering department of the Borough Polytechnic, London. A number of additions and amendments have been made to the first edition, which was issued in 1943. The terms are explained in simple language with cross-references, and the meanings of abbreviations for terms used in engineering and machine shops are also given.


D8. 212 pages.

The author is Professor of Civil Engineering in the University of London at the Imperial College of Science and Technology and this book is based on a short course of lectures and demonstrations given to the Summer School for Teachers in Oxford in 1946. The author expresses his desire to encourage a more general use of small-scale models for experimental work in the teaching of the theory of structures. A number of Experiment Sheets illustrating the possibilities of the apparatus described is included. (620.7)

Professor W. Fisher Cassie, of the Department of Civil Engineering in the University of Durham, has written this book for engineering students in the last two years of a University technical college course. It gives the best known methods of solving numerical problems concerned with statically indeterminate structures. A comparison is shown between the accuracy of recently developed methods and those formerly used. (620.8)

History of Engineering
ENGINEERING AND SOCIETY, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO CANADA. C. R. Young, H. A. Innis and J. H. Dales. University of Toronto Press (Toronto, Canada), S2.75. IC8. 429 pages. Bibliography.
A collaboration by three Professors in the University of Toronto intended for students of science as a guide to the place of technology in social life. Part I consists of a discussion of the general development of engineering, with a chapter on 'The Social Obligations of the Engineer', whilst Part II is a brief study of the economic development of Canada and the part that engineering has played in it. (620.9)

Mechanical Engineering
The forty-eighth edition of this annual pocket-book has been thoroughly revised and brought up to date. It is an indispensable work of reference for the mechanical engineer, containing formulae and tables, articles and information of everyday use. The comprehensive index adds considerably to the value of the book. (621)

This book, giving the description, choice and maintenance of a great variety of plant, is intended for civil engineering and building contractors' agents, buyers and plant engineers. The plants described include air compressors, boilers, concrete mixers, conveyors and elevators, crushing and screening plant, cranes, de-watering gear, excavators, light railways, pneumatic tools and pumps. There are also chapters giving points to be looked for when examining second-hand machines, and safety precautions with plant. (621)
CONTRACTORS’ PLANT AND MACHINERY. R. Bernard Way. Crosby Lockwood, 10s.6d. D8. 223 pages. 147 illustrations. Index.
The author explains in non-technical language the engineering principles of a selection of the machinery and tools used by Public Works Contractors in the construction of docks and factories. The machinery described includes cranes, excavators, concrete machinery and pumps. The book is intended primarily for the beginner in the contracting business, and includes a general chapter on the levelling of sites. (621)

Steam Engineering
APPLIED THERMODYNAMICS. A. C. Walshaw. Blackie, 30s. ID8. 401 pages.
Figures. Index.
This textbook on heat engines and applied thermodynamics has been written for students preparing to take degrees or diplomas in engineering. The book is divided into four parts: Part 1 deals with the first principles and general theory of thermodynamics, Part 2 with steam plant, Part 3 with internal combustion engines, and Part 4 with compressors and refrigerators. (621.101)

3R8. 32 pages. 4 pages of illustrations. (Science in Britain Series)
The second edition of a booklet first published in 1942 in the Science in Britain Series, which has been given a new and improved format. In non-technical language the author gives the story of the development of the steam turbine and of many other important inventions of the late Sir Charles Parsons (1854–1931), ending with a brief note on the great engineer’s life and character. (621.165)

Technicalities have been used in this book only where absolutely necessary; general information on the subject is supplied, which can be supplemented by textbooks. A historical survey of the subject is given, and an explanation of combustion. The automatic firing of boilers and the various types of magazine boilers for heating and domestic hot water are dealt with. There are notes on the various automatic boiler controls and a description of the pre-combustion stoker. (621.18)

Electrical Engineering
The author of this book, which gives the fundamental principles of electricity and of electric machines, is the Chief Electrical Engineer, Hornsey Borough Council, London. His book is of interest to all those concerned with the use of electrical power in the building industry. The characteristics of electric motors are discussed, the installation of plant, workshop wiring and lighting, machine tools and portable electric tools, and the maintenance of electric motors. There is also a chapter on recent research in this industry. (621.3)
A valuable pocket reference book for all engaged in electrical work, containing tables, formulae, measurements and general information on all branches of applied electricity. (621.302)

The author of this textbook was formerly a lecturer at the Northampton Polytechnic, London. The fundamental principles of electricity with reference to its technical applications are given. The alternating current theory has been developed by the vector method and the application of the alternating current to typical radio circuits has been given prominence. A brief account of the principles of diode and triode valves and the cathode-ray tube has been included. Many worked examples are included as illustrations. (621.302)

Dr. Wall is Lecturer-in-Charge of the Department of Electrical Engineering in the University of Sheffield. His book gives an account of the basic principles of the science of electrical engineering, emphasis being placed on those principles relating to heavy-current and light-current engineering practice. An historical survey and the recent developments in all branches of the industry are given. (621.302)

A comprehensive directory of firms engaged in the electrical industry. It is arranged in two sections, alphabetical and classified, and is confined to the United Kingdom. (621.3058)

This book describes in detail the method of making calculations by means of the vector operator $j$, and is written for students having no previous knowledge of the system. The author is Deputy Manager of the Chesterfield (Derbyshire) Electricity Department and he shows how this method may be applied to the solution of electrical engineering problems, illustrating the system by numerous examples. (621.308)

In this edition the text has been amplified, and the final chapter on hyperbolic functions greatly extended. In the first two chapters the fundamentals of the representation of alternating electrical quantities by graphic vectors are explained and illustrated. A detailed elementary treatment of the graphical solution of three-phase problems by vector diagrams is given in the third chapter. The fourth and fifth chapters deal with vector algebra. (621.308)
Generation of Electricity


This publication is similar in form to the annual reports issued by the Electricity Commissioners up to 1938; no statistics of the production or distribution of electricity were published during the war. It consists of a series of tables showing the returns of fuel consumption and units generated at the electricity stations operated by Authorized Electricity Undertakers, with particulars of the regional grouping, the expansion, and general activities of the different stations. (621.31)


As no statistics or information concerning the production and use of electricity could be published during the War, this report of the Electricity Commissioners covers the period from 1 April 1939 to 31 March 1945. It gives a most comprehensive picture of all the developments and changes in the supply of electricity throughout Great Britain, the expansion of generating plant, constructional work, manpower problems, air-raid precautions, fuel rationing, the extension of the 'grid' system, electricity supply in rural areas and new industrial districts, and so on. Interesting information on experimental work and research, and on the programmes for the future is also given. The very considerable growth of the consumption of electricity during these six years is clearly shown. (621.31)


Under the proposals of the Electricity Bill introduced by the present Government, the distribution of electricity in Great Britain will be entrusted to fourteen Area Boards, subject to general policy direction by the Central Electricity Authority. The White Paper just issued contains a sketch map showing the proposed boundaries of these fourteen areas. The divisions have been based on various factors—geographical, sociological, administrative and technical—with Greater London remaining a unit substantially larger than any other area. In addition to the map, this paper includes two tables—one showing the counties and administrative areas covered by each regional authority, and the second showing the area in square miles and the population (both urban and rural) in each such electricity region. The problems of securing an adequate diversity of electricity load in an area, and of avoiding as far as possible rearrangements cutting across existing distribution networks, are also discussed. (621.31)

POWER STATION EFFICIENCY. C. Priest. Pitman, 10s.6d. D8. 126 pages. 26 figures. Index.

In this book the author outlines the processes involved in the generating of electricity at modern power stations. It should be of use to all power-station engineers. The book
is clearly illustrated and there are chapters dealing with simple heat flow, practical heat cycles, condensers, ejectors, turbines and alternators, fuel and boiler losses, and the various types of plant used in a power station. A list of references is appended. (621.312)

The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, which, in 1945, distributed over two and a half million horse-power, is of peculiar importance as an example of a municipally owned power undertaking on a vast scale. This is the first complete story of its foundation and growth, and of the man who began it and fought for it. (621.312134)

This comprehensive book is a companion volume to the author's former work, Electric Power Stations. Written primarily for electrical engineers, operatives and students, it deals with all aspects of the design, construction and operation of electric power sub-stations. The chapters include information on switchgear transformers, converters, electrical protective equipment, maintenance, organization and control. Bibliographies are given at the end of each chapter. (621.3126)

This book, written by a number of experts, consists of articles on the design, construction and use of electrical machines. The subjects discussed include the general principles of design of electric machines and generators, casing design and ventilation, and the installation of motors. The appendix gives an outline of the theory of electricity and magnetism. (621.313)

The Head of the School of Engineering at the Regent Street Polytechnic, London, has written this book for students of electrical engineering. There are clear diagrams, and both theoretical and practical aspects of the subject are dealt with. Examples are given at the end of each chapter. This seventh edition has been brought up to date and includes modern advances in the subject. (621.3133)

Transformers

This reference book is designed for transmission and distribution engineers and also for those concerned in the maintenance of factory and other individual plant. The installation, testing and maintenance of transformers is dealt with, special attention being paid to the transformers used in connexion with works and factory supply. The various systems which are today available for the protection of transformers are fully described. (621.3143)

The author of this comprehensive work devoted to condensers (now called capacitors in the U.S.A. in conformity with the American standard of definitions of electrical terms) has had seventeen years' experience in research work on wave filters and capacitors. A summary of the characteristics of practical capacitors is given, and there are chapters on the behaviour of capacitors under direct and alternating voltage and on the various types of capacitors.

Electrical Machinery: Parts


The first comprehensive work to be published on this subject written by a leading authority who has been connected with the carbon brush industry for many years. His book deals with the problems relating to the collecting of current, by means of brushes, in dynamo-electric machines. The various aspects of the subject dealt with include brush design, angles and gears, and the diagnosis of brush troubles. The introduction outlines the development from the use of copper-wire brushes to the invention of the carbon brushes now in use.

Transmission of Electricity


This is a non-mathematical book of value to all industrial engineers, particularly mechanical and chemical engineers with no extensive electrical knowledge. Example lay-outs are given, showing transmission from power stations as well as the internal distribution of electricity in large industrial plants. The advantages and limitations of each proposal are given together with the reason for the choice of the particular size and rating of apparatus.


The problems dealt with in this book have assumed increased importance due to the development of general electrical distribution since 1918. Information is given on the various methods of determining the position of complete and partial burn-outs in underground electricity supply mains, in low, medium and high pressure cables, including the loop test, induction and spark testing methods, and high voltage tests.

Electric Lighting


The author of this book is Professor of Electrical Engineering in the University of Illinois. His book deals with the principles underlying both the specification and
design of electrical lighting for commercial and industrial buildings. It includes chapters on flood-lighting and novelty lighting, and the maintenance, wiring and economics of electrical lighting.

SIR JOSEPH SWAN. Kenneth R. Swan. Longmans, Green, 18.6d. sR8. 50 pages. Frontispiece. 2 plates. 2 diagrams. (Science in Britain Series)

Sir Joseph Wilson Swan (1828–1914) was responsible for many inventions and discoveries in the field of applied science, particularly for his advances in dry-plate photography, but it was as the inventor of the 'Swan' lamp that his name became famous. This account of his life and work, written by his son, shows how Swan and Thomas A. Edison, the American inventor, working independently, evolved the incandescent carbon filament lamp which, for the first time, made domestic lighting by electricity a practical proposition. This booklet contains material not available in any other works accessible to the general public.

Electric Traction


This is a book for tramway, trolley-bus and railway engineers and for all students of electric traction. For the benefit of those not familiar with electrical subjects several of the main ideas have been developed from first principles. There are chapters dealing with traction motors, control of tramway, trolley-bus and railway motors, braking and auxiliaries, power supply and collection, rolling stock, diesel-electric traction, testing and maintenance, metadyne traction equipment and the future possibilities in the field of electric traction.

Electric Meters


This book contains full descriptions of the various types of electricity meters and of the different methods of testing and maintaining meters. Notes on recent developments in this branch of engineering are included and there is a separate chapter on the Electricity Supply (Meters) Act of 1936 of Great Britain. Some mathematical knowledge on the part of the reader is assumed in the theoretical sections and the book will be of considerable use to electricians in many parts of the world.

Telegraphy


This book, by the author of Telecommunications and joint author of Radio-communications, has been written with the object of bringing recent developments and current practices to the notice of telecommunication engineers, traffic officers and students of electricity and radio-communications. The aspects covered include voice frequency, telex, sub-audio and varioplex systems, and all types of modern apparatus including the teleprinter, teletypewriter and morse equipment. A list of terms and definitions is given at the end of the book.

Written for the student, this book deals with the basic principles of telegraph transmission theory together with modern developments in telegraphy. There are chapters on both direct and alternating current transmission theory, the relation between steady-state and transient conditions, electric wave filters, the transmission of alternating current, telegraph signals and the transmission requirements for telegraph switching systems. The appendix contains proofs of all the formulae given in the main text. (621.382)


The author of this book was employed in the Telegraph branch of the Post Office Engineering Department, London. The early chapters of the book deal with the various codes employed, and the principles of the various telegraph systems. Other chapters deal with voice-frequency telegraphy, circuits, signal distortion, testing and measuring apparatus, and instrument room equipment. (621.382)

Radio


The author of this book is the Senior Lecturer in the Electrical Engineering Department of the Polytechnic, Regent Street, London. His earlier book was *Electrical Technology for Telecommunications*. Illustrated with a number of clear diagrams, this work is written primarily for second-year students of radio engineering. It deals with capacitance, inductance, resonant circuits, principles of radio communication, the thermionic valve, diodes and triodes, the principles of direction finding and radio frequency instruments and measurements. (621.3841)


This handbook has been prepared for the radio-set designer, but it will also be of interest to all radio engineers and mechanics. The first six parts cover: audio frequencies; radio frequencies; rectification, filtering and hum; receiver components; tests and measurements; and valve characteristics. Part VII is devoted to general theory and includes resistance, capacitance, inductance, vectors, complex algebra, simple trigonometry and units. Part VIII consists of tables, charts and other data. (621.3841)


The author, a Professor of Mathematics in the University of Saskatchewan, Canada, gives here the results of work on radio at the McGill University during the war. His book is written for physicists and engineers interested in the theoretical aspects of the subject. He describes the way in which the technique of handling radio frequency transmission-lines has been extended to deal with propagation through hollow metal pipes known as wave-guides. A list of references and a name index are included. (621.3841)
A SURVEY OF THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF WAVE GUIDES.


Since the development of radar the study of the propagation of electromagnetic waves in metal tubes has become of major importance, and this book provides an introductory survey of recent developments in this science. The first six chapters are based on a course of lectures on microwave techniques given at the Radar School of Telecommunications Research Establishment of the Ministry of Aircraft Production at Malvern, Worcestershire. Dr. Huxley is Reader in Electromagnetism in the University of Birmingham.


The various chapters of this book on the development and manufacture of quartz plates for electrical circuits have been written by scientists engaged in piezoelectric research or its engineering applications. In addition to an historical summary of the development of the use of quartz crystals, there are chapters devoted to the applications of quartz crystals to oscillators, filters and transducers, the use of X-rays for determining the orientation of quartz crystals and the imperfections and inspection of raw quartz.


Mr. Lewer is President of the Incorporated Radio Society of Great Britain and his work gives the principles of the design, construction, and operation of the cathode-ray tube and the complete oscillograph and its uses. In this second edition further details of the oscillograph in television and radiolocation have been included.


This book, by the author of Television Receiving Equipment, is written for the reader who already has a knowledge of the basic principles of the theory of radio. Information is given on the practical repairing of radio receiving and associated equipment, which has become an important section of the modern wireless industry.


An introduction to the servicing and maintenance of radio receivers, by the author of Television: Technical Terms and Definitions, written for the general reader who has not studied the underlying principles of wireless. In this edition material has been added covering the latest improvements in such equipment as turn-table motors and loud-speakers.
Radar


The object of the International Meeting on Radio Aids to Marine Navigation held in London from 7 May to 22 May 1946, was to inform other countries of what had been done in the United Kingdom during the war and what was being done in the immediate post-war period, to seek information on similar work in other countries, and to discuss international standardization of radio aids to marine navigation as a preliminary step towards a measure of international agreement and co-operation in the future. This pamphlet gives the proceedings of the meeting prefaced by an introductory note, a list of delegates and advisers, and the text of the introductory addresses, and concluding with sections giving the closing speeches of members of the conference and a summary of conclusions.

(621.3841913)


This volume has been prepared from the scientific and technical documents presented to the International Meeting on Radio Aids to Marine Navigation held in London in May 1946, the proceedings of which are contained in Vol. 1. It is divided into six parts, including chapters on Direction Finding, Hyperbolic Navigation, Radar and Technical Comparison. The volume will be found useful both as a textbook for students and as a work of reference to those already familiar with radio aids to marine navigation.

(621.3841913)

DEMONSTRATIONS OF RADIO AIDS TO CIVIL AVIATION. Provisional

International Civil Aviation Organization. H.M. Stationery Office, 5s. L. Post 8. 18 illustrations and numerous plans and diagrams.

This brochure contains short technical descriptions of all items of equipment shown in the United Kingdom during the demonstrations of Radio and Radar aids to Civil Aviation given in September 1946. Part I, Navigational Aids, is divided into three sections—Long Range Navigational Aids, Short Range Navigational Aids and Aids to Area Control and Landing. Part II, Communications, deals with Long and Medium Range Communications, Short Range Communication Systems and Intercommunication, while Part III is concerned with Ancillary Apparatus and Technique.

(621.3841914)

Television


The author of this survey is engaged in practical commercial broadcasting and has been connected with television for many years. His book is of general interest; technicalities have been reduced to a minimum. A survey is made of the historical background of television, and the rapid advances in Great Britain and America and various European
countries up to 1939 are described. The use of military television, between 1939 and 1945, for observation is discussed. In his survey of the future possibilities of television the author includes its use in education, entertainment and advertisement. (621.388)


Written by the Editor of the periodical *Wireless Engineer*, this book outlines the general principles of television. It is assumed that the reader is familiar with current wireless practice. Chapters are devoted to the cathode-ray tube as applied to television, the working of different circuits, and faults and remedies of complete receivers. Lists of definitions of television terms and abbreviations are given in the appendix. (621.38836)

**Electronics**


An account of the history and principles of electronics and modern apparatus used in this branch of electrical research. There are chapters devoted to the thermionic valve, the cathode-ray tube, the klystron, the cyclotron, X-rays, photoelectric cells, the application of electron technique to television, the electron microscope and the mass spectrometer. (621.39)

**ELECTRONICS AND THEIR APPLICATION IN INDUSTRY AND RESEARCH. B. Lovell (Editor). Pilot Press, 42s. D8. 660 pages. 404 illustrations. Bibliographies. Subject and author indexes.**

Dr. Bernard Lovell is a research physicist at the Physical Laboratories, University of Manchester. Each paper in this book has been written by a specialist to show the important advances in the science and use of electronics which have been made in the past few years. The papers include: Electron physics; Photo-cells for the visible and ultra-violet; Recent advances in photo-cells for the infra-red; Electronic generation of television signals; Thermionic valves for very high frequencies; Radar; Control application of cold cathode valves; High frequency heating; A moisture content control equipment; Electronics applied to servo-mechanisms; Electronics in medicine; Electronics in physiology; The Betatron; Electron microscopy and electron diffraction. (621.39)

**Internal Combustion Engines**

**INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES. Odhams Press, 9s.6d. D8. 384 pages. 400 illustrations. Index.**

Each chapter in this book has been written, in non-technical language, by a qualified engineer. It is divided into three sections: the first gives the general principles of the internal combustion engine, carburation and ignition; the second is devoted to automobile engines, and the third to aero engines. This last section includes an introduction to jet and rocket propulsion. The book provides a comprehensive introduction to the construction, operating principles and maintenance of modern engines. (621.43)

**Gas Turbines**


*See Digest, page 578.* (621.433)
A survey of early inventions and the history of the development of the gas turbine are given in chronologically arranged paragraphs, the first patent covering a gas turbine being granted in 1791. The chapter on combustion gas turbine calculations and efficiencies has been contributed by R. B. Smith, the Directing Editor of *Flight* and *Aircraft Production*. The gas turbine in industry, marine service, locomotives and aircraft is described. The chapter on the gas turbine as an aircraft prime mover includes jet propulsion.

(Diesel Engine)

**MAINTENANCE OF HIGH SPEED DIESEL ENGINES.** A. W. Judge.


In this book, dealing with the maintenance and overhaul of Diesel engines, the author assumes that the reader is already familiar with petrol engine practice. Practical information is given on engine adjustments, troubles and their remedies, fuel pumps and injectors, starting and slow running, and fault location and cure. The new edition includes more recent servicing methods, tools and data, particularly that relating to fuel injection equipment. The index and appendices have been extended.

(621.436)


This edition includes references to new British engines that are now available, and gives details of representative American transport diesels, engines for road and rail transport, aircraft and marine work. There is also a general survey of the development of the compression ignition engine, and of the specially prepared oils which are essential for high-speed compression ignition engines. Fuel injection equipment and combustion chamber design are described.

(621.436)

**DIESEL VEHICLES, OPERATION, MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS.**


This handbook, dealing with the principle, operation, maintenance and repair of modern diesel vehicles, was first issued in 1940 and numerous additions have been made to bring this latest edition up to date. The practical aspects of design, the methods of diagnosing injection troubles, fuel supply systems, the reconditioning of valve gear, and modern fuel-oil engines are dealt with, and the book concludes with some notes on marine diesel engines. Mr. Camm is the editor of *The Practical Engineer*.

(621.4384)

**Engineering Works**


Mr. Gillespie, an engineering and foundry management consultant, is the author of a number of books on organization in industry in Britain. This book, of interest to all engineers and factory organizers, includes chapters on the mechanics of quality control, the drawing office, the laboratory, plating, forging, costing, financial control and selling.

(621.7)
Machine Design


Written for students of mechanical engineering the authors assume a working knowledge of such subjects as mechanics and mathematics. This new edition reviews the progress made in machine designing since the fourth edition was published in 1940. The additions relate principally to the fatigue of metals, the nature of friction and lubrication, and the special precautions necessary in designing machine parts made from aluminium. (621.81)


Written by an engineer with many years' practical experience, this book describes the methods of assembling or joining small metal parts in large numbers, and with the control of these joining processes, ensuring high output and quality. The processes mentioned include riveting, soldering, various welding processes, and those employing screws, bolts and nuts. This edition includes the many developments which have been made both in machines and processes since the first edition was issued in 1941. (621.81)

Bearings


This book covers the history, theory, design and the practical application and use of ball and roller bearings. It is the first book on this subject published in England since 1924 and should prove of interest to all students, engineers and designers. The work of Hertz, Striebeck, Goodman and Palmgren is discussed. The practical sections deal with the selection, application, fitting, repair and lubrication of bearings. There is a comprehensive bibliography arranged in chronological order, and a list of bearing manufacturers in various countries. (621.822)

Gears


This is a book of reference for engineers concerned with the design, manufacture, application or maintenance of gear drives. There is a detailed classification of gears, and the nomenclature, notation and definitions developed to cover the principal elements of types of gear in common use are given. Other chapters are devoted to the principles and analysis of tooth contact, the various materials used for gears, the comparative strength of gear teeth and the comparative resistance of gear teeth to surface loading. There are a number of charts and tables. (621.83)

Valves


In this book, illustrated with tables, photographs and diagrams, the author traces the history and development of the rotary valve during the last sixty years. He
describes the various rotary and semi-rotary systems as applied to the early gas engine, the steam engine and the modern petrol engine. In the concluding chapters he assesses the advantages of the rotary valve, the need for improvements in mechanical efficiency and future lines of development.

**Belt Connexion**

**TRANSMISSION BELTING AND BELT DRIVES. A Comprehensive Work**


Written for the practical engineer, this book deals with the belting methods of carrying power from the point where it is generated to the point where it is to be used. The advantages and disadvantages of the various types of belting are shown. The satisfactory selection, installation and maintenance of belt transmission equipment are explained. The types of transmission belting described include leather, rubber, balata, solid-woven hair and cotton belts. Other chapters deal with belt fastenings, pulleys, shafting and the necessary safety measures.

**Hoisting and Conveying Machines**

**CONVEYORS AND CRANES. Including Continuous Elevators, Stackers, Skip Hoists, Transporters and Electric Telphers. William H. Atherton.**


This book, written by the author of *Conveying Machinery* and *Hoisting Machinery*, deals with the mechanical handling of goods by means of conveyors, elevators, and stackers. The types of machines used for handling coal and other loose materials, including mechanical and pneumatic grain-handling plants, are also described. The third section deals with the various types of cranes, skip hoists and electric telphers.

**Machine Tools**


The author of this book, which is based on notes used for a course of machine-shop work for engineering students, is a Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering in the University of Sheffield. He shows the special methods required to make tools of the precision necessary in modern engineering, and this new edition includes an additional chapter on surface finish.

**SIR JOSEPH WHITWORTH. A Pioneer of Mechanical Engineering. F. C. Lea. Longmans, Green, 1s.6d. Sr8. 39 pages. Frontispiece. 19 figures.**

*(Science in Britain Series)*

A brief account of some of the work of Sir Joseph Whitworth (1803–87) who took a greater part than any other man in the remarkable development of machine tools during the nineteenth century. Precise measurement, true surfaces, standardization and workmanship of the very highest quality, accompanied by elegance of design and the use of the best materials available, were the essentials of his great success as a pioneer and successful manufacturer of many types of machines. Of his many other activities not the least were his important contributions to the design of guns and rifles, and his
interest in education was shown by his foundation of the Whitworth scholarships for the encouragement of engineering science. Dr. F. C. Lea has been Professor of Engineering in the Universities of Birmingham and Sheffield and is a past president of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers (London) and of the Engineering Section of the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

WORKSHOP CALCULATIONS FOR MACHINE TOOL OPERATORS. G. Williams. Pitman, 10s. 6d. D8. 172 pages. Diagrams. Index.

A manual intended to provide engineering students with the basic principles of machine tool operations, together with formulae and methods of solving problems. The theoretical background to the practical problems which the student will encounter in workshop practice is clearly stated, and each chapter is followed by a number of relevant calculations.


Information is given about saws for all types of materials. The saws have been grouped according to their type and the work they do, an outline of their function is given, the method of manufacture, and the principles of use and a description of the actual machines in which they are used. There is a brief outline of the history of saws. The types of saw described include handsaws, circular saws for wood and metal, inserted tooth and segmented saws, circular friction discs, diamond-fitted, stone and slate saws, hacksaws and bandsaws for wood and metal.

Mining Engineering


In this booklet are described some of the visual aids to training which have been and are being prepared for use in connexion with the Coal Mining Industry. Film strip slides are considered, pictorial charts and cinema films, with notes on how to use them to the best advantage, and there is a useful catalogue of pictorial charts, film strips and films which can be borrowed or bought from the Safety in Mines Research Board.


The author is Chairman of the Department of Mining Engineering in the Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy. The basic purpose of the book is to present an analysis of geology field techniques which will function as a working guide for the approach, pursuit and solution of geological problems, particularly those of mining geology. The book will acquaint students with proper field procedures and will act as a convenient reference book for practising geologists. The book is divided into four parts. Part I deals with the recognition of geological phenomena, Part II with general field-survey practices and procedures, Part III with the special field techniques of mining geology, and Part IV with the interpretation and use of field data.

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BEVIN BOY. Derek Agnew. Allen & Unwin, 7s.6d. C8. 140 pages. 8 illustrations.

Under the Bevin plan, which enabled British conscripts to enter the coal mines instead of the Armed Forces if they chose, the author elected when his term came to work in the mines. After six weeks of training he began work in the Kent coal-field and this book records his experiences and impressions simply and vividly, without exaggeration or dramatization. Mr. Agnew describes the pit and his fellow workmen as he found them and his book is an interesting personal document.


Dr. David Penman was formerly Chief Inspector of Mines in India, and Dr. J. S. Penman is Head of the Mining Department at Barnsley Technical College, Yorkshire. Their book has been written for students, teachers and mining engineers. It deals with the chemistry of gases, safety lamps, atmospheric conditions, and the various methods of ventilation employed. This second edition contains much new material concerning the progress made in various subjects covered by the book. There is a section dealing with rescue and recovery work.


This paper is concerned largely with descriptions of various experiments in the mixing of coal dust and stone dust and the resultant inflammabilities.


This report deals with Coal Dust Explosions, Electrical Researches, Mining Explosives and Shotfiring, Falls of Ground Supports, Roof Control, Haulage and Wire Ropes, into all of which the Board has conducted research in Britain during the year under review. Contact with European mining research Officials and with the United States Bureau of Mines is mentioned. The Safety in Mines Research Board, which has been attached hitherto to the Miners' Welfare Commission, will in future work directly under the National Coal Board.


The use of electrical appliances in coal mines needs to be safeguarded against the risk that they may be the means of igniting firedamp or coal dust and thus starting an explosion. This paper considers one aspect of the method of making the apparatus and related electrical circuits 'intrinsically safe'. This method is based on tests which, at the present time, are empirical, so that, with the increasing elaboration in low-pressure
apparatus and circuits and the margin of safety which may arise in different circumstances still undetermined, a quantitative study of the problem seemed to be called for. The present paper gives the relationship which has been found between the inductance in a circuit and the minimum current capable of igniting firedamp when the circuit is rapidly broken between a pointed platinum electrode and a wire. The results reported in this and following papers will be used at the testing station in the examination of mining electrical apparatus submitted by makers for approval, and it is expected that the research will form a guide to the improved design of such apparatus. (622.81)

Naval Engineering

BRITISH SHIPS AND SHIPBUILDERS. George Blake. Collins, 45.6d. 1F8. 48 pages. 8 colour plates. 29 black and white illustrations. (Britain in Pictures Series)

In this brief survey of British ships and their development and of the men who designed and made them, the author begins with the primitive vessels of Elizabethan times and proceeds to those of the present day, with an account of the British shipbuilding industry’s performance during the war. Mr. Blake is the author of a number of books about ships and the sea, including The Shipbuilders, a novel. (623.8)


This valuable annual is compiled under the same editorship as Shipbuilding and Shipping Record and the main section comprises a list of shipowners of the world, arranged in alphabetical sequence under companies, a list of shipbuilders, marine engineers and dry dock owners, arranged in similar manner, a list of consulting naval architects, marine engineers and ship surveyors, and miscellaneous lists of organizations and societies. The Index is in five parts, covering Ships, Companies, Telegraphic Addresses and a Personal and General Index. (623.8058)

Modern Sailing Vessels


A very full treatment of the subject outlined in the writer’s earlier book, Sailing Ships and Rigging, and illustrated with authentic plans, working drawings and details of the nineteenth- and twentieth-century sailing ships of the world. The author defines this period as representing the final development of commercial sail. (623.822)

MODEL YACHT CONSTRUCTION AND SAILING. C. E. Bowden. Percival Marshall, 35.6d. C8. 100 pages. Illustrated.

Lieut.-Colonel C. E. Bowden’s book gives the principles of the design, construction and operation of model and small racing craft in the light of modern knowledge of aerodynamics and hydrodynamics. His book, which is simply written and clearly illustrated, should be of interest not only to the beginner but also to those who are already experienced modellers. The various classes of model racing yachts are described, and chapters are devoted to the airflow around the sail and its effect upon the hull, hull design and methods, constructional methods and automatic steering gear. The author deals with sailing from the viewpoint of racing in the chapter on sailing a model. (623.8225)
—Engine-driven Vessels
The author is a qualified naval architect and marine engineer, and his book gives the results of his own experiences of the principles involved and the aims to be kept in view when designing and constructing tugs. The various classes of tugs are described, and details of towing and other specialized equipment are given and illustrated.

(Fig. 8233)

—Fighting Vessels
This new edition of this work is the first to appear since 1945 and is compiled by the editor of Jane’s Fighting Ships, the well-known standard reference book. In addition to descriptions of the ships of the British Royal Navy it contains much new material, including details of H.M.S. Vanguard, the battleship that took the British Royal Family on their recent tour of South Africa. Information is also given on three new classes of aircraft-carriers, the disposal of old and worn ships, particulars relating to new construction and the war-service of the more important ships of the Royal Navy.

(Railway Engineering
A new publication of an experimental nature, its future appearance depending upon the reception accorded to this first issue. It consists of a series of fifteen articles on various branches of railway engineering including, ‘Electric Traction Development’; ‘Railway Track Today and Tomorrow’; ‘Twenty-five Years of Railway Photography’; ‘Running the Railways on Oil’ and ‘The Evolution of a New Locomotive Class’.

(Sanitary Engineering: Waterworks
The author has written a number of other books relating to municipal engineering. This work, dealing with the provision of water supplies for urban and rural communities, is of a practical character and gives the current matters involved in the provision of supplies to isolated districts. The protection and development of underground water sources is discussed, and the working of pumps, methods of water purification, and the jointing and sterilization of water mains are described.

From earliest times the development of human settlements has been conditioned by the presence of an adequate water supply. This work tells the story of water supply from the beginnings of civilization to the modern industrial community, emphasizing the historical rather than the technical point of view. It shows evidence of wide reading and travel, and is likely to become a standard work on the history of one of man’s foremost and most essential utilitarian undertakings.

(628.09)
Lighting
TEXTBOOK OF ILLUMINATING ENGINEERING (INTERMEDIATE GRADE). J. W. T. Walsh. Pitman, 17s.6d. D8. 203 pages. 135 figures. Index. Dr. Walsh is a Principal Scientific Officer in the Light Division of the National Physical Laboratory, Teddington, Middlesex, and is a past President of the Illuminating Engineering Society, London. His handbook has been written for students studying for examinations in illuminating engineering. The book covers all aspects of the subject including the various methods by which light is produced. Both principles and examples of lighting design are given. There is a section of specimen examination questions. (628.9)

Aeronautics
This is an elementary textbook outlining the principles which maintain an aeroplane in flight. The use of higher mathematics has been avoided, and the book should be of use to all apprentices and students at technical schools who are interested in aeronautical work. In this edition there has been a thorough revision of the material to bring it into line with the modern conception of flight. The sections include air resistance, straight and level flight, gliding and landing, manoeuvres, stability and control. There is a number of general and numerical questions. (629.1302)

This dictionary, of value to all those interested in aviation, has been compiled by the author of The Aircraft Construction Handbook. It contains approximately 2,000 terms, some of which are illustrated. The system of cross-referencing enables the reader to collect together all the information on any aspect of the subject. A list of abbreviations and standard aeronautical symbols is given. (629.1303)

A complete guide to British aviation at home and in the Empire, including a biographical section of 118 pages devoted to well-known figures in the field of aviation, the organization and officers of the departments of the R.A.F. and Air Ministry and similar information about the Dominion Air Forces. It also includes a list of service airfields in the United Kingdom, and particulars of officials of civil airlines, clubs and societies. Information is given on international civil aviation organizations, and a list is provided of flying clubs of the British Empire, including Australia, Canada, India, New Zealand, South Africa, East Africa, Malaya, Ceylon and the West Indies. The final section comprises a classified directory of manufacturers of the British Aircraft Industry. (629.13058)

AEROPLANE PERFORMANCE THEORY: FOR FLIGHT ENGINEERS AND PILOTS. E. Davison. Pitman, 8s.6d. D8. 144 pages. Diagrams. Index. The basic principles of flight and the theory of engine handling are given in this book. The mathematics used have been made as simple as possible, and the mechanical principles involved are clearly stated. Exercises are included to give practice in applying
the principles and there are a number of useful diagrams. Chapters deal with the properties of the atmosphere, the measurement of air speed, the variation of power with altitude and fuel and loading calculations.

**THE ELEMENTS OF AEROFOIL AND AIRSCREW THEORY. H. Glauert.**

This book gives an account of aerofoil and airscrew theory and is written for students who have no previous knowledge of hydrodynamics. This second edition has been revised and brought up to date and the first chapters provide an introduction to the science of hydrodynamics. The following chapters deal with various individual aspects of the subject including the lift of an aerofoil in two-dimensional motion and the effect of viscosity. The book concludes with an account of recent developments in the study of the airscrew theory.

**AERODYNAMICS. L. R. Parkinson. Macmillan, 11s. 1C8. 120 pages. 71 illustrations and diagrams. Index.**

This introduction to the study of aerodynamics, written by an experienced aeronautical engineer, gives both elementary and advanced phases of flight as encountered by the practical aircraft designer. There is an introductory chapter on the physical properties of the atmosphere. Other aspects of the subject covered are the effect on aircraft of deflecting airstreams, the theory of lift and drag, lift-increasing devices, and the stability and performance of aircraft.

**AERODYNAMICS. N. A. V. Piercy. English Universities Press, 30s. sR8. 440 pages. 196 illustrations. Index.**

This book is based on the eighteen years organization of teaching and research by the author at the University of London. Written for university students, designers and research engineers, it presents the whole field of the modern science of aerodynamics and its immediate application to aircraft. The first five chapters constitute an undergraduate course in the subject; the remainder include advanced matter of interest to the designer and research worker.

**Meteorologic Conditions**


This book, which was first published in 1942, describes meteorology and the Air Ministry Meteorological Service as they concern air crews. After an Introduction, Stages A and B deal with the atmosphere, pressure and temperature, wind, weather, cloud and fog, visibility, altimeters, air density and an introduction to the weather map. Stage C is concerned with the R.A.F. meteorological service, flight weather reports and forecasts, the basis of forecasting, and meteorological codes. Air masses, depressions and fronts are considered in Stage D, with notes on visibility, clouds and precipitation, thunderstorms and flying in cloud, concluding with a chapter on meteorology and operational flying and a glossary of terms and formulae in daily use.
Medical Aspects of Aviation


This survey was undertaken by a number of medical officers of the British Royal Air Force and submitted by the Director-General of Medical Services to the Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Air to enable the medical branch to give authoritative advice to the executive on the operational limit of members of air crews. The chapters are written either individually or together by Air Vice-Marshal Sir Charles P. Symonds, Wing Commander Denis J. Williams and Squadron Leader D. D. Reid, and constitute a very comprehensive survey, covering psychological disorders, clinical and statistical study of neurosis, temperamental unsuitability in air crews and general information on the strain endured in war-time flying operations. A special chapter on the reliability of the psychiatric method of diagnosing psychological disorders in R.A.F. flying personnel is contributed by Professor A. Bradford Hill and Wing Commander D. J. Williams.

(629.13256)

Aircraft

JANE'S ALL THE WORLD'S AIRCRAFT, 1947. 35th Year of Issue.
Leonard Bridgman (Compiler and Editor). Sampson Low, 63s. R4. 451 pages. 630 illustrations.

This well-known reference book is arranged in four sections, each of which is then divided by country. The sections are: historical (service aviation); historical (civil aviation); all the world's aeroplanes; all the world's aero-engines. The chapters on civil aviation give details of companies, associations, publications, airports and administration, while the historical section on service aviation shows the development of the air forces in each country. The section on aeroplanes is arranged alphabetically by type within each country, giving details of wings, fuselage, landing gear, accommodation, equipment, weights and loadings, etc., whilst the fourth section gives detailed information about aero-engines, their specifications and performance. Of the 630 illustrations, 548 are new to this edition.

(629.133)


This book is by the author of Cloud Reading for Pilots and has been written in collaboration with P. A. Wills and Dr. A. E. Slater. It includes accounts of all the modern developments which have been made in the theory and practice of gliding and soaring. Information is given on instructional methods, the design and construction of gliders, cross-country and altitude flying and meteorology. There is a short historical section on gliders and gliding.

(620.13333)


The seventh volume of Aircraft of the Fighting Powers is the last of a series published annually since 1940 and completes a work which provides a comprehensive record of every type of aircraft used in the Second World War. This volume contains full
specifications, detailed operational history and three-view scale drawings of all the aircraft flown in 1945. Each aircraft is depicted by photographs and a three-view 1/72 scale general arrangement drawing, together with full particulars of engines, dimensions, specifications and operational history. Vol. VII contains an alphabetical index to the 542 aircraft featured in the whole series.

AN INTRODUCTION TO AERONAUTICAL ENGINEERING. Vol. 3.
The author of this book is a Fellow of the Royal Aeronautical Society in Great Britain and author of A Simple Study of Flight. Written primarily for students engaged in all branches of mechanical engineering with special reference to aeronautical work, this volume deals with the principal metals used in the structure of aircraft, and includes the mechanical properties and testing of materials. In this fifth edition additions have been made to the chapters dealing with torsion test, principal stresses and the elastic instability of struts.

153 pages. 72 figures. Index.
This clearly illustrated book, by the Senior Inspector of the De Havilland Aircraft Co., will be of value to all aircraft engineers and aeronautical students, as well as of general interest to pilots. There is an introductory chapter on the general principles of hydraulics and their application, and details are given of the important components of aircraft hydraulic systems, their design and manufacture and the installation and operation of the various systems. The faults resulting from the manufacture or other causes are described and illustrated. The book contains a full description of the De Havilland hydromatic propeller.

Vol. I of Aircraft Engines dealt with the theoretical and experimental aspects of aircraft engines. This second volume is devoted principally to descriptions of the various engines, their component parts and accessories, the ignition and exhaust systems, and the testing of aircraft engines. The revised edition includes accounts of the later types of piston engines and information on possible future development.

This is an international reference book devoted to aircraft engine specifications. In this edition Brazil, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland have been added and Germany, Italy and Japan have been omitted. Part 1 is devoted to reciprocating engines; Part 2 covers jet propulsion engines and includes many new photographs; Part 3 contains a set of reciprocating engine tabulations giving facts of the latest aircraft engines of the United States, Great Britain, Australia, Brazil, France, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the U.S.S.R.
Airports


The Advisory Layout Panel of the Ministry of Civil Aviation was appointed to consider and make recommendations as to the best layout for an international civil airport for London at Heathrow, Middlesex. It was to be erected within a defined area on a site, approximately seven square miles in extent, lying between Staines and Hayes in Middlesex, some twelve miles west of Charing Cross, London, and to be planned in such a way as to achieve the maximum traffic capacity. At the same time full use was to be made of the three runways already under construction. The Report gives their work, and the plan they finally recommended is contained in Appendix E. (629.136)

AGRICULTURE

SOIL AND SECURITY. T. B. Marsan. Oliver & Boyd, 7s.6d. C8. 143 pages. The author has a wide practical knowledge of farming and is an authority on Shorthorn cattle. In this book he stresses the need for a new attitude towards farming as a career, and considers the various influences that have affected British farming in the past. Accounts of some of the most prominent breeds of British cattle are given. Other aspects of the use of the soil discussed are arable and dairy farming, stockbreeding, pigs, poultry, bee-keeping and forestry. (630)

Rural Life

The author, an experienced country dweller, offers sound advice, seasoned with humour, about the choice and purchase of a country home, how to make it comfortable, how to improve the garden, and generally how to make the best of country life and enjoy the manifold pleasures and benefits it has to bestow upon all who really appreciate it. The book was first published in 1934. (630.1)

A CLASSIC OF ENGLISH FARMING: HODGE AND HIS MASTERS.
Richard Jefferies. Edited by Henry Williamson. Faber & Faber, 10s.6d. 1C8. 340 pages.
Richard Jefferies, British novelist and naturalist (1848–87) originally wrote his classic work of Hodge and his Masters in 1880. This account of mid-Victorian country life in his native county of Wiltshire is now issued in a new edition, and edited with an introduction by Henry Williamson, author of Tarka the Otter, and an authority on Jefferies. (630.1)

BRENSHAM VILLAGE. John Moore. Collins, 12s.6d. L.Post 8. 223 pages.
In this book the author of the memorable Portrait of Elmhury describes a village in the heart of England’s orchard country, its inhabitants, its way of life, its recreations, peculiarities, vicissitudes and attractions. The character drawing is excellent and everything the author writes about comes vividly to life. (630.1)

Mrs. Wood, the wife of a Scottish crofter, has written a book on the joys and difficulties of farming land on a self-supporting basis. The bringing to life of a disused croft in the wild and beautiful environment of the Highlands of Scotland was no light task, but in spite of many difficulties, domestic and otherwise, the author shows their undertaking not as a hardship but as a pioneer adventure towards the discovery of a good life.

*Agricultural Chemistry*


The authors of this book are Lecturers in Agricultural Chemistry in the Department of Agriculture, Leeds University. The book has been written as an introduction to the subject for students reading for degrees and diplomas in agriculture. It is divided into three parts: the first deals with soil, and is subdivided into sections on soil material and the formation and classification of soil; and the second and third parts cover fertilizers and animal nutrition.


The authors of this book are experienced lecturers and research workers in soils and plant growth. The book is written for University students taking degrees in agriculture, horticulture and dairying. The new edition includes material resulting from the advancement of agricultural science during the last ten years. Chapters are devoted to soil, fertilizers and manures, plant and animal bio-chemistry, feeding stuffs, dairy products, the chemical examinations of water, insecticides and fungicides.

*Agricultural Botany*


See Digest, page 579.

*Essays Lectures*

**FARMING TO-DAY BROADCASTS.** Vol. 4. W. S. Mansfield, and others. *Littlebury (Worcester)*, 10s.6d. D8. 188 pages. 8 illustrations.

These volumes are a series of broadcast talks on agricultural education and technical development. The subjects dealt with in this volume include poultry farming in America, cattle improvement, disease control in the byre, lucerne and sainfoin, dairy cows in court and yards, haymaking, renovating the farm orchard, soft fruit on a mixed farm, vegetables on a mixed farm, beef cattle, seed potatoes, spring oats, small holding farming, and electricity on the farm. The book is presented in simple language and is of interest to all those connected with agriculture.
Conferences

IMPERIAL AGRICULTURAL BUREAUX CONFERENCE, LONDON, 1946.


Appendix. Paper bound. (Command Paper 6971)

This Report deals specifically with the Imperial Agricultural Bureaux Review Conference held as a continuation of the British Scientific Conference of 1936 and the Scientific Conference held in London in 1946. It is divided into three main parts containing an account of the Conference, a summary of the conclusions and recommendations and a detailed report on the subjects remitted for the consideration of the Conference. The Detailed Report covers general questions affecting existing British agricultural institutes' and bureaux' work, finance and possible extensions of usefulness, and the Appendix contains a concise Summary of Conclusions and Recommendations of the 1936 British Commonwealth Scientific Conference. (630.61)


This book contains a collection of articles on agricultural co-operation in the British Isles, Canada, India, Ceylon, Western Australia, the Union of South Africa, Palestine, Nigeria, Gold Coast, Cyprus, the United States of America, Denmark, Norway, the Netherlands, Czechoslovakia, Greece and Cuba. There is also a section on international agricultural co-operation. Each report has been compiled by an expert and gives details of the growth of agricultural co-operative movements, various co-operative practices, agricultural co-operation during the war years, the financing of societies, and the results achieved by co-operation. Many useful tables of statistics are given. A section of reviews of agricultural books, surveys and reports is appended. (630.62)

Study and Teaching


A report of the Advisory Committee jointly appointed by the British Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries and the Minister of Education to advise them on all aspects of agricultural education to be provided by local education authorities. A short Foreword by Miss Ellen Wilkinson, late Minister of Education and the Rt. Hon. Tom Williams, Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, stresses the importance of the fullest development of facilities for technical education through the Institutes. The report sets out the conclusions reached by the Committee as to the general principles on which the provision of training at Institutes should be based, and outlines a programme for the expansion of this provision during the next few years. Chapters include One-Year Courses in Agriculture, One-Year Courses in Horticulture, Examinations, Size of Institutes, Material Requirements, Staffing Requirements, Shorter Courses and Extra-Mural Activities. (630.715)

BRITISH AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH: ROTHAMSTED. Sir E. John Russell. Revised edition. Longmans, Green, 1s.6d. sR8. 31 pages.

11 illustrations. (Science in Britain Series)

A revised edition of a brochure which was first published in 1942 on Rothamsted Experimental Station, the most famous of British agricultural institutions. Its founder,
Sir John Lawes (1814–1900), was responsible for the invention of soluble phosphatic fertilizers, without which the industrial countries of Western Europe could not have supported the dense populations that grew up during the nineteenth century. The experiments on the growth of crops and the management of soil were begun in 1843, and the author shows the expansion of agricultural science at Rothamsted from that time to the present day. He describes the introduction of rural science into schools, overseas activities, the Woburn Experimental Farm, taken over by Rothamsted in 1926, and the Departments of the Institution. Sir John Russell was Director of the Rothamsted Experimental Station from 1912 to 1943 and is the author of a number of technical agricultural works.

History


The author of this book has made a study of the history of agriculture and of agricultural implements. The book outlines the story of food production from earliest times to the present day. Particular attention is given to the development of agriculture in North-Western Europe. The chapters on harvesting and milling bring the work up to the beginning of the machine age.

——Britain

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, 1939–1944. UNITED KINGDOM, Part I.


In this comprehensive survey of the agricultural effort of Great Britain, Scotland and Northern Ireland statistical tables cover acreage under crops and grass, acreage under vegetables and orchards, numbers of livestock, the production of crops, numbers of agricultural workers and different types of agricultural machines. Separate figures are given for England and Wales, Scotland, Great Britain, and Northern Ireland.

——Canada

CANADIAN AGRICULTURAL POLICY: THE HISTORICAL PATTERN.


A detailed survey, by a Professor of Economics in Saskatchewan University, of the origin and development of Canadian agriculture from the sixteenth century until the 1920s, divided equally between the pre- and post-federation periods. Not content with the bald statement that agriculture is Canada’s basic industry, he shows how this is so and what is its effect on Canada’s social economy.

HISTORY OF AGRICULTURE IN ONTARIO, 1613–1880. R. L. Jones.


Agriculture, as the foundation of Ontario’s prosperity, has lacked adequate recording, and this work, by an American historian, is a notable addition to the literature of Canadian economic history.
Farming


In this book Professor Saunders of the Department of Agriculture in the University of Reading, and Geoffrey Eley, producer of the agricultural talks broadcast by the British Broadcasting Corporation, have enlarged the series of talks entitled This is My Farm, which was broadcast in 1945 and 1946. Each of the eleven talks gives an account of a typical farm in Britain. The authors visited each farm and discussed with the farmer his system of farm management, the growing of crops, cattle rearing, and the production of milk. There are maps showing the position of these farms in Britain.


A brief, simple and attractively presented survey of farming practice in England from earliest times, illustrated with many well-chosen photographs. The author is Lecturer in History at Alnwick Training College.

Çiftliklerde Ziraat Makina ve Äletleri. L. F. Easterbrook.

Longmans, Green, is. sD8. 32 pages. 27 illustrations. (Britain Advances Series)

The Turkish edition of Machines on the Farm, which was first published in English in 1940. This brochure gives an account within a brief compass of how farming machinery has been acquired during recent years in England and Wales, how its uses have been taught, how labour problems have been dealt with, and how the farms and farming systems of Britain have been adapted to meet the change from horses to the tractor.


In 1942 Mr. Fred Kitchen became a tenant of a five-acre holding in Derbyshire on the Oxcroft estate of the Land Settlement Association. This Association was formed during the depression after the 1914-18 war, to help working men out of the then swollen ranks of the unemployed into a new independent life on the land. This book is an account of the organization and operation of this scheme, and of the author’s four years’ work as a horticulturist under its auspices. Although the book contains much information for the would-be smallholder, and discusses the problem of the townsmen’s return to the land, it gives a lively and homely narrative of the author’s activities; his neighbours and helpers, and even the animals, become real individual characters. Mr. Kitchen has written a number of excellent books on the land, of which the best known is Brother to the Ox.


The author of this book has had practical experience of farming on an eleven-acre farm in Surrey, and is a regular contributor to farming journals. His book will be of especial interest to those starting small farms. It outlines the whole range of work to be done on various types of small farms, and covers farm and market gardening, poultry, dairy herds, pigs and rabbits.

A collection of broadcast discussions on the economics of farming on small farms in the south-west area of England. C. V. Dawe, an agricultural economist in the University of Bristol, invited a number of farmers to discuss the question of profitable production on small family farms. The problems discussed included water, milk, market garden crops, labor problems, power equipment, capital credit and farm accounts.

THE FARMER'S FRIEND, OR WISE SAWS AND MODERN INSTANCES.

The author is Director of the Cambridge University Farm and a frequent broadcaster in the 'Farming To-day' series. In this book he records a number of country sayings and proverbs and comments on them in the light of his own practical experience as a farmer, showing in what way the sayings are true or untrue.


This book will be of particular value to all those who contemplate running a small farm. The chapters have been contributed by experts who have practical knowledge of various types of smallholdings. Alan Thompson, who is editor of *The Poultry Farmer*, provides a general introduction to the problems of smallholdings. Raymond Bush has contributed a chapter on fruit growing, and Herbert Clarke writes on beekeeping. Other chapters deal with various aspects of dairy farming.

GOOD FARM ACCOUNTING. A. C. Campbell. *English Universities Press*, 4s. 6d. sc8. 200 pages. (*Teach Yourself Farming Series*)

The author of this book is a lecturer in agriculture and farm accounting at the Harper Adams Agricultural College, Newport, Shropshire. His book has been written for students of agriculture and for farmers. The methods used in making simple records needed in farm management are clearly and simply described. A number of examples are included to illustrate the various points.


This book describes the working principles of farm tractors and the types of tractors available. The third edition includes notes on the latest types of machines and self-propelled farm implements and their accessories. A short chapter on farm sheds and workshops has also been added. The author is an assistant technical adviser on machinery to the Ministry of Agriculture.

Soil


This book, by the author of *Soil Fertility, Renewal and Preservation*, deals with the urgent problem of soil fertility and conservation as it exists in many parts of the
world today. The section dealing with the problems of the plains discusses the control and use of water, and the protection of both soil and crops from wind. Specific problems in mountainous country are also discussed, as are the cultivation of forests and the soil problems connected with woodlands. The photographic illustrations, taken in various countries, are a feature of the book.


Dr. Eden is an agricultural chemist at the Tea Research Institute of Ceylon. He has spent a number of years advising tea-planters on practical problems. His book has been written primarily for those concerned mainly with agriculture in the tropics. It deals with the physical and chemical properties of soils and manures, and with agricultural chemistry in general. A chapter is devoted to field experiments.

SOIL EROSION IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND. J. Macdonald Holmes. Angus & Robertson (Sydney, Australia), 17s.6d. C.4. 296 pages. 61 plates. Diagrams. Tables.

This study is the result of sixteen years' work by the School of Geography in the University of Sydney, where the author is Professor, and is based on practical experiments on the cure of soil erosion. The final section, 'Can the problem of soil erosion be solved?' discusses various plans (e.g. the Bradfield-Irries plan) and examines the requirements, both legislative and social, for a permanent cure.

THE EARTH'S GREEN CARPET. Louis E. Howard. Faber & Faber, 8s.6d. D.8. 219 pages. Index.

Lady Howard, formerly chief of the Agriculture Service on the International Labour Office at Geneva, and wife of Sir Albert Howard, the author of a number of agricultural books, stresses the problem of soil fertility in this book from the point of view of the 'compost school'. Part 1 deals with the general principles of soil fertility, and the growth of plants. Part 2 shows the practical application of these principles, and includes the preparation of the soil. A selected list of agricultural books is appended.


The author of this book, first published in New York, is the Director of the Biochemical Research Laboratory at Goetheanum, Switzerland, and his study is based on his own experiences at farms in almost all the countries of Europe, in North America, Egypt and Palestine. The author explains what is known as bio-dynamic farming, and shows how to convert an ordinary farm to a bio-dynamic farm. The preparations used in manures, compost heaps and sprays in bio-dynamic farming are described.


It is generally recognized that soil surveys are a useful if not an essential preliminary to major constructional undertakings, and this monograph sets out to describe the
procedure for such soil surveys and their application in road construction. After an introduction dealing with the object and scope of the survey, questions of personnel and equipment are considered, followed by notes on procedure, soil classification and its application, special investigations, ground-water investigations, and the presentation of information. Appendices give lists of equipment, soil classification for road construction and brief particulars of compaction tests on soil.

Pests


The author of this book is entomologist to the Royal Horticultural Society and is experienced as an advisory officer, teacher and examiner in entomology. His book should be of use to all horticultural students, officers and inspectors and to commercial and amateur growers. A general outline of the life cycles and feeding habits of pests is given. Special emphasis is given to the diagnostic characters of pest injury, which, together with the illustrations, should enable the reader to recognize the more important pests of horticultural plants from the nature of the damage caused. Methods of pest control are given. A list of book references is given at the end of Chapter 1, and a list of journals in the author's preface.


Dr. Brenchley is a member of the Botanical Department of the Rothamsted Experimental Station, Hertfordshire. In collaboration with Mr. H. C. Long, she has written a number of books on botanical subjects. This is a practical handbook and should be of use to both the farmer and agricultural student. Since the first edition in 1934 a great deal of research has been done on this subject, and this edition includes the report of the investigations into chemical weed destruction undertaken in 1945.


This book should be of practical use to all those interested and responsible for the control of pests. Part 1 gives descriptions of the various insect pests, together with accounts of their life and habits. Part 2 deals with the principle and practice of disinfection. This part includes the technique of fumigation, educational measures for the control of pests, and the disinfection of foodstuffs and ships.


This book has been compiled by Dr. E. E. Turtle and Dr. J. A. Freeman, Chief Chemist and Chief Entomologist of the Infestation Control Division of the Ministry of Food, London. The various methods of prevention and control include the treatment of materials as they enter the flour mills and the treatment of infested products. The section dealing with the life histories and habits of insects is grouped under beetles.
moths, parasitic wasps and grain mites, and the information given on the actual infestation of mill buildings and machinery should be of great practical value to all those concerned with pest control. There is a list of sources of information.

The chairman of the Scientific Advisory Committee of the Department of Health for Scotland writes in the Foreword to this report: 'The midge in Scotland may not be a carrier of infection, but its biting propensities make it a serious source of irritation both to the Scottish people themselves and to the many tourists who visit our beauty spots.' With this in mind, a Sub-Committee of the Scientific Advisory Committee was formed in 1944 to advise (i) whether there are repellents which would act as safeguards against midge bites, and if so, how they should be used, and (ii) whether midges can be destroyed in their breeding grounds and what preparations and methods, if any, can safely be used. This report gives an account of the work of the Sub-Committee in 1945, and contains a report on Midge Repellents by Dr. Ewen Cameron, and a Survey of Scottish Midge by Dr. A. E. Cameron, J. A. Downes, Dr. G. D. Morison and Professor A. D. Peacock, with appendices of formulae and species.

Field Crops
A further volume in this series of practical handbooks. Written by a well-known agriculturist, it gives descriptions of the main grasses and their characteristics. There are chapters on the methods of making new leys, various seed mixtures, and the management and improvement of grassland.

The author of this book was formerly Head of the Biology Department of the Harper Adams Agricultural College, Newport, Shropshire. It should enable students and all those interested in farm crops to recognize the more important leguminous plants in all parts of the world both in the seedling and mature stages. Every species described is illustrated, together with its seedling, and have been drawn by the author from living specimens.

Fruit
Mr. Bush has had thirty years' experience as a commercial fruit grower. This book is written for the amateur fruit grower, and is divided into three parts, dealing with: 1, Apples; 2, Pears, quinces and stone fruits; and 3, Soft fruit growing. Suitable plants and soils are discussed, and instructions are given on planting, manuring, pruning, and the treatment of pests, fungus and other diseases.

The objects of this book, as given in the Preface, are to supply amateur and professional gardeners with the information necessary to enable them to grow fruit well, and to provide commercial growers with an introduction to the principles and practice on which the successful growing of fruit for the market must depend. The book is divided into three sections: the first describes the general principles and practice of fruit growing; the second is a reference section, divided according to the various fruits and giving information on which varieties to plant, when to spray, etc.; the third section is devoted to commercial fruit growing. In this second edition the material dealing with pests and diseases has been revised with the help of G. Fox Wilson and D. E. Green, of the Royal Horticultural Society.

(634)


This bulletin embodies the result of work done at the Fruit Research Station on the classification and propagation of rootstocks, knowledge which no modern fruit tree raiser, faced with the demands of commercial fruit growing, can afford to disregard. After a general introduction, Chapter II deals with Commercial Rootstocks and their uses, covering apples, pears, cherries, plums and allied fruits. The raising of rootstocks from seed and vegetatively is considered in Chapters III and IV, and Chapter V is devoted to a consideration of Budding and Grafting. Chapter VI, Double-Working and the Use of Stem-Builders, is followed by a Chapter on Pruning and Shaping Trees in the Nursery. Standard Trees for farm orchards are then considered, and the final chapter deals with problems of pest and disease control in the nursery.

(634)

NEW FOREST ORCHARD. H. Quigley. Methuen, 8s.6d. C8. 179 pages.

The record of an experiment in fruit farming, made in the period between the two world wars, in the New Forest area of southern England. Information is included on the planning of the orchard and farm buildings.

(634)


The material for this bulletin has for the main part been written by specialist research workers at the Agricultural and Horticultural Research Station, Long Ashton, Bristol, and the Horticultural Research Station, East Malling, Kent. By far the greater part is devoted to a detailed consideration of the cultivation of apples. Chapters deal with Site, Soil and Climate; Tree Forms and Rootstocks; Varieties of Apples; Planning and Planting; Soil Management and Manuring; Pruning; Topworking and Frameworking; Pest and Disease Control; Orchard Improvement and Renovation; Crop Thinning, Harvesting, Storage, Marketing; and Machinery and Implements. Part II considers very briefly the cultivation of the pear. Research on pear-growing is much less complete than that on apple-growing, but in some respects the two fruits behave alike and the notes in this section deal with the points of difference between the requirements of the two crops.

(634.1)

This revised edition includes descriptions of some newly introduced seedlings and an increase in the list of recommended varieties for private gardens. There are coloured photographs of thirty-six selected varieties reproduced to the same size and colour as when growing. An historical survey of the varieties is given together with their tree, leaf and blossom characters. Part II includes a list of frost-resistant varieties of apples and varieties for commercial orchards. (634.11)

FORESTRY


The importance of forestry and foresters in the world, the necessity of a sound, far-seeing and informed policy on forest products, not only to check man the destroyer, but to ensure a continuous future supply, are emphasized in this well-illustrated volume. (634.9)

OUR FORESTS. W. H. Rowe. Faber & Faber, 12s.6d. D8. 173 pages. 33 plates.

This book gives a broad outline of the science of forestry, its purposes, principles and methods. The significance of forests in the economic life of the country is shown. Details of the preservation and extension of forests, and of the uses to which timber is put, are given. Various trees are described, and the quality of the timber stated. (634.9)


There have been many developments in British forestry practices since the first edition of this bulletin was issued in 1933 and certain sections have been amended or rewritten—notably the tabular 'Notes on Individual Species', and Tables I and II concerning nursery treatment for each species, as well as the section on 'Thinning'. Part I of the bulletin is concerned with Nursery Work, with chapters on seedlings, their growth and the production of transplants from seedlings. Part II deals with Plantation Work—preparation, establishment of plantations and thinning—while Parts III and IV are concerned respectively with Utilization and Financial Questions. (634.992)


This book is fully illustrated with photographs, and will be of interest not only to those actively concerned in forestry but also to the layman. It gives an account of the growth of the woodlands of Britain and the present-day methods of management and control. (634.99942)


This book will be of interest to all foresters, soil scientists, soil conservationists and ecologists. Professor Lutz is Professor of Forestry in Yale University and Professor;
Chandler is Professor of Forest Soils in Cornell University. All the fundamental principles of soil science are given, with particular reference to the science of forestry. Chapters include accounts of soil-forming minerals and rocks, the chemical and physical properties of forest soils and their classification, soil erosion and deterioration. The book also provides a source of reference to reports of important research on forest soils. An appendix gives lists of scientific and common names of trees. (634.94727)

Kitchen and Market Gardening

COMMERCIAL HORTICULTURE IN GREENHOUSE AND NURSERY.

The author of this book is the Head Gardener at the University College of Nottingham. It is an introduction to glasshouse and nursery technique for those contemplating such work as a career. Advice is given on starting a new nursery, on the selection and planning of the buildings and grounds, and on the heating apparatus needed for glasshouses in temperate climates. Specific advice is given on the cultivation of salad crops and other crops for sale, including the growing of flowers in the open ground. There is a chapter on the financial side of the work which will be of great use to the beginner. (635)

INTENSIVE SALAD PRODUCTION, INCLUDING SOME VEGETABLES.

The author of this book is a senior education and advisory officer of the Ministry of Agriculture. The first part of his book is devoted to the requirements of salad growing, sites, soil fertility, manures and manuring, irrigation and construction and erection of frames and glass-houses. The second part gives a description of the various salad crops and the diseases and pests which attack them. The additions to the second edition include a description of modern commercial methods of continuous cloche cropping. (635.5)

RAPID TOMATO RIPENING. L. D. Hills and E. S. Haywood. Faber & Faber, 8s.6d. D8. 143 pages. 12 plates. 14 figures. 7 charts. Index.

This book should be of great interest to the commercial grower, but the methods described are within the reach of the amateur. The illustrations consist of photographs, figures and graphs. The principles of artificial tomato ripening are outlined. The construction of a ripening box and the routine of ripening are described. Experiments with the ripening of other fruits, such as apples, plums and other stone fruit, and strawberries, are recorded. (635.64)

Floriculture

NARCISSUS PESTS. Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Third edition.
H.M. Stationery Office, 1s. 8r8. 33 pages. Coloured frontispiece and four pages of photographs. Bibliography. (Ministry of Agriculture Bulletin No. 51)

This bulletin, which was first published in 1932, has been prepared with the object of summarizing the knowledge of the principal pests which attack the narcissus bulb and presenting the information in easily digestible form. The Large and Small Narcissus Fly are dealt with first, with notes on their control, and preventive and remedial
treatment of the bulbs. A section is devoted to the Stem and Bulb Eelworm—identification, life history, control in the field and general methods of combating the pest. The Bulb Mite, the Bulb Scale Mite, and control measures for slugs and the Narcissus Bulb and Leaf Eelworm and Root Lesion Eelworm are all considered, with useful notes on the method and apparatus of the hot-water treatment. There is a list of literature for those who wish to study the subject more thoroughly. (635.92)


Written by a former editor of the Iris Yearbook and a well-known authority on irises, this book will be of interest to all gardeners and horticulturists. Information is given on the choice and preparation of the site for growing, soil renovation, propagation, and the pests and diseases of the plant. There is a complete list of hybrid irises, and the appendices include a glossary of technical terms and notes on the showing and judging of irises. (635.933424)

Greenhouses


Major Shewell-Cooper is the author of a number of horticultural books and Principal of the Horticultural, Educational and Advisory Bureau, Swanley, Kent. Written in simple language for the amateur, this book deals with the construction, heating and equipment of the greenhouse. Details are given of a wide range of plants, vegetables, fruit and flowers, which are suitable for cultivation in cool, intermediate and stove glasshouses. The list of pests and diseases include also the plants and the parts attacked by them, with the suggested method of control. (635.982)

Domestic Animals Livestock

THE SCIENCE OF ANIMAL BREEDING IN BRITAIN. A Short History. F. H. A. Marshall and John Hammond. Longmans, Green, 1s.6d. sR8. 30 pages. Frontispiece. 5 plates. Bibliography. (Science in Britain Series)

This essay is a short account of British work in the field of animal breeding, from the earliest attempts by farmers to the scientifically controlled experiments of the present day. There is mention of the work of Sir Francis Galton (1822–1911), famous for his studies on heredity, Cossar Ewart (1851–1933), a pioneer in Genetics, and Walter Heape (1855–1929) whose experiments dealing with fecundity are well known. Both authors are authorities on the subject. Dr. Marshall is a leading expert on Agricultural Physiology and an authority on sexual physiology and the physiology of reproduction. Dr. Hammond, who is Reader in Agricultural Physiology, Cambridge University (a post formerly held by Dr. Marshall) and Physiologist at the Animal Nutrition Institute of the Cambridge School of Agriculture (of which Dr. Marshall was one-time Director), is an authority on cattle breeding. (636.0824)


This translation of the work of two famous Russian scientists and animal breeders covers a very wide field. An account is given of the modern theory and practice
of animal husbandry in the U.S.S.R. following Darwin’s theory of selection, and
detailed descriptions are given of the practice of artificial insemination. (636.0824)

THE BREEDING OF FARM ANIMALS. Chapman Pincher. Penguin Books,
(Penguin Handbook)

This book will appeal to all who are interested in the breeding of farm animals in
Britain and also to the reader who wishes to enlarge his knowledge on the general
question of inheritance in breeding stock. There are chapters on Dominance, the
Inheritance of Acquired Characters and Systems of Breeding, with special emphasis
on the process and technique of artificial insemination. The Glossary provides useful
explanations of technical terms. The author has written a number of papers of original
research on genetics and has contributed many articles of a technical nature to agricul-
tural journals. (636.0824)

——Horses

THE BOOK OF THE HORSE. Brian Vesey-Fitzgerald (Editor). Nicholson
Glossary. Indexes.

This very comprehensive work, edited by a well-known British broadcaster who is
both a naturalist and a sportsman, contains authoritative information on all aspects
of the subject by a large body of experts. The sections include the history of the
horse, horse racing in all parts of the world, hunting, coaching and steeplechasing;
the horse in agriculture, in war, in trade, in art and in literature. Breeding in Britain,
the Soviet Union and South America is another valuable section containing descrip-
tions of various breeds of horses and ponies. There are also chapters on buying horses,
saddlery, stabling and harness ornaments. A glossary of equine terms is provided as
well as a valuable 60-page bibliography of books on hunting, compiled by A. H.
Higginson. (636.1)

——Cattle

ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION OF CATTLE. J. Edwards, E. A. Rowson
and A. Walton. Edited by J. Hammond. Heffer (Cambridge), 3s. 6d. C8.
69 pages. 30 illustrations.

An account based on the experience gained by the authors at the Cambridge and
District Cattle Breeders’ Society’s Station, and written to assist the practical farmer
and dairy breeder who wishes to use artificial insemination for the improvement of
cattle. The book is divided into two main parts devoted to technical methods and to
the organization of societies. (636.20824)

THE SCOTCH SHORTHORN: THE HERDS OF SCOTLAND, ENGLAND
254 pages. 14 plates.

Many breeders of cattle from abroad, especially from the Argentine, have requested
the Scottish Shorthorn Breeders’ Association to make a record of herds in Great
Britain. This book, sponsored by the Association, and compiled by Wing-Commander
Marson, who has had long experience of pedigree stock, supplies this record, together
with information regarding pedigree and characteristics obtained as the result of
personal visits made by the author to owners of herds of shorthorns. (636.2221)
Poultry

THE EGG AND I. Betty MacDonald. Hammond, Hammond, 10s.6d. D8. 236 pages.

Mrs. MacDonald's book was a best seller in America. Her husband invested in a chicken farm in a wild and remote region on the north-west coast of the United States where the familiar amenities of life were completely lacking and their nearest neighbours were five miles away. The life had its compensations and Mrs. MacDonald fortunately had a sense of humour. Her account of their struggles to pay their way makes highly entertaining reading.

(636.s)


This guide consists mainly of a list of members of the National Utility Poultry Society in all parts of the world, and a list of affiliated societies, together with a number of articles such as 'How to run an incubator', 'The Industry in 1946', 'Poultry farming in South Africa', and 'Incubating Geese Eggs'.

(636.s)

Dogs


The author, who has had practical experience of keeping a small mixed pack of beagles and terriers for the purpose of hunting rabbits for the gun, gives comprehensive advice on the management of small kennels and the breeding and rearing of puppies. The book is written particularly for the dog owner who can only give spare time to the hobby and contains a glossary of terms and a foreword by 'Dalesman'.

(636.75)

Dairy Farming


In this book, written for farmers and students of agriculture, technical terms have been used as little as possible. Part I deals with the scientific principles of dairy farming. Part II deals with the practical side of dairy farming, and gives the methods employed at twenty representative British farms. The author is on the staff of the University of London Animal Husbandry Research Station at Wye College, Kent.

(637)

Bee-Keeping

HONEY PRODUCTION IN THE BRITISH ISLES. R. O. B. Manley.


This book by the author of *Honey Farming* reviews the whole field of bee-keeping. The natural history of the bee is given, the races and varieties of bees, and the general management of bees throughout the year are described. There are chapters on the preparation of honey for sale, and the capital and equipment needed for bee-keeping. The cause and treatment of the diseases of bees are discussed, and the British honey plants are listed and described.

(638.1)
TEACH YOURSELF BEE-KEEPING. A. N. Schofield. Second, revised edition. English Universities Press, 4s.6d. sc8. 156 pages. 4 plates. 31 figures.
This book is based on the author's own practical experience as a bee-keeper, and is intended as an elementary guide to bee-keeping. The book is clearly illustrated and gives accounts of the life and habits, feeding, wintering, and diseases of bees. There are notes on the equipment needed and the methods of obtaining good supplies of honey. A list of reference books is given for further reading.  

This simply written book, by the author of Bees and Honey, is intended as an introduction to the subject of bees and bee-keeping. There is a short historical survey of bee-keeping through the ages, the life-cycle of the honey bee is given, and the position of the honey bee in natural economy. Other chapters deal with the diseases of the honey bee, nectar and pollen flowers, honey as a food, wax, and honey production on a large scale.  

Sea Fishing
SEAFOOD SHIPS. A. C. Hardy. Crosby Lockwood, 12s.6d. D8. 248 pages.
Illustrated.
A comprehensive account of the world's fishing industry, the men and ships engaged in it, the methods used in catching the fish, and the processing of it after it is caught. The illustrations include photographs, plans and drawings and a section showing fishing ship types in profile.  

DOMESTIC SCIENCE

Food
CONCISE ENCYCLOPAEDIA OF GASTRONOMY. André Simon (Compiler and Editor). Wine and Food Society, Section I, 3s.6d., paper covers; Sections II-V, 8s.6d. each, paper covers, 10s.6d. cloth; Sections VI-VIII, 12s.6d. each, paper covers, 15s. cloth; Section IX, 6s.6d., paper covers, 8s.6d. cloth. sD8. 55 : 119 : 136 : 141 : 126 : 183 : 167 : 178 : 100 pages. Indexes and analytical cross-index to sections I-VIII.
A comprehensive and extremely well-produced encyclopaedia giving definitions, descriptions, numerous recipes and modes of preparation of fish, flesh and fowl all over the world, with a separate section on the choice, variety and serving of wines. Part I, Sauces, comprises the principal classical sauce recipes, together with a classified index of condiments, garnishings, dressings, etc. Parts II-IV cover Fish, Vegetables and Cereals, with alphabetical lists and selections of American, English, French, Scottish and Welsh recipes for their culinary preparation and presentation. Part V covers Fruit, with an alphabetical list of edible fruits, recipes, an index of vegetables, cereals, fruits, spices and herbs recorded in Sections I, III, IV and V, together with their Latin or botanical names, the French culinary titles of each, and a Latin or Botanical index with corresponding English names. Section VI and VII deal with Birds and their Eggs, and Meat. Section VIII covers Wine, Beer, Cider and Spirits and includes a reference index to authors and their works. Part IX concludes with Cheese and includes an analytical cross-index to Sections I-VIII.  

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MANUAL OF NUTRITION. Ministry of Food: Scientific Adviser's Division.
Paper bound.
This manual is designed chiefly for teachers, students, and canteen supervisors and for all those concerned in any way with catering or public health. Although it makes no attempt to teach chemistry, physiology or any other of the basic subjects upon which the subject of nutrition depends, its aim to give a grounding in the principles of nutrition to people who may already possess a practical knowledge of catering. It is divided into four parts containing twelve lessons which cover Carbo-hydrates, Fats, Proteins, Food Consumption and Physical Work, Inorganic Elements, Calcium, Phosphorus and Iron, Vitamins A, B, C and D and information on the digestion, composition and cooking of meals. Mr. John Strachey, Minister of Food, contributes the Foreword. (641.1)

Food Preservation

An up-to-date work giving full and simple instructions on how to bottle, can and otherwise preserve all kinds of jams, jellies, pickles, chutneys, sauces, ketchups, vinegars, wines, beers and ciders. Mr. Grange is an authority on food preservation and the recipes he gives have been tried out by him, or, under instructions, for him. (641.4)

Food Service

THE SMALL CANTEEN. How to Plan and Operate Modern Meal Service.
This excellent book by various contributors is published under the auspices of the Empire Tea Bureau and supplements their previous work entitled Canteens at Work, issued in 1943. It deals comprehensively with canteen catering and offers practical advice on the lay-out, equipment and staffing of canteens. It is particularly concerned with the problems of small industrial concerns in organizing meal services for their employees, and should prove equally helpful regarding the improvement of existing canteens or the launching of one for the first time. Among the subjects covered are Outlay and Running Costs, Kitchen Planning, Staff, Menus, Snack and Tea Services, Juvenile Meals and Welfare, and there is a special chapter on 'Nutrition in the Canteen'. Although primarily intended for industry, this work, with its profuse and excellent illustrations, will be of interest to all those engaged in catering whether in school canteens, social centres, clubs or restaurants. (642)

Household Repairs

MAN ABOUT THE HOUSE. Peter Hunot. Pilot Press. 6s. C8. 184 pages.
Photographs by Arnold Behr. Drawings by E. A. Ayres. Index.
Technical information, simply explained to the amateur, is given in this useful book on every type of household repair in British homes. Although written from the viewpoint of the determined amateur the information has been checked by experts and includes decorations, repairs, all types of installations and fittings, and the tools necessary for them. (643.7)
Heating Systems


In the winter of 1944-5 a joint party from the Ministry of Fuel and Power and the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research visited the U.S.A. and Canada to make a study of the practice of heating, cooking and hot-water supply in small houses in those countries, and this report is the result of their investigations. Chapter I gives a general picture of the climate, fuel supply, methods of heating, appliances and research work in the two countries. This is followed by a chapter on background conditions of climate, heat demand and fuel supplies, covering such subjects as temperature, humidity and sunshine, cooking and hot-water requirements, fuel resources and costs. Relationship of heating to house planning is then discussed, followed by a chapter on distribution, sale and maintenance of appliances, smoke abatement, a general picture of heating in Canada and technical details of space heating apparatus and other methods of heating, water heaters, cooking appliances, heat insulation and chimneys. A chapter on research work, testing and standardization is followed by a summary of findings and conclusions. Appendices contain tables, statistical details, miscellaneous notes on research methods and a list of literature. (644.1)

‘Make Do and Mend’

PRACTICAL HOME MENDING MADE EASY. Mary Brooks Picken. Odhams Press, 75.6d. C4. 182 pages.

In this useful and comprehensive volume every kind of repair and renovation of clothes and household linen is described and explained with the aid of excellent diagrams. The book is illustrated by C. F. Valentine and P. L. Rowe. (646.24)

Sanitary Precautions: Pests


This handbook is a definitive statement of the methods of infestation control prescribed in the Ministry of Food’s scheme for the destruction of rodent pests in urban areas. Types of rats and mice and the classifying of infestations are first considered, followed by a review of control methods. A standard time-table for poison treatments against rats is followed by a section on the use of cyanide powder, trapping, and a summary of control methods. The two final sections deal with action after treatment, hygiene, proofing and re-inspection, and equipment. (648.7)

BUSINESS

A COMMERCIAL COURSE FOR FOREIGN STUDENTS. C. E. Eckersley and W. Kaufmann. Longmans, Green, 7s.6d. C8. 347 pages. 19 illustrations. 10 maps. Diagrams.

This book is designed to teach Commercial Practice to foreign students of English, and may be recommended to all those who, after two or three years’ English studies, are anxious to learn something of commercial English and British commercial practice.
The first of two volumes, it covers the essential features of modern business and deals briefly with Britain's trade and industries. The starting-point of the vocabulary is the vocabulary used in Mr. Eckersley's four books, Essential English. This is used to define about 500 new words which are printed in the Glossary. There are numerous exercises designed both to increase the reader's knowledge and mastery of English, and to consolidate his study of the subject matter. The book is provided with numerous illustrations, photographs and maps, and there is a good selection of documents (Invoices, Bills of Lading, etc.), and of business letters supplied by progressive London business firms.

Office Equipment

MACHINES AND APPLIANCES IN GOVERNMENT OFFICES. Treasury: Organization and Methods Division. H.M. Stationery Office, 5s. 5d. 68 pages. 78 illustrations. One blue print and 4 black and white diagrams. 3 folded reproductions.

This book, which is designed to demonstrate the advantages to be gained within the British Government service by developing the use of office machines of all types, covers a very wide field. Government departments in Great Britain make extensive use of adding, calculating and addressing machines, in addition to those for accounting, book-keeping, photographic and photo-copying installations, such as the photostat and micro-photographic apparatus. They also use a large number of punched card installations, notably on census tabulations, medical and personal statistics, meteorological analyses, stock recording and control, as well as vast quantities of punched cards of various designs. Descriptions of all these features are contained in the text of this book and illustrated by clear and explanatory photographs and diagrams.

Files and Filing


Paper bound.

The methods of filing and indexing correspondence, business papers, technical documents, etc., in various research associations, and in the Civil Service, are described in a series of papers, and the usefulness of the Report is enhanced by notes on the discussions on the papers.

Telephone


This is a history of the telecommunication industry in Britain and covers a period of seventy years, from the invention of the telephone in 1875 by Alexander Graham Bell (1847–1922) to the present day. The book was written at the request of the telecommunication engineering and manufacturing associations, and is the result of the author's research in the industry itself.

Printing Publishing


A complete guide to the latest developments in all branches of the printer's craft. The book is divided into thirteen sections, each of which has been written by a
recognized authority in his particular branch of the trade. Among the subjects dealt with are letterpress printing, lithography, pictorial reproduction and photogravure, music printing, and costing and estimating. A special eight-page colour supplement illustrates the various methods of process engraving and colour printing, and the appendix gives a comprehensive list of Technical Schools in all parts of the British Isles.


Lucidly written, this book will be of interest to the general reader as well as to those connected with the writing, publishing, printing and selling of books. The introduction deals with the historical development of books, and chapters outline in chronological order the various processes through which the book passes from the time the MS. reaches the publishers to when the finished product is at the booksellers ready for sale.

**A HANDBOOK OF PRINTING TYPES WITH NOTES ON THE STYLE OF COMPOSITION AND GRAPHIC PROCESSES USED BY COWELLS.** Written and designed by John N. C. Lewis. *W. S. Cowell: Faber & Faber*, 12s.6d. D8. 95 pages. 18 illustrations (13 in colour). Glossary.

This beautifully produced volume is not only a guide to the type faces employed by the printing firm of W. S. Cowell of Ipswich, Suffolk, but a useful handbook for all who use print or design for print, with particular reference to book work. It contains pages of text matter from the writings of the Old Testament, Chaucer, Voltaire, Cervantes, and others set in various types and illustrated by reproductions of paintings and drawings by such well-known contemporary artists as Henry Moore, John Piper and Graham Sutherland, and by a lithograph drawn on stone by Barnett Freedman. The sections include notes on the house style, on the preparation of copy and on graphic reproduction. There is a glossary of general printing terms, typographical terms, type founding and composition terms, paper measurement and book production and format.


This book was first issued by the Master Bookbinders’ Association in 1927, with the object of removing the occasion of misunderstandings between publishers, printers and binders about matters of machine folding. A second edition in 1936 contained a large number of new imposition schemes to meet printers’ and binders’ requirements. This new edition is a photo-litho reproduction of the 1936 edition, prepared in a small size for the greater convenience of students and others. The folding diagrams are retained, opening so that they may be viewed with any of the imposition schemes.

**ENGLISH BOOK ILLUSTRATION: 1800–1900. Philip James. Penguin Books, 2s.6d. sC8. 72 pages of text. 38 illustrations. 16 plates (7 in colour).**

Short bibliography. (King Penguin Series)

In this survey the Director of the Arts Council of Great Britain has confined himself to illustrations which required the minimum of reduction, though a wide variety of graphic processes is represented, from the wood-engravings of Thomas Bewick, the relief etchings of William Blake, and the aquatints of Rowlandson, to the line
blocks of Aubrey Beardsley and William Morris at the close of the century. An account of the illustrated, periodical literature of the period is included and a technical note on processes.

Publishers and their Addresses. February, 1947. Whitaker, 3s.6d.


This is an interleaved list of British publishers and their addresses, telephone numbers and telegraphic addresses, and is the only up-to-date list available. The interleaving enables changes of address, the names and addresses of new firms, etc., to be inserted easily.


This catalogue gives particulars of each book exhibited by Great Britain and the ten other countries represented—Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, France, Holland, Norway, Russia, Sweden and the United States of America. The British books were selected by Mr. Walter Lewis, former Printer to the Cambridge University Press, and were chosen not for their literary content but for their merit in design, typography and machining, paper, binding and general appearance in relation to the published price. They also had to conform to the War Economy Agreement governing standards of production. The Foreword is by Mr. Walter Lewis and the catalogue includes separate indexes to type faces, printers, binders and blockmakers referring to the British exhibits.

Transportation: Shipping

Lloyd's Calendar, 1947. Lloyd's, 5s. L.Post 8. 604 pages.

The 1947 edition of this year-book reintroduces the Carriage of Goods by Sea Act, 1924, the Distance Tables, the Glossary in Six Languages of Maritime and Commercial Terms, and a List of Shipping, Insurance, and Commercial Abbreviations. Other information includes the tide tables for the year at the chief British ports, sections on foreign and colonial moneys and weights and measures, interesting chapters on salvage operations at sea and merchant navy training, collision regulations, a list of Lloyd's agents in the world, and a section devoted to nautical instruments, as well as lists of recipients of various awards.

— Railways

The World's Railways and How They Work. Odhams Press, 8s.6d. M8. 320 pages. Illustrated.

This fully illustrated volume contains up-to-date information and pictures of the world's railways. Written in non-technical terms, it makes clear the scientific planning, designing and engineering skill underlying the story of steam and electric railways. The articles include: Britain, Cradle of the Locomotive; How the Railway Works; Modern Methods of Signalling; Underground Railways, and others on railways overseas.


Compiled under the direction of the editor of the Railway Gazette, this book contains a wealth of information and statistics of the railways of Great Britain and Ireland,
including accidents, rates of pay, capital, working expenses, tunnels, speeds, etc. There are chapters on steam, electric and diesel traction, electric locomotive wheel arrangements, carriages and waggons, and signalling.

Industrial Management


A special Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. L. Urwick, the well-known expert on problems of industrial management, considered, at the request of the Minister of Education, the existing educational facilities in Great Britain for training in management for industry and commerce, and made suggestions for the improvement and expansion of these facilities. While personnel and material management must always be both an art and a science, there is a great need for more extensive training courses, both theoretical and practical, for those who must train the supervisors, personnel and welfare officers of the future. Outline study courses are laid down in the Committee's Report, together with a suggested syllabus for a final examination in general management.


This book is written primarily for those already engaged in factory work. The author himself has had first-hand experience of various types of manufacturing enterprises. He defines the principles of production, showing the necessity for planning in factory organization, and then illustrates the application of these principles in practice in certain typical cases.

DYNAMIC MOTION AND TIME STUDY. James J. Gillespie. Elek, 7s.6d. 95 pages. 11 figures. 8 illustrations. Index.

The author, who has written many other books on the problems of foremanship and management, has made here a careful study of human motion, industrial rhythm and harmony, problems of industrial fatigue, and the psychology of the operator in modern industry.


The second edition of Mr. Hendry's book, on the methods of improving the productive efficiency of workers in all branches of industry, has been revised and brought up to date. The aspects of the subject dealt with include the necessity of a training department and a time study department for operators, and the elimination of unnecessary physical effort. The modern use of the cine-camera in the study of operations is discussed.


This reference book deals with various aspects of industrial research and gives accounts of research organizations in Great Britain, the British Commonwealth and other parts.
of the world. Dr. Bard, of the Federation of British Industries, has contributed a section on the progress in industrial research from 1946-47, and there is a section on careers in professions associated with industrial research. In addition to the accounts of Government and public bodies connected with industrial research, particulars are given of university laboratories, technical colleges and research laboratories of private firms in Great Britain. Lists of books, periodicals, libraries and information services, and films on industrial research are given, and there is a 'Who's Who in Industrial Research' giving biographical particulars of persons eminent in the industrial world in Great Britain.

CO-OPERATIVE RESEARCH IN INDUSTRY. D. W. Hill. Hutchinson, 1os. 6d. D8. 147 pages. Index.

The advantages gained by co-operation in science and industry have become increasingly obvious during the last few years. In this book Dr. Hill traces the development of industrial research and describes the growth and the organization of research associations in Great Britain, the British Empire and the United States. The last chapter deals with the future possibilities of co-operative research in industry.

Advertising


A valuable guide to all engaged in the advertising world. It is arranged in sections giving information on British publications, British advertising agents, film and screen publicity, poster advertising, outdoor publicity, engravers, etc., printers and printing ink manufacturers, window display, commercial art, advertising novelties, advertising clubs and British national advertisers. A further section contains similar information concerning the individual countries of the British Empire and the final section is devoted to foreign publications with London offices.

CHEMIC TECHNOLOGY

Coke


The investigation here described was carried out during 1938-9, under the guidance of the Coke Oven Committee set up by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, and deals with a series of tests carried out on six industrial coke-oven plants jointly by members of the staff of the Fuel Research organization and by the staffs of the six coke-oven plants. The Report is divided into the following headings: Particulars of Ovens; Coals Used; Conditions of Carbonization; Yields and Properties of Cokes Obtained; Discussion of the Results obtained, amplified by seventeen tables and further illustrated by seven figures and forty-one photographs of Cokes and Rose Sections of Cokes.
Food Preservation

**VEGETABLE DEHYDRATION.** Ministry of Food. H.M. Stationery Office, 3s. 6d. SR8. 177 pages. 8 plates. 18 diagrams. Paper bound. (Ministry of Food. Scientific and Technical Series)

This monograph gives an account of the development of large-scale vegetable dehydration in the United Kingdom during the war and describes the technique of production. As few existing firms had the necessary equipment or technical knowledge to produce dehydrated food in the quantity and quality required, the Ministry of Food undertook the production itself with the co-operation of food manufacturers and the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. A standard plant designed by the Ministry was installed in suitable factories, the Ministry controlled production, imposed standards and took the whole output for the Services. The technical knowledge acquired is now made available in this book and emphasis is naturally laid on the standard plants from which most of the production comes. There are chapters on the development of the factory process, drying, discoloration, production ratios, packaging, compression, and plant hygiene and bacteriology. The final chapter reviews the methods used in the standard plants in the light of present knowledge and introduces some comparisons with methods current in other parts of the world. (664.8)


The second edition of this book on jam making, canning and drying contains two new chapters on candied fruits and fruit juices, and the sections on pectin, pectin jellies and the corrosion of tin-plate cans have been rewritten. The scientific principles are dealt with, and some account is given of the composition of fruits in regard to the acid, sugar and pectin content. Lists of references are given at the end of some of the chapters. (664.8)
intended primarily for students and is therefore treated from the scientific viewpoint. It is based on a course of lectures given at University College, Nottingham. This edition gives a complete revision of all the chapters on bleaching, dyeing and chemistry and also contains an addenda on modern materials, such as nylon.


This book should be of interest to all those connected with the practical application of vat dyestuffs as well as to students of dyeing. A brief description of the history and chemistry of vat dyestuffs is given. The main section of the book describes the application of vat dyestuffs to all forms of textile materials and includes a number of working recipes to illustrate the various processes. Other chapters are devoted to the various types of machinery employed, to the non-textile use of vat dyestuffs, and to their identification. There is a list of commercial vat dyestuffs which includes many which are now obsolete but of historical interest.


Since the first edition of this book in 1927 there have been many developments in the art of dyeing. Those discussed in this book include the discovery of new dyestuffs and fibres and new methods of application. There are chapters on the dyeing of cotton, wool, and synthetic fibres, including rayon and silk.

**Paints and Pigments**

**OUTLINES OF PAINT TECHNOLOGY. Noël Heaton. Third edition. Griffin, 328. M8. 459 pages. Frontispiece. 11 plates. 73 figures. 9 tables. Inset. Appendices, including bibliography and glossary. Name and subject indexes.**

See Digest, page 380.


This volume deals with the analysis of resins and drying oils, the testing of metal finishes, the spectral characteristics of various pigments and resinography. Resinography is a new term, used to denote the graphic study of resins and plastics. The chapter on the testing of metal finishes emphasizes the tests for measuring durability.


The increased number of drying and semi-drying oils and synthetic resins which are now in use in the paint and varnish industries are described in this book. Part I gives a description of the plants or other sources of the oil, and the various methods of extracting such oils as linseed, china wood, parilla, soya bean, sunflower and other drying and semi-drying oils. Part II deals with the paint and varnish thinners, turpentine,
pine oil, white spirit, benzene, benzol and other solvents. Part III deals with the natural and artificial resins, and with modern heating methods for the preparation of standard oils and varnishes. There is a very useful appendix on rapid varnish arithmetic. (667.6)

PAINT LABORATORY NOTE BOOK. A Handy Guide to Works Practice.
This book was compiled by the author from notes which he used when making rapid tests on samples of pigments and paints submitted to him for analysis before he conducted more exact quantitative tests. The additions in this third edition include the analysis of zinc dust and other metallic powders, a method of standardizing dry colours, the analysis of cellulose lacquers, analysis of natural and synthetic resins, analysis of modern drying agents, the determination of pH value as usually employed in colour and paint laboratories, and several minor improvements and methods of analysis. (667.6)

In this book reference has been made only to those pigments with which the author has had practical experience, either as a maker, user or consultant. These include basic carbonate, white lead, basic lead sulphate, zinc oxide, lithophone, antimony oxide, synthetic oxides and ochres, red lead and black pigments. The book is intended for paint manufacturers, colour merchants and students. Each section dealing with the various pigments used in paints, enamel, cellulose lacquer, and synthetic resins, is preceded by an historical survey and then proceeds to the various manufacturing processes and the uses of the product. (667.6)

Soap Perfume Cosmetics
Important wartime contributions to the monthly journal Soap, Perfumery and Cosmetics form a special feature of the new edition of this year-book. The section covering the Buyer's Guide is devoted to lists of firms from whom various chemicals and perfumes may be bought. Other useful information includes a list of shippers of cosmetics and soaps, etc., laboratory information and tables. (668)

Glossary. Author and subject indexes.
This book has been written to acquaint research chemists and technologists with the methods of manufacture, properties and applications of the alkaline earth and heavy metal soaps. Any aspect of the subject not fully treated has been provided with references to appropriate literature. Soap plant, equipment and a classification of soaps are included. (668.1)

Fertilizers
The importance of fertilizers in the recent intensification of the cultivation of food for both animal and human consumption has made further study of this subject of great
importance. The second edition of this book includes details of recent developments in the industry. The chapters include the chemistry of the manufacture of soluble phosphates, an account of crushing and grinding plant, and the mechanical handling of raw materials and products.

METALLURGY


The author of this book is the Superintendent of the Mechanical Testing Laboratory at the College of Aeronautical Engineering, London. His book deals chiefly with steels and light alloys used in aircraft construction. The various aspects of the subject treated include the production of steel, the mechanical methods of working steel, defective materials and processes, steel composition, structure and heat treatment, alloy structural steels, copper and its alloys, the essentials of mechanical testing and temperature-measuring equipment.


See Digest, page 581.


The author of this book is Head of the Department of Metallurgy at the Central Technical College, Birmingham. This is the second volume in a series of four designed to cover the entire range of the heat treatment of metals. It is written primarily for engineers and students and stresses the importance of a knowledge of metallurgy to engineers. It also gives an up-to-date review of the characteristics of alloy steels, cast iron and non-ferrous metals together with their processes and applications.


This book is intended primarily for engineering and metallurgical students and all those connected with the metal industry. It gives the metallurgy of common engineering materials, their properties, treatments and manufacture. The early chapters deal with iron and steel, and the mechanical testing and physical examination of metals. Later chapters cover welding, galvanizing, and the industrial control and measurement of temperature in the industry.

Steel


The theoretical part of this book deals with the mechanism of corrosion, erosion and creep. The commercial methods of manufacture of stainless steels are described briefly.
Separate chapters are devoted to the various steels and irons, and there are practical chapters on the different ways of handling steels. The book concludes with notes on the testing, inspection and applications of stainless and heat-resisting steels. (669.1)


Much of the material in this book was used in educational lectures given by the author, who is Secretary of the General Technical Committee of the American Iron and Steel Institute. His book is intended as an introduction to the metallurgical sciences. The general nature of steel is discussed and steel quality as related to the method of manufacture. There are chapters on the chemical composition of metals, rolling practices, the inspection procedures used to determine steel quality, the mechanical testing of steel, thermal critical points and solid solution changes, annealing, normalizing and spheroidizing. The general characteristics of standard steel grades are given. (669.1)

**Aluminium**


Written by a member of the Institute of British Foundrymen, this book gives a complete account of the various stages of aluminium foundry work. The work done in the various departments of the foundry is dealt with in chronological order and includes accounts of pattern and die-making, moulding and sand casting, die preparation, settling and repairing, heat-treatment and after-treatment. A concluding chapter deals with the general organization and future outlook of the industry. (669.7)

**Fuels and Furnaces**

**CONTROLLED ATMOSPHERES IN HEAT-TREATMENT.** Their Methods of Production and Uses in the Metal Industries. G. T. Dunkley. Pitman, 78.6d. D8. 75 pages. 32 figures. Index.

This book reviews the uses of controlled atmospheres in industry at the present time and shows the important part played by controlled atmosphere in the heat treatment of both ferrous and non-ferrous metals. Gas derived from charcoal and other fuel and the various commercial gases used in the furnaces are discussed. The methods of production in the metal industry resulting from the use of controlled atmosphere have developed chiefly during the last twelve years. (669.8)

**MANUFACTURES**


The author of this book was in charge of timber-drying research at the Forest Products Research Laboratory. The principles of timber-drying are explained, and the various methods and equipment for both air-seasoning and kiln-seasoning are described. There is an explanation of why seasoning is necessary, and what happens to the timber when
it dries. The book outlines the construction and operation of a simple but efficient kiln, the behaviour of seasoned timber in use, seasoning problems and their solution, and the future of timber-drying.


This edition includes accounts of the many recent developments in the wood-pulp industry, such as the manufacture of semi-chemical pulps, the bleaching of mechanical wood-pulp with a peroxide, and the reinforcing of wood-pulps with plastics. The historical introduction includes a short history of paper-making and of the manufacture of wood-pulp. The various chemical processes in the manufacture of wood-pulp are described and the by-products which are obtained. There is an account of the paper and board industries. A list of references is given at the end of each chapter.

WOODWORKING MACHINERY. A comprehensive Survey for Woodworking Machinists, Foremen and Executives. H. R. Hudson. Newnes, 10s. 6d. D8. 152 pages. 146 illustrations. Index.

This book describes the various improvements which have been made during recent years in the design of woodworking machinery, including the self-contained electric motor drive, improved tools, safer guards and ball-bearings. The machinery described and illustrated covers surface planers, mortising machines, band sawing machines, planing and thicknessing machines, and tenoning machines. One chapter deals with the Universal Woodworker, a machine which combines the operations of many single machines.


This is a comprehensive book, covering all aspects of the plywood industry, and should be of use to all those in the trade as well as of interest to the general reader. There is a survey of the plywood-producing countries of the world, and of the plywood trade in the United Kingdom. Other chapters are devoted to the physical properties of wood and plywood, the manufacture of composite boards, and the grading, testing, packing and storing of plywood.

Leather

LEATHER IN LIFE, ART AND INDUSTRY. John D. Waterer. Faber & Faber, 50s. 5D4. 320 pages. Frontispiece. 110 plates. 20 illustrations in the text. Appendix of trade associations. Bibliography. Index.

See Digest, page 582.

Paper


A comprehensive work covering all aspects of the modern paper-making industry. There are chapters on the fibrous materials used in paper-making, the various processes by which rags are converted into paper, the dyeing of paper, paper-making machinery, the manufacture of newsprint, hand-made paper, and the testing, durability and storage of paper.
Textiles
See Digest, page 583. (677.028)

This book is concerned chiefly with cloths that are composed of one series of warp and one series of weft threads. The aspects of the subject dealt with include the construction and combination of simple and special weaves, the structure of standard classes of cloths, the theories of colour and the application of colours to textile fabrics. Eight chapters are devoted to the designing of ordinary figured fabric. Textile calculation and the principles and limitations of weaving machinery are also dealt with. In this edition the section on standard rayon yarns has been brought up to date from information supplied by the British rayon manufacturers. A section on recent developments in fibres and yarns and an appendix on the comparison of structures have been added. (677.028)

This book is a companion volume to the author's book Introduction to Textile Bleaching. Mr. Marsh has had twenty years' experience as a research chemist in the textile industry, and in this book he deals with the most important results of research in the chemical aspects of textile finishing. Accounts are given of finishing machines, milling, softening, starching, weighting, the internal and external application of synthetic rubber, waterproofing, moth-proofing, mildew-proofing, and fire-proofing. There is a bibliography of works in various languages on textile finishing. (677.02827)

Written for all those engaged in the worsted industry, this book provides information covering the whole range of operations involved in the production of finished yarn and cloth. The introduction shows the growth, development and organization of the worsted industry. The book was first published in 1924 and this fourth edition gives references to recent mechanical and processing developments. (677.0286)

EDUCATION AND TRAINING FOR THE COTTON AND RAYON INDUSTRY. Cotton Board Recruitment and Training Department (Manchester, Lancashire), 4s.9d. sD8. 160 pages.
A record of the matters discussed at a Conference held in Manchester in September 1946, and organized by the Cotton Board with the collaboration of the British Rayon Federation, the Textile Institute and the Textile Teachers' Association. The wide field covered by various experts makes this a book of interest and value both to students and instructors, especially in Technical Institutes providing training for careers in the cotton and rayon industry. (677.07)
THE COTTON SPINNER'S POCKET BOOK. J. F. Innes (Compiler).
This pocket book contains information on spinning machinery of all kinds, and should be of use to all students or persons connected with cotton spinning. Details are given of machinery calculations, speeds, productions, constants and other general notes on blowing-room machinery, carding, preparing and spinning machinery. (677.2152)

WOOL: FROM THE RAW MATERIAL TO THE FINISHED PRODUCT.
The author has written a number of books on the woollen industry and is the Head of the Textile Department of the Municipal Technical College, Halifax. This book is written from the viewpoint of the woollen-user, and covers wool and wool substitutes, and the manipulation and production of wool from the shearing to the sale room. (677.3)

Rubber
RUBBER IN ENGINEERING. Ministry of Supply, Admiralty and Ministry of Aircraft Production. H.M. Stationery Office, 10s. sR8. 286 pages. 87 figures including 3 photographs. Tables. References. Appendices. Subject and author indexes.
The main purpose of this book is to furnish engineers with a general survey of the information available on the fundamental properties of rubber. It is not intended as a practical workshop guide to the design of particular rubber components but rather as an exposition of underlying principles, and is one of a series of publications on rubber technology known as Manufacturers' Memoranda and User's Memoranda compiled in the rubber laboratories of Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd., and published by the Services Rubber Investigations Panel. After an introductory section, Part I deals with the Rubber-like State and Part II considers the General Properties of Rubber. Rubber Technology is the subject of Part III and in Part IV the Principles of the Design of Rubber Engineering Components are considered. There are appendices, subject and author indexes, and a number of excellent diagrams enlarge and illustrate the text. (678)

Plastics
FABRIC REINFORCED PLASTICS. W. J. Brown. Cleaver-Hume Press, 7s.6d. C8. 148 pages. 54 figures. 4 plates. Author and subject index. (Cleaver-Hume Monographs on Plastics)
This new series of books on the plastics industry gives technical surveys of particular groups of materials or of particular aspects of the industry. This volume deals with the applications of plastics reinforced with fabrics—the reinforcement thus added securing high shock-resisting properties. This material has been used for bearings, gears, chemical plant and components. Descriptions are given of the raw materials used in the manufacture of this type of plastic, the actual manufacturing processes, the physical characteristics of the plastic, and the methods used in testing. (679)

CELLULOSE PLASTICS. D. N. Buttrey. Cleaver-Hume Press, 7s.6d. C8. 86 pages. 4 plates. 16 figures. Tables. Bibliography. Author and subject index. (Cleaver-Hume Monographs on Plastics)
The author of this monograph, written for all those interested in the plastics industry, is a research chemist. He has laid emphasis on the general principles of the chemistry
and manufacture of cellulose plastics and gives accounts of the occurrence of cellulose in various substances and the processing and application of nitrocellulose plastics. The recent developments of cellulose esters which have overcome some of the earlier limitations of celluloid and cellulose acetate are described. 

EXPERIMENTAL PLASTICS AND SYNTHETIC RESINS. G. F. D'Alcilio. Wiley (New York): Chapman & Hall (London), 18s. C4. 194 pages. 8 figures. This is an extended edition of A Laboratory Manual of Plastics and Synthetic Resins, published in 1943. It contains 97 experiments and 27 test methods which demonstrate the chemical reactions used in the preparation of plastic material. It is intended to supply college and university lecturers with processes which could be used as part of a laboratory course in plastics.

PLASTICS MOLD ENGINEERING. J. H. Du Bois and W. I. Pribble. Technical Press, 45s. D8. 504 pages. 331 illustrations and diagrams. Tables. Index. The fundamentals of plastics mold design and construction are described, with indications of the use of the more important types of molds. The construction methods commonly employed are explained. Some chapters deal with individual types of molds and specific molding processes. Raw materials and product design considerations of interest to the mold designer are discussed. A short chapter deals with the maintenance and repair of molds. Reference tables are provided.

THE STORY OF PLASTICS. H. R. Fleck. Burke, 78.6d. C4. 96 pages. 90 illustrations. (Commodity Series) This is another amply illustrated book of general interest by Mr. Fleck, the author of several textbooks on the subject of the plastics industry. An outline of the history of plastic materials is given and also the basic facts of the science of plastics. Chapters are devoted to the chemistry of plastics, to the various methods of moulding plastic materials, and to the application and use of plastic materials. The constitution and future possibilities of the plastics industry is outlined.

THE THEORY OF POLYMERIZATION. H. R. Fleck. Temple Press, 10s.6d. D8. 145 pages. The first volume in a series of Manuals for Students, designed primarily for those who work in the plastics industry and intended to explain the basic chemical and physical laws and processes underlying the manufacture of plastic materials. This first volume, by the author of a number of well-known books on the plastics industry, gives an explanation of the theory of polymerization, the most fundamental aspect of the chemistry of plastics. Suitable examples and laboratory exercises, together with calculations, are then given.

METALLIZATION OF PLASTICS. J. R. I. Hepburn. Cleaver-Hume Press, 6s. C8. 86 pages. 4 plates. 8 figures. Bibliography. (Cleaver-Hume Monographs on Plastics) This monograph deals with the new technique of covering plastic materials with a metallic deposit which results in a modification of the mechanical, optical, electrical, thermal or chemical properties of the plastic. The various methods of metallization, the preparation of the surface of the material, the suitability of both metals and plastics, and many other aspects of the industry are discussed. The author is Principal of the County Technical College, Guildford, Surrey.
PLASTICS IN THE WORLD OF TOMORROW. B. W. Leyson. Elek, 10s. 6d. D8. 95 pages. 43 illustrations. Index.
This is a general survey of the use of plastics in industry. The principal plastics, their characteristics and industrial uses, are described in non-technical language. The possibilities of careers in the plastics industry are outlined. Part of the book deals with plastics in the aircraft industry. The various methods of moulding plastics by compression, injection and extrusion are given. The book is amply illustrated with examples of recent British and American plastic objects.

(679)

PLASTICS. A Short Account of Developments, Applications and Potentialities of Synthetic High Polymers. N. J. L. Megson. Longmans, Green, 15s. 6d. 8R8. 53 pages. 18 illustrations. 2 diagrams. Bibliography. Paper bound.
The main purpose of this booklet is to indicate Britain's contribution to the advances in the plastics industry. Following a survey of the types of materials falling under the heading of plastics, of their methods of production and application, and of the raw materials necessary for their manufacture, the author gives an account of the organization of the plastics industry in Britain and discusses the future of plastics. Mr. Megson is Chairman of the Plastics Group of the Society of Chemical Industry and a member of the Institute of the Plastics Industry.

(679)

See Digest, page 584.

(679)

This book gives a survey of the growth of the plastics industry, with analysis of its operations and trends. There are chapters on foreign markets for plastics, on the future of plastics and the effect of plastics in other industries. Information is given on the minimum of capital needed to enter each of several branches of the industry. A list of more than 200 trade names is included.

(679)

The various chapters of this book have been contributed by experts in the plastics industry, and firms in the industry have supplied information and provided facilities for photographs of processes to be taken in their factories. Chapters include information on the chemistry of the plastics industry and the raw materials used, mould designing, testing, and other practical and theoretical aspects.

(679)

This edition contains information regarding new plastic products and new methods of working. The book is of general interest, the subject being treated on broad lines
and giving a review of the main types and properties of plastics; their general usefulness and industrial application. The bibliography gives the original sources of technical material, and includes books, miscellaneous publications and periodicals. (679)


The author of this book has had sixteen years' practical experience in the plastics industry and is now President of the Thomas Engineering Corporation, Newark, New Jersey, U.S.A. He deals with the history and development of the industry, and the mechanical problems concerned in the injection method of moulding plastics. The illustrations show the actual mechanical details of the presses used, mould design and the various operating techniques. (679)


This book is a symposium of articles written by specialists on the applications of plastics in various industries. Section 1 gives a survey of the plastic industry with special reference to design and colour possibilities. Each article in Section 2 deals with a particular industrial application of plastic materials. Section 3 is on health and safety precautions in the plastics industry, and Section 4 gives statistical tables, a schedule of British raw materials and a glossary of trade names. (679)


Bibliography.

This is the first dictionary of plastics to be issued, and has been compiled by the author of Materials of Tomorrow. References are to products rather than to manufactured goods, and include references to the most important solvents, plasticizers and raw materials used in the manufacture of plastics. A notable point about the dictionary is that, wherever possible, the source of the information is given at the end of the definition. (679.03)

MECHANIC TRADES


The authors' aim is 'to show how education and instruction can be given to youths and adults of both sexes through the medium of craftsmanship in all kinds of materials', the keynote of the book being 'training in practical adaptability'. Chapters deal with workshop instruction, the workshop, a suggested scheme of practical work, and the teaching of adult students. (680.7)

Watch and Clock Making


This book should be of practical use to all horologists, the apprentice and the amateur. It summarizes the knowledge gained during the author's forty years experience of this trade. After a general introduction the book is divided into two parts dealing with watches and clocks. Information is given on methods of cleaning, on the various types of timepieces, their component parts and the methods of repair. (681.11)

This handbook is of use to collectors, connoisseurs, and all those interested in the making, repair and restoration of both old and modern timepieces. The aspects of the subject dealt with include materials, tools, wheels and pinions, escapements, motive power, striking mechanisms, lantern clocks, long-case clocks, bracket clocks, clock hands, clocks for export, restoration and repairs, repairing of American clocks, turret clocks and bells. The author is Superintendent of the workshops of the Engineering Department of Cambridge University.


A well-produced and excellently illustrated little book giving a brief but comprehensive history of English clocks and clock-making from earliest times to the end of the nineteenth century. Particular attention is paid to the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and there are also chapters on both weight and spring-driven clocks, the invention of the pendulum and various types of clock cases. A separate section of 'Notes to the Plates' amplifies the information already given in the captions.


This practical handbook, by the editor of Practical Mechanics and Practical Engineering, is intended for all those interested in horology, professionally or otherwise. An introductory chapter discusses time and the origin of watches. Information is also given on watchmakers' tools, materials, methods of repair, adjustment and timing.


The application of the principles of electricity to horological instruments is shown in this book, which includes an historical account of the earliest electrically driven clocks. Information is also given on electro-magnetically driven clocks, and the synchronising of electric and other clocks.

BUILDING


Illustrated with photographs, plans and constructional drawings, this book should be of great interest to all students, architects and building technicians. The general principles of prefabrication are dealt with and recent developments in Great Britain and abroad. A detailed analysis is given of the various prefabrication systems which have so far been used. The relation of prefabrication to industrial and economic conditions is discussed, and prefabrication in steel, non-ferrous metals, timber and concrete is reviewed.

(681.11)
BUILDING AND STRUCTURAL TABLES FOR ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS
248 pages. Index.
The information given in this book is that which is most frequently required in the
design and construction of buildings. The tables have been grouped according to the
subject—roofs, walls, floors and beams, foundations, services and fittings. A list of
densities of materials used in construction is also given. (690.2)

BUILDING APPRENTICESHIP AND TRAINING COUNCIL: THIRD
REPORT. Ministry of Works. H.M. Stationery Office, 1s. 8R8. 57 pages.
14 appendices. 6 tables. Paper bound.
The First Report of the Building Apprenticeship and Training Council was issued in
1943, the Second Report in 1944, and in this Third Report the Council reviews the
position today, reports progress along the lines it had suggested, and makes further
recommendations for the future. Both part-time and full-time courses in technical
schools and colleges and in craft schools in Britain are surveyed in detail. The Council
examines afresh the present machinery for the recruitment and registration of appren-
tices to the building trades and for supervising the welfare of these apprentices. Both
Local Authorities and the industry are urged to improve the existing facilities for boys
to learn and practise the crafts of bricklayer, plasterer and mason by sound appren-
ticeship and technical training. (690.7)

Building Materials
MODERN BUILDING MATERIALS. M. A. Shute. F. E. Drury (Editor).
The author of this book, who is a Lecturer at the Warwickshire County Mining and
Technical School, has had experience both in the selection and use of building materials.
Written to give students information on modern developments in building materials, it
deals with various natural materials and artificially manufactured materials; these
include timber, iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, alloys, stone, clay, lime and cement,
reinforced concrete, asphalt, asbestos, glass and paint. (691)

Plans Specifications
This textbook, by a former lecturer in the subject of specifications in the University
of Manchester, deals with the manner of writing specifications. A complete list of
every item of building work in each trade which would require specifying is given.
The book deals fully with the layout of a specification correlated to other documents
comprising the contract, and the construction of clauses of items of work in a speci-
fication so that they fulfil all the requirements necessary to enable one to specify. The
innovations in the building industry are dealt with in the last chapter. (692.3)

BUILDING QUANTITIES. James H. Anderson. Edward Arnold, 7s.6d. D8.
This textbook has been written for students who are not engaged in professional
offices, but who need a knowledge of elementary quantity surveying. The author is
head of the building and Architectural Department, Woolwich Polytechnic. Chapters
include construction knowledge and procedure, systematic working, and standard methods of measurement. There are also general notes on practical work. Taking-off examples are reproduced in manuscript form and are worked from typical plans and details as provided by an architect’s office. There is also a section on abstracting and billing.

**Spon’s Architects’ and Builders’ Pocket Price Book, 1946.**

The major part of this book is devoted to the prices of building materials and labour in England. The prices quoted are the 1939 figures, but to bring them up to date a series of Conversion tables is provided by means of which the current prices can be calculated. The volume also contains particulars of Architects’ and Surveyors’ charges, and is equipped with a good Index.

**Building Laws**

**Law of Building and Engineering Contracts. A. A. Hudson.**

The author of this standard work was a King’s Counsel and an architect and his book has been the recognized authority on the subject for many years. It deals also with the duties and liabilities of engineers, architects and surveyors. The formation of contracts generally, contracts with public bodies, performance and assignment of contracts and sub-contracting are fully discussed. Chapters are also devoted to acceptance of work, approval of work completed, extras, prices, penalties, effect of death and illness on contracts, guarantees and sureties. This edition has been generally revised and brought up to date.

**Masonry**

**Constructional Masonry. E. G. Warland. Pitman, 10s. D8. 165 pages.**
Illustrated. Diagrams. Index.

Mr. Warland is Head of the Department of Building at the City Technical College, Liverpool, and author of *The Fabric of Modern Buildings*. This book deals with the subject of constructional masonry from the selecting, working and handling of building stones, to the most recent developments in the manufacture of cast stone, including the cleaning, restoring and repairing of stone buildings.

**Plumbing**

**Plumbing and Hot Water Fitting. G. J. Nash. Edited by I. R. Vesselo.**

The author of this volume is Senior Lecturer in Plumbing at the Willesden Technical College, London. It is simply written and well illustrated with clear diagrams and fully describes the water supply system in a normal house, the plumbers’ materials and their use, hot water supply, sanitary fittings, roof work, pipes of lead, copper, wrought-iron, steel and cast-iron, wiped joints on lead pipes and taps and valves. The book should be of use to students and apprentices.
Heating and Ventilation


The author of this book is a consulting engineer on radiant heating with thirty years' experience in both Europe and America. His book gives accounts of American and European practice in the design and installation of systems of radiant and panel heating, and of snow melting. Results of research on the relation of mean radiant temperature and air temperature, on air venting and the effect of floor covering are included. The book will be of interest to all engineers, architects and builders. (697)


The sixth edition of this technical handbook has been revised and brought up to date. It deals with the installation of heating apparatus, ventilation, and hot water supply systems in buildings. Practical problems such as the best method of purifying air, boiler and radiator size, the amount and the temperature of the water for each radiator and the size of the pipe to carry the water are discussed. (697)

FINE ARTS AND RECREATION


The Slade Professor of Fine Art in Oxford University devotes this inaugural lecture to a discussion of the chief ideas on art expressed, mainly in lectures from the Chair, by 'the first and greatest' of his predecessors in the office—John Ruskin (1819–1900). Ruskin, acknowledged to be the greatest art critic of his day, was appointed Slade Professor in 1869. (701)


Dr. Coomaraswamy argues that the traditional or 'normal' view of art is that which conceives of it as rhetoric, as a means of expressing truth, as distinct from a purely aesthetic activity. This, he says, is the view which 'the greater part of mankind has accepted from prehistoric times until yesterday'. The artist, in his view, has 'a priestly or ministerial' function to fulfil and it is this which makes Christian and Oriental religious art the same in kind. The thesis is developed with great erudition in the seventeen chapters of this, the second volume, of Dr. Coomaraswamy's collected essays. (701.1)

ESSAYS. Eric Gill. Cape, 8s.6d. C8. 248 pages. 8 illustrations.

This collection of Essays by Eric Gill (1882–1940), the English Roman Catholic sculptor and typographer, brings together in one volume the nine papers first published in Last Essays (1942) and the fourteen essays issued under the title of In a
Strange Land (1944). It is edited by his wife and is a distinguished example of book production. The bulk of the essays are devoted to a lucid and incisive discussion of the nature of art, the position of the artist as craftsman and attacks on the various conceptions of 'pure art'. The Introduction is by his wife, Mary Gill, and the illustrations are reproductions of book-plates and drawings by Eric Gill. (704)


Sir Osbert Sitwell, to whom the late Mrs. Sickert entrusted the editing of her husband's writings, contributes an introductory character study of the great English impressionist painter as he knew him. Sickert's art criticism, as here collected, reveals him as a man who delighted to be in opposition, to attack fashionable opinions and reputations of the hour and as vehemently to defend artists whose work had become in his opinion unjustifiably neglected, in a manner that was at all times contentious and invigorating. The book is handsomely illustrated by reproductions of Sickert's work. (704)


This collection of articles, pictures and photographs is the first of a series of volumes in which the editor plans 'to mix the unknown with the accepted, the past with the present', with the one qualification that they all show some capacity of the British eye either for seeing things to create something from them, or for seeing things to appreciate them. In this volume Wyndham Lewis writes on 'Towards an Earth Culture', with numerous illustrations by himself, and John Betjeman contributes a study of Francis Johnston, the Irish architect of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. 'Snails for All' is a fantastic piece written and drawn by Edward Bawden, and there are some beautiful reproductions of English stained glass. Other contributors include Robert Medley, Anthony West and Geoffrey Grigson, and translations of the Introduction and notes on the articles are given in French and Spanish. (704.92)


This copiously illustrated volume contains an interesting selection of extracts from the writings of many artists on the subject of art. The extracts are arranged chronologically by schools, from the fourteenth to the twentieth century, and then by countries.


A lively, historical survey of the influence of patronage on the development of art and on the lives of the artists sheltered by it. Chapters deal, on the English side, with Henry III and Westminster Abbey, William of Wykeham and Winchester Cathedral, Cardinal Wolsey and the Oxford colleges, the Duke of Marlborough and Blenheim Palace, Beau Nash and Bath, the Prince Regent and the Brighton Pavilion, the Prince Consort and the Crystal Palace; others deal with Pericles, Justinian I, Cosimo dei Medici, Pope Julius II, Cardinal Richelieu, and a number more. The illustrations are from portraits, old prints, paintings and photographs. (706.9)
32 pages.
An essay on the claims of the artist under socialism written in 1910 and delivered to the University Fabian Society when Rupert Brooke was an undergraduate at Cambridge University. It is now published for the first time on account of its relevance today, with a preface by Geoffrey Keynes. Brooke argues for State endowment of artists, but contends that art will always remain individual and unique. The paper also discusses the ways and means by which artists might be endowed. Rupert Brooke was the young British poet who was killed in the First World War. A new collected edition of his poems was published in October 1946.

The well-known novelist and dramatist examines in this pamphlet the relations between the State and the Artist. He concludes that the function of the State is not to endow the arts so much as to see that they are not denied essential materials in times of shortage. He deprecates any kind of direction of the arts by the Government and argues that State interference should be limited to clearing away the impediments to free expression. A postscript suggests 'what the Government should do for the arts here and now'.

(706.9)

ART EDUCATION
ART EDUCATION. Ministry of Education. H.M. Stationery Office, 2s. 6d.
L.Post 8. 56 pages. 12 pages of illustrations including 8 in colour. Appendices. Paper bound. (Ministry of Education Pamphlet No. 6)
This pamphlet deals with the whole field of art education within the national system, whose twofold task is to raise the level of public taste and appreciation and to provide the necessary training for those who wish to adopt artistic careers, particularly in industries which depend on excellence of design and craftsmanship. Art and crafts in the Nursery and Primary School are first discussed and Section II opens with some remarks on art and crafts in Secondary Schools, followed by a consideration of the teacher as artist and craftsman and of the Secondary Art School. The relation of the Art School to the community, to industry, and to other schools is dealt with in Section III, together with staffing problems, the student and the curriculum. Section IV is concerned with the training of teachers of art and crafts. The illustrations show the work of students in some of the schools described.

(707)

History of Art: Early Greek
This Report on the losses and survivals of works of art in Greece, the Greek Islands and the Dodecanese during the war, was compiled by the Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives Sub-Commission of the Central Mediterranean Force, and issued by the British Committee on the Preservation and Restitution of Works of Art, Archives and Other Material in Enemy Hands, and reviews the damage sustained by temples, classical sites and museums, Byzantine, classical and medieval antiquities as a result of Axis Occupation or the fighting in December 1944.

(709.38)
Europe

LOST TREASURES OF EUROPE. Henry La Farge (Editor). Batsford, 30s.
C4. 39 pages. 427 illustrations.
This melancholy pictorial record of the main works of art and architecture either wholly or partially destroyed in the Second World War covers Poland, Holland, Belgium, Russia, England, Italy, France, Germany, Austria and Hungary. (709.4)

Britain

ENGLISH POPULAR AND TRADITIONAL ART. Enid Marx and Margaret Lambert. Collins, 5s. M8. 48 pages. 8 coloured plates. 30 black and white illustrations. Short bibliography. (Britain in Pictures Series)
Popular and traditional art, in the authors' words, is the art which ordinary people have created for themselves, sometimes making it themselves, at others imposing their own tastes on the products of the craftsman or the machine. It is therefore one of the most revealing expressions of national characteristics. This book attempts to show that England has a long and living tradition of popular art, which not only survived the industrial revolution but, in some cases, even drew new inspiration from the machine. The authors have tried to give some idea of the many forms in which English popular art has manifested itself, and to show its distinctive qualities. The book is divided into sections covering: Paper and Printing; Pottery and Glass; Painting, Carving and Metalwork; Textiles; Miscellaneous Handiwork and Decoration. Enid Marx is herself an artist and designer of distinction, and Margaret Lambert is a social historian. (709.42)

Austria

WORKS OF ART IN AUSTRIA (BRITISH ZONE OF OCCUPATION): LOSSES AND SURVIVALS IN THE WAR. H.M. Stationery Office, 2s. 6d.
sR8. 61 pages. 34 illustrations. Paper bound.
This list of Monuments and Works of Art in the British Zone of Austria was compiled from reports submitted by the Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives Branch of the Control Commission for Austria and issued by the British Committee on the Preservation and Restitution of Works of Art, Archives and other Material in Enemy Hands. A general report on the war damage in the British Zone of Austria is followed by a detailed survey of losses and survivals in Vienna under the following headings: Ecclesiastical Buildings; Palaces and Other Secular Buildings; Fountains, Statues, etc.; Museums and Galleries; Libraries; Private Collections. (709.436)

Italy

WORKS OF ART IN ITALY: LOSSES AND SURVIVALS IN THE WAR.
The first part of this booklet was compiled while the war in Italy was still in progress, the information being derived from field reports sent back by the Monuments Officers with the forces. Since the fighting ended, the Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives Branch of the Allied Control Commission has been able to carry out a far more complete survey than was previously possible, with the result that the book now issued by the British Committee on the Preservation and Restitution of Works of Art, Archives and other Material in Enemy Hands gives not only a summary of war damage in the towns and villages north of Bologna, but a supplement to Part I dealing with the region south of Bologna, which includes a report on archives, regional
summaries containing a general survey of damage, and reports on Antiquities, Archaeological Collections, Movable Works of Art, Galleries, Deposits and Libraries throughout the whole of Italy.

— Malta

WORKS OF ART IN MALTA: LOSSES AND SURVIVALS IN THE WAR. H.M. Stationery Office, 28. 8s8. 48 pages. 26 illustrations. Paper bound. This survey of the losses and survivals of works of art in Malta as a result of the war has been compiled by Mr. Hugh Braun, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., and issued by the British Committee on the Preservation and Restitution of Works of Art, Archives and Other Material in Enemy Hands. A Foreword gives a brief survey of Malta’s geographical position, and the main outline of its history from earliest times to the present day, and the towns and villages are listed alphabetically with notes giving details and extent of war damage, losses and survivals in each.

— Switzerland

ART IN SWITZERLAND FROM EARLIEST TIMES TILL THE PRESENT DAY. Peter Meyer. Nicholson & Watson, 6s. sc8. 103 pages. 51 illustrations and line drawings in the text. The object of this book is to present an aspect of Swiss culture to those who know the country mainly as a holiday resort. The introduction shows how the influence of the country’s social structure differentiates its art from that of its neighbours. The many illustrations show these differences and the influence of geographical position and of the mingling with neighbouring peoples.

— China


A JADE MISCELLANY. Una Pope-Hennessy. Nicholson & Watson, 7s. 6d. C4. 60 pages. 17 illustrations. A personal and discursive account of the history and significance of jade in Chinese civilization, dealing with its ceremonial use and symbolism. Dame Una Pope-Hennessy is a collector herself and the author of several monographs on the subject. Her book, which should be of considerable interest to collectors, while not pretending to be a serious contribution to art history, seeks to convey her own love and feeling for jade and to encourage the amateur to extend his studies. There is a short summary of books for further reference.

LANDSCAPE AND CIVIC ART

Regional and City Planning

ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR LONDON REGIONAL PLANNING: REPORT TO THE MINISTER OF TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING AND REPORT OF THE TECHNICAL SUB-COMMITTEE. H.M. Stationery Office, 28. 6d. R4. 39 pages. Folding plan. Appendices. Paper Bound. The main body of the report submitted by the Advisory Committee for London Regional Planning to the Minister of Town and Country Planning consists of the report of the Technical Sub-Committee, accompanied by a list of members of the
Advisory Committee. The Technical Sub-Committee deals with the subject under the following headings: General Policy and Main Structure of Plan; Decentralization; Redistribution; Industry; Communications; Open Spaces; Public Services; Conclusions; Appendices.


The Report of the Advisory Committee for London Regional Planning accepted generally the main outlines of the Greater London Plan, with a number of modifications, for the expansion and large-scale development of the Greater London area. The general structure of the Plan consists of four Rings, 'The Inner Urban Ring, the Suburban Ring, the Green Belt Ring and the Outer Country Ring, designed to give effect to the general policy of decentralization of population from the congested areas, and their regrouping in planned communities outside a wide green belt surrounding the suburban fringe'. The Memorandum is divided into seven parts, covering Decentralization and Redistribution of Population, Industry, Communications, Open Spaces and Administration and Public Services. Appendix C contains five tables showing the expansion of existing towns within the various areas and a Summary of Population Proposals.

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**Britain**


The West Midland Group is a committee (with specialist sub-committees) of eminent leaders and experts in the local government, social services, education, architecture, industry, agriculture, transport, etc. of the area, with the Vice-Chancellor of Birmingham University as Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of Cadbury Brothers Ltd., as Honorary Secretary. The book is a remarkably thorough, informative and well-illustrated study (based upon three years' research and field work) of one of the most beautiful (mainly agricultural) English counties. The purposes of the book are (1) to put into perspective the elements of climate, geography and soil, town and village industries and communications which make up the fabric of the county; (2) to make, local and general recommendations, which do not provide a final plan but indicate the most promising lines on which to plan for the best use of the county's resources and amenities; and (3) to establish a code of practice which planners can follow in the all-important investigations which must precede planning. Foreword by the Bishop of Hereford and prominent members of the County Council.

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This Civic Survey, prepared by a group of teachers from the Commerce Department of Birmingham University, examines the physical, economic and social structure of
the city of Worcester and the surrounding areas for which it is the transport, marketing and social services centre. The detailed factual survey, accompanied by a wealth of maps, diagrams and tables, is followed by a chapter entitled ‘From Survey to Re-development’, in which the authors suggest possible future town planning, the specific plans, however, being entrusted to architects, whose report is not yet available.

(711.094247)


A bold plan for the redevelopment of this fine city, including the preservation of ancient monuments and the zoning of shopping, industrial and residential districts, with due attention to communications and future expansion.

(711.094271)

— Malta


A report prepared for the government of Malta on the replanning and development of the harbour areas of the island. The recommendations are based on the need to rebuild war-damaged and slum areas with due regard to preservation of buildings of historic and aesthetic value; in addition, improvements in public services, transport and communications, and methods of building construction, are suggested. The many drawings and illustrations make this a record of historical and artistic importance.

(711.09458)

— India

PATRICK GEDDES IN INDIA. J. Tyrwhitt (Editor). Lund Humphries, 10s. D8. 103 pages. 32 plates. 7 diagrams. Bibliography.

A series of well-illustrated extracts from the late Professor Sir Patrick Geddes’ official reports on Indian cities, 1915–19, with an introduction by Lewis Mumford, author of The Culture of Cities, and a preface by H. V. Lanchester. Geddes was the father of modern town-planning and these extracts give his own description of the purpose of town-planning and its application to life in India as he saw it. Non-technical, it is the expression of a philosophy rather than a scientific plan.

(711.0954)

General Questions


This study is concerned not with planning but with those considerations of the geographic structure of society and of the geographical region as a special unit on which successful planning should be based. The four main sections of the book consist of The Urban Settlement as Regional Centre: The Structure of the City: The City Region: and Regionalism and the Region. The author is Reader in Geography in the University of London.
Growth and Changes of Population


Sir Patrick Abercrombie, in his Foreword to this book, considers that Mr. Block’s study has arrived at a most opportune moment, when Britain is faced with the creation of new towns with new populations whose family structure must be foreseen. The author has divided his study into two parts—one, Statistics: the Census Survey of Housing, with special reference to the measurement of housing needs; and two, Dynamics: Population Trends and Housing Needs. He proves that the census survey is, in many respects, inadequate for the purposes of planning new towns or re-planning old towns, since it does not bring out clearly the need for ‘homes’ as distinct from houses. He then shows that the well-marked population trends in Great Britain this century make it possible to estimate future housing needs with fair accuracy, if the changing relationships between families and household is recognized as the primary factor conditioning the socio-economic structure of the population. Despite a fall in population, there will be more differentiated population units to house. This should have a drastic practical effect on the sizes and types of houses to be built. (711.13)


Extensive illustrations, numerous plans.

An attractive and extensively illustrated booklet on the housing achievement in the United States of America during the years 1940 to 1945, concluding with general remarks on what Britain can learn in housing problems from these remarkable experiments. (711.13)

War-damaged Areas


This expert committee reported to the Ministry of Town and Country Planning on some of the practical problems of re-development in war-damaged towns in Britain. Its report covers questions of policy in regard to leasehold property, ground leases, repairs and maintenance, zoning of buildings, transport and shopping areas in relation to density of population, temporary accommodation, especially on blitzed sites and pending re-planning of blitzed areas, etc. The type of estate management departments of local authorities are also discussed. (711.16)

Legislation


The basic law of housing in Britain is the Housing Act of 1936. The first part of this work consists mainly of that Act set out in extenso with full annotations to each section, giving its history, its import and the cases decided under it. Other Acts relating to housing, statutory rules and orders, circulars and memoranda of the Ministry of Health are also included. The second part of the work contains the law relating to the compulsory acquisition of land for housing and the payment of compensation. The introduction, one of the most valuable features of the book, gives a concise
history of the Housing Acts, a summary of their main provisions, and a practical note on the holding of inquiries into objections to the operation of the compulsory power of the Minister under the Acts. The authors are barristers-at-law.

Rural Areas

HOUSING THE COUNTRY WORKER. M. F. Tilley. Faber & Faber, 12s.6d.
M8. 152 pages. 37 illustrations. 19 maps and plans. 3 tables. Index.

The author of this interesting book is a qualified architect who has specialized in questions of rural housing. He discusses the problems involved in the conversion and repair of old houses in Britain, the dangers of both neglect and over-hasty modernization, and the need to consider the ancient planning of villages, as well as their modern amenities. Detailed plans for new Council houses are shown and criticized; by comparisons of these plans and the many illustrations the author gives a clear idea of the types of dwellings he considers most useful. One chapter is devoted to the practical details of equipment and materials.

Modernization

MODERNIZING OUR HOMES. Department of Health for Scotland. H.M. Stationery Office, 2s.6d. sc4. 88 pages. 55 illustrations. 12 plans. 7 tables. 5 appendices. Index. Paper bound.

The Scottish Housing Advisory Committee, which two years ago issued that excellent booklet Planning Our New Homes, has again produced a most interesting and practical survey, this time on the problem—acute in Scotland as in many other parts of Great Britain—of modernizing the large mass of old-fashioned but still structurally sound buildings, both in the towns and the villages. In a careful report, with many illustrations and plans of different types of conversion and alteration, the Committee shows how it would be possible to utilize a large number of existing houses and supply them with the modern amenities expected by the people. Schemes for the subdivision of large houses, for the modernization of self-contained houses and apartments, and for the combination of houses and apartments too small for the installation of modern facilities, are discussed. It is recommended that grants up to 75 per cent of the cost of such schemes of modernization should be made available to private property owners, to housing associations and to local authorities for their own housing schemes; such grants being borne by the local authorities with considerable help from the national Exchequer. Houses of architectural, historic or aesthetic interest should be preserved and maintained in use where a satisfactory degree of modernization can be effectively carried out.


This is the fourth report of the Rural Housing Sub-committee of the Central Housing Advisory Committee set up by the Ministry of Health. It has considered the whole problem of modernization—as distinct from maintenance and repair—of old houses and cottages in rural areas in England and Wales. The report shows that, in most areas, local labour is available for such reconditioning of old property without depleting the pool of building labour urgently needed for new housing. It recommends that new legislation should authorize local authorities to give grants up to a maximum figure of £300 or two-thirds of the estimated cost of reconditioning a rural cottage or house,
the national Exchequer repaying half of this grant to the local authority. Standards for reconditioned houses are laid down, which should provide accommodation at least as good as in new houses. Houses or cottages of historic or architectural merit should be reconditioned only with skilled architectural advice in order to preserve their artistic value.

(711.667)

Trees


The sixty trees which are described and illustrated in this book as suitable for general cultivation in Great Britain were selected in co-operation with the Royal Botanical Gardens, Kew, the Institute of Landscape Architects and the Roads Beautifying Association. The drawings and photographs show the shape and habit of growth of trees in various stages of development. The text-book has been prepared by Miss Brenda Colvin and the line drawings were executed by S. R. Badmim. (715.27)

Natural Landscapes: Reserves

National Parks for Britain. Henry Chessell. Cornish Bros. (Birmingham, Warwickshire), 8s.6d. C4. 60 pages. 10 illustrations.

The case for National Parks is forcefully presented in this book, the districts suggested as suitable for Parks are well described, and the methods of controlling both Parks and visitors are discussed. One illustration is given for each of the areas generally admitted to be desirable as National Parks.

(719.32)


This interesting White Paper follows and supplements the Dower Report on National Parks, issued in 1945. It recommends the setting up of a National Parks Commission and of suitable local organizations to plan and manage the areas selected in England and Wales for National Parks. It discusses the limits within which private persons, public corporations and local authorities can be permitted to use, develop and build within these areas, while yet preserving the amenities of the countryside for the enjoyment of visitors. The twelve areas selected as National Parks are described in considerable detail, with coloured maps to illustrate their boundaries and main natural features. A large map shows the relation of the suggested National Parks and conservation areas to the main centres of urban population and the main lines of transport. (719.32)


In the Introductory which forms Section I of this report on the conservation of wild life in England and Wales, the Committee states that 'Because of the close inter-
dependence of animals and plants as they live in nature, any effective action to
conserv...the reservation but to the control, so far as practicable, of native plant and animal
populations. It also imp...close attention to the maintenance intact of existing
physiographical and geological features underlying the land surfaces on which the
organisms live, and even extends to sites created or modified by human activity. In
short, wild life conservation cannot be separated from nature conservation at large.
Section II deals with the general problem of wild life conservation and answers
questions: What is needed? If there is a need, what should be done to satisfy it? Who
should do it? Section III discusses the scientific and administrative requirements, and
Section IV gives a general summary of conclusions and recommendations. Among the
information included in the appendices is a list of areas of outstanding scientific value.
The maps show the National Parks and Conservation Areas proposed by the National
Parks Committee and the National Nature Reserves, Geological Monuments and
Areas of Outstanding Scientific Value proposed by the Committee responsible for
this report.

ARCHITECTURE

TOWARDS A NEW ARCHITECTURE. Le Corbusier. Translated by Frederick
A facsimile edition, with the size slightly reduced, of the original English edition
of 1927 of this important book by the noted French architect, which originally
appeared in Paris in 1923. It is the first popular exposition in English of that ‘modern
movement in architecture’ which gradually spread in Europe during the first quarter
of the twentieth century, and to which England contributed in the 1930s. Le Corbusier
was and still is one of its principal prophets.

History

A HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE ON THE COMPARATIVE METHOD.
See Digest, page 587.

Architectural Construction

AN INTRODUCTION TO SOIL MECHANICS. W. L. Lowe-Brown.
This book, by a practising engineer, has been developed from a series of articles which
first appeared in the British weekly journal, The Engineer. It discusses the characteristics
and properties of soil and their capacity for scientific measurement from the point of
view of the civil engineer. It also deals with internal friction, cohesion, stability of
cart slopes, the compression and consolidation of cohesive material, dams and weirs
on permeable foundations.

The object of this handbook is to provide information for use in designing and driving
pile foundations. Both practical and theoretical factors are discussed. The selection of
driving equipment and of the type of pile and the methods of driving are described.
Other chapters are devoted to the deterioration and preservation of piles, and to the various types of piles for loading. Formulas and specifications are given in the Appendix. (721.15)

CONSTRUCTIONAL ARCHWORK. H. P. Smith. Crosby Lockwood, 7s.6d. C8. 154 pages. 47 figures. 4 plates. Index.
The author of this book is a Lecturer at the Borough Polytechnic, London, and has written a number of books on this subject for students of engineering and building. All the calculations given have been made as simple as possible, and the designs have been represented graphically. Definitions of terms, and notes on the various types of arches, materials used, construction, strain and loads are also given. (721.4)

In this textbook for students, the authors have endeavoured to show the relationship between structural mechanics and modern methods of steelwork calculations. Throughout the book the theoretical demonstrations have been followed by practical illustrations in the form of worked examples; the mathematics used are the simplest possible. The chapters include discussions on stress, strain and elasticity, the fabrication of steelwork, the theory of beam design, the encasement of steelwork and fire-resisting floors. There is also a design of a steel frame for a small warehouse, with typical details. (721.93)

This book is based on notes made by the author when a Lecturer on Reinforced Concrete at Derby Technical College. Introductory chapters deal with concrete materials, mixes and superimposed loading, followed by chapters on the basic theory of reinforced concrete in its application to beams, slabs and columns. The remaining chapters deal briefly with the design of special structures, such as flat slabs, foundations, retaining walls, troughs, culverts, tanks, silos, arches, chimneys, staircases, curved beams, domes and piles. A useful summary of the design method is given at the end of many of the chapters and a series of appendices contain summaries of information on surface treatment of concrete, concrete roads, bearing pressures, bar spacing, temperature stresses in tank walls, shuttering and concrete aggregates. (721.97)

DESIGN OF REINFORCED CONCRETE STRUCTURES. D. Peabody, Jr.
This book is concerned with reinforced concrete in the design of buildings, but the underlying principles are applicable to other classes of structure. The general plan is to present the theory followed by illustrative designs. In this second edition the illustrative designs and discussions in the text are brought up to date. The material on shrinkage and plastic flow has been rewritten, and the chapter on elastic frame analysis has been expanded. The author is Associate Professor of Structural Design at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. His book covers the course in elementary concrete design, and also offers materials for more advanced courses. (721.975)
Medieval Architecture: Byzantine


An illustrated survey of lesser-known examples of Byzantine architectural art in Eastern Europe, based on an extensive tour of that area made by the author in 1936. The book, which is the outcome of the author’s enthusiasm for the spirit and culture of the Byzantines, is written in an informal manner and is illustrated with line drawings and many original photographs. Mr. Cecil Stewart is now Lecturer in Medieval History at the Architectural Association, London. (723.2)

Gothic


See Digest, page 589. (723.5204)

Twentieth Century

RECENT ENGLISH ARCHITECTURE. Country Life, 6s. C4. 80 pages. 60 illustrations.

A collection of photographs of the best buildings erected in England between 1919 and 1939, selected by the Architecture Club. (724.91)

Ecclesiastical and Religious Architecture


In this survey—the most complete, it is claimed, that has yet been made for any English county—the author deals not only with architecture but with furnishings, monuments and plate, and adds much information about the builders, vicars and others associated with the churches. The book, the outcome of many years’ research, is greatly enriched by its hundreds of photographic illustrations. There is a foreword by J. H. E. Bennett and an introduction by F. H. Crossley. (726.5)


This book illuminates an interesting bypath of medieval history and art: the so-called ‘Chantries’ or little stone chapels which stand, almost independent of environment, in many of the ancient churches of Britain. The author, who is lecturer in architecture at the City Literary Institute, London, outlines the history of the chantry movement and devotes considerable space to chantry activities. The second part of the book describes every chapel of importance, with a note on its founder. There are twenty-six plans in the text and the fifty-nine photo-plates give exterior and interior views of many chapels. (726.595)

ST. PAUL’S. Margaret Whitney. Lund Humphries, 35.6d. C4. 32 pages. 28 illustrations. (Cathedral Books, No. 1)

A selection of remarkably fine photographs taken of St. Paul’s Cathedral, London, by the Warburg Institute, is prefaced by a well-informed essay in architectural analysis.
Dr. Whinney discusses the difficulties in which the great seventeenth-century architect, Sir Christopher Wren (1632-1723), involved himself by attempting to combine Gothic and Renaissance ideas in the structure of St. Paul’s in deference to his clerical patrons. The photographs include studies of the Cathedral’s carved details by Grinling Gibbons, Joseph Latham and others, and two views of the Great Model of 1673, the embodiment of Wren’s original conception.


In this very fully illustrated survey the author continues her work of revealing ‘the English achievement in a field as yet too little recognized’. Sacheverell Sitwell, in a long illustrated introduction, deals with the transition period between Gothic art and the art of the Renaissance.

**Domestic Architecture**


Written for the ordinary reader, this book deals with the factory-built house, its design and advantages. The authors contend that, if popular prejudice can be overcome and the industry developed, these houses could quickly supply all the homes needed and domestic drudgery could be abolished. Mr. Gloag, a consultant on industrial design, is a well-known author whose books include a number on architecture and design. Mr. Wornum, architect, was President of the Architectural Association 1930-31, and Policy Chairman, Directorate of Post-War Building (Ministry of Works and Planning) 1942.

**THE HUB OF THE HOUSE.** E. M. Willis (Editor). Lund Humphries, 6s. M8. 64 pages. 12 illustrations. Bibliography. (Survey before Plan Series No. 2)

This is the second booklet in a series prepared by the Association for Planning and Regional Reconstruction, and designed to reach a wider public than the professional readers of the Association’s technical broadsheets. It discusses the importance of the kitchen, bathroom, laundry room, etc., in the modern house, and the need to concentrate on those elements—cooking and cleaning—in house planning today. There are many photographic illustrations and diagrams to make this severely practical survey as clear as possible, and both large and small, town and country houses are discussed.

**Architectural Design**

**ACOUSTICS FOR ARCHITECTS.** E. G. Richardson. Edward Arnold, 5s. C8. 90 pages. 27 illustrations.

This is the second edition of a book first issued under the title of *Introduction to the Acoustics of Buildings*. It is a statement of the fundamental acoustic principles and gives a number of practical applications of these principles. There is an historical survey of the development of the science of acoustics. Other chapters deal with reverberation, the distribution of sound, the balance of acoustic power and acoustic hints on design. Absorbent materials are listed and described. The author is Reader in Physics at the University of Durham.
SCULPTURE PLASTIC ARTS

Modern Sculpture: British
BARBARA HEPWORTH, SCULPTRESS. William Gibson. Shenval Press: Faber & Faber, 3s. C8. 65 pages. 50 illustrations. (Ariel Books on Arts)
Selections from the work of the contemporary British sculptress, with a critical introduction.

(735.4208)

Medals
BRITISH BATTLES AND MEDALS: CAMPAIGN MEDALS, 1588–1946.
Major Gordon, a well-known collector, describes in detail all the campaign medals and stars that have been given for service throughout the world from 1588 to 1946. The historical reason for every award, except in those cases where no reason is necessary, has been given together with the names of every service unit, both Imperial and Colonial, that gained it. The book will appeal to all collectors, beginners and experts, and nothing which could usefully be included has been left out.

(737.2)

Ceramics
NINETEENTH-CENTURY ENGLISH POTTERY AND PORCELAIN. Geoffrey Bemrose. Faber & Faber, 15s. R8. 64 pages of text. 100 illustrations, including 4 in colour.
The first book to deal comprehensively, and in due proportion, with the English ceramic wares of the nineteenth century. The author, who is the Director of the Stock-on-Trent Public Museum, deals in turn with the simple country-market pottery of the early years, the charmingly sentimental blue-printed and other Staffordshire wares, the ‘swagger porcelain’ of Spode and Rockingham among others, and many pretty Victorian fancies.

CHELSEA PORCELAIN. William King. Faber & Faber, 15s. R8. 64 pages of text. 100 illustrations, including 4 in colour.
It is generally agreed that ‘Chelsea China’ is the best of all the English Porcelains and worthy of comparison with the finest ‘Dresden’ and Sévres ware. This book gives a comprehensive and discriminating selection of Chelsea specimens, with an introduction by the Keeper of British and Medieval Antiquities in the British Museum, London.

(738.27)

ETRUSCAN VASE-PAINTING. J. D. Beazley. Oxford University Press, 60s.
C4. 300 pages. 40 illustrations.
The author deals with the very earliest products of Etruscan or Italic vase-painting in the eighth and seventh centuries B.C., covering black and red figure vases, vases with decoration in superimposed colour, black and silvered vases, and other classes including those that are not generally understood as ‘painted’. The subject has never been treated on anything like the present scale. Professor Beazley is Lincoln Professor of Classical Archaeology and Art in Oxford University. This is the first of a new series of short illustrated monographs on various special topics in classical art under the general editorship of Professor Beazley and Dr. P. Jacobsthal, Reader in Celtic Archaeology, Oxford University.

(738.32)
RECENT CERAMIC SCULPTURE IN GREAT BRITAIN. Reginald Haggar. 
*Tiranti*, 6s. C8. 51 pages. 40 plates.

The text of this short outline of twentieth-century ceramic sculpture in Britain, and the tradition from which it derives, is given in French and Spanish as well as English, and is complemented by a section of plates. (738.84)

**Silversmithing**


The first edition of this work, by the Keeper of the Department of Metalwork in the Victoria and Albert Museum, London, first appeared in 1934, and the second edition has now been published with a number of additions and corrections. It covers the history of English domestic silver from early Anglo-Saxon times to the Regency period of 1820. (739.23)

**DRAWING DECORATION DESIGN**

**OLD MASTER DRAWINGS.** Paul Wengraf (Editor). *Pilot Press*, 45.6d. C4. 33 pages. (*Apropos V*)

This is the latest title in a series in which each book deals with various aspects of a single subject in the realm of art. The present issue contains, among others, essays by E. Schilling on the early portrait drawings of the Augsburg School, by Denys Sutton on eighteenth-century French drawings, and by James Laver on some little-known drawings of Tiepolo, Guardi and Carlevaris. (740.4)

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**British**


33 illustrations, including 8 in colour. Short bibliography. (*Britain in Pictures Series*)

The theme of this book is the continuity through the centuries of certain characteristics of drawing peculiar to Great Britain. By judicious selection, and to a large extent following the dictates of personal choice, Mr. Ayrton—himself a painter and draughtsman of some reputation, responsible for the illustrations for *The Duchess of Malfi* and an anthology of *Poems of Death*, published in 1945—traces an often tenuous but always living tradition from the masterpieces of the anonymous illuminators of the tenth century, touching on the drawings of Hillyarde, Inigo Jones, Rowlandson, Hogarth, Gainsborough and Blake, to name a few, to such modern artists as Augustus John, Graham Sutherland and David Jones. (740.942)


54 illustrations. Bibliography.

A scholarly appreciation of Keene, who was an inimitable artist in black and white and who died in 1891. The French Impressionists were great admirers of his work and Walter Sickert called him "the first of the moderns". The author compares Keene, as an artist, to Velazquez and, as an observer of character and situation, to Shakespeare. He is best known by his drawings for the humorous paper *Punch*. Some of his drawings and etchings are published here for the first time. (740.942)

350
Collections of Drawings

HONORÉ DAUMIER: DRAWINGS. Nicholson & Watson, 42s. Imp.4. 240 plates.

Lithographs of Daumier's cartoons and caricatures. (741.91)

RENOIR DRAWINGS. John Rewald (Editor). Cassirer: Faber & Faber, 63s. D4. 24 pages of text. 93 illustrations.

A collection of ninety illustrations on sixty-seven plates, with three illustrations in the text of the introduction, provides a chronological survey of the drawings in pencil, ink and crayon of the French impressionist, Pierre Auguste Renoir (1841-1919) who was one of the greatest of modern painters. (741.91)

Industrial Design

BRITISH ACHIEVEMENT IN DESIGN. Noel Carrington and Muriel Harris (Editors). Pilot Press, 35.6d. R4. 68 pages. 70 illustrations. (Achievement Books)

Specialists have contributed articles in their own field to this review of some of the activities—from housing, interior decoration and furniture, to toys, leather goods and school buildings—in which Britain can show an honourable record of progress in design. The Design and Industries Association assisted in the preparation of the book and Noel Carrington writes an introduction. (745.2)


These pamphlets, issued by the Design and Industries Association, which was founded in 1915 to encourage 'excellence of design and workmanship' in British industry, attack some of the problems and conditions which hinder, or are necessary to the development of, this objective. (745.2)

Design


The problems before the designer are here discussed in turn by twelve experts—the majority of whom belong to the Design Research Unit—in relation to his own job, whether in pure or applied art or in industry. In an introductory essay Dr. Herbert Read discusses the general principles involved. (745.4)

Ornamental Lettering

ANATOMY OF LETTERING. Russell Laker. Studio, 10s.6d. C4. Illustrated.

Diagrams. (How To Do It Series)

An attractive practical manual designed for the use of commercial art students, covering the whole range of lettering from fundamental principles to brush script and script lettering. The introductory section on general working hints is followed by
chapters dealing with different kinds of letters, from the simple sans-serif to the more complex and decorative Roman script. There are also chapters on spacing, penmanship and the use of the brush, and the book is fully illustrated with explanatory diagrams.

(745.6)

AN ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF WRITING AND LETTERING. Jan Tschichold. Translated by Eudo C. Mason. Zwemmer, 18s. C4. 82 pages. 70 plates.
The first English version of a work by one of the foremost living experts on this subject which was originally published in Switzerland in 1940. It presents in a series of attractive plates, with commentaries and a general introduction, the evolution of the art of writing and has been written in the hope that it may win new adherents to the art of penmanship and book production.

(745.6)


In the Annual Lecture on Aspects of Art delivered before the British Academy in 1944, the speaker’s aim is to prove the general continuity of the traditional style of illumination in England before and after the Norman Conquest, and to refute the theory that the Conquest imposed a break of at least thirty years in this branch of English art, which, when it reappeared, showed a marked divergence from pre-Conquest Anglo-Saxon style.

(745.67)

Art Tapestry

FRENCH TAPESTRY. André Lejard (Editor). Elek, 35s. R4. 106 pages. 138 illustrations including 9 in colour.

Eight French experts—including Pierre Verlet, Curator of the Objets d’Art Department at the Louvre Museum, who also writes a preface—contribute essays on different aspects of the great art of tapestry weaving which is associated especially with France. This book is published in conjunction with the Exhibition of French Tapestry held in London this year at the Victoria and Albert Museum.

(746.3)

Glassmaking

ENGLISH GLASS. W. B. Honey. Collins, 45.6d. M8. 47 pages. 34 illustrations, including 8 in colour. Short bibliography. (Britain in Pictures Series)

Mr. Honey is the Keeper of the Department of Ceramics at the Victoria and Albert Museum, and in this concise and lively account he traces the story of England’s contribution to the art of glassmaking up to the present day, finding in the best glass of the present age an excellence worthy of its long tradition. After an introduction dealing with the origin and nature of glass and the technique of glassmaking, chapters follow on Roman and Medieval glass in England, the influence of the Venetian style on English glass, English glassmakers of the ‘classic’ age of English glass—Ravenscroft (1618–81), Hawley Bishop and Greene—the Rococo Period and the vogue for decoration, bottle-glass and the glass made for country markets, showing unmistakably their Roman ancestry, ending with a chapter on modern English glass, with some comments on the aesthetic potentialities of machine-made glassware.

(748)

A record of ancient glass in the English county of Somerset and also a commentary upon it. The author opens his survey with a description of the fourteenth-century glass in Wells Cathedral which he claims is 'second to none' in the country. A chapter is devoted to early heraldic glass of which Somerset contains some fine examples, particularly of the fifteenth century, both in churches and houses. There is some notable foreign glass in the county and this is the subject of another chapter. One of the most interesting chapters is that which deals with the iconography of medieval glass and discusses the religious subjects and the particular saints most generally represented in the county. The latter are arranged in groups, such as saints famous throughout Christendom, saints chosen from a calendar, etc. There is much scholarship and knowledge in this admirably produced volume which is written for the student of medieval art and iconography and also for the local historian and topographer. (748.5)


A guide, by the Keeper of the Department of Ceramics of the Victoria and Albert Museum, London, describing a collection of glass vessels which now ranks as one of the two or three most important in the world. It is the first to appear since 1878. The technique of glass-making and an historical outline of the development of the craft is followed by chapters on the glass of different countries represented in the collection, and, finally, by a section of photographic plates. (748.8)

Period Furniture: English


An introductory guide to collectors, including a section of photographic plates with descriptive notes. (749.22)


The plates in this volume are devoted to fine English Walnut furniture and are compiled by a well-known architect and designer. (749.22)


This revised and enlarged edition includes chapters on the early phase of British Regency design under Henry Holland and Tatham, the Egyptian revival and the Chinese taste, and an appendix giving particulars and dates of the principal furniture makers of the period. (749.223)

PAINTING

A WAY OF LOOKING AT PICTURES. Allan Gwynne-Jones. Phænix House, 3s.6d. sc8. 29 pages. 9 plates.

The author's intention, in selecting nine well-known pictures for discussion, is to arouse enthusiasm for the painter's vision, aims and achievement among those who
have only lately become interested in painting. The examples chosen for illustration are from the works of Rembrandt, Velazquez, Chardin, Masaccio, Piero della Francesca, Rubens, Uccello, Renoir and Picasso. Mr. Gwynne-Jones, a painter himself, was until recently a Trustee of the Tate Gallery, London, and is a teacher of painting at the Slade School of Art, one of the foremost British training schools.


See Digest, page 590.

History

MODERN PAINTING AND ITS ROOTS IN EUROPEAN TRADITION.
Reginald Brill. Central Institute of Art and Design: Avalon Press, 8s.6d. C4. 32 pages of text. 51 illustrations including 4 in colour. Short bibliography. The Director of the School of Art, Kingston-on-Thames, here gives an outline of the subject from Byzantine painting and Giotto to Picasso and the work of recent English painters. He aims at showing modernistic painting as a projection from European art in past centuries and attempts no more for each of the relevant painters than some estimate of his place in the general development and some account of his intentions. There is a chronological list of the artists mentioned in the text.

Miniature Painting


This provides, as well as a catalogue of the work of the two great Elizabethan miniaturists, the first attempt at a chronological catalogue raisonné of this particular subject. It includes biographical details about the two men and a critical appraisal of their work.

Schools of Painting: Collected


The last two volumes in this series are devoted to Stanley Spencer, one of the most powerfully original contemporary British painters, and Ben Shahn, the American painter of Russian-Jewish origin. Each volume contains a critical introduction by a well-known art critic. Stanley Spencer is primarily a religious painter devoted to the English countryside, unlike Ben Shahn who is more concerned with delivering a social message. Both painters have in common a vivid and intensely poetic apprehension of contemporary social reality.
21 pages of text. 56 plates. Notes. *(The Ariel Books on the Arts)*

CONSTANTIN GUYS. Clifford Hall. *Shenval Press: Faber & Faber, 5s. C8.*
21 pages of text. 56 plates. Notes. *(The Ariel Books on the Arts)*

The first two volumes of a new series of monographs each devoted to the work of a particular painter, draughtsman, sculptor, engraver, designer or architect, illustrated with fifty or more full-page reproductions, fully annotated and introduced by a writer intimate with the life and work of the particular artist. Clifford Hall gives all the known facts about Guys' life and vividly illustrates his manner of working. Leslie Hurry is the young English painter who was responsible for the décor and costumes of several of the Sadler's Wells ballets and he is introduced by one of the finest living authorities on ballet in England.

(759.2; 759.4)

ENGLISH OUTDOOR PAINTINGS. R. H. Wilenski. *Faber & Faber, 6s. R4.*
24 pages. 10 colour plates.

SIENENSE PAINTINGS. Tancred Borenius. *Faber & Faber, 6s. R4.* 24 pages.
10 colour plates.

ROYAL PORTRAITS. R. H. Wilenski. *Faber & Faber, 6s. R4.* 24 pages.
10 colour plates.

FLEMISH PAINTINGS. Thomas Bodkin. *Faber & Faber, 6s. R4.* 24 pages.
10 colour plates.

*(The Faber Gallery Series)*

Each volume contains ten or more illustrations, and an introductory essay and notes.

(759.2: 759.5; 759.831: 759.9493)


A critical analysis of two great paintings in the National Gallery, London, with a consideration of the painter's style and development in relation to other works in the history of art, is supplemented by reproductions of the entire picture and numerous details.

(759.9492: 759.9493)

—British

THE WILTON DIPTYCH. Thomas Bodkin. *Lund Humphries, 4s.6d. C4.*
24 pages. 17 illustrations. *(Gallery Books No. 16)*

A discussion of the origins, authorship and meaning of the Wilton Diptych, the famous painting of the French school representing King Richard II of England before the Virgin Mary and the Christ child, now in the National Gallery, London. The text accompanies illustrations in monochrome showing the entire work and many details.

(759.2)

LOOKING AT PAINTINGS. Michael Rothenstein. *Routledge, 8s.6d. C4.*
64 pages. 20 illustrations in colour.

The author here expresses in straightforward language his own reactions to looking at pictures. These form a series of commentaries printed on pages facing twenty
coloured reproductions of contemporary English paintings. A collection of short extracts from the writings, letters and notebooks of the painters themselves is given at the end of the book.


An evaluation by a well-known art critic of the work of Rowlandson (1756–1827), the great early nineteenth-century British caricaturist, is followed by a section of plates with descriptive notes.


Paul Sandby, though known as the ‘Father of the English Water Colour’—a title which he deserves chiefly in respect of the picturesque topographical landscape school—nevertheless had many predecessors. The Windsor collection has been brought together with a special eye to local interest and is therefore not entirely representative of Sandby’s work as a whole. Only one example of his important series of Welsh views is included, nor is he properly seen in his romantic Italianate manner. Sandby was an extremely versatile artist, with a range embracing heroic composition on the one hand and political squib on the other. He was a particularly understanding interpreter of English trees, and his figure drawings represent a remarkable gallery of English character in the eighteenth century. The present volume is a valuable contribution to the scholarship of English art.

JAMES DICKSON INNES. John Fothergill. Shenval Press: Faber & Faber, 5s. C8. 68 pages. 50 illustrations. (Ariel Books on the Arts)

Reproductions of the work of the Welsh artist who died in 1914, with a critical introduction.

—German

KOKOSCHKA. Edith Hoffmann. Faber & Faber, 25s. D8. 367 pages. 102 illustrations including 5 in colour.

The first book in the English language about the celebrated German painter. Oskar Kokoschka was born in Austria in 1886, and later became Professor in the Dresden Art Academy from 1918–24. His chief works consist of paintings of landscapes, portraits and compositions. He is also the author of a number of plays, including some set to music. The author of this book is Assistant Editor of the monthly Burlington Magazine which deals with the history and criticism of art.

—French

DAUMIER: LE WAGON DE TROISIÈME CLASSE. Lund Humphries, 45.6d. D4. 24 pages. 19 illustrations. (Gallery Books No. 13)

WATTEAU: LES CHARMES DE LA VIE. Lund Humphries, 45.6d. D4. 24 pages. 19 illustrations. (Gallery Books No. 14), Each volume contains an introductory essay, supplemented by a reproduction of the complete picture in colour and reproductions of the details in black and white, with a consideration of related works in the history of art.
VINCENT VAN GOGH. *Saturn Press*, 12s.6d. R8. 13 pages of text. 30 illustrations. (*Saturn Books on the Arts*)

The present volume sets the pattern of a new series in which it is the first to appear. A general introduction by John E. Cross is followed by ten plates in colour and twenty in black and white illustrating the work of the famous Dutch painter.  


The latest title in a series in which each volume is devoted to one painting. In this, as in earlier studies, an introductory essay on the painter’s work, with special reference to the picture selected, is supplemented by reproductions of the entire painting and numerous details.

EDOUARD MANET PASTELS. John Rewald (Editor). *Cassirer: Faber & Faber*, 10s.6d. C4. 60 pages. 45 illustrations (1 in colour).

The illustrations are introduced by a critical commentary on the work of this great French impressionist painter (1833–1883), with particular attention to his pastels, a medium to which he turned in later life and in which, according to the editor, he displays ‘a pure sensual pleasure, free from problems and conflict’.

—Italian


A critical essay on the work of Giovanni Bellini (circa 1430–1516), the great Venetian painter, and an estimate of his achievement and place in the world of art. The book contains eighteen figures in the text, preceded by a section of full-page plates in monochrome—reproductions which are said to be larger than any previously made from Bellini’s work and including some pictures whose attribution is not finally established. Five plates in colour are also included. Philip Hendy is the Director of the National Gallery, London.


The fifteenth title in this series in which each volume is devoted to one painting. An introductory essay explains and comments upon it and upon the reproduction and the numerous details which are given.

—Spanish

FRANCISCO GOYA. Frank Lambert. *Institute of Hispanic Studies (Liverpool, Lancashire)*, 15. M8. 11 pages. Paper bound. (*Institute of Hispanic Studies, Lectures and Addresses No. 4*)

In this address delivered in the University of Liverpool on 29 April 1946, the Director of the Walker Gallery, Liverpool, stresses the importance of a knowledge of Goya’s life for an understanding of his art, since there ‘never was an artist whose work is so closely linked with his life and character’. He concludes his study with his own estimate of Goya’s supreme importance as the only European artist who in his work bridged the gap between the eighteenth and the nineteenth centuries, so that his later portraits belong to ‘the century which developed individual liberty’.
—Indian


The great series of early wall-paintings in the Ajanta temple caves in the Central Provinces of India is known throughout the world as one of the outstanding wonders of mural art. The present text volume and portfolio of plates form the third part of this monumental work, which has been accepted as the finest representation and descriptive investigation of the frescoes. The first and second parts were published in 1931 and 1933. The frescoes were discovered accidentally in 1819 when a company of British troops, manoeuvring in the Indhyadri range, disclosed their existence. The first description of the caves and their Buddhist wall-paintings appeared in the Transactions of the Royal Asiatic Society in 1829. Mr. Yazdani is Director of Archaeology, H.E.H. The Nizam's Dominions and Mr. Chakravarti is Deputy Director of Archaeology in India.

(759:954)

—New Zealand

PAINTINGS BY FELIX KELLY. Falcon Press, 10s.6d. C4. 8 pages of text. 41 plates.

A selection in monochrome from the work of the contemporary New Zealand painter, now working in Britain, with an introduction by Dr. Herbert Read, the poet and art-historian.

(759.9931)

ENGRAVING

Wood Engraving

NOTES ON THE WOOD ENGRAVINGS OF ERIC RAVILIOUS. Robert Harling. Shenvale Press: Faber & Faber, 5s. C8. 72 pages. 50 illustrations. (Ariel Books on the Arts)

A critical introduction to the work of the brilliant young English artist killed in World War II, with reproductions.

(761.2)

A SELECTION OF ENGRAVINGS ON WOOD BY THOMAS BEWICK.


Thomas Bewick (1753–1828), the noted British wood-engraver, became famous for his woodcuts in Gay's Fables (1779), Select Fables (1784) and his History of Quadrupeds (1790), which fully established his reputation as an engraver. The success of the last volume led to his even finer History of British Birds (1797–1804) in which the tailpieces and figures of the various birds are rendered with telling power and accuracy, and his technical methods show a great advance upon all previous examples of wood-engraving. The excellent reproductions in the present volume are the same size as the originals and are divided into two sections—Quadrupeds and Birds—and include the famous 'Chillingham Bull', which is sometimes regarded as Bewick's masterpiece. The biographical memoir by John Rayner illustrates the conditions under which he worked and the esteem in which he was held by such well-known writers as Carlyle, Ruskin and Wordsworth.

(761.2084)
PHOTOGRAPHY


This excellent publication contains articles on photography and the visual arts, the camera in Ireland, medical photography, emulsion sensitivity and contrast, frost, snow and ice, photographic old masters, colour photography, etc. and much information of a miscellaneous nature such as copyright, textbooks, reproduction fees, storage of celluloid, passport photographs, and factory and workshop acts. It is illustrated with a pictorial supplement reproducing the work of well-known photographers. (770.58)


Approximately one-third of this annual is comprised of plates carefully selected to demonstrate all the points and techniques of the photographer's art. The remainder of the book is devoted to a number of articles on such subjects as the electron microscope, photography of the nude, photographing historic landmarks, the status of colour photography for the mass market, etc. A 'Who's Who' in pictorial photography, 1945-6, giving the exhibition records of photographers of the chief countries of the world, and similar details for colour and nature photography are included. A list of photographic clubs in many countries completes the book. (770.58)

PHOTOGRAPHY BY INFRA-RED: ITS PRINCIPLES AND APPLICATIONS.


Dr. Clark is a research worker at the Kodak Laboratories, Rochester, New York. His book is written for the practical photographer, both commercial and artistic, and this edition has been completely revised to include recent developments and applications. There is a general introduction to infra-red photography, and chapters include darkroom practice, the characteristics of photographic materials, medical infra-red photography and infra-red photomicrography. A section on camouflage detection by infra-red photography has been included as well as a number of new photographs, and the bibliographies have been brought up to date. (778.34)

MANUAL OF PHOTOGRAMMETRY. American Society of Photogrammetry.


This volume covers many aspects of this new field of engineering which has revolutionized methods of surveying and mapping, and describes the methods, equipment and procedure of aerial photogrammetry. Sections are devoted to the principles of surveying, photogrammetric optics, cameras, photographic materials, training and education for this work, and nomenclature and definitions of terms used. (778.38)
Cinematography

CATALOGUE OF FILMS OF GENERAL SCIENTIFIC INTEREST AVAILABLE IN GREAT BRITAIN. Scientific Film Association. Aslib, 5s. 6c. 188 pages. Index. Paper bound.

This useful catalogue, the first to be compiled by the Scientific Film Association, contains a select list of 595 films of general scientific interest, covering, among others, such topics as education, economics and domestic science. A synopsis is supplied of more than half the films, and these have also been appraised by special committees and graded for different types of audience. In time, it is hoped that all the films listed may similarly be dealt with. Details are given of distribution, hire, and sound or silent version, with notes to borrowers. The list is alphabetical, but a comprehensive, classified subject-index is included. Preceding the catalogue is a note on the administration and objects of the Scientific Film Association, which was founded in 1943 as a voluntary, non-profit-making organization.


The factual or documentary film has been Britain's main contribution to the development of cinematography. This is the first attempt to survey its achievements and assess its possibilities. After a summary and a presentation on conclusions there is a series of chapters on the Documentary film before the war; the Documentary film during the war; the Use of the Film in Education; the Record Film; the News Film; Films and the Public; the International Use of Factual Films. A series of appendices deals with the economics and structure of the film industry; Film Censorship in Britain; the Educational Film Movement in Scotland; the National Film Board of Canada. The Arts Enquiry was established in 1941 by the Dartington Hall Trustees and the inquiry has been associated with the Nuffield College Social Reconstruction Survey except in the case of the report on Factual Films.


The well-known photographer recounts his experiences in making eighty nature films. His interesting and informative book will appeal to both the ordinary reader and the nature photographer, who will find it an invaluable guide.

Nature Photography

EXPLORING NATURE WITH A CAMERA. E. G. Neal. Elek, 10s. 6d. C8. 104 pages. 70 illustrations. Index.

This is not a technical book on photography, but an account of the author's own experiences, emphasizing the subject photographed rather than the technique of photography. Most aspects of nature photography which are possible without specialized equipment are referred to in this book. There are chapters on the apparatus required by the amateur photographer, bird photography, including the photographing of nests, and insect photography including caterpillars, butterflies and moths. There are also three interesting chapters on plant, night and winter photography and a short glossary of biological and photographic terms.
Bird Photography

MASTERPIECES OF BIRD PHOTOGRAPHY. Eric Hosking and Harold Lowes (Editors). Collins, 12s. 6d. 1C4. 144 pages. 66 illustrations.

A collection of outstanding examples of the work of British bird photographers, edited by two experts. Mr. Ralph Chislett contributes an interesting introductory essay on bird photography and technique, and brief accounts of each photographer accompanying each full-page plate. The editors point out the advisability of a central body to which photographers could bequeath valuable negatives in order to preserve them for future reference and to avoid loss. (778.95982)

Collections

PHOTOGRAMS OF THE YEAR, 1947. Iliffe, 10s. cloth bound; 7s. 6d. paper bound. D4. 16 pages. 64 pages of illustrations.

A review of the world's best examples of photographic art. (779)


Yousuf Karsh became famous as a photographic artist by his portrait of Mr. Winston Churchill which was taken in Canada in 1941. A visit to Britain, where he completed sixty portraits of notabilities, established his reputation. This book contains seventy-eight portraits of eminent figures of the present time. A Foreword contributed by the author gives particulars of his life and career, and he also gives brief but comprehensive descriptions of his sitters and the circumstances in which they were photographed. (779)


The technical skill of Adolph Morath is amply displayed in this interesting book, which contains nearly two hundred photographs of men, women and children of all types, with technical hints on portrait photography and how to appreciate and faithfully render the personality of the sitter. (779)

THE WORLD'S BEST PHOTOGRAPHS. Third series. Odhams Press, 9s. 6d. C4. 8 pages of text. 170 plates.

A collection of outstanding photographs, taken by photographers of international repute, which have been chosen for their technical, pictorial, and story value, and arranged under the following headings: Action; Expression; Landscape; Children; Animals, and Design and Pattern. This is the first issue to be compiled since the war. Owing to damage and displacement, few pictures were available from Central Europe, but a good representative collection has been assembled from Great Britain and Ireland, the United States, France, Sweden, Switzerland, Spain and Portugal, Australia and New Zealand, Canada, South Africa and South America. (779)

MAGIC IN STONE. Josef Sudek. Lincolns-Prager, 42s. D4. 242 pages. 113 illustrations.

A collection of very fine full-page photographs, showing details of architecture and sculpture of the Castle, Cathedral and Church of St. George, and the Royal Gardens of Prague, Czechoslovakia. The introductory text is by Martin S. Briggs. (779.72)
MUSIC

CHOPIN. Arthur Hedley. Dent, 7s.6d. sC8. 214 pages. (Master Musician Series)

HANDEL. Percy M. Young. Dent, 7s.6d. sC8. 246 pages. (Master Musician Series)
Two new titles in a popular series of biographical and critical studies of great composers under the general editorship of Eric Blom, the well-known music critic. (780.0711)

A study of the work of the noted Russian composer and especially of its evolution, by the author of a former study, Stravinsky's Sacrifice to Apollo. There is a list of Stravinsky's works and of his recordings. (780.0711)

Table of orchestral and vocal compasses.
This book is meant primarily for the general reader who has discovered that listening to music is one of the most satisfying of occupations, and its contributors are all connected with the musical profession in one form or another. The subject is covered in seven books: Book I, The ABC of Music, describes briefly the growth of music as an art, its fundamentals, and the development of modern musical scale and notation as well as of the principal musical forms; Book II, The Orchestra, analyses in detail the growth of the orchestra and considers some of the chief symphonic writers from Mozart to Bax; Book III, Opera, traces the growth of opera from its earliest beginnings through Mozart and Weber to Wagner, and discusses the development and significance of 'music-drama' in the present day and the place of opera in the future; Book IV traces the development of the human voice as a musical instrument from the early religious works, through the cantatas of Bach and the Oratorios of Handel, to modern works such as 'The Mass of Life', while madrigals, folk songs and the 'lieder' of Brahms and Wolf are all considered; Book V deals with Chamber Music and Book VI contains an account of all the chief works written for one or two solo instruments; Book VII, Performance and Listening, endeavours to show how the increased knowledge and love of music, which a greater understanding of its origins, aims and methods cannot fail to give, needs discrimination to temper enthusiasm. (780.2)

THE OXFORD COMPANION TO MUSIC. Percy A. Scholes. Seventh edition.
This well-known music reference book was first published in 1938. The seventh edition has been revised and brought up to date and comprises notices covering every aspect of music—educational, scientific, sociological and biographical. Biographical particulars are given of musicians of every country and their works, and the very useful bibliography comprises books in the English language relating to music, listed
under their various subject headings. Dr. Scholes is a distinguished music critic, lecturer and writer, and his works include *The Listener’s Guide to Music* and *The Book of the Great Musicians.*

**EVERYMAN’S DICTIONARY OF MUSIC.** Eric Blom (Editor). *Dent,* 10s. 6d. sC8. 720 pages.

Although this book is called a dictionary, its contents are encyclopaedic to the extent its small size will allow. The definitions in it aim at sufficiently detailed description of each subject to give average music-lovers as much as they are likely to need in the way of explanation and information. It contains references to 3,000 composers, 1,300 titles of works, 1,200 musical terms, 1,400 performers (past only), 1,000 other musical personalities, 700 literary references, 1,000 cross-references, 200 instruments, 200 institutions, and condensed but full lists of works appended to biographical particulars. The works (operas, symphonies, ballets, etc.) appearing under their titles show dates of composition or performance, or both, where ascertainable, as well as literary sources, if any. Such sources will also be found under the names of the 700 odd literary personalities who figure in the book—a feature not hitherto found in any other English musical dictionary, and not to the same extent in any foreign one.


A useful reference book arranged in dictionary form which the compiler has aimed to make concise and readable. Information is given about composers, instrumentalists, instruments and musical terms which should be especially valuable to beginners. The book as a whole is primarily concerned with the art of music, rather than biographical detail and dates. An annotated bibliography of English books on music is included.


A musical commentary addressed primarily to amateurs by specialists who ‘can write simply and interestingly and can show the new-comers the way about music without condescension or pedantry or vulgarity’. The present number includes articles on: The Future of Opera in England, by Edward J. Dent; Music Inspired by Painting, by Michael Ayton; Anglo-French Relations, by Edward Lockspeiser; Soviet Music in War-time, by Alan Bush; The Orchestra Looks at the Audience, by Frederick Thurston; Standards of Performance, by Cecil Sharp; New Books, by Stanley Baylis; New Music, by Robin Hull; The Record Collector, by Alec Robertson; Music on the Air, by Richard Gorer; Opera in London, by Stephen Williams; Ballet in London, by Arnold Haskell; Concerts in London, by George Dannatt; and also a regional music diary. The illustrations are of recent opera and ballet in Britain, with a section on personalities.


Many noted critics have contributed to the second issue of this Year Book, concentrated this time on British music and including a number of regional surveys besides information on a wide range of musical topics. A useful bibliography of books and articles on music published between October 1943 and July 1945, arranged under subjects and also under the names of the musicians concerned, is included.
The objects of this book, by the organizer of instrumental music to the Bournemouth (Hampshire) Education Authority, are to 'place all educational music on the general curriculum; to unite the General Teaching Body with the Musical Profession in a common design, and to open the way to careers in music-teaching for students under conditions which compare favourably with those in other walks of life'. The first part of the book outlines the history of the administration of music in education up to 1945; the second part discusses a practical plan of post-war reform of music in education. A number of recommendations are made together with an examination of the possible effects on musical education in England and Wales resulting from the Education Act of 1944. (780.7)

MUSICAL EDUCATION. H. Watkins Shaw (Editor). Hinrichsen, 10s. 6d. C8. 259 pages.
The object of this comprehensive book is to aid the development of Musical Education. The first and shorter part is devoted to professional musical education. The second deals with the musical education of the citizen and is divided into four sections: General; School Musical Education; Adult Musical Education and Practical Musical Education. Among the many contributors are such well-known names as John Barbirolli, the famous conductor; Ernest Bullock, Principal of the Royal Scottish Academy of Music; Ralph Hill, Deputy Music Critic of the Sunday Times; Sydney Northcote, national adviser to the Musical Education Committee of the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust and J. A. Westrup, Professor of Music in the University of Oxford. (780.7)

History

MUSIC AND SOCIETY. Wilfrid Mellers. Dobson, 8s. 6d. D8. 160 pages.
7 illustrations. 3 charts. Bibliography. Notes.
See Digest, page 592. (780.9)

—British

INVITATION TO RANELAGH. Mollie Sands. Westhouse, 12s. 6d. C8.
244 pages. Illustrations.
Within a framework of a history of the eighteenth-century pleasure garden in Surrey, the author has traced the careers of the singers, composers and instrumentalists, and the music associated with them, who together earned for Ranelagh and its rivals its place in the history of English music-making. This study shows how their work revealed the fashions and tastes of that period of British social life and history. (780.942)

—French

FIVE GREAT FRENCH COMPOSERS. Donald Brook. Rockliff, 18s. D8.
228 pages. 20 illustrations.
Short accounts of the lives and principal works of Berlioz, César Franck, Saint-Saëns, Debussy, and Ravel, with lists of their published works and illustrations reproducing scenes from operas and ballets as well as portraits. (780.944)
South American

MUSIC OF LATIN AMERICA. Nicolas Slonimsky. Harrap, 12s.6d. M8.
374 pages. 16 plates. Line illustrations.
A survey of music in the twenty republics of Latin America by a Russian-born
musician who has lived in America since 1923. It is the first complete account to be
published in this country, and contains a dictionary of composers, compositions,
instruments, songs and dances.

Theatre Music: Film

INCIDENTAL MUSIC IN THE SOUND FILM. Gerald Cockshott. British
Film Institute, 1s. D8. 8 pages. Paper bound.
A critical discussion of the function of music in the sound film, in which the writer,
who wants to see more intelligent co-operation between composers and directors,
and a greater economy in the use and scoring of music for films, illustrates his argu-
ment with examples from films which, in his opinion, have shown varying degrees
of success and failure in their treatment of the matter.

Opera

Index.
A revised edition of a work first published in 1913. In view of the changed outlook
in the last quarter of a century on Mozart and on opera in English, the first and last
chapters of the original work have been omitted. The author has added a new chapter
on the misunderstanding of Mozart in the nineteenth century, and the remainder
of the volume has been rearranged and enlarged with much new material. The book
is a study of Mozart's operas, held together by a biographical outline. Most of the
numerous music examples which are included are taken from the manuscripts of
Mozart's contemporaries which are now difficult of access.

Folk-songs

FOLK-SONGS OF THE MAIKAL HILLS. Verrier Elwin and Shamrao
In the second volume of specimens of the oral literature of Mahakoshal, Dr. Elwin
and Shamrao Hivale have made a selection of 619 folk-songs collected by them
during the twelve years they have lived among the native population of the Maikal
Hills in the East Central Provinces of India. The songs, which have been selected to
illustrate as many aspects of village life as possible, are important, the editors say in
their introduction, 'not only because the music, form and content of the verse is itself
part of the people's life, but even more because in songs, in charms, in actually fixed
and established documents, we have the most authentic and unshakable witnesses
to ethnographic fact'. A Hindu version has not been included in the present
volume, but it is intended to publish the original text separately for the benefit of
Indian readers and philologists. Specimens are given of the music of some of the songs
at the Karma Dance. The book is a unique contribution to the old literature of Middle
India.
Orchestral Music

THE ORCHESTRA IN ENGLAND. Reginald Nettel. Cape, 12s.6d. lC8. 292 pages. 6 illustrations. Bibliography.

See Digest, page 593.

THE SYMPHONIES OF MOZART. G. de Saint-Foix. Dobson, 8s.6d. C8. 188 pages. Illustrated. 121 musical examples.

The author, one of the greatest living French authorities on Mozart, here describes the orchestral development of the master by a critical analysis of his symphonies supported by an intimate knowledge of his life, the outcome of twenty-five years of research. From the age of eight to thirty-two he discerns at least a dozen periods of symphonic activity, which are examined in relation to the work of Mozart’s contemporaries. He also attempts to break down the widely held illusion that the symphonies are charming but superficial.

Piano


This finely produced book, translated from the French, gives a detailed specialist record of the development of the piano and its place in music, through the clavichord, the spinet and the harpsichord, and the grand, upright, ‘giraffe’ and square pianos.

AMUSEMENTS


A critical survey by various specialists of the new media of information and entertainment, such as radio and the film, which examines their standards, their effect on the public and their future possibilities as forms of artistic expression. G. W. Stonier and Adrian Brunel write on the film; Frederick Laws on radio; Ralph Hill on radio music; Grace Wyndham Goldie on television; Henry Durant on the Press; Denys Thompson on advertising; and Margaret Cole on cheap book production. An appendix gives a list of significant films produced in Europe, Russia and the United States of America between 1919 and 1939.

Circuses


Sir Garrard Tyrwhitt-Drake has had an intimate experience of circuses and his book gives a fascinating account of circus life, its habits, customs, jargon, methods of publicity, clowns, famous families and performing animals. In the course of it, the author describes his own experiences as the owner of circuses and of the Maidstone Zoo.

The Film


A new publication devoted to recording the progress and discussing the problems of the documentary and educational film in all its aspects in various countries, and to
providing an information service for all concerned with the production or projection of informational films. The first part of the volume contains articles by such well-known figures as Norman Wilson, Paul Rotha, John Grierson, Andrew Buchanan, Basil Wright and Forsyth Hardy. The reference section gives information about documentary stills of the year, international films of the year and organizations, film societies, scientific film societies, ciné societies, producers, studios, libraries and distributors, and publications in Britain.


A survey compiled by four well-known people in the film world. Michael Balcon contributes a general introduction; Ernest Lindgren writes on the early feature film; Forsyth Hardy on the British documentary film; and Roger Manvell on the British feature film. The record is fully illustrated with photographs from typical and otherwise important productions.


A short review of the French film industry since the beginning of World War II in which 'the best and near best' films are briefly described, with comments on the work of individual directors and actors, and on the general development of the industry. An appendix lists the work of the main French directors, with dates, during the period under review.

**FILMGOERS' REVIEW.** Forsyth Hardy. A Pictorial Survey of the Year's Films, 1946-47. *Albyn Press (Edinburgh)*, 3s.6d. sD8. 72 pages. Illustrated.

The author's name is well known in the film world, particularly in connexion with documentary films. In this volume, balanced and critical reviews of a selection of the outstanding films from all countries for the year 1946-47 are preceded by a survey of the year's work as a whole. Notes on the documentary film and on personalities of the period are included in this interesting and useful little book.

**GRIERSON ON DOCUMENTARY.** Forsyth Hardy (Editor). *Collins*, 16s. D8. 256 pages. 92 illustrations. Index.

See Digest, page 595.

**CHESTNUTS IN HER LAP, 1936-46.** C. A. Lejeune. *Phænix House*, 10s.6d.

D8. 192 pages. Index.

A collection of some of the reviews and film articles which the author has contributed to the Sunday newspaper, the *Observer*, during the last ten years. Miss Lejeune is one of the best-known of British film critics, with a reputation for shrewd judgment. Her style is lively and individual and she does not hesitate to be outspoken.


Coloured frontispiece. 26 illustrations. (*The Arts in Britain Series*)

A critical survey of British films during the years of World War II by the film critic of the *Sunday Times* newspaper. Miss Powell points out that this was not only a period during which documentary and films recording the events of current history reached
a standard never before attained, but one which saw also the emergence of a national tradition in the cinema as distinctive as the French, the Russian or the American. Her essay provides a brief account of virtually all the important work done in the film world during the war and immediately after.

AMERICA AT THE MOVIES. Margaret Ferrand Thorp. Faber & Faber, 12s.6d. D8. 184 pages. Illustrated.

A survey of the influence of films on American society, which also discusses their effect on literature, painting, music, the stage, and allied arts. The author shows how the film industry works and describes the methods of producing, distributing and exhibiting pictures. She concludes with a chapter on propaganda films.

Radio

BRITISH BROADCASTING. T. O. Beachcroft. Longmans, Green, 15s. D8.

39 pages. 22 photographs. Paper bound. (British Life and Thought Series)

Mr. Beachcroft, who is well known as a short-story writer, is Assistant Director of Publicity in the British Broadcasting Corporation, and in 1942 was the author of Calling all Nations, a booklet issued by the B.B.C. to mark the tenth anniversary of their first overseas broadcast. In this essay he explains the constitution and scope of the British Broadcasting Corporation and the particular place it occupies in British democratic life, describing its formation, some aspects of broadcasting in Great Britain, the impact of war on broadcasting, and broadcasting to the Commonwealth and Empire and to the rest of the world.


152 pages. Frontispiece. 63 illustrations.


THE B.B.C. AND ALL THAT. Roger Eckersley. Sampson Low, 10s.6d. C8.

216 pages.

The author has been associated with the British Broadcasting Corporation since its earliest days. He gives a history of the Corporation and a detailed account of the departments under his care during ten years of programme work, discussing many changes in organization. The book is lightly and amusingly written in the style of B.B.C. ‘shop-talk’.

Puppets

THE PUPPET THEATRE. Jan Bussell. Faber & Faber, 12s.6d. M8. 143 pages.

39 illustrations (1 in colour). 54 constructional diagrams. 1 graph. Index. See Digest, page 596.
WOODEN STARS. Douglas Fisher. Boardman, 10s.6d. sc4. 11 pages.
5 coloured and 74 black and white photographs.

This attractive book on one of the oldest of the arts gives an account of the making and showing of modern marionettes by Muriel and Waldo Lanchester at their own theatre at Malvern, Worcestershire. After a brief introduction and a description of the first performance of L'Amfiparnaso, by Orazio Vecchi, under the English title of Crabbed Age and Youth, the remainder of the book is devoted to photographs illustrating the carving, jointing, painting, dressing and control of the puppets. Each of the photographs is provided with explanatory captions on the characters, with notes on the plot of the story and accompanying music. The photographs were taken by the author at the Marionette Theatre and at Alloa, Scotland, during one of the many tours undertaken by the Lanchesters, who have been responsible in a large measure for bringing the art of modern puppetry to its present high standard. (791.5)

Miniature Theatre


A fascinating study of the toy theatres which are known to many readers mainly through R. L. Stevenson's essay, 'A Penny Plain and Twopence Coloured', which had their heyday in the nineteenth century and are now being revived. Mr. Speaight deals with their history and technique, and their publishers' methods; his book is the product of many years' enthusiasm and research, well documented but very readable. The list of plays, publishers, and collections in Britain and the United States of America are invaluable to practitioners and collectors. (791.5)

Theatre

C8. 260 pages. Index.

A week-by-week survey of the London commercial theatre, reprinted from articles in the Sunday Times by this well-known dramatic critic. (792)

ALL THE WORLD'S A STAGE. Theatrical Portraits. Clifford Bax (Editor). Muller, 10s.6d. suR8. 24 pages. 52 plates.

In this volume a collection of full-page camera studies of British actors and actresses of the contemporary stage, mostly chosen by themselves and recalling a favourite part, is prefaced by an introductory essay by a well-known playwright in which he indulges in some reminiscences of outstanding performances and personalities. (792)

Longmans, Green, 1s. D8. 53 pages. 24 photographs. Bibliography. (British Life and Thought Series)

This brief history of the British Theatre, first published in 1944, describes both plays and actors through six centuries to the present day. After a short historical introduction the early chapters discuss the Elizabethan drama, the influence of Shakespeare, Restoration comedy, the early Victorian era and the great days of Irving and Ellen Terry. The remaining chapters examine modern drama and the modern repertory
company, and give a short account of the music-hall pantomime and musical comedy. The author was Director of the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre, Stratford-on-Avon, from 1919-34.

**LOOKING AT A PLAY. W. Bridges-Adams. Phænix House, 3s.6d. C8. 48 pages. 5 illustrations.**

Mr. Bridges-Adams sets out to guide the playgoer who is looking for quality in the theatre. He deals in turn with the origins and principles of drama, lyricism and naturalism in both plays and acting, Shakespeare, Sheridan and style, ideology and the drama of ideas, snobberies and fashions and other aspects of this 'sane and happy world of make-believe', with many incidental anecdotes and illustrations. A wise and stimulating little book. The author was Director of the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre, Stratford-on-Avon, 1919-34.


In this history of the European theatre the author has tried to describe the conditions under which plays were produced in successive periods of history from the ancient Greeks until the present day, with accounts of notable productions and actors. The survey is illustrated with lithographs and many line drawings in the text, and a list of books for further reading is included.


The story of the Group Theatre of America—its aims, its successes and its failures, the people who participated in it and the place of the movement in American cultural life during the ten years from 1931 to 1941 which saw its rise and fall—told by one of its members.

**THE COMPLETE ACTED PLAY. Allen Crafton and Jessica Royer. Harrap, 12s.6d. D8. 399 pages. Diagrams.**

This book contains a wealth of information on every aspect of play production for the amateur. The two American authors have had twenty-five years' experience in the amateur theatre and their book covers the choice of play and players, the rudiments of the actor's technique, scenery, costume and make-up, to say nothing of publicity and business organization. Many useful diagrams supplement the text.


A reprint of an admirable history (first published in 1945) of the two most famous theatres in Britain, which have performed plays (especially Shakespeare's), opera and ballet to vast popular audiences. Professor Dent tells their story from the opening of 'The Royal Victoria Coffee Music Hall' in 1880 to the present day, and many outstanding personalities of the theatre world appear, besides those two remarkable ruling spirits, Emma Cons and Lilian Bayliss. The author, who was Professor of Music in Cambridge University from 1926 to 1941, is a well-known authority on music and opera.
THE AMATEUR AND THE THEATRE. Bonamy Dobrée. Hogarth Press, 3s. 6d. sC8. 56 pages. (Hogarth Essays Series)
The text of a lecture delivered to the Summer School at the Civic Playhouse, Bradford, in July 1945, in which the author deals with the function of the amateur in the theatrical life of the community, his limitations, his responsibilities, and his opportunities to develop a creative leisure activity with a life and scope of its own. The author is Professor of English Literature in the University of Leeds.

Lady Gregory, herself a distinguished playwright, was an essential personality in the dramatic movement known as The Abbey Theatre, Dublin, which had its roots in the Irish nationalist movement. The editor has made his selection from forty notebooks of Lady Gregory’s, covering the history of the theatre from its foundation until her death.

AN INDISCREET GUIDE TO THEATRELAND. W. J. MacQueen-Pope. Muse Arts, 6s. L.Post 8. 135 pages.
In this account of London’s principal playhouses and the managements, players, plays and anecdotes associated with them, the author has tried to show that these old theatres are buildings which have their own history and interest and are not mere shells to house the play of the moment. Mr. MacQueen-Pope has been connected with the London theatre world since 1925; he is an expert on pantomime and theatrical history, and author of Theatre Royal, Drury Lane.

46 illustrations. Index of plays, theatres and companies.
See Digest, page 597.

The noted Irish writer’s thoughts on the construction and presentation of plays are here grouped under the three headings of Audience, Writer, and Actor.

The author of this history of the theatre of Dionysus, before and during the Lycurcan period and down to the time of the Roman Empire, revised the 1907 edition of Haigh’s work, The Attic Theatre. He now offers some different conclusions from those made by Haigh basing his evidence on the existing remains and inscriptions. The book is copiously illustrated with line drawings, plans and photographs.

This new edition replaces that published in 1912. The arrangement is alphabetical under the towns of Great Britain and Ireland. Under each town is given information on population, transport, newspapers, early-closing days, theatres (with particulars of bookings, performances, stage, orchestra, etc.), number of cinemas and theatrical

371
clubs. The volume also includes articles on ‘Theatre Management’ and ‘Copyright in a Dramatic Work’, the Lord Chamberlain’s regulations for the submission of stage-plays, and notes on stage censorship.

— Vaudeville

FIFTY YEARS OF VAUDEVILLE. Ernest Short. Eyre & Spottiswoode, 12s. 6d. C8. 288 pages. 78 illustrations.

A personal and historical record of vaudeville life in Britain, since 1860. The author deals with musical comedy, revue, comic and romantic opera, the operas of Gilbert and Sullivan and Edward German, the revues of the Farjeons and Noel Coward, and such enterprises as the Follies and the Co-Optimists. The actors and actresses are characterized and the story of famous managements recalled in detail, as well as the records of famous vaudeville houses.

— Music Halls


A scholarly and comprehensive account of music halls in Britain up to 1900. The illustrations include reproductions of early prints and other rare material.

— Ballet


An introduction on modern ballet design from 1909, the date of the organization of the Diaghilev Ballet Russe, up to 1945, precedes a collection of plates illustrating every aspect of the art as demonstrated in the period covered. British ballet designers are well represented by Peter Burra, Michael Ayrton, Leslie Hurry, Roger Furse, Rex Whistler and Sophie Fedorovitch. Indexes of ballets, designers, compositors and choreographers are included. The author is Curator of the Department of Theatre Arts in the Museum of Modern Art, New York.


Cyril Beaumont is one of the leading British authorities on ballet. By combining and enlarging the material which composed two of his earlier works—Five Centuries of Ballet and Design for Ballet—he has tried to give a complete pictorial record of the evolution of ballet design from the Italian Renaissance to the present day.

PIONEERING BALLET IN AUSTRALIA. Peter Bellew (Editor). Craftsman Bookshop (Sydney), 25s. D4. 102 pages. 76 illustrations. 13 coloured plates.

The letterpress is but a very brief introduction to a series of photographs illustrating the history of the first Australian ballet company. Hélène Kirsova was a member of Colonel de Basil’s company which toured Australia in 1936-7, and in 1940 she opened a school for ballet in Sydney. A year later she presented a small company with a repertoire of three ballets, the first Australian professional ballet; and year by year since has continued to strengthen her company and present an increasing number of ballets, both in a Sydney season and on tour. A second company was formed in 1944. This is a very satisfactory record both of the Australian style and décor, and of the results which Kirsova and her pupils have so far achieved.

Mr. Coton gives a detailed explanation of how the Ballet Jooss differs from other companies. Sixty-four pages of photographs give a history of the productions of the company; there are also over a hundred line drawings by Richard Zeigler and twelve pages in colour by Hein Heckroth, Doris Zinkeisen and Dmitri Bouchene, which illustrate many of the costumes used in the various ballets.


The first publication of the Covent Garden Opera Trust contains a short history of the Royal Opera House in Covent Garden, London, and a note on the establishment of the Trust. The main articles are on the work of Ninette de Valois, by Frances Harris, and on the Sleeping Beauty ballet, by Sacheverell Sitwell. The text is illustrated with photographic and colour plates and includes a tribute to the late Lord Keynes, 'who believed in the development of English ballet, and who initiated a new venture in the lyric arts of this country'.


A monograph devoted to the discussion and interpretation of a single ballet. This grimly realistic work, set in the Scottish slums of Glasgow, is not wholly welcomed by the author, who sees in it a new trend which he considers demands further study and analysis.

SADLER'S WELLS BALLET BOOKS. Arnold Haskell (Editor). Lane, 2s.6d. each. C8. 48 pages. 15 illustrations in each. Paper bound. 1. THE SLEEPING BEAUTY. 2. FACADE AND LES PATINEURS. 3. JOB. 4. HAMLET and MIRACLE IN THE GORBALS.

The first four volumes of a new series uniform with the Sadler's Wells Opera Books. A study of the classical Pepita ballet is followed by studies of new creations by Frederick Ashton, Ninette de Valois and Robert Helpmann, the three major English choreographers.

BOROVANSKY BALLET IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND. Norman MacGeorge. Cheshire Pty. (Melbourne, Australia), 37s.6d. D4. 99 pages. Illustrated.

A lavishly illustrated record of the school of Australian ballet created by the Borovanskys in Melbourne during the war years.

A comprehensive account of the work of the English ballet companies during World War II. (792.8)

Games of Skill: Chess

AN INVITATION TO CHESS. Irving Chernev and Kenneth Harkness. Faber & Faber, 10s.6d. M8. 229 pages. Illustrated. Diagrams.

A book specially designed for the novice by the Associate Editor and Managing Editor respectively of the American Chess Review. To this end the basic principles of the game are given and a special feature is a series of photographs in which every move of a game, from the opening to the final checkmate, is pictured. It gives the beginner a solid foundation and approach to the game by pictorial presentation. (794.1)


A tribute to an English expert player of chess which includes a biography and annotations of thirty-six of the games played by him. (794.1)


A new edition of a great book on chess by the only living ex-champion of the world, translated from the German by L. Prins and B. H. Wood. The author analyses the styles and personalities of his great contemporaries, Alekhine, Capablanca, Flohr, Botvinnik, Reshevsky, Fine and Keres, while there is a study of himself by Kmoch. Dozens of illustrative games are included. (794.1)


An exhaustive treatise, with classic examples from famous games. (794.1)

CAPABLANCA'S HUNDRED BEST GAMES OF CHESS. H. Golombek (Editor). Bell, 15s. D8. 290 pages.

A selection of some of the noted player's most outstanding games, chosen to reveal 'that inner logical harmony' which the present commentator believes to have been the significant feature of Capablanca's play, with a memoir by J. Du Mont. (794.1)


This edition of a standard work, originally compiled by R. C. Griffith and J. H. White, has been completely revised by Walter Korn, a chess master of international reputation. All the recognized openings in the modern game are given with the more important variations experimented with since 1939. Recent representative games are included in great number. (794.1)


A famous player, chess champion of the United States of America, 1909–36, tells the story of a lifetime of chess, presenting a complete collection of his best games, thoroughly and brilliantly annotated. (794.1)
MY ONE CONTRIBUTION TO CHESS. Frank V. Morley. Faber & Faber, 7s.6d. C8. 110 pages. 12 diagrams.

Although he has considerable talent for the game of chess the author of this book states he is only a 'fourth-class player' and confesses that 'this is a very peculiar treatise'. Chess for him is an invitation to talk about anything or everything, and the book is partly one of anecdotes and reminiscences, delightfully written. His 'one contribution to chess' is the designing of a board with seventy-six squares, the twelve additional squares forming corridors to each side of the normal chess-board. He claims that on this board the amateur might well have an advantage over the expert trained to the older game, a war of fixed positions being altered to one of greater movement. No change in the chessmen is suggested. (794.1)

CHESS IN RUSSIA. P. Romanovsky (Editor). Soviet News, 2s.6d. C4. 56 pages. 18 illustrations. 30 diagrams.

A survey of the history of chess in Russia, with biographies and portraits of the eighteen leading Soviet players, and including eighteen annotated games. There are forewords by Botvinnik and Alexander. An excellent book for the enthusiast. (794.1)

--- Contract Bridge

WINNING TRICKS. John Brown. Duckworth, 8s.6d. C8. 300 pages.

A useful book on contract bridge for players of average ability. It does not deal with the bidding but solely with the playing of the hands, particular attention being paid to the many anomalies, paradoxes and exceptions that occur in the game. (795.41)


A new and complete official text book of Dr. Paul Stern's System of bidding and play of bridge hands which had its birth in 1935 at the first European championship for women's teams in Brussels. The system was not designed for beginners, or even moderate players, but originally intended for match play in world championships. (795.41)

Outdoor Sports and Games


Pleasantly written sporting reminiscences of a journalist who has been on the staff of some of the leading newspapers of Great Britain. Some of the great contests of the last thirty years are described, and although many different sports are covered, the author's special interest is in the Association Football game. (796)

FIFTY YEARS OF SPORT. Ernest A. Bland (Editor). Daily Mail, 5s. 1C8. 640 pages. 9 diagrams. Index.

Records of sporting events, both national and international, from 1896 compiled by some of the leading sporting journalists and other experts. Twenty-eight different sports are dealt with (mostly outdoor sports, but billiards and snooker are included), and a vast number of results of games, races and championships are listed with general reviews of the games and other items of interest. The nine diagrams give the measurements of playing-fields, courts, etc., of the better-known games. (796)

This essay deals with many of the sports and games which are popular in Britain, from football and cricket to golf and hunting. The author’s theme throughout is the spirit in which they are played and their influence upon the British attitude to life. Mr. Darwin is best known as a golfer, but is keenly interested in many other games and wrote this booklet originally in an attempt to give an idea of British sport in times of peace. The revised version contains some additions on the more obvious effect of the war.


Lieutenant-Colonel Webster, a former javelin-throwing champion and an authority on athletics, has made a full study of the methods and achievements of the world’s leading athletes during the past forty years. His book is an interesting review of the performances of the champions and the training they undergo.


A useful book for secretaries of sports clubs as well as for the games-loving family. It provides information on lawn-tennis, badminton, squash, rackets, five, croquet, archery and other games suitable for gardens and small lawns, and gives sound advice on play, care of courts, lawns, equipment, clothing and cost of equipment. There is a foreword by Lord Aberdare, an expert player of most court games.

RUGBY FOOTBALL


A companion volume to Cricket for Schools by the same author, who is a schoolmaster with twenty years’ experience of teaching the Rugby football game. The book was produced in a school in England, and the action photographs are of boys who were in the school teams at the time. The description of coaching methods and practice are supplemented by notes on the rules of the game and on watching it.

RUGGER: DO IT THIS WAY. Learn Your Rugger from Photographs. Mark Sugden and Gerry Hollis. Murray, 9s. D8. 52 pages. 34 photographs.

The authors are two famous rugby footballers, Sugden being an Irish international player. This is a valuable book for coaches and budding players of rugby football. It consists mainly of a series of photographs of movements by the authors, who explain briefly and practically what is being done. There is a Foreword by Dai Gent, onetime English international player.

Tennis

BUDGE ON TENNIS. H. Donald Budge. New edition. Jarrolds, 9s.6d. D8. 160 pages. 64 illustrations.

A great Californian player, who won the Wimbledon and American lawn tennis singles championships in 1937 and 1938, deals here with the principles, technique and
strategy of the game. This edition includes a biographical sketch of the author by Allison Danzig, the Tennis Editor of the New York Times. There is also an introduction by Walter L. Pate.

WIMBLEDON STORY. Nora Gordon Cleather. Sporting Handbooks, 10s.6d. C8. 248 pages. 74 illustrations.

An entertaining story of the All England Lawn Tennis Championships held at Wimbledon, the British centre of the game, written by one who, retiring in 1945 from the position of Secretary to the All England Lawn Tennis Club, has been behind the scenes for twenty-five years. She writes with an intimate knowledge of the many outstanding players of this period and also of the running of the All England Club and the administrative preparations for the Championships. The illustrations of scenes at the Championships, and of the stars who took part in them, are excellent.

IMPROVING YOUR TENNIS. G. P. Hughes. Faber & Faber, 6s. LC8. 82 pages. 14 illustrations. Appendix.

Pat Hughes was a member of the famous British team which held the Davis Cup (International Lawn Tennis trophy) from 1933 to 1936, and has been a highly successful tournament player for many years. Largely self-taught, he describes the fundamentals of good play, and the way in which the keen, average player can improve his technique, especially during practice. The illustrations are action-photographs of well-known players. The appendix gives a list of lawn tennis records including winners of championships and international matches.


A comprehensive summary of main events in the world of tennis during 1946, both in Britain and overseas. The almanack also contains miscellaneous articles by the British players G. P. ('Pat') Hughes, Mrs. Menzies (Kay Stammers), Tony Mottram, Fred Perry, the professional, and by Yvon Petra, the French Men's Singles champion at Wimbledon in 1946, and Harley Malcolm, former Secretary to the Australian Lawn Tennis Association. The last section is devoted to a biographical 'Who's Who' in world tennis.

THE ROAD TO WIMBLEDON. Alice Marble. W. H. Allen, 8s.6d. D8. 166 pages. 13 illustrations.

The Wimbledon Amateur Lawn Tennis Championship, one of the greatest international sporting events of the year, held at Wimbledon, London, was first instituted in 1877, and has always called forth entries from famous players of many nations. Alice Marble, four times winner of the American Ladies' Single Championship, won the Ladies' Singles at Wimbledon in 1939. Now a professional player, she tells in this book the story of her career as an amateur. It is a personal history, but many useful comments on technique are scattered throughout its pages. A pleasantly written, and sometimes exciting book, with cheerful photographs which add to its intimacy.

--- Golf

BRITISH GOLF. Bernard Darwin. Collins, 5s. M8. 48 pages. 8 coloured plates. 27 black and white illustrations. Short bibliography. (Britain in Pictures Series)

This book gives an account of famous British golfers rather than of the game itself, and presents an interesting record of golf as it has been played by professionals and amateurs.
for over a century. The Introduction deals with the changes which have taken place
in the implements for playing the game, particularly the ball, and also gives a brief
account of the architecture of British courses. The book is divided into three main
sections: Professionals, Amateurs, and The Ladies, and covers a period from 1835 to
1938. The author is himself a leading golfer and has contributed much golfing material
to The Times of London and to well-known sporting journals.

WINNING GOLF. Byron Nelson. MacDonal'd, 12s. 6d. R4. 187 pages. 85 plates.
One of the world's great players, the author was the winner of the American Open
Championship in 1939, and is a brilliant tournament player. The book is addressed
equally to the beginner and the more practised golfer, and the fine photographs
showing every aspect of Nelson's swing, grip and stance, are accompanied by lucid
and comprehensive explanations.

GREEN FAIRWAYS. Louis T. Stanley. Methuen, 9s. 6d. C8. 214 pages.
46 plates.
A collection of essays on golfing subjects by the golf correspondent of the Field, a
leading British periodical devoted to sporting and country matters. The author is
well acquainted with the great personalities in the game and with the famous courses
on which it is played, and his essays contain many lively tales about them.

--- CRICKET ---

8 coloured plates. 21 illustrations. (Britain in Pictures Series)
A new edition of an historical and descriptive book, first published in 1945, on a game
which is probably the most popular of all with the British people. The author, famous
also as a music critic, has written many delightful books on cricket.

THE HAPPY CRICKETER. 'Country Vicar'. Muller, 8s. 6d. C8. 227 pages.
16 illustrations.
This is largely a cricket autobiography and very similar to the author's previous books,
Cricket Memories and Second Innings. At the age of seventy-six, 'Country Vicar' retains
all the enthusiasm for cricket which he had as a schoolboy and university graduate.
His enjoyment of the game is obvious and his partiality for Cambridge University
and Yorkshire cricket engaging. One of the most interesting of the illustrations is a
photograph of the famous Grace family in 1867.

CRICKETERS OF THE VELD. Louis Duffus. Sampson Low, 8s. 6d. 1C8.
192 pages. 20 illustrations.
The author is an experienced and outstanding cricket correspondent, whose History
of South African Cricket is an authoritative work of reference. In this book, which is to
some extent autobiographical, he deals mainly with South African cricket since 1929,
with particular reference to overseas tours. He writes graphically and his portraits of
the famous players of the period show his warm feelings for men he knows intimately
and admires. The illustrations are by the sports cartoonist, Leyden.

156 pages. 26 illustrations.
This is a straightforward narrative of cricket at home and abroad by one of the greatest
cricketers of modern times. Hammond has been playing cricket for county and country,
both as professional and amateur, for twenty-five years, and is the present captain of the English cricket team. His detailed reminiscences make a notable contribution to the literature of the game. Many famous games played between the wars, particularly those of an international standard, are recalled and described from the point of view of one who has taken a large and successful part in most of them. The Foreword is by Sir Pelham Warner, another international cricketer of renown. (796.358)


The author is the schoolmaster in charge of cricket at Canford School, with wide experience of coaching the game at schools. His description of the methods he has tested in practice are supplemented by action photographs of school cricketers. Some of the photographs are posed, but most are action shots of movement in play. (796.358)

WITH ENGLAND IN AUSTRALIA. The Truth about the Tests. Bruce Harris. Hutchinson, 12s.6d. D8. 204 pages. 17 illustrations. (Library of Sports and Pastimes)

An interesting account of the tour of the English cricket team in Australia during the winter of 1946-7, written by the Cricket Correspondent of the London Evening Standard, who travelled with the team. The five test matches played are fully described, with comments on the players taking part and on other events of the tour. Some impressions of Australian cities and people are also recorded. (796.358)


The sub-title of this book is 'Historical portraits of men who helped to make the national game'. The 'national game' is cricket, and the author is an enthusiast who has frequently contributed to that excellent periodical The Cricketer. The title is taken from a famous cricketing poem by Francis Thompson (1859-1907), and the book contains twenty-eight studies of men famous as cricketers in the early days of the game, i.e. during the latter half of the eighteenth century and the first twenty years of the nineteenth century. (796.358)


A popular year-book, which contains the full scores of all the first-class cricket matches played in England during 1946, together with a mass of statistics about the game, including university and school cricket, and some details of cricket played in Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, the West Indies and India. There is also a special article on all cricket matches played between South Africa and England from 1888 to date, and a complete account of the English tour of the Indian cricket team in 1946. (796.358)


This is the first complete record of Test or International cricket giving results, outstanding performances, and brief descriptions of all the 277 Test Matches played up to September 1946 in which teams from England, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand,
India and the West Indies have taken part. For some of the more historic matches the full score is given and the compiler, who is an authority on cricket statistics, has included the complete batting, bowling and fielding figures of all cricketers who have taken part in the games. The coloured frontispiece is a reproduction of a famous lithograph, published in 1887, illustrating a great match between England and Australia at Lord's Cricket Ground in London in July 1886. The other illustrations include air photographs taken over Sydney, Johannesburg and Calcutta. (796.358)


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**Mountain Climbing**


The author, a noted mountaineer and diplomat, describes climbs in the Engadine, the Pyrenees, the Mont Blanc group, some pioneer climbing and skiiing in the Canadian and American Rockies, an ascent of the eighteen-thousand feet Demavend, and two attempts on the unclimbed Takht-i-Suleiman. In an introduction the author outlines his philosophy of mountaineering. (796.52)


The author is a member of the Scottish Mountaineering Club and an experienced climber. He describes routes for both summer and winter climbs in Scotland and deals with wall and slab climbs, ridges, buttresses, gullies, chimneys, summit ridges and the plateaux. (796.52)

**Mountains and Men.** Wilfred Noyce. *Bles*, 18s. R8. 160 pages, 17 illustrations. 4 maps.

This book, by a noted British mountaineer, is divided into three parts, dealing with climbs in Wales and the English Lake District, in the Alps, and in the Himalayas while the author was serving in India during World War II. In the Himalayas Mr. Noyce scaled a number of unclimbed peaks in Garhwal and Sikkim and proved that it is possible to reach the top of a 23,000-foot mountain within a fortnight of leaving the plains. (796.52)


A new edition of a well-known book by an Italian mountaineer. The famous climber, R. L. G. Irving, has contributed two extra chapters giving the history of the mountain during the present century and thus bringing the story up to date. (796.52)

**Mountain Prospect.** Scott Russell. *Chatto & Windus*, 18s. lC8. 248 pages. Illustrated. 7 maps.

In this outstanding book Mr. Scott Russell records his experiences of mountain climbing, including the New Zealand Alps, the Swiss Alps and the Beerenberg on Jan Mayen Island to the north of Iceland. His last expedition to the Karakoram Range
in Kashmir was interrupted by the outbreak of war, and the author eventually found himself in a prison camp in Singapore where he wrote this notable book which evokes the whole range of mountaineering pleasures and sensations. (796.52)

**WHEN MEN AND MOUNTAINS MEET. H. W. Tilman. Cambridge University Press, 15s. D8. 242 pages. 54 illustrations.**

The author, who is a well-known Himalayan climber, describes his unsuccessful attempt on the Gori Chen group of the Assam Himalaya; the exploration of the Zemu Gap, part of the Zemu Glacier, on the eastern side of Mount Kangchenjunga; climbs taken as sport between army duties in Iraq, Persia and Tunisia, with some sketches of 'Jock column' fighting in the Desert. He also gives eye-witness accounts of partisan warfare in Albania and North Italy. (796.52)

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**Boxing**

**GODS WITH GLOVES ON. Denzil Batchelor. Morris, 6s. (cloth); 3s.6d. (boards). D8. 123 pages. 19 illustrations. 6 diagrams.**

Great boxing matches, mostly of the past fifty years, described with studies of the champions who have fought in them. There is a complete table of all title-holders from 1890 to 1946. (796.83)

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**Boating**

**CANOEING. William Bliss. Second edition. Methuen, 12s.6d. C8. 301 pages.**

A new and revised edition of a book first published in 1934. The author, who has had much experience of travel on the rivers and canals of England, here deals with the art and practice of canoeing on them. The book contains a description and table of distances of the canoeable waterways of England and Wales, and has an introduction by Sir Alan P. Herbert, Membre of Parliament, author, and famous riverman. (797.122)

**PRACTICAL YACHTING HINTS: LETTERS TO A NOVICE. Francis B. Cooke. Jenkins, ios.6d. D8. 160 pages. 6 illustrations by Archie White. Diagrams.**

A book for the beginner, by the author of a number of books on yachting. It provides useful information on the purchase, equipment and sailing of a first yacht. (797.14)

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**Swimming**

**SWIMMING FOR TEACHERS AND YOUTH LEADERS. Margaret Jarvis. Faber & Faber, 6s. C8. 160 pages. 31 plates. 100 figures. Bibliography.**

The author is Assistant Organizer of Physical Education for Leicestshire, and her book is intended primarily for the non-specialist, although anyone interested in swimming will find it useful. A list of films on swimming is given in an appendix. (797.2)

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**Horsemanship**

**THE HUNTER-CHASER. Peter Brush. Hutchinson, 18s. D8. 192 pages. 15 illustrations. 26 diagrams.**

The author, a Lt.-Colonel in the Rifle Brigade, a British regiment famous for its sporting personalities, provides an authoritative book for the amateur owner and trainer of horses on the art of choosing, breeding, breaking, training and racing jumpers. (798)
THE HORSEMAN'S YEAR. W. E. Lyon (Editor). Collins, 10s. 6d. sc4.
176 pages. Coloured frontispiece. 119 photographs and 15 reproductions
from pictures. Appendices.

The first issue of an annual publication surveying topics and events of interest to
horsemen, edited by a noted Gloucestershire sportsman, Colonel W. E. Lyon, with
contributions by sixteen other authorities on horsemanship. Delightfully illustrated,
the book reviews foxhunting in Britain and America, the British flat racing and steeple-
chasing seasons of 1946 and the horse shows. Among many other articles there is a
survey of progress in veterinary equine research from 1940 to 1946, and an apprecia-
tion of George Stubbs (1724-1806), the famous painter of horses, by Sir Alfred
Munnings, President of the British Royal Academy. The appendices include results
of the principal races, shows and jumping events during 1946, a list of officially
recognized British Hunts, and brief details of Horse and Pony Societies.

Racing

A NEW GUIDE TO THE DERBY. Guy Griffith and Michael Oakeshott.
Faber & Faber, 6s. C8. 133 pages.

The Derby is the principal and most popular horse-race in Great Britain, instituted in
1780 and run annually on Epsom Downs. This book, which is a rewritten edition of
one published a few years ago under the somewhat misleading title of A Guide to the
Classics, is a serious treatment of the problem 'how to pick the winner', a problem
puzzled over by regular race-goers as well as those hundreds of thousands of people
who very rarely bet on horse-races, but who will always lay a few shillings on this
popular race. No special 'system' is advocated; the argument is that enlightened
commonsense about horses is better than any system, and that argument is illustrated
by racing history brought up to date in this new edition.

A TRAINER'S MEMORIES. Being Sixty Years' Turf Reminiscences and
Experiences at Home and Abroad. John McGuigan. J. Fairfax-Blake-
borough (Editor). Heath Cranton, 15s. D8. 171 pages. 22 illustrations.

In the course of a long life devoted to racing and bloodstock breeding, Mr. McGuigan
has acquired an international reputation. The recollections are preceded by an Intro-
duction by Lord Hamilton of Dalzell.

A complete record of racing under Jockey Club Rules in 1945 together with nomina-
tions for classic races in 1946 and 1947.

Fishing

FISHERMAN'S PROGRESS. Henry Howarth Bashford. Constable, 8s. 6d. C8.
122 pages. 9 photographs.

A record of fishing holidays in England, Scotland and Norway by a disciple of fly
fishing. Sir Henry Bashford is the doctor-author of The Corner of Harley Street,
Vagabonds in Périgord, and many other books. The nine photographs provide beautiful
illustrations of river scenery.

SALMON AND TROUT IN MOORLAND STREAMS. Kenneth Dawson. New
and revised edition. Jenkins, 7s. 6d. C8. 155 pages. 9 illustrations.

Many changes in the art and practice of salmon fishing and in the tackle used have
occurred since the first edition of this book was published in 1928. The author, who
is also known by the name of 'West Country', has entirely re-written some chapters. It is an instructive and readable book on the art of angling, especially in the wilder parts of England, Wales and Scotland where practically every burn holds trout and many of them trout and salmon as well.  

HAMPTON ON PIKE FISHING. J. F. Hampton. Chambers, 8s.6d. D8. 160 pages. 35 illustrations.

This book, by a well-known and thoroughly experienced angler, deals with the life history of the wily pike, the peculiarities of the pike family as they affect the angler, and the rods, reels and lines, natural and artificial baits, casting, striking and landing methods to be used. It includes some account of the conditions and records of pike-fishing on the Thames, the Norfolk Broads, in Ireland and in Scotland.


This latest edition of a book much loved by anglers and first published in 1924 has a new introduction by Sir Joseph Ball, K.B.E. It has a series of photographs specially taken by Humphrey Joel. The River Test in Hampshire is one of the most famous trout rivers in the world, and this record of a summer's fishing on it was written by a lover of dry fly fishing on chalk streams who also had a distinguished Parliamentary career.


One of the best-known anglers of today, who has written a number of excellent practical books on angling, here describes a method which avoids the use of heavy rods and line.

Hunting

HORSE AND HOUND YEAR BOOK, 1946-47. Horse and Hound Publishing Co., 7s.6d. C8. 441 pages.

The three main sections are devoted to hunting, point-to-point races and shows. The first gives full details of societies, and alphabetical lists of hunts in England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland, with such information as hunt uniform, evening dress, officials, subscriptions, and sport. The point-to-point section gives the National Hunt Rules, an alphabetical list of placed horses and results of meetings during the 1946 season. The last section lists the chief shows in the country with details of each. The whole is well produced and generously illustrated.


The sport of fox-hunting, in which the author is noted both as hunter and writer, belongs almost entirely to the English-speaking race, and this Anglo-American story covers the period from 1745 down to the present time. It was in George II's reign that a great British sportsman, Lord Thomas Fairfax, despatched a couple and a half of hounds to America to improve the breed, and George Washington hunted with the resultant pack. A particularly interesting chapter tells of Kerry beagles being sent from Ireland to Maryland where they became the tap-root of the American foxhound. The foundation of the Masters of Foxhounds Association is described, with an account of the careers of some of the great Masters.
LITERATURE


A stimulating and illuminating study, intended for the general reader, of the central problems of the art of literature as they have presented themselves to men experienced in the arts. The book deals with critical principles and the evolution of certain general ideas about literature—not with the history of criticism or (except incidentally) the philosophic theories of art and aesthetics. The author has selected for discussion some representative writers who are conspicuous in the continuous tradition which leads from classical Greek to modern European literature, and he pays particular attention to Plato, Aristotle, Longinus, Dante, Ben Jonson, Dryden, Lessing, Blake, Shelley, Coleridge, Goethe, Saint-Beuve, Matthew Arnold, Pater and Croce. But many other writers of the past and present are quoted and considered. The author, a mature and perspicacious critic, is editor of Britain Today, and formerly edited the London Mercury.

WRITERS OF TODAY. Denys Val Baker (Editor). Sidgwick & Jackson, 1Os.6d. C8. 169 pages.


POETS AND PUNDITS. Hugh I’Anson Fausset. Cape, 12s.6d. lC8. 319 pages.

This collection of essays, by a distinguished author and literary critic, is divided into two main groups—‘Poets and Poetry’ and ‘The Realm of the Spirit’. These, which have appeared in various literary periodicals during the last ten years, are now collected together with three addresses on Tolstoy, Whitman and the Augustans.

THE NEW SPIRIT. E. W. Martin (Editor). Dobson, 8s.6d. D8. 144 pages.

A symposium of literary studies in which Mulk Raj Anand writes on Tagore, Stefan Schimananski on Andreyev, Norman Nicholson on Faulkner and the Elizabethans, D. S. Savage on Margiad Evans and the Nature Cult, Brother George Every on James Joyce, Henry Miller on Angelos Sikelianos, Hugh I’Anson Fausset on Tolstoy, E. W. Martin on Strindberg, R. H. Ward on Llewelyn Powys, and Boris Kidel on the Danish novelist Jacobsen. In an introduction the editor claims that ‘the battle wages between the materialist who would deify Marx, or Lenin, or Stalin’ and ‘the moralists who retain their faith in God and in human personality.’

FOCUS TWO. B. Rajan and Andrew Pearse (Editors). Dobson, 75s.6d. D8. 140 pages.

Focus is a serial miscellany concerned with the criticism of contemporary writing. This volume is mainly devoted to the realist novel of the 1930s. D. S. Savage writes on Ernest Hemingway, George Orwell on Arthur Koestler, George Woodcock on Ignazio Silone, Walter Allen on André Malraux, and Arturo Barea surveys the modern Spanish novel. There are other essays by Dom Sebastian Moore on T. S.
Eliot’s poem ‘East Coker’, D. J. Enright on Thomas Mann, and John Taylor on recent American poetry. Poetry includes contributions by Kathleen Raine, Julian Symons, Nicholas Moore, Kenneth Patchen, and others.


An abridgement of a Handbook for Writers of English Prose, first published in 1943, from which nothing essential has been omitted. It is a detailed and trenchant study of the use of the English language as a vehicle for clear statement and of the abuse of it. Part 1 deals first with the peculiar qualities of English and then gives a history of English prose style from its beginnings in the Middle Ages to the present day. Part 2 is devoted to a merciless examination of the abuse of English by contemporary politicians, publicists, economists, scientists and literary critics.


Mr. C. Day Lewis, one of the most outstanding of modern British poets, has written a brief essay on how to enjoy poetry, pointing out that the only way to start finding out about poetry is to read it. The first step in appreciation, Mr. Lewis maintains, is to learn the three R’s—Rhythm, Rhyme, Repetition—upon which all poetry is based. The true poetic response can be trained by acquainting oneself with the poetic mind and temperament and with the theory of poetry. The list of books which follows the essay has been compiled by W. A. Munford, Borough Librarian of Cambridge, in consultation with Mr. Lewis. It makes no claim to be comprehensive, but is intended as a guide to reading, introducing some of the essential books on the subject. It is divided into sections covering: Introductions; A Selection of Anthologies; The Poetic Mind and Temperament; The Theory of Poetry; The Literary and Social Background; Academic Criticism; A Brief Selection of Poets.

**THE POETIC IMAGE.** C. Day Lewis. *Cape*, 8s.6d. sD8. 157 pages.

Day Lewis, himself a poet of distinction, here discusses the nature of imagery, the evolutionary processes which have affected it, and its part in the structure of modern verse. ‘If we believe’, he says, ‘that the universe is a body wherein all men and all things are members one of another ... every poetic image, by clearly revealing a tiny portion of this body, suggests its infinite extension.’ He uses many extracts to illustrate his theme and analyses them admirably. Ultimately, for him, the successful poem is the poem which gives pleasure, which regenerates, enlarges and unifies experience.


The substance of three lectures delivered at Princeton University, U.S.A., in 1944, by the eminent English critic of drama, who was also a playwright, producer and actor, and who died in 1946. In this stimulating little book he discourses on the arts in general and their past fortunes in England, on Drama in Education, on ‘A Theatre that might be’, the possibilities of the cinema and television, and many points of dramatic technique.
Collections

**Reading I've Liked.** Clifton Fadiman (Compiler). *Hamish Hamilton, 15s. D8. 869 pages.*

A prose anthology which is explained by the title. Among the authors included are Eve Curie, George Santayana, Jules Romains, Somerset Maugham, Max Beerbohm, Bertrand Russell, Katherine Anne Porter, Oliver Wendell Holmes. Each author's work is preceded by a commentary by the compiler who has also written a lively introduction. (808.8)


An anthology of poetry and prose dealing with this subject from classical times until the present day. There are excerpts from every field in literature, and the authors include Giovanni Boccaccio, John Donne, Gustave Flaubert, Madame de Genlis and Charles Dickens. It is divided into four sections: Beds of Antiquity; Medieval Beds; Renaissance, Baroque and Rococo Beds; Romantic and Modern Beds. (808.8)

**Poems from New Writing, 1936-46.** John Lehmann (Editor). *Lehmann, 8s.6d. lC8. 189 pages.*

A collection of poems by representative living English, French, Greek, Polish and Czech poets which originally appeared in the pages of the periodical *New Writing* and were written between the beginning of the Spanish Civil War and the end of World War II. Translations from Lorca and Leopardi are also included. Foreword by John Lehmann. (808.81)

**American**

**Poetry**


A brief introductory essay on the poetry of the United States of America since the days of Walt Whitman, dealing particularly with Edwin Markham, W. V. Moody, Edgar Lee Masters, Robert Frost, Carl Sandburg and Vachel Lindsay. (811.09)

**Leaves of Grass.** Walt Whitman. *Dent, 3s.6d. F8. 512 pages. (Everyman's Library)*

An entirely new edition, edited by an eminent Whitman authority, Dr. Emory Holloway. This volume replaces the earlier edition of *Leaves of Grass and Democratic Vistas* in this series, which was incomplete because of copyright restrictions at the time of issue. (811.38)

**Canadian-English Literature**


F. P. Grove, born in 1871, is regarded as one of the most important Canadian novelists. Dr. Pacey, Professor in the University of New Brunswick, after a brief biographical account, proceeds to a critical study of his major novels. (819.3)
ENGLISH

An inaugural lecture in which the speaker recalls the tradition in English studies created by his predecessor, Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch, in the Chair of English Literature at Cambridge University, and outlines the means by which this tradition could be carried on in order to produce 'that flexibility of mind, that detachment and poise of which we stand so gravely in need'. (820.1)

This standard work of reference was first published in 1932 under the editorship of Sir Paul Harvey, and the third edition has been revised with a number of entries amended, added and rewritten. The work contains particulars of some English and American authors, literary works and the characters in them, and literary societies which have historical or present importance; also allusions (limited to those which contain a proper name) commonly met with in English literature in so far as they are not covered by the entries on English authors and works. The appendix contains articles on Censorship and the Law of the Press; Notes on the History of English Copyright, by the late Sir Frank Mackinnon, Lord Justice of Appeal in England from 1937 to 1946; Note on American Copyright Law, by Richard C. de Wolf, Law Officer, Copyright Office, Library of Congress, Washington; and an explanation and full tables of the Perpetual Calendar, from 1066 to 1936 for the conversion of dates in old English documents into terms of the modern calendar. (820.3)

A collection of essays by the late Professor de Selincourt made by Helen Darbishire, including studies of the early Wordsworth and his daughter's marriage, Coleridge's Dejection: An Ode, Landor's Prose, Byron, Walt Whitman, the Interplay of Literature and Science during the last three hundred years, and the Art of Conversation. (820.4)

Most of the essays and lectures collected here by the late George Gordon, sometime Professor of Poetry in the University of Oxford, have been regarded as excellent examples of their kind. All of them were revised during his last illness except the final lecture from the Chair of Poetry. They deal with such subjects as: Charles Lamb, Shelley and the Oppressors of Mankind, Virgil in English Poetry, Andrew Lang, J. S. Phillimore, and Poetry and the Moderns. (820.4)

PHILOSOPHICAL INCursions INTO ENGLISH LITERATURE. John Laird. Cambridge University Press, 12s.6d. D8. 223 pages.
In this volume of essays the late Professor Laird, who was Regius Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Aberdeen, studies selected works of some of the great English writers, from Shakespeare, Defoe and Pope to Browning, Hardy and Bridges, in an attempt to deduce from them the authors' philosophy. (820.4)

The twenty-fifth volume of this well-known annual, comprising essays by specialists in the English language, is edited by Professor Boas, the eminent English scholar and past-President of the English Association. Contents include: Professor V. de Sola Pinto, Professor of English Literature, University College, Nottingham, on the Restoration; R. M. Wilson, Lecturer in English Language, University of Leeds, on the English Language—General Works; and Miss Ethel Seaton, Fellow and Tutor of St. Hugh's, Oxford University, on Literary History and Criticism; Miss Marjorie Daunt, Reader in English Language and Literature, University of London, on Old English; and Professor Allardyce Nicoll, Professor of English Literature in the University of Birmingham and an authority on English Drama, on Shakespeare. (820.58)

**Collections**

**NEW WRITING AND DAYLIGHT, 1946. Lehmann, 10s.6d. D8. 168 pages.**

14 illustrations.

This contains stories by William Sansom, Gavin Lambert, Noel Devalux, and André Chamson; poems by Louis MacNeice and others; articles by André Gide on Paul Valéry, by Michael Ayton on Picasso, by Edith Sitwell on Iago, and by Maclaren-Ross on Alfred Hitchcock, the film director. John Lehmann writes on the position of the artist in Europe past and present, and there is a symposium on the English novel by Rose Macaulay, V. S. Pritchett, Arthur Koestler, Walter Allen, Osbert Sitwell and others. (820.8)


Volume 14 of *Modern Reading*, which will in future be published by Phœnix House, appears in a new format and contains stories by Sylvia Townsend Warner, Frank O'Connor, Walter Allen and T. O. Beachcroft, as well as essays, poems and stories by new writers. New features include selections from 'Books to Come' and a section on 'Writers and Their Work' in which contemporary authors are examined critically and biographically. There is an illustrated supplement dealing with the medieval English Chantry Chapel. (820.8)

**MIDDLE EAST ANTHOLOGY OF PROSE AND VERSE. John Waller and Erik de Mauny. Lindsay Drummond, 7s.6d. D8. 170 pages.**

In this anthology various English writers who served in the Middle East during World War II have been gathered together for the first time into one volume. They include: Laurence Durrell, G. S. Fraser, John Pudney, Olivia Manning, the late Sidney Keyes, Keith Douglas and Brian Scott, who were killed in action, and also many new writers. The collection gives a personal insight not only into the war and life in the Middle East but also into war's background—evening in the messes, periods of leave in the cities, and individual emotions and memories. (820.8)


An anthology of extracts from the writings of John Buchan, the celebrated author and historian and former Governor-General of Canada, who died in 1940. The
extracts have been chosen by his wife, Lady Tweedsmuir, and illustrate his versatility, his scholarship and the wide range of his interests. Preface by Gilbert Murray. (820.81)


An omnibus volume containing: The Critic as Artist, The Decay of Living, De Profundis, The Importance of Being Earnest, Salomé, The Picture of Dorian Gray, poems, sayings and anecdotes, with a critical introduction by the editor appraising Wilde's contribution to English literature. (820.81)

THE PLEASURE GROUND. Malcolm Elwin (Editor). MacDonald, 8s.6d. LC8. 298 pages. Illustrated.

This 'Miscellany of English Writing' contains stories, literary criticism, travel sketches, verse, and articles on politics and morality. A wide diversity of opinion is represented on all subjects, from Middleton Murry on the political duties of the Christian to Louis Marlow on the way of life of the hedonist and pagan, from the radical Right-wing criticism of Henry Williamson to the radical Left-wing criticism of Douglas Goldring. R. Glynn Grylls expounds the English liberal tradition. There are also short stories by T. F. Powys, Sylvia Townsend Warner, and others; Patricia Johnson writes on the novels of Virginia Woolf, John Atkins on seven of the younger British poets, and J. C. Trewin on the post-war stage in England. (820.82)

THE CRITIQUE OF PURE ENGLISH FROM CAXTON TO SMOLLETT.


A collection of passages from writers of the sixteenth to the eighteenth centuries, illustrating the discussion of the standards of pure English which began with Caxton and the advent of printing. (820.822)

THE PERSONAL NOTE. Herbert Grierson and Sandys Wason. Chatto & Windus, 7s.6d. LC8. 190 pages.

An unusual anthology of prefaces and introductions in which poets, men of letters and philosophers have revealed their personalities most vividly. Starting with Chaucer in the fourteenth century, the collection is arranged chronologically down to the twentieth century, and includes such names as Spenser, Milton, Blake, Byron, Keats, Trollope, Hardy and Yeats. In his introduction Professor Grierson discusses the importance and functions of introductions in general, analyses the characteristics of the individual works in this selection, considers them in relation to his general thesis, and suggests the significance of the underlying thought. (820.822)


Frontispiece. 15 illustrations. 5 facsimiles. (British Life and Thought Series)

The Danish edition of English Literature, which was first published in English in 1944. The author claims that there are permanent features in English literature which correspond to elements in the English national character, and by analysing and illustrating them demonstrates the continuity of the English literary tradition. Professor Ifor Evans is Principal of Queen Mary College in the University of London and was formerly Professor of English Language and Literature in the same University. (820.9)
Prose Literature Since 1939. John Hayward. Longmans, Green, 2s. 1C8. 53 pages. 27 illustrations. Bibliography. (Arts in Britain)

See Digest, page 599. (820.9)

Poetry: Collections


A representative anthology of English poetry in all its aspects from early to modern times, compiled by a well-known poet and his wife. It includes not only lyrical, but dramatic, heroic, satiric and humorous verse. In this it differs considerably from the majority of 'standard' anthologies and reflects the trend of the best contemporary criticism. (821.08)

Poems from India. R. N. Currey and R. V. Gibson (Compilers). Oxford University Press, 8s. 6d. C8. 186 pages.

A collection of poems written by British poets serving in India during World War II. Contributors include: Alun Lewis, R. N. Currey, George Taylor, F. M. Sweeting and others. This is probably the best of all the many Forces anthologies that have appeared during the last six years. (821.08)

History of Poetry


First published in 1937, this is a profound study of the sources of poetry in its relation to anthropology, social development and psycho-analysis, by a brilliant young critic who died in 1936. Chapter headings include: The Birth of Poetry; The Death of Mythology; The Development of Modern Poetry; English Poets, (I) Primitive Accumulation, (II) The Industrial Revolution, (III) Decline of Capitalism; The Characteristics of Poetry; The World and the 'I'; The Psyche and Phantasy; Poetry's Dream-Work; The Organization of the Arts; The Future of Poetry. (821.09)


A survey, from an unusual angle, of English poetry from earliest times to the present day. It is the author's thesis that English poetry is unpopular in the sense that it is not loved by the people, because the sources of its inspiration, which were originally drawn from the soil, were diverted during the Renaissance into aristocratic and academic channels. Nevertheless, the peasant tradition, though driven underground, survived in the work of such men as Burns, Hogg and Clare, and in folk-song. The book concludes with a chapter on modern tendencies. (821.09)

Poetry: Post-Elizabethan

Aspects of Seventeenth-Century Verse. Peter Quennell (Editor). Home & Van Thal, 10s. 6d. C8. 252 pages.

The verse in this anthology is divided into three sections—lyrical, metaphysical, and devotional—and the editor has written an introductory essay to each. Peter Quennell is Editor of the Cornhill Magazine and one of the most brilliant of contemporary English biographers. (821.4)

Dr. Hutchinson, who is a distinguished authority on seventeenth-century literature, has provided a brief biography of Milton, the great English poet (1608–74), incorporating the results of the most recent scholarship. As much space is devoted to Milton's ideas as to his poetry—especially to his religious ideas since they supply the theological background to both the poetry and the prose writings on political and social problems, and to his lifelong advocacy of civil and ecclesiastical freedom. The book contains liberal quotations from both the poems and the prose works, and there is a guide to further reading.


Many aspects of Miltonic scholarship are touched on in this volume by the Master of Jesus College, Cambridge University, from Milton's style and his visual imagery to his relation with seventeenth-century religion, his place in the epic tradition and his quality as a 'prophetic' poet. Professor Tillyard says that he 'has tried to combine a certain amount of scholarship with an appeal to the general literary public'. Some of the essays, however, such as those which deal with the period of composition of L'Allegro and Il Penseroso, have a specialized interest. This is a new edition of the same work originally published by the Cambridge University Press.


An analysis and assessment of recent criticism of Paradise Lost, the epic poem by one of the greatest of English poets, John Milton (1608–74). The author is Professor of English Literature in the University of Sydney, Australia.

Later Eighteenth Century


This excellent selection of ninety-nine poems and songs contains all the best and best-known work of Scotland's national poet, who was born in 1759 and died in 1796. English equivalents of the Scots words are given in the margins. The brief life of Burns has been compiled ingeniously from autobiographical passages in his letters. The book is a model of good editing and (price considered) of typography and book production also.

ROBERT BURNS. William Montgomery (Editor). MacLellan (Glasgow), 6s. sc. 84 pages. Illustrated. (New Judgements Series)

The six contemporary Scottish writers who contribute the essays in this volume on the literary achievements of Robert Burns (1759–96), the great Scottish poet, are Edwin Muir, George Bruce, J. F. Hendry, J. D. Scott, J. B. Pick and the editor himself.

An analysis of the ‘Prophetic Books’ of William Blake (1757–1827), painter and poet, examined in the light of the psychology of C. J. Jung, the famous mental expert. The author contends that in exploring the imagery used by Blake we are in reality exploring our own minds, and that our dreams are in reality the mythological figures described by Blake. (821.69)

—Early Nineteenth Century


In the Warton Lecture on English Poetry, delivered before the British Academy, the Professor of English Literature in the University of Cambridge discusses Coleridge’s theory, which he believes to be valid and useful, and its poetic applications. (821.72)


Professor Hughes here attempts to show the ‘continuity of Shelley’s main ideas and the relevance to his poetry of their worth and weight’. He gives a careful analysis of Shelley’s early life and work up to the year 1814 when the ‘philosophical poem Queen Mab became a garner of his cruder speculations and the first sketch of his indeterminate philosophy’. This book represents the most precise and acute examination of the early Shelley that has so far been attempted. Professor Hughes is Emeritus Professor of English Literature in the University of Birmingham. (821.77)


A study of ‘the literary and biographical background, the genesis, and the meaning of Endymion, The Eve of St. Agnes, Lamia and various other poems’ by the great British poet (1795–1821). The author, who is Assistant Professor of English in Rutgers University, New Jersey, tries to show that Keats found ‘the demonstrable source of some of his most vital symbols’ in the work of C. M. Wieland, the eighteenth-century German writer, whose writings were widely translated and who was well known in England at the time Keats began to write. (821.78)


A selection from the poems of Landor, the English poet and prose writer (1775–1864), with an introduction. Both in poetry and prose, Landor produced a considerable body of work, but in poetry he is seen at his best in the shorter lyrical pieces, some of which are delightful and a few perfect. (821.79)

—Victorian


A distinguished contemporary poet discusses the work of the great Victorian and selects from it that which he thinks has value and significance for today. (821.81)
The Rede Lecture for 1931 by the one-time President of Magdalene College is a tribute to the late British Poet Laureate both as a man and a poet. It records the history of the prosodic studies and experiments which preceded the composition of Bridges' great philosophical poem The Testament of Beauty. Gordon also analyses Bridges' prose, giving many examples illustrative of his tastes and ideals. (821.87)

EMILY BRONTÉ: POEMS. Philip Henderson (Editor). Lawson & Dunn, 6s.6d. C8. 157 pages. Frontispiece.
This selection gives for the first time in an English edition, complete versions of the poems as they were originally written before their revision by Charlotte Brontë. Hitherto Emily Brontë's poems have been printed from revised and inaccurate versions and, in some cases, have been confused with the poems of Charlotte, Anne and Branwell Brontë. The introduction attempts a new estimate of Emily Brontë's character and the nature of her inspiration in relation to the earlier history of the family and to her novel Wuthering Heights, revealing her as one of the greatest romantic poets of the nineteenth century. (821.89)

A reprint without editorial additions of the poems contained in Verses (1896), The Pierrot of the Minute (1897), and Decorations (1899). Dowson (1867-1900) was one of the principal decadent poets of the English aesthetic movement associated with Beardsley, Whistler and Wilde. (821.89)

Bibliography.
A collected edition of the work of the English Roman Catholic poet and mystic (1859-1907). (821.89)

--- Early Twentieth Century ---

POETRY SINCE 1939. Stephen Spender. Longmans, Green, 2s. 1C8. 70 pages. 3o illustrations. Bibliography. (Arts in Britain Series)
See Digest, page 599. (821.91)

Part 1 of a poetic drama, unfinished at the time of the poet's death in 1943, based on Geoffrey de Monmouth's Vita Merlini. Binyon's Merlin is a Welsh prince whose mind becomes unhinged when he sees his friends killed in the battle with the Picts. He escapes to the woods to seek wisdom and make himself proof against mortal desire—the pursuit which gave him his medieval reputation as a wizard. The poem was originally planned in three parts, but Parts 2 and 3 exist only in disconnected fragments. (821.91)

A selection from the work of one of the most original modern English poets, with an introduction by Edith Sitwell. (821.91)
The Poetical Works of Rupert Brooke. Geoffrey Keynes (Editor). Faber & Faber, 8s.6d. 1C8. 208 pages. 2 illustrations.

Earlier editions of Rupert Brooke's poems have been reprints of the 1914 and 1915 volumes. This is the first really complete edition. It is arranged chronologically and includes several hitherto unpublished early poems and reproductions of two drawings of the poet made from life by Jacques and Gwen Raverat.

The Lamp. Richard Church. Dent, 6s. C8. 96 pages.

A long and dramatic narrative poem of which the action is laid in the Fontainebleau district of France during the German occupation. The story concerns a French family who are torn between fear of the invader and love of their country. Beneath the outward events the poem is a restatement of the eternal values of love, faith and sacrifice.

The Signal to Engage. Alex Comfort. Routledge. 5s. C8. 48 pages.

The third volume of poems by this brilliant and individual young writer, who, although only in his middle twenties, is already a qualified doctor and an established author. His earlier volumes were A Wreath for the Living and Elegies, and his powerful novel The Power House is an allegory of Occupied France.

The Traveller: A Poem. Walter de la Mare. Faber & Faber, 6s. F4. 35 pages. 4 illustrations in colour.

A new long philosophical poem by this English poet of great distinction who continues to grow in insight and imaginative power. Lithographs by a very accomplished young artist, John Piper.


A new and expanded edition of a popular exposition of the poetry of T. S. Eliot. It has both the virtues and defects of the 'guide book', but it should prove a useful introduction for those approaching this difficult and allusive poetry for the first time.


In this lecture on the distinguished Anglo-American poet and critic delivered to the Speech Fellowship—a voluntary body in Britain for the promotion of Speech Education in all its branches—on 18 May 1946, T. S. Eliot's aims as a poet are related to those of the classic reformers of poetic diction. 'Eliot,' says Mr. Sansom, 'sends a telegram where most poets before him would have thought it necessary to present an illuminated address.' He compares Eliot's philosophical development with that of Aldous Huxley and is indignant with those who have regarded their later religious phase as 'escapist'.


In this edition of the poems of Flecker (1884-1915) numerous misprints which existed in previous editions have been corrected. Sir John Squire's biographical and critical introduction to the first edition of 1916 is included, together with his introduction to
the second edition of 1935. The poems are arranged in chronological order to illustrate the poet's development from the age of sixteen. The two poetic dramas Hassan and Don Juan are omitted.


This volume comprises the Byron Foundation Lecture for 1946 in which the Warden of Wadham College, Oxford, discusses Hardy's poetry and especially 'the great poetry of his last forty years'. He describes it as the work of a man who was first and last a poet, even when he was not writing verse, and who used poetry as a means of capturing the dramatic situation as he observed it in his own life, in the world around him, and in history and legend.


The third volume by a very accomplished young romantic poet and critic.

VERSES AND A COMEDY. Aldous Huxley. Chatto & Windus, 6s. 5C8. 264 pages.

This volume in the new collected edition of the works of Aldous Huxley, novelist, essayist, poet and playwright, contains his early poems: Leda, a long poem in the manner of Keats; The Cicadas; and his comedy dealing with spiritualism, The World of Light. The volume represents his development from 1920 to 1931.


The revised edition of collected poems of the British Poet Laureate, one of the few recent poets who have successfully used the long verse-narrative form. Among the more famous of these are The Everlasting Mercy and Reynard the Fox.


A reprint of the British Poet Laureate's finest narrative poem, written near Oxford in 1919, descriptive of a fox hunt. 'It is', comments Mr. Masefield, 'an attempt to understand the mind of a shy wild animal when sorely beset; and in part a symbol of the free soul of humanity.' The poem is written in vigorous and original couplets and the character sketches at the 'meet', which are so much part of the English scene and the English earth, have often been compared to the Prologue of Chaucer's Canterbury Tales.


Miss Raine's first volume, Stone and Flower, established her at once as a poet of importance, and this second collection, consisting of poems written between 1941 and 1945, confirms her position, for it shows notable advances in purity of expression, imaginative power and spiritual understanding. Essentially a mystic, she sees through the mortal anguish of life and death, which fills many of these poems, the fulfilment of 'The soul's unquenched desire for God'.

COLLECTED POEMS. Herbert Read. Faber & Faber, 8s. 6d. IC8. 201 pages.

The Collected Poems comprise a revised version of the author's Poems, 1914-1934 to which are added his most recent collection, entitled A World Within a War. Herbert Read, one of the foremost British poets, has also published a number of works on literature and art.
THE INN OF THE BIRDS. Anthony Rye. Cape, 6s. I.C8. 64 pages. Illustrated. A collection of poems devoted to birds which, in their elegance and precision, most successfully catch the character of their subject. The inn of the title is a tree, the Tabard Tree, used by migratory birds. The poems are the product of close observation and are illustrated by the author. Anthony Rye is purely a nature poet, and one of the younger English school. (821.91)

COLLECTED POEMS. Siegfried Sassoon. Faber & Faber, 12s.6d. I.C8. 264 pages. The first collected edition of the work of this British poet, compiled from eight previous volumes, with the addition of poems which have hitherto appeared only in periodicals. (821.91)

MIDSUMMER MEADOW. E. J. Scovell. Routledge, 5s. C8. 48 pages. The second volume by a woman poet with a peculiarly delicate and individual talent. (821.91)

THE SHADOW OF CAIN. Edith Sitwell. Lehmann, 3s.6d. D8. 24 pages. This new long poem by Britain’s foremost woman poet is one of the most powerful she has ever written. It was broadcast by Dylan Thomas earlier in the year. (821.91)

LETTERS TO MALAYA. V. Martyn Skinner. Putnam, 5s. D8. 78 pages. The third and concluding volume of Mr. Skinner’s poem, the second volume of which was awarded the Hawthornden Prize for 1944. The work is written in the form of letters in heroic couplets between the author in Oxfordshire and his friend in Malaya. Vols. I-II and III-IV dealt principally with the war itself; in the present volume the poet considers what promise is held out by the years of peace. (821.91)

SELECTED POEMS OF FRANCIS CAREY SLATER. Oxford University Press, 8s.6d. C8. 176 pages. A selection from the poems of South Africa’s leading poet made by Edmund Blunden, with a biographical introduction by R. C. K. Ensor. (821.91)

POEMS OF DEDICATION. Stephen Spender. Faber & Faber, 6s. D8. 58 pages. Stephen Spender’s first volume of poems for five years. The contents are described as ‘poems dedicated to people and poems of self-dedication’. (821.91)

FROM THE SHIFFOLDS. R. C. Trevelyan. Hogarth Press, 5s. C8. 64 pages. (New Hogarth Library, Vol. 15) A new volume by a British poet, who is better known for his metrically faithful translations of Greek and Latin literature. It also contains translations from Catullus, Theocritus, and others. Mr. Trevelyan’s own poems are remarkable for their calm conversational manner, which recalls Arthur Waley’s renderings from the Chinese. (821.91)

FOSSILS OF A FUTURE TIME? W. J. Turner. Oxford University Press, 8s.6d. C8. 158 pages. The last and finest collection of poems by a distinguished poet and music critic who died in 1946. (821.91)

In tracing the development of ancient Irish mythology in the poetry of Yeats (1865-1939), the author is mainly concerned with the poet's gradual development of an elaborate personal 'myth'. He studies the interaction between the poems and the 'system' condensed in A Vision in which Yeats explains that much of his poetry is based on the mediumistic visions of his wife.

Drama


These volumes contain six of the most successful plays produced at the Embassy Theatre, Swiss Cottage, London, during the last two years. Vol. 1 contains: Worm's Eye View by R. F. Delderfield, a farce concerning the billeting of various members of an R.A.F. squadron; Zoo in Silesia by Richard Pollock, dealing with life behind barbed wire in a Silesian prison camp; and Father Malachy's Miracle, adapted by Brian Doherty from Bruce Marshall's novel, which relates the adventures of Father Malachy in a dance hall in Edinburgh, Scotland. Vol. 2 includes: No Room at the Inn by Joan Temple, which deals with the unhappy state of a group of evacuated children who are billeted in an unsuitable home; Skipper Next to God by Jan de Hartog, concerning the difficulties of a ship's captain who conveys a number of refugees to South America where they are not allowed to land; and National Velvet by Enid Bagnold, a dramatization of her novel about a small girl who buys and trains a horse and rides him in the Grand National steeplechase.

Pre-Elizabethan


A fully edited version of the pre-Elizabethan play (sometimes called Richard II). In addition to revising and annotating the text, Mr. Rossiter has written a critical preface relating it to the earlier Morality plays and to the drama of power, analysing the development of the history-play with particular reference to Marlowe and Shakespeare.

—Elizabethan


A new volume of Henry V in this well-known edition which includes a fifty-page introduction and stage-history, the latter contributed by the late Harold Child. The text is almost a reprint in modern spelling of the Shakespeare Folio text of 1623, aided by the latest researches and copious notes.


Mr. Bethell deals principally with The Winter's Tale but his general consideration of the characteristics of the romances of Shakespeare's final period applies equally to everything between Pericles and The Tempest. The author here develops his theory
of the 'multi-consciousness' of the Elizabethan audience, originally set out in his book *Shakespeare and the Popular Dramatic Tradition*, arguing that an acceptance of the conventions of the Elizabethan theatre produced a far more complex reaction on the part of the audience than the modern play written on the principles of photographic realism. He also maintains that Shakespeare wrote consistently from the standpoint of the orthodox Christianity of his age. His thesis is developed with learning and acuity, and should rank as a valuable contribution to Shakespearian studies. (822.33)


The text of the annual Shakespeare Lecture of the British Academy elaborating a theme suggested by the Elizabethan poet Sir Philip Sidney's description of the 'brazen' world of nature and the 'golden' world of the poets. The author shows how this may be applied to *King Lear* and how this transformation of the natural world, which the play shares with other poetic works, has 'a reviving effect' upon the minds of those who contemplate it through the mirror held up by the poet. (822.33)


With these essays in interpretation of Shakespeare's final plays the Reader in English Literature in the University of Leeds concludes the series of Shakespearian studies which he has been publishing over the last twenty years. Mr. Knight finds in the group of plays from *Pericles* to *Henry VIII* an importance much greater than is usually accorded to them, and they are treated here as 'giving no evidence of artistic retrogression, but as showing a definite advance beyond tragedy to an even more deeply considered reading of human affairs and destiny'. (822.33)


Professor Dover Wilson contributes an introduction to this topical booklet on the place and interpretation of Shakespeare in the Soviet Union by a noted Soviet Shakespearian scholar. The text is divided into four main parts: Shakespeare in Old Russia; New Russian Translations of Shakespeare; Shakespeare on the Soviet Stage (in which specific productions of some of the plays are commented upon); and Shakespeare in the Days of the Patriotic War. The book is illustrated with woodcuts and photographs. (822.33)


This lecture delivered by the well-known actor before the Royal Society of Literature on 21 May 1946, is an attempt to show how the theme of politics—'the exercise of power in the government of men'—is treated in Shakespeare's plays. Foreword by Professor F. S. Boas. (822.33)


This is the eighth volume of an edition which offers a critical text of the entire works of Ben Jonson (1573–1637), the famous Elizabethan poet and dramatist. The edition
will be completed in ten volumes. The first two volumes, which appeared in 1925, dealt with the Man and his Work. Vols 3–8 contain his complete works, and the remaining two volumes will consist of a commentary, Jonson's literary record, supplementary notes and an index. The present volume contains The Poems: Epigrams, The Forest, The Underwood, Ungathered Verse; Horace: his Art of Poetry; The English Grammar; The Discoveries. Jonson excelled in the writing of Court masques, but his place in literature is determined by his plays, the best of which —Volpone, or The Fox, Epicene, or the Silent Woman, and The Alchemist—will remain among the greatest achievements of the English theatre. (822.34)


Professor Wallis undertakes a fresh valuation of the work of Beaumont and Fletcher, the Elizabethan dramatists who are indissolubly associated in the history of English literature, and examines it mainly from the point of view of its qualities as entertainment for a Jacobean audience. The author believes that it was Fletcher, not Beaumont, who was the predominant partner in the making of the plays. (822.35)

—Victorian


See Digest, page 601. (822.8)

—Early Twentieth Century

FRIENDS AND RELATIONS. St. John Ervine. Allen & Unwin, 5s.6d. C8. 100 pages.

This three-act comedy, by the well-known Irish playwright and dramatic critic, describes the mixed feelings of the surviving relatives of an Ulster millionaire when the terms of his will are disclosed. It was first performed at the Abbey Theatre, Dublin, in 1941. (822.91)


A revised and illustrated edition of the play dealing with the Prince Regent of England ('The First Gentleman'), afterwards George IV (1762–1830), and the marriage of his daughter, the Princess Charlotte, to Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg. The play was originally published in 1940 and produced in July 1943 at the Savoy Theatre, London. (822.91)

'NOW BARABBAS...' W. D. Home. Longmans, Green, 6s. C8. 117 pages. 16 illustrations.

The text of a much-discussed play about prison life in contemporary Britain, showing its effect on different types of inmates, their mental and emotional reaction to incarceration and the close proximity of their fellow prisoners, their rivalries, feuds and friendships, the feelings of the man in the condemned cell. It is a strong play, with humour in it as well as tragedy, and some excellent characterization. It was first staged in London in 1947 and the illustrations consist of scenes from the London production. (822.91)
THE DARK TOWER, AND OTHER RADIO SCRIPTS. Louis MacNeice. 
Faber & Faber, 8s.6d. D8. 202 pages.

Louis MacNeice, a fine classical scholar, is among the better-known of contemporary British poets and, since 1941, has worked for the British Broadcasting Corporation as writer and producer of radio plays and features. A general introduction by the author on his handling of radio drama precedes this collection of his own scripts which include, in addition to the title piece: Sunbeams in His Hat, a study of Tchekov, broadcast in July 1944; The Nosebag, a Russian folk story, broadcast in the same year; and The March Hare Saga, composed of The March Hare Resigns and Salute to All Fools, broadcast in 1945 and 1946. 

AN INSPECTOR CALLS. J. B. Priestley. Heinemann, 6s. C8. 81 pages.

This new three-act play by the celebrated English author and playwright deals with the reactions of a family to the news of a young girl's death, a tragedy for which they were indirectly responsible. It was first performed in Russia and was produced in London by the Old Vic Company in 1946.


For this edition of his Three Time Plays Mr. Priestley, the well-known novelist and playwright, writes a special introduction in which he explains how he intended to illustrate three different time theories. Dangerous Corner shows that one apparently trivial occurrence could set in train two alternative series of events, one tragic, the other ordinary. Time and the Conways deals with the theme that it may be possible for a person at one period of time in his life to be an observer of the events in a future time. I Have Been Here Before presents an oddly assorted group fortuitously met in an inn all of whom feel that they are on the verge of strange experiences and that 'it has all happened before'. A Dr. Görtler resolves their difficulties and averts a tragedy by his explanation of the cycle of time: a recurrence of past events from which they can break away by knowledge and faith. Though Mr. Priestley is imaginatively presenting three theories of time, he is not just concerned with writing three philosophical plays. He says himself that they have appealed to simple folk. That is because he makes his characters real folk and his events those of every day.


The second of a series of pamphlets discussing trends and developments in the contemporary theatre. A critical appraisal of the plays of Mr. Priestley is followed by a list of plays and references and a section of points for discussion. The author is Lecturer in English Literature and Drama to the Workers' Educational Association.

GENEVA, CYMBELINE REFINISHED, AND GOOD KING CHARLES.

Bernard Shaw. Constable, 7s.6d. C8. 240 pages. (Standard Edition)

The latest volume to be published of the Standard Edition of the works of this great dramatist. Shaw has written a new Preface and added a new act to Geneva. He has also written a new last act to Shakespeare's Cymbeline 'as Shakespeare might have written it if he had been post-Ibsen and post-Shaw instead of post-Marlowe'.
Fiction

THE LIVING NOVEL. V. S. Pritchett. Chatto & Windus, 8s. 6d. C8. 260 pages.
Thirty-two essays, some of which originally appeared in The New Statesman. The first twenty-one are concerned with the novel written in English from Fielding and Richardson to D. H. Lawrence, six are devoted to the Russian novel, four to the French novel and one to Giovanni Verga. The attitude to modern war is contrasted in the writings of Walt Whitman, Stephen Crane, Tolstoy and Stendhal. Among the other novelists dealt with are Smollett; the eighteenth-century curiosity, Sandford and Merton; the Scottish novelist, John Galt; Scott, Disraeli, Dickens (Edwin Drood); George Eliot; Samuel Butler; H. G. Wells (the scientific romances); Arnold Bennett; Conrad; Arthur Morrison, the novelist of the East End of London, and John Meade Falkener. Mr. Pritchett also writes of Balzac, Murger, Mérimée, Anatole France, Turgenev, Goncharov, Shchedrin, the minor novels of Dostoevsky and Asakov. (823)

Pre-Elizabethan

KING ARTHUR OF BRITAIN. Brian Kennedy Cooke (Editor). Ward (Leicester), 7s. 6d. C8. 140 pages. 2 illustrations.

Le Morte d’Arthur by Sir Thomas Malory is a masterpiece of medieval English prose, a fascinating collection of medieval legends and myths of King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table, Tristram and Iseult and the Holy Grail, but it is very long. Mr. Kennedy Cooke has provided an introduction to it by giving only the story of King Arthur himself, omitting the many characters and episodes which do not bear directly on it. The story is in Malory’s own words, modernized in spelling and punctuation, with a few footnotes. It is eminently readable. The coloured illustrations by Anthony Rado are ‘in the style of early English miniatures’. (823.2)


A work of cardinal importance to the student of English medieval literature and still more to the student of the Arthurian legend in Western European literature. Hitherto the famous Morte Darthur of Sir Thomas Malory (d. 1471) has been known only by the edition published by Caxton in 1485. A fifteenth-century manuscript copy of Malory’s works, in many respects more complete and authentic than Caxton’s edition, was discovered in Winchester College Library in 1934. Dr. Vinaver has reprinted this manuscript in full in its original spelling, with a very full critical apparatus including the textual variants of the two extant copies of Caxton’s edition. The contents are: The Tale of King Arthur; The Tale of the Noble King Arthur that was Emperor Himself through Dignity of his Hands; The Noble Tale of Sir Launcelot du Lake; The Tale of Sir Gareth of Orkeney; The Book of Sir Tristram de Lyones; The Tale of the Sankgreal; The Book of Sir Launcelot and Queen Guinevere; The Most Piteous Tale of the Morte Arthur Saunz Gwerdon. Caxton’s Preface, which Dr. Vinaver describes as ‘the finest and in many ways the soundest essay ever written on the Morte Darthur’, is reproduced in full. The editorial matter, biographical, critical and linguistic, occupies 585 pages. The Commentary gives the results of a word-for-word comparison of Malory’s works with their available French and English sources. The Glossary is by Professor G. L. Brook (Professor of English Language in the University of Manchester). Dr. Vinaver is Professor of French
Language and Literature in the University of Manchester, and President of the Society for the Study of Medieval Languages and Literature. He has written much on the medieval romances.

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**Victorian**

(*The English Novelists Series*)

(*The English Novelists Series*)

The first two volumes in a new series devoted to the great English novelists, giving a short account of their lives and achievements, brief bibliographies and biographical tables. Phyllis Bentley, herself a novelist of distinction, provides a balanced and perceptive survey of the novels and poems of Charlotte (1816–1855), Emily (1818–1848) and Anne (1820–1849) Brontë, which, she says, are so original as to have neither predecessors nor descendants in English literature. G. D. H. Cole, literary critic and social historian, contributes a lively discussion on Samuel Butler’s great satirical novel of Victorian family life *The Way of All Flesh* (1903), on *Erewhon* and *Erewhon Revisited*, the brilliant satirical fables on Victorian religious and social ideals, and on Butler’s philosophy of creative evolution, in which he attacked Darwin’s *Origin of Species.*

(823.81; 823.89)

**GEORGE ELIOT.** Gerald Bullett. *Collins*, 12s. 6d. D8. 256 pages. 4 illustrations.

The first part of this book gives a balanced account of the life of the great nineteenth-century British novelist, Mary Ann Evans (1819–90), who wrote under the name of ‘George Eliot’. Mr. Bullett has taken into account the new material recently assembled by American scholars and the hypotheses advanced about her emotional life by French critics. The second part is devoted to a discussion of her novels in which he assesses her as the first truly psychological novelist in English, whose affinities are with Flaubert and Tolstoy rather than with Dickens and Trollope.

(823.88)

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**Early Twentieth Century**


See Digest, page 599.

(823.91)

**THE CONRAD READER.** A. J. Hoppe (Editor). *Phœnix House*, 8s. 6d. C8. 343 pages. 6 pages of illustrations.

This is an admirable selection from the work of the Polish exile Jozef Teodor Konrad Nalecz Korzeniowski (1857–1924) who became the greatest English novelist of the sea and the romantic seaboard of West Africa and Eastern Asia. The book comprises six short stories, very varied in mood and setting: *Youth* (a masterpiece), *The Secret Sharer, An Outpost of Progress, Amy Foster, Il Condé* and *The ‘Tremolino’*; one of the best of his short novels, *Falk*; an essay on *Geography and Some Explorers*, in which Conrad communicates the fascination of maps and travel books; and half his ‘fictionalized autobiography’, *A Personal Record*. The long introduction is biographical and critical. A letter from Conrad to Edward Garnett is given in facsimile.

(823.91)

This book, by two American students and admirers of James Joyce’s last novel, does not attempt to explain every allusion but to provide the reader with a chart by which he will be able to steer his own course and grasp the essential intricacies of plot and structure. The authors claim that their book, if it does nothing else, should ‘make henceforth impossible the easy rejection of Joyce’s work as remote from the interests and problems of the modern world’. James Joyce is the great Irish novelist and author of Ulysses who died during World War II. (823.91)


An estimate of the work of Virginia Woolf (1882–1941) and her analytical and critical gifts as shown in her critical writings and in her novels. (823.91)

Essays

8 coloured plates. 23 black and white illustrations. Short bibliography. (Britain in Pictures Series)

The author, who is Professor of English Literature in the University of Leeds, points out that the essay as we understand it came to us largely through translated editions of Montaigne’s Essais in the sixteenth century. In this survey of English essayists he begins with Francis Bacon (1561–1626), and includes not only the most famous, such as Richard Steele (1672–1729), William Hazlitt (1778–1839), and Charles Lamb (1775–1834), but the less familiar, such as Abraham Cowley (1618–1667) and William Temple (1628–1699). Among the moderns he includes Max Beerbohm, G. K. Chesterton, Virginia Woolf, T. S. Eliot and Herbert Read. (824.09)

— LATER EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

URSA MAJOR: A STUDY OF DR. JOHNSON AND HIS FRIENDS.


Boswell’s Life of Dr. Johnson, though accepted as a classic by succeeding generations, was regarded by his contemporaries as a very partial work. This book is an attempt ‘to indicate some of the materials which might be used in a more general assessment’. It covers a great deal of familiar ground, but it re-assembles and re-orders the material usefully and comments upon it with insight. Johnson is shown as a man subject to the terrors of solitude, madness and death which drove him into society and caused him to yearn for cheerful companionship. The author emphasizes that his tragedy was that he never succeeded in fully realizing his genius. (824.63)

— EARLY TWENTIETH CENTURY

LATE HARVEST. Norman Douglas. Lindsay Drummond, 8s.6d. D8. 132 pages.

The distinguished novelist, essayist and wit here writes of his own books, of the circumstances in which they were written, and how he feels about them now. He writes of Capri, the background of his novel South Wind; of the oases of the Tunisian desert, where he wrote Fountains in the Sand; of Syracuse and the summer islands of Ischia and Ponza, reprinting his original essays on these islands. He also deals with the period during which he was assistant editor of The English Review, and gives a brief selection of the book reviews he contributed to that journal. (824.91)

Mr. Gwynn's delightfully nostalgic pages discourse of those things that bring enjoyment to man and linger pleasantly in the memory. The author's own memories of recreation and occupation in England and Ireland are vivid enough to invest his book with buoyancy and freshness. He begins with the fascinating subject of wine, and proceeds to other agreeable indulgences, such as eating, reading, re-reading, and salmon fishing, of which Mr. Gwynn is a devotee. Another essay is devoted to the art of writing so that the sound of the words pleases the inner ear, and the book concludes with notes on a few authors, including Shakespeare. (824.91)


The essays collected in this volume deal discursively with the arts of literature, drama and music. In 'Truth and Beauty' the author draws a distinction between Truth as Beauty and Truth as Information; the operas of Mozart are discussed in an essay which is more straightforward exposition than criticism; the aesthetic of drama is examined in a full-length study of the Victorian actor, Henry Irving; literary style as such is dealt with in 'On Playing the Sedulous Ape', in which R. L. Stevenson and the jargon of musical criticism are severely handled; the question 'What is Art?' is discussed in a delightful autobiographical essay; and the final chapter is devoted to hymnology. Mr. Sampson is a distinguished educationist and man of letters and his works include the famous *Concise Cambridge History of English Literature*. (824.91)

UNPOPULAR OPINIONS. Dorothy Sayers. Gollancz, 8s.6d. L.Post 8. 190 pages.

This collection of lively essays by a well-known author is divided into three sections; Theological, Political and Critical. Written in vigorous and fluid prose, they are obviously the product of an alert, logical and highly intelligent mind. The pungency of many of her criticisms is softened by the good humour with which they are delivered. Her explanation of England and the English in the essays 'The Gulf Stream and the Channel' and 'The Mysterious English' is rich in humour and could hardly be bettered for insight and understanding. (824.91)

Letters


A varied selection of personal letters written during the first half of the nineteenth century by Wilberforce, Nelson, Scott, Keats, Thomas and Jane Carlyle, Disraeli, Wellington, Charlotte Brontë, Gladstone, Dickens and others, with a brief introduction and a note on each of the writers. The Rev. James Aitken, a retired Minister of the Presbyterian Church, is editing a series of selections of English letters and diaries for Penguin Books. (826.7)

Humour and Satire

THE PICK OF PUNCH. Chatto & Windus, 7s.6d. C4. 208 pages. Line illustrations on every page.

Selections from the famous English humorous paper. (827.08)

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The letters which Swift wrote to ‘Stella’ during the last years of Queen Anne are now of greater human and historical interest than many of his political pamphlets, but their allusions to events and people of the day are sometimes obscure. The editor’s aim has been to provide the modern reader with a more complete and accurate illustration of the text than is to be found in any previous edition. The introduction discusses the part Swift played in contemporary politics, his relation to ‘Stella’, and the story of the earliest appearance in print of the letters which now constitute the Journal. Six documentary appendices are included to which Henry Mangan adds a seventh on the portraits of ‘Stella’ and ‘Vanessa’, the two women in Swift’s life.


Critical essays on the text, geography and chronology of Jonathan Swift’s masterpiece, its personal and political satire and significance. Gulliver’s Travels was first published in 1726.


Mr. Churchill here attempts to place the work of Swift in its correct perspective by assessing his greatness as a satirist and his contribution towards human liberty. It is this last aspect of Swift that is, the author contends, so often overlooked in the universal veneration for Gulliver’s Travels and in the general neglect of his other work.

COMPLETE NONSENSE OF EDWARD LEAR. Holbrook Jackson (Editor). Faber & Faber, 8s.6d. lm8. 320 pages. Illustrated.

A collected edition of Lear’s famous ‘Nonsense Books’, together with his original illustrations, issued to celebrate the centenary of his Book of Nonsense. Edward Lear (1812–88), although a painter, is best known by his illustrated books of travel, and even more so by his ‘Nonsense Books’, which have won the heart of every English child. The editor, Mr. Holbrook Jackson, is himself an author of note and has written a number of literary and bibliographical works, in addition to contributions to various journals.

Miscellany


D8. 323 pages. Illustrated.

The connecting link of this book is Offenbach’s ‘Tales of Hoffmann’ which has provided Mr. Sitwell with some of the subjects for this collection of imaginative essays. Mr. Sitwell’s aim is to invoke a series of visions, or transformation scenes, of such diverse things as the palace of the Byzantine Emperors, the enchanted castles of the Middle Ages, the hunts of Maximilian, the Royal Hunt of Louis Quinze, the harlequins of the ‘blue’ and ‘rose’ periods of Picasso and an Etruscan bronze mirror. Part III is devoted to a long examination of Gould and the ornithological books of the
last century and a description of the screen paintings of Koyetsu. The book ends with
a description of a fête and ball in the house of Giuletta, the moment of Offenbach’s
Barcarolle in the opera. (828.91)

Scots-English Literature

THE GOLDEN TREASURY OF SCOTTISH POETRY. Hugh Macdiarmid
( Editor). Macmillan, 45.6d. Pott 8. 452 pages. (Golden Treasury Series)
The compiler describes this volume as a selection from the best work of the poets of
Scotland, whether in Scots, English, Gaelic or Latin (in translation), and as ‘necessarily
in some degree a personal and arbitrary choice’. (828.9941)

Greek-English Literature

DEMETRIOS CAPETANAKIS: A GREEK POET IN ENGLAND. Lehmann,
10s.6d. D8. 183 pages. Portrait.
The collected writings in English of the young Greek poet and philosopher who came
to England in 1939 and stayed until his death in 1944. During that time he wrote a
number of poems and critical articles in English which made a deep impression, and
which have been collected in this volume together with a number of translations from
the modern Greek. Appreciations of his work by Edith Sitwell, William Plomer,
P. Canellopoulos and John Lehmann are also included. (828.9949995)

New Zealand—English Literature

CREATIVE WRITING IN NEW ZEALAND. A Brief Critical History.
J. C. Reid. Whitcombe & Tombs (Auckland, New Zealand), 6s.6d. lC8.
97 pages. Index.
This brief but critical and highly informative account of New Zealand poetry and
prose serves as an admirable introduction to its literature which is still young and
largely experimental. (828.99931)

Australian Poetry

MODERN AUSTRALIAN POETRY. Selected by H. M. Green. Melbourne
University Press (Melbourne, Australia): Oxford University Press (London),
8s.6d. D8. 166 pages. Index.
The work of fifty-two living or recent poets is here represented, of whom, among the
living, Fitzgerald and Slessor are recognized as the most outstanding. The selection
has been made to give ‘a general impression of the uppermost layer of Australian
poetry’. There are very useful biographical notes on the authors. (828.99941)

POETS OF AUSTRALIA. An Anthology of Australian Verse. George
Mackaness (Editor). Angus & Robertson (Sydney, Australia), 10s.6d. C8.
493 pages. Index.
A comprehensive anthology, which, though covering the whole period 1810–1945,
pays special attention to the modern period and to living writers. There are some 400
poems representing over 200 writers, inevitably rather briefly in many cases. Of
little-known writers, a single poem of merit has often been rescued from oblivion.
(828.99941)
GERMAN

POEMS FROM THE BOOK OF HOURS. Rainer Maria Rilke. Translated by Babette Deutsch. Vision Press, 4s.6d. sC8. 47 pages.

The three parts of Rilke's Book of Hours were first assembled and published in 1905. Miss Babette Deutsch has confined her translations to the first two parts, written respectively in 1899 and 1901, which present a concise picture of Rilke's earliest maturity. The translations, which are printed opposite the German text, preserve not only the idiom but to a large extent the music of the original. The translator also contributes a suggestive introduction. (831.91)


A completely revised edition of this translation of Die Sonette an Orpheus, originally published in 1936. The German and English texts are printed on opposite pages and the translator contributes an introduction. In the early 1900's Rilke (1875–1926) was considered one of Germany's foremost living poets. (831.91)

NORWEGIAN

IBSEN: THE NORWEGIAN. M. C. Bradbrook. Chatto & Windus, 7s.6d. 1C8. 156 pages.

The author, who is a lecturer in English at Cambridge University, has based her book on a study of Ibsen in Norwegian and it is described as 'an attempt to restore the great dramatist to his background and thereby to reveal his true proportions'. The author contends that the pattern of Ibsen's life and the significance of his nationality in relation to his art have never been fully understood in England, and that linguistic difficulties have obscured much of his genius. She devotes considerable attention to Ibsen's life story and shows how his thirty years' exile from Norway affected the whole course of his artistic development, arguing that he was first and foremost a poet and only turned to the theatre as a medium for his ideas after a painful renunciation of verse. There is a careful analysis of the plays, which are divided into three main groups corresponding to the most important phases of the dramatist's life. The quotations throughout are from the author's own translations. (839.8226)


An account, by the one-time Director of Scandinavian Studies, Cambridge University, of the background of ideas, artistic conventions and historical events against which the work of the great Norwegian dramatist (1828–1906) must be seen in order that is may be fully understood. The book is neither a biography of Ibsen nor a criticism of his writings. (839.8226)

FRENCH

THE DOUBLE IMAGE. Rayner Heppenstall. Secker & Warburg, 8s.6d. D8. 134 pages.

The sub-title 'Mutations of Christian mythology in the work of four French Catholic writers of today and yesterday' indicates the scope of this book, which deals with the
confront between Faith and creative imagination in the work of Bloy, Maritain, Claudel, Bernanos and Mauriac. The author explains that he does not use the word 'myth' in a perjorative sense. He attributes 'Manicheism of the ordinary kind' to Bloy; the work of Bernanos is described as 'at bottom primitive, pre-Christian' and is then subjected to a Freudian analysis; the essay on Maritain does less than justice to its subject; while Claudel, in the best essay in the book, is hailed as one of the great masters of European literature. Claudel's account of his own conversion is reproduced in full and a useful catalogue of the poet's works and a number of biographical details are appended.

Poetry

A MIRROR OF FRENCH POETRY 1840–1940. Cecily Mackworth (Editor). Routledge, 10s. 6d. C8. 256 pages.

An anthology of the principal French poets of the last hundred years presented both in the original and in English translations. The French text appears on the left-hand page, the English on the right. Among the translators are: J. E. Flecker, T. S. Eliot, Aldous Huxley, Lord Alfred Douglas and Louis MacNeice.


The present translation is complete except for the seven poems in thieves' slang. In his biographical introduction Dr. McCaskie puts the figure of Villon, the famous French poet who was born in 1431, into realistic perspective. His translations are conspicuously successful in catching the spirit of Villon, though he states that his aim is only 'to give the meaning and direct the reader to the original'. The illustrations are by Edward Ardizzone.

RONSARD: LYRICS. Chosen by Mervyn Savill. Translated by William Stirling. Wingate, 9s. 6d. D8. 146 pages. 5 illustrations.

A selection of Ronsard's lyrics in English and French, illustrated by fifteenth- and sixteenth-century French line engravings from the original title pages of the first editions of Ronsard's works, with tables of contents in both languages.

CHARLES BAUDELAIRE. Selected Poems. Translated by Geoffrey Wagner. Falcon Press, 7s. 6d. sF4. 131 pages. 6 illustrations.

The French text of these poems is printed opposite the English translation, which is given line for line and in literal form. There is a short biographical and critical introduction by Dr. Enid Starkie, and the book contains two of Baudelaire's self-portraits and the painting by Emile Roy. Endpapers and two drawings are by Gregorio Prieto.


A selection of Aragon's wartime poetry, translated by Louis MacNeice, Stephen Spender, Malcolm Cowley and others, together with records and documents relating to Aragon's activities in the Resistance Movement.
Fiction


This gives the French text of the great novel by the famous French novelist (1821–80) who wrote Madame Bovary.

(843.84)


First published in 1939, this book sets out to trace the development of the great French novelist as man and artist up to the time of the completion of his masterpiece, Madame Bovary (1857). The author has made considerable use of Flaubert's letters and travel notes during his Oriental journey, which it is argued, acted as a purge to his earlier romanticism and prepared the way for the realism of Madame Bovary. His relations with Louise Colet and his friends Bouilhet and Maxime Du Camp are also fully dealt with and the composition of Madame Bovary is traced step by step. An appendix gives the second synopsis prepared by Flaubert for this novel.

(843.84)


A new translation, lucid and competent, of seventeen stories by the famous French master of the short story who died in 1893. These tales of peasants, prostitutes, shopkeepers and seamen are in many moods, from the bitter irony of Boule de Suif and the naked tragedy of The Olive Grove to the macabre physical horror of A Vendetta and the good-natured humour of The Capture of Walter Schnaufs. There is a short biographical and critical introduction.

(843.89)

Miscellany

MEN AND SAINTS. Charles Péguy. Routledge, 10s.6d. C8. 304 pages.

A selection from the prose and poetry of one of the most noble and powerful representatives of modern France. This is a companion volume to Péguy’s Basic Verities, published in 1943, and presents passages on the various problems of contemporary civilization—social, political, cultural and religious. Some of Péguy’s brilliant portraits of his contemporaries are included, as well as his famous exposition of the Dreyfus case. The volume is bilingual, the French original being printed on the left-hand pages, the English version, by Anne and Julian Green, on the right. Introduction by Julian Green.

(848.91)

French-Canadian Literature

THE QUEBEC TRADITION. Seraphin Marion and Watson Kirkonnell. Editions Lumen (Montreal, Canada), 53 cloth bound. $1.50 paper bound. LC8. 245 pages.

A bilingual anthology in French and English of French-Canadian prose and verse selected by Seraphin Marion, Professor of French-Canadian Literature in the University of Ottawa, and translated by Dr. Watson Kirkonnell, Professor of English Literature in Master University, Hamilton, Ontario. The French and English texts
are printed on opposite pages and the subject matter is arranged under the following general headings: La grande patrie; La petite patrie; Ancestors; Nature in Canada; French Language and Race; Religion. (848.99791)

ITALIAN

THE DIVINE COMEDY OF DANTE ALIGHIERI. iii. PARADISO. Translated by John D. Sinclair. Lane, 12s.6d. LC8. 504 pages.
The third volume of this translation of The Divine Comedy to appear in an edition uniform with the two earlier volumes, the Inferno and Purgatorio (1939), with the Italian original set opposite the English translation. The comment is intended for readers who are not familiar with the whole work or to whom the medieval outlook is strange. (851.15)

ROSETTI, DANTE AND OURSELVES. Nicolette Gray. Faber & Faber, 8s.6d. D8. 55 pages. Illustrated.
Dante Gabriel Rossetti (1828-82), painter and poet of 'The Blessed Damozel', and many other well-known works, is also famous as the translator and illustrator of Dante Alighieri (1265-1321), author of the epic, Divina Commedia. In this essay the writer examines the theory that Rossetti 'created an idea in our minds which gets between us and Dante, and between us and a real idea of the Middle Ages'. (851.15)

ROUMANIAN

ROUMANIAN PEASANT LITERATURE. Ileana Tilca (Editor). Muller, 28.6d. M8. 34 pages. Paper bound.
An introductory essay on Roumanian folklore precedes a selection of typical songs, tales and legends, translated into English and chosen in order to give the reader a general picture of the various types of the country's oral literature. (859.8)

SPANISH

The three contributors to this volume examine certain aspects of various authors of the Spain of the Philips. Miss Lumsden looks at the attitudes towards religion, nature and love, and the artistry of three neglected poets—Medrano, Rioja and Espinosa; Miss Gouldson points out how peasants are represented in the plays of Lope de Vega, how religion (or superstition) is apparent in those of Fojas Zorilla and what light his theatre throws on contemporary social conditions; Mr. Silva studies Calderon's use of theological material in his religious plays. The studies in the present volume, however, suffer from the fact that the authors are somewhat out of touch with contemporary English criticism. (860.4)

The Spanish text of the Poems of St. John of the Cross (Juan de Yépis y Alvarez, 1542-91), the famous Spanish mystic who, together with Saint Theresa, founded the
discalced Carmelites. The Poems are written to show the training and growth of the mind in contemplation, and are accompanied by a translation into English verse by Professor Allison Peers, Professor of Spanish in the University of Liverpool, Founder and Director of the Institute of Hispanic Studies, and author of numerous well-known scholastic works.

LATIN

Virgil is here considered on a wide literary basis and there are fruitful comparisons with Homer, Dante, Milton and Tasso; the poet's philosophy and patriotism are also well indicated. The book is intended for those already familiar with Virgil and classical literature generally, though it contains copious quotations from Virgil's text, and provides a translation of each and an outline of the content of the Eclogues, the books of the Georgics and the Aeneid, as well as most of the poems in the Appendix Virgiliana. The author is more concerned with the background of Virgil's poetic consciousness than with appreciation of his verbal felicities.

THE ODES OF HORACE. Translated by Lord Dunsany. Heinemann, 9s.6d.
C8. 184 pages.
A new translation of Horace's Odes into rhymed couplets by a distinguished English poet and playwright. In his introduction Lord Dunsany remarks: 'If generation after generation has translated Horace, it would seem that there is some continual need to look out on him thus through innumerable windows.'

THE GOLDEN ASS OF APULEIUS. William Adlington (Translator).
Lehmann, 8s.6d. C8. 239 pages. (Chiltern Library, No. 1)
An unabridged reprint which exactly follows the text of the sixteenth-century translator, preceded by a critical essay on the second-century author of the work by Louis MacNeice.

GREEK

GREEK STUDIES. Gilbert Murray. Oxford University Press, 12s.6d. D8.
252 pages.
Essays by the great English Hellenist, including: Hellenism; Prolegomena to the Study of Greek History; Prolegomena to the Study of Ancient Philosophy; The 'Tradition' or Handing Down of Greek Literature; Heracles 'The Best of Men'; Euripides' Tragedies of 415 B.C.; Theopompus, or the Cynic as Historian; The Beginnings of Grammar, or First Attempts at a Science of Language in Greece; Greece and England, Humane Letters and Civilization.

THE PROMETHEUS BOUND OF AESCHYLUS. Translated by Rex Warner.
Lane, 6s. D8. 56 pages.
Aeschylus's great lyrical drama is here translated into modern English by a classical scholar and poet of distinction.

A new edition of an important book, giving a scholarly account of the social and historical background to the dramas of Aeschylus, which embodies much original research. First published in 1941.
THE IDYLLS OF THEOCRITUS. Translated by R. C. Trevelyan. Cambridge University Press, 7s.6d. C8. 120 pages.
A translation into English verse of the Idylls and Epigrams of Theocritus, the Greek pastoral poet, first published in a limited edition in 1925. R. C. Trevelyan, poet and playwright, is famous for his translations of the classics which are remarkable both for their accuracy and for their success as English verse. (884.6)

PERSIAN

Hafiz, the greatest poet of Persia, who died at Shiraz in 1388, was first introduced to English readers in the latter half of the eighteenth century by the translations of Sir William Jones. This selection comprises fifty poems translated by fourteen different contributors. It is designed with the object of exhibiting the various aspects of Hafiz's style and thought, and also of showing how English scholars have attempted to render this poetry into their own language. A. J. Arberry, Professor of Arabic in the University of London, contributes a critical and biographical introduction, suggesting fresh approaches to the study of Persian poetry and some lines along which future research might be directed. (891.551)

IRISH

The Irish historical sagas contain much that is of interest for the study of political and social history. This book contains translations of an important part of the Historical Cycle hitherto unknown except to a few specialists. It is intended for a larger public and the texts have therefore been chosen with particular regard to their literary value, though notes are provided for students of Celtic history, anthropology and mythology. The tales make fascinating reading with their admixture of poetry and violent event. Dr. Dillon believes that a great deal of history is concealed in these later cycles which further research work should help to reveal. He concludes that a fairly reliable historical tradition can be established in Ireland from as early a time as the second century of the Christian era. (897.6)

GAELIC

THE GAELIC STORY-TELLER. J. H. Delargy. Oxford University Press, 6s. 1c8. 47 pages. (From the Proceedings of the British Academy, Vol.XXXI.)
The author is anxious to record and preserve the Gaelic folk-tale, and deals with some of the notable men and women who are masters of an art which goes back to antiquity. He describes how they are the inheritors of a tradition which shows, through them, 'the tattered but still recognizable fabric of a culture which at one time belonged to the whole Atlantic area'. The volume covers the Sir John Rhys Memorial Lecture at Oxford for 1945. (891.63)
RUSSIAN

LITERATURE AND LIFE. Maxim Gorki. Translated by Edith Bone. 
_Hutchinson, 12s.6d. D8. 157 pages._ (Hutchinson International Authors)
A representative selection of Gorki's critical writings from 1896 until shortly before 
his death. Introduction by V. V. Mikhailovski. (891.7)

ON A FIELD OF AZURE. Alexei Remizov. Translated by Beatrice Scott. 
_Lindsay Drummond, 5s. C8. 125 pages._ Illustrated by Donia Nachshen. 
(Russian Literature Library, No. 6)
This long short story by one of the most brilliant contemporary Russian writers is the 
sixth title in a series devoted to the lesser known but characteristic Russian writing 
of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Remizov left his country in 1921 and 
settled permanently in France. (891.7)

SELECTED POEMS. Boris Pasternak. Translated by J. M. Cohen. 
_Lindsay Drummond, 5s. C8. 58 pages._ Illustrated by Donia Nachshen. (Russian 
Literature Library, No. 4)
These translations from the great contemporary Russian poet form the fourth volume 
in a series designed to cover Russian literature from Pushkin to Pasternak, and also 
to give a picture of Russian life from the last century to the present day. (891.71)

THE SPIRIT OF MUSIC. Alexander Blok. 
_Lindsay Drummond, 5s. C8. 70 pages._ Illustrated by Donia Nachshen. (Russian Literature Library, No. 5)
This work by Alexander Blok (1880-1921) in which he is regarded as the greatest 
Russian poet of this century, represents a collection of public addresses given by him 
at the time of the Russian Revolution. The idea of the series of which it now forms a 
part is to give a continuous picture of Russian life from the nineteenth century to the 
present day by means of characteristic but less well-known works by Russian writers. 
(891.78)

CZECH

A CENTURY OF CZECH AND SLOVAK POETRY. Selected and translated 
by Paul Selver. _New Europe Publishing Co., 12s.6d. C8. 211 pages._
A representative selection of Czech poetry covering the last hundred years up to 
World War II, with an introductory essay giving an account of the Czech renaissance. 
(891.861)

CHINESE

THE WAY OF LIFE ACCORDING TO LAOTZU. Translated by Witter 
Bynner. _Editions Poetry London: Nicholson & Watson, 4s.6d. sC8. 74 pages._
A version of the _Tao Teh Ching_, the basic classic of Taoism, which the translator has 
tried to render in the simplest and clearest English possible. He argues that neither the 
meaning nor the idiom of the original can be conveyed in a literal translation, 
but only by English equivalents. His aim has been to render the spirit rather than the 
letter of the text. The introduction gives a short account of Taoism and its various

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misrepresentations both in the East and the West. Taoism, Mr. Bynner contends, should be interpreted rather as ‘creative quietism’ than passive contemplation and vacant inaction. (895.11)


Robert Payne contributes a general introduction to this anthology of translations from the works of nine modern Chinese poets—Hsu Chih Mo, Wen Yi-Tuo, Ho Chih-Fang, Feng Chih, Pien Chih-Lin, Yu Min-Chuan, Tseng K’o-Ching and Tien Chien. A short biographical note on each poet precedes a selection from his work. Mr. Payne has lived and worked in China for many years. (895.11)

**HISTORY [AND GEOGRAPHY]**


This survey of a liberal democracy’s place and purpose in a changing world is a plea for the interpretation of history in terms of Christian thinking and for the part that Christian humanism can play in the solution of contemporary world problems. In the first place the book is concerned with the philosophical question of the meaning of history, and in the second ‘with politics and ethics as the “stuff” or substance of history and of civilisation and with political forms as their embodiment’. (901)


On the basis that geographical facts determine history, Professor Taylor defines Geopacitics as an attempt to base the teachings of freedom and humanity upon real geographical deductions, or geopolitics humanized. The author, Professor of Geography in the University of Toronto, is noted for his studies on the effects of climate and environment in various parts of the world. The book is divided into four parts covering a World Plan, climatic control and racial differentiation; Environment, culture and nation; Environment, village and city; and Geopolitics and geopacitics. (901)


See Digest, page 602. (901)

**VELVET STUDIES.** C. V. Wedgwood. *Cape*, 7s.6d. D8. 159 pages.

Twenty short essays, mainly historical or biographical, and reprinted from various periodicals, on the personalities and problems of the English seventeenth-century revolution, on ‘Return to Paris: Winter 1945’, St. Augustine, Richelieu, Luther, Van Dyck, ‘The German Myth’, ‘The Origins of Germany’, etc. They show sound scholarship, imaginative human sympathy, and remarkably unprejudiced judgment. Miss Wedgwood is one of the best of our younger historians: author of William the Silent (James Tait Black Memorial Prize), The Thirty Years War, Strafford, etc. (904)

The one hundred and eighty-eighth issue of this well-known annual giving a record of the chief happenings of 1946 in Britain and abroad. The first section covers the political history of Britain and succeeding chapters summarize events in more than fifty other countries. A separate chapter is devoted to the trial of the major war criminals at Nuremberg; the remaining sections cover developments in the arts and sciences, finance and commerce, and law in Britain. Obituaries of prominent people who died during the year are included.

KEESING'S CONTEMPORARY ARCHIVES. Keesing's Publications (Keynsham, Bristol). Annual subscription 935.9d. L. Post 4.

Supplied, with indices, for binding into a loose-leaf binder, this is a weekly diary of important world events containing reports, statistics and data selected, condensed, translated, summarized and indexed from newspapers, periodicals, and official publications of Great Britain, the British Empire and foreign countries, as well as from information supplied by the recognized international news agencies. The indices are arranged alphabetically, and subjects such as atomic research, medicine, social life and natural phenomena are also covered. The first Keesing 'News Sheet' appeared in 1931, and the sixth and current volume covers 1946–8.


In his Preface to this well-known brief history, H. G. Wells says: 'It gives in the most general way an account of our present knowledge of history, shorn of elaborations and complications. From it the reader should be able to get that general view of history which is so necessary a framework for the study of a particular period or the history of a particular country.' Each edition contains additional matter bringing the book up to date at the time of going to press. The Penguin volume is one of ten of H. G. Wells's works published by Penguin Books to commemorate his eightieth birthday, which he did not live to see.


This is a history for the general reader and gives events which led from the Peace Conference of 1919 to the second defeat of Germany in 1945. The first part is devoted to an analysis of plans for security and the growth of Fascism; the second part deals in detail with the Second World War, its various campaigns and their political repercussions. The whole is a wide survey of the twenty-six years which lay between the end of the first and the end of the second World Wars.


This is a revised and enlarged edition of the book which was first published in 1935 as The Post-War World. Much additional matter has been included, and it is a very
comprehensive survey. Its object is to make the history of the world in the between-war years intelligible to the ordinary reader. It examines in turn Europe, the Soviet Union, the Near East, the Far East, Africa and America, and concludes with a consideration of the international aspects of the crisis and the international attempts at recovery. There are ten excellent maps by J. F. Horrabin.

**GEOGRAPHY TRAVEL DESCRIPTION**


A learned but entertaining study of English travellers abroad from the Renaissance to the present day. From the great mass of English travel literature the author has selected sixty or seventy representative travellers, made extracts from their journals or memoirs and linked them together with witty and informative prose. She has kept two themes in view, 'the story of how the English have looked on the world, and the story of how they have acted in it'. The book is divided into Eastern and Western journeys and is admirably illustrated. The Foreword is by Maurice Collis.


The travels of Arnold von Harff, an enterprising German pilgrim of the late fifteenth century, took him over a large part of the then civilized world. Leaving his native Cologne in 1496, he visited Rome, Mount Sinai, Jerusalem and (so he claims) the tomb of St. Thomas in India, as well as Venice, Cairo, Aden and Constantinople. His journal makes fascinating reading and provides a valuable picture of the age in which he lived. Mr. Letts has brought his great erudition to bear on the translating and editing, which are outstanding.


This book shows how considerably the quest for spices has contributed to our knowledge of geography, navigation and commerce. After a survey of spices in early history and legend, it traces the journeys of Portuguese, Spanish, Dutch, French and English navigators to the Moluccas and the foundation of the great trade companies which were the forerunners of the Dutch and British East Indian Empires. From the fifteenth century onwards, the importation by the sea route of spices from the East Indies to Europe began to influence trade relations between the West and East, and the possession of the spice-growing islands became of international importance.


This book was first published in France under the title of *Aventures de Mer*, and the first translation appeared in 1937. It is an account of life in the fifteen-ton sailing boat 'Fat-el-Rahman' and the adventures encountered during a voyage to the Farsan Islands, Arabia and Abyssinia. The two maps illustrate the area covered and the places referred to in the text.
RICHARD HAKLUYT AND HIS SUCCESSORS. Edward Lynam (Editor). Hakluyt Society: Quaritch, 18s.6d. M8. 260 pages. 8 plates. Index.

Richard Hakluyt, the famous British geographer (c. 1552–1616), was a man with a single purpose, to record the discoveries of past English travellers and to inspire exploration among his countrymen. This purpose has been continued by the Hakluyt Society, founded in 1846 with the principal object of printing and distributing 'the most rare and valuable voyages, travels and geographical records', originally 'from an early period of exploratory enterprise to the circumnavigation of Dampier', navigator and hydrographer (1652–1715), but now extended to include exploration by men of every nation and in every age. The present interesting and informative volume has been issued to commemorate the Society's centenary, and among its contents are essays by Dr. James Williamson on Hakluyt; by Sir William Foster on Samuel Purchas (1577–1626), who continued Hakluyt's work, and on the Society; and by G. B. Crone and R. A. Skelton on 'English Collections of Voyages and Travels, 1625–1846'.


This is a translation from the Portuguese of Tomé Pires' account of the East, written in 1512–15. With it is the first English translation of the Book of Francisco Rodrigues, discoverer of the Moluccas. It contains nautical rules, almanac and a map, compiled and drawn before 1515. Senhor Armando Cortesão discovered the MSS. of both these books and edited them in Paris in 1937. Together they provide an invaluable record.

A BOOK OF RECENT EXPLORATION. Charles E. Key. Harrap, 8s.6d. IC8. 234 pages. 13 illustrations.

Intended for the ordinary reader, this book gives a fascinating account of some of the more significant and interesting expeditions of recent years, ranging from Tibet and New Guinea to North Burma, Greenland and Karakoram.


From Vasco Nuñez de Balboa in 1513 until Captain Cook, Portuguese, Spaniards, Dutch, French and English had endeavoured to penetrate the mysteries of Terra Australis and the South Seas. This history of those centuries of exploration is based on original records and is of particular interest since the author turns aside from time to time to illustrate how the travellers' tales from the South Seas influenced contemporary thought and literature, from Rousseau's Noble Savage to Coleridge's Ancient Mariner. Some excellent reproductions of old maps illustrate how the knowledge of this once fabled region gradually took shape, until in Cook's day the outlines had been filled in and only the detail remained for later discoverers.

COOK AND THE OPENING OF THE PACIFIC. James A. Williamson. English Universities Press, 4s.6d. S.Post 8. 262 pages. 2 plates. 8 maps (2 on endpapers). List of authorities. Index. (Teach Yourself History Library)

This book treats concisely and skilfully the passage of history in which Captain James Cook played the leading part. 'There is first an outline of the history of the Pacific
Historic Growth and Changes in Political Divisions

COMPASS OF THE WORLD. A Symposium on Political Geography.
484 pages. Maps. Index.

The editors of this book have tried to correct some of the misconceptions of political geography which confuse statesmen and public alike. The aim of the book is to provide evidence that the world cannot be governed 'by the power-political schemes of yesterday's geopolitics'. Most of the writers are American scholars, but some English geographers of note, including Sir Halford Mackinder, have also contributed studies. Of the editors, Dr. Weigert is head of the Department of International Relations at Trinity College, Hartford, and Mr. Stefansson, who knows the Arctic regions well, is adviser to Pan-American Airways on their northern operations.

Maps Atlases Plans


This gives, in monthly parts ready for binding into a loose-leaf binder, an objective survey of current events. Coloured and monochrome maps, newly prepared each month, illustrate subjects of international importance. Accompanying the maps is a review commentary compiled and written by authorities on the subjects treated during that month. Included in each issue is a compressed map-review of world affairs. An average issue contains a minimum of four single maps (each 11 × 8½ inches) or two double maps (each 17 × 11 inches) and twelve text maps. An Index is supplied at intervals.

— Britain

GAZETTEER OF GREAT BRITAIN GIVING THE POSITION OF TOWNS AND IMPORTANT VILLAGES SHOWN ON ORDNANCE SURVEY MAPS IN TERMS OF THE NATIONAL GRID. ORDNANCE SURVEY OFFICE (Chessington, Surrey), 5s. lM8. 54 pages. 2 folded index maps. Paper bound.

This Gazetteer, which gives the names of towns and important villages shown on Ordnance Survey Maps, is divided into two sections—England and Wales, and Scotland. Each section is followed by an index diagram showing in red the sheet lines and numbers of the One Inch Map New Popular Edition (England and Wales) and of the One Inch Map Popular Edition (Scotland), and also showing in green the sheet lines and numbers of the Quarter Inch Map of all three countries. The skeleton outline of the countries is printed in grey, likewise the National Grid (a system of squares in Km. units to cover all Ordnance Survey maps, thereby providing (1) a map reference for every point in Great Britain, the same at all scales, and (2) the basis for indexing the new 2½-inch and larger scale maps). The body of the Gazetteer lists towns and important villages alphabetically and gives against each the National Grid reference. Thus, it indicates not only the map sheet but the grid square of the map sheet in which any town or village can be found.
CATALOGUE OF MAPS IN THE ESSEX RECORD OFFICE, 1566–1860.
Edited for the Records Committee by F. G. Emmison. Essex County Council (Chelmsford, Essex), 21s. D4. 121 pages. Illustrated.
This illustrated catalogue of the very fine collection of manuscript maps of estates and farms in the possession of the Essex Record Office will be of great value to the local historian. To the general reader it offers an interesting study of the development of British map-making from the time of Saxton and Norden—who themselves learned their craft as estate surveyors—down to the last century. The coloured reproductions of estate maps drawn by the Walkers and other early cartographers are a feature of the work. There is a foreword by Dr. Edward Lynam, Superintendent of the Map Room in the British Museum and President of the Hakluyt Society, in which he gives notes on the history of surveying and remarks that this collection is a comprehensive as well as a graphic record of the manifold changes, agricultural, economic and social, which have passed over the face of Essex with the passage of the centuries. (912.4267)

An abridged version of the above Catalogue intended for the non-specialist reader. It contains the introduction, which attempts to give a history of surveying and map-making in Essex, and the thirty coloured and half-tone plates. (912.4267)

Antiquities Archaeology
FIELD ARCHAEOLOGY. R. T. C. Atkinson. Methuen, 12s.6d. C8. 248 pages.
This book outlines the general principles and methods of field archaeology for the amateur student. The book is divided into four parts. The first deals with the search for evidence and includes an account of the use of maps and air-photography, the equipment needed for excavation and the restoration of excavated sites. There is a select bibliography of reports on excavated sites. The second part deals with the record of the evidence and includes the five basic methods of surveying. Part III deals with the interpretation of the evidence, and Part IV with the preparation of maps, plans and the text of archaeological reports. A select bibliography of books on archaeology has been included and a glossary of archaeological terms. (913)

SCOTLAND BEFORE THE SCOTS. V. Gordon Childe. Methuen, 12s.6d.
D8. 152 pages. 16 plates. 24 illustrations in the text. Index.
This volume embodies the substance of the Rhind Lectures for 1944 by the Professor of Prehistoric European Archaeology in the University of London. This survey of Scottish prehistory, in reconstructing the internal development of the invading tribal societies in pre-Roman times, explains a wide range of archaeological facts. The method follows that of Soviet prehistorians in the application of Marxism to archaeology, and aims to produce a narrative more historical than a mere succession of invasions. The author concentrates on relating what the several societies did when they got to Scotland rather than defining the specific contributions each introduced. The illustrations include several maps and among the twelve appendices are lists of chambered cairns, beakers, food vessels, dagger graves, and Gallic and vitrified forts. (913.41)

In 1939 a burial ship of the seventh century was unearthed at Sutton Hoo, in the county of Suffolk. Obviously the funeral deposit of a royal personage, who has not yet been identified with certainty, it is the richest treasure ever dug from British soil and a source of immense importance to knowledge of the earlier Anglo-Saxon age. A definitive account of the treasure will appear when cleaning and examination of the material has been completed. The present provisional guide gives all the information available to date. It has been prepared by Mr. Bruce Mitford, Assistant Keeper in the Department of British Antiquities in the British Museum.


The centre of the Eastern Roman Empire was for many centuries localized in the Great Palace at Constantinople, and this Report gives the result of four seasons of excavation on the site, which provided much fresh material for the topographer. It deals in turn with the buildings, pottery and mosaic work of the Royal Palace. The illustrations include a series of coloured plates from water-colour drawings showing details of mosaic figures and pottery.

Description: Ireland: Ulster

THE ULRSTERMEN AND THEIR COUNTRY. W. R. Rodgers. Longmans, Green, 1s. 8vo. 80 pages. 35 illustrations. Map.

This small brochure describing the 4,000 square miles of Northern Ireland is illustrated profusely with excellent photographs. The accompanying commentary gives brief descriptions of the varying landscape of wood, glen, cliff and coast, the predominance of the peasant people and their way of life, and their wealth of folk-song and story. Although the industrial workers are concentrated in the district around Belfast they are not far removed from their country kinsfolk in character, and retain much of the traditional rural pattern of Ulster life.

— Britain

COUNTRY TOWN STORY. Ruth Cobb. Crowther (Bognor Regis, Sussex), 7s. 6d. D8. 70 pages. 27 drawings by the author.

This unpretentious little book, distinguished by its pencil sketches, depicts clearly and sympathetically the architecture, historical features and contemporary life of the small English country town—any small town, for it is a composite picture that is skilfully presented. This is a companion volume to the author's Village Story.


Mr. Keverne spent many years gathering the information for this interesting and well-produced book, first published in 1939, which deals with the old inns of Britain. The author's selection covers over 100 of the most famous as well as the finest, architecturally and historically, of the inns as they stand today. He relates something of their history and structural growth, and the stories attached to each of them. This edition has been entirely revised by Hammond Innes and provided with new photographs, new maps and an additional chapter on war losses.
BRITISH COUNTRYSIDE IN PICTURES. Odhams Press, 9s.6d. C4. 320 pages. 300 illustrations.
A popular survey of the coast and scenery of Great Britain, with descriptive text and illustrations taken from photographs.

RECORDING BRITAIN. Vol. 1. LONDON AND MIDDLESEX, SURREY, BERKSHIRE, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, HERTFORDSHIRE, BEDFORDSHIRE. The Pilgrim Trust: Oxford University Press, 10s.6d. (set of 4 volumes). C4. 222 pages. 96 illustrations in duotone, 8 in full colour.
During the war a number of well-known artists were commissioned to make a record in pictures of Britain's architectural treasures. The first of this set of four volumes contains a selection of these pictures, with explanatory notes, covering London and the neighbouring counties.

LE VISAGE DE LA GRANDE-BRETAGNE. L. Dudley Stamp. Longmans, Green, 1s. D8. 69 pages. 15 pages of illustrations. (British Life and Thought Series)
A simply written account of the physical and economic geography of Britain, stressing the contrasts to be found within the limited area of the country, and the remarkable responses to different environments shown in the history and development of the Scots, Welsh and English. In a brief review of the salient features of each of the chief regions into which the land of Britain has been divided by nature, mention is made of points of scenic and historic interest as well as of facts of economic development. The author is Professor of Geography in the University of London and Director of the Land Utilization Survey of Britain.

This excellent anthology is concerned mainly with the British countryside, and is divided into two parts, the country as seen by those who live in it, and those who live by it. The whole is designed as a sequence, one passage developing the theme of that which goes before it, and leading on to another. Mr. Warren's selection shows both erudition and good taste, and embraces some magnificent poetry and prose. Nearly a hundred different writers are included.

— — —London
THE LOST TREASURES OF LONDON. William Kent. Phoenix House, 12s.6d. D8. 160 pages. 41 photographs. 7 maps. Index.
The first complete survey of the war damage suffered by London's streets, buildings and richly varied historic treasures. The author takes his reader on seven walks through the damaged areas, and discourses informatively on the history and beauty.
of what has been lost—with something of the still more numerous treasures which have survived. Mr. Kent is a well-known writer on London. Introduction by Norman Brett-James.

**Southern Counties and Lake District**


These four *Penguin Guides* were originally published in 1939, and are now issued in a revised edition under the general editorship of L. Russell Muirhead. They are written for travellers of all kinds and are kept purposely within a small compass. Their main object is to draw attention to some of the chief features of interest and beauty in the districts in Britain which they describe, and their topics of interest range from ancient history and geology to modern aerodromes and by-pass roads. No attempt has been made to give a complete list of hotels, but a selection has been made of inns and other good halting-places which, in the opinion of the author and editor, are worthy of mention. The guides contain excellent three-colour maps, showing roads, railways and important footpaths, and special identification marks emphasize the most attractive roads, towns and villages. Plans of the largest towns in each area are provided, showing the best way through them and the speediest exits from them into the country. Each volume is preceded by a short survey and, with the exception of *The Lake District*, contains a chapter on ‘Architecture’ by R. Furneaux Jordan. *Kent, Cornwall* and *Devon* are divided into a series of ‘routes’, starting from convenient centres. *The Lake District* is on a slightly different plan and is arranged in a number of long and short ‘round trips’ starting from the principal centres of accommodation. In this volume particular attention has been paid to the requirements and lodging of the walker, which are important in mountain country like the Lake District. There are chapters on motor and bicycle tours, and a description of the Youth Hostels in this area.

**Norfolk**

**A NORFOLK NOTEBOOK.** Lilias Rider Haggard. *Faber & Faber*, 8s.6d. 1c8. 177 pages.

This day-to-day record of country life and people follows on from the author’s earlier book, *Norfolk Life*, and covers the two years before the outbreak of war in 1939. The author is thoroughly familiar with and attached to the countryside she describes. Practical considerations share the pages with observations on a number of matters, with information about Norfolk’s literary and historical associations, and with a
variety of interesting characters. Her unpretentious notes capture the beauty of the countryside, of old or perennial things, and convey the peace of mind that living in the country can bestow. (914.261)

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**Cheshire**

**THE COUNTRY DIARY OF A CHEShIRE MAN.** A. W. Boyd. **Collins,** 12s.6d. D8. 320 pages. 19 illustrations.

As observer and recorder of the county of Cheshire's manifold riches in natural history Mr. Boyd has much to commend him. His book is based on the country diary which he has contributed to the *Manchester Guardian* every week for many years. More than half the book is devoted to birds, and the rest is roughly divided between botany, entomology and folklore. (914.271)

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**Wales**

**AN ARTIST IN NORTH WALES.** Clough Williams-Ellis. **Elek,** 6s.6d. D8. 40 pages. 18 illustrations (8 in colour) by Fred Uhlman.

Clough William-Ellis, the well-known British architect, contributes what he describes as 'a fragmentary commentary' on North Wales to this book of sketches of the Welsh countryside by a German artist with a highly individual imagination. (914.29)


In this book, which was first published in 1938, the author writes of Skokholm, an island off the coast of Pembrokeshire which had been uninhabited for over twenty years when he arrived with his wife and daughter to find 'space and peace to live in and, in the restoration of house and garden, plenty of work of the kind a man might envy'. He re-creates not only the atmosphere of his own island but of all the others off the coast of Wales, Scotland and Ireland which he visited, describing the islanders he encountered, their hospitality and their ways of life. He writes also as a keen ornithologist of the birds and natural life on the islands. (914.299)

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**France**

**MY COUNTRY-IN-LAW.** Mary Mian. **Michael Joseph,** 10s.6d. L.Post 8. 235 pages. Illustrated.

The author is the American wife of a French sculptor and in this book she describes simply and vividly the inhabitants and the life of her husband's region of France, the Department of Creuse, a region little known to the tourist, concerned with the land and its harvest, strong in religion and resilient in character. There is an introduction by the famous American humorist, James Thurber. (914.468)

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**Russia**


The author, who is Professor of Geology and Geography in Syracuse University, has visited the U.S.S.R. on three occasions and tries to convey by a factual survey his enthusiasm for her dynamic people and the ability of her Government to pursue great objectives. He describes Russia's geography, climate, mineral and natural wealth, agricultural production, industrial development, and the racial groups which inhabit the country. The text is lavishly illustrated with maps and photographs. (914.7)
This is an account of the everyday life of the Russian people in town and village, with special chapters on some Russian cities, on Transcaucasia and on Soviet Asia. The author covers a variety of subjects, including clothes, houses, shopping and food, politics, education, family and religion, amusements, doctors, having a baby, and the Russian character. The author was Press Attaché at the British Embassy in Moscow during the war and editor of The British Ally, a weekly newspaper produced in Moscow by the British authorities. (914.7)

—Yugoslavia

Mr. Calder-Marshall is a novelist of distinction. The present book is a travel-diary recording his impressions and experiences in Egypt, Palestine, and Yugoslavia when he was sent out by the British Ministry of Information, at the request of the UNRRA authorities, to report on the film possibilities of the camps for Greek and Yugoslav refugees, and to make recommendations for filming relief operations in the Balkans when they were liberated. His ‘watershed’ is Yugoslavia whence have arisen so many events that have affected Europe. As well as giving vivid descriptions of the successful work in the camps, many men and matters come in for his comment and criticism. He tells very frankly what he has seen and heard. His first-hand information of the Liberation and his subsequent travels through Yugoslavia shed new light on old, and frequently misunderstood, information. He was able to see, too, the early struggles of Yugoslavia to right itself after the war. (914.97)

—Arabia

This is a Dutch explorer’s account of his journey along the overland route between Aden and the valley of the Hadhramaut which he accomplished in 1939 in company with Professor von Wissman, the cartographer. The book is doubly interesting in that some of the country has never before been described and it also records a foreigner’s candid opinion upon the new experiment of British Colonial administration in South Arabia. There is a foreword by Sir Bernard Reilly, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Aden, 1937–40. (915.34)

—Mesopotamia

BAGHDAD SKETCHES. Freya Stark. British Publishers Guild, 1s. sc8. 176 pages. 4 illustrations. (Guild Books, No. 227)
An intimate, friendly and often amusing travel book, not only as it addresses itself to the reader but in the writer’s attitude to Baghdad and its people as she knew them. It is not a book of advice to travellers nor an attempt at over-simplification of the many complexities of Eastern Life, although the author has many penetrating remarks to make about these. It is primarily a book of sketches, firmly and vividly drawn, of domestic life, festivals, journeys, workers and worshippers, and many odd friendly characters in the Baghdad of about 1931 to 1937. The key to the writer’s theme is in her remark, ‘The inscrutability of the East is a myth. The ordinary inhabitant is
incomprehensible enough merely to people who never trouble to have anything to do with him." The writer evidently knows the ordinary inhabitant very well indeed, and has written a number of books on the East, including *A Winter in Arabia* and *East is West*. First published in 1937.

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**Africa**


The first edition since 1940 of this well-known reference book. It is in two main geographical sections on South and East Africa (including Mauritius). Much up-to-date information is given in addition to details primarily of interest to the traveller. This is supplemented by a quick reference section on postal guides, travelling facilities, etc.

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The basis of this little book is a series of lectures delivered to the Canadian School of Missions in Toronto by the author, who has a life-long connexion with the African missions and has written many books on African beliefs. Intended primarily for the missionary, it is equally valuable to the educationist and administrator, and seeks to provide, in simple terms for the non-specialist, some ideas on the fundamentals of African life and thought, as understood by modern anthropology, tempered with long personal contact.

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An Englishman who for some years lived among the Arabs of North Africa as they lived, Major Bodley writes about his experiences, describing the daily life of the people, his own life with them and the people themselves with an inspired, humane and lively pen.

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**Canada**


A very readable outline of the successive stages in the discovery of Canada, from the days of the Norsemen to modern Arctic exploration, based on the lives and records of the principal figures.

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**Mexico**


There is no doubt that Graham Greene achieved his main purpose in travelling the lawless roads of Mexico in 1938: he did ascertain how Catholic worship was existing in the face of persecution and regulation by secular authorities divided in their own counsels. But he did more than this. In his journey he noticed every phase of Mexican life, and, with artistic skill, selected the significant which he portrays with a sure hand. Churches, ruined and beautiful, the Indians pathetic and apathetic, beggars and bad-men, the all-pervading politician, Mexican glitter jostling its sordidness, the
sinister landscape are all there, forming a sweeping panorama. He has, too, many wise things to say that do not apply to the Mexican scene only, but to 'the many things which inflict upon the mind the sense of profound mystery'. Mr. Greene is outstanding among the younger British novelists and won the Hawthornden Prize with his novel *The Power and the Glory* which has a Mexican setting.

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**West Indies**


The author, who has written a number of travel books, including *Argentine Interlude*, *Down Under, Voice from the Wilderness*, etc., was sent to Jamaica by the British War Office in 1942. This book is his account of the eight months he spent there, and in Spanish and British Honduras. Its interest lies in the lively perception of the contrasting elements in the Caribbean: white and black, British and American, crown colony and the new nationalism.

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The first post-war edition of an authoritative handbook which covers all aspects of Jamaican life and economy.

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**U.S.A.**

**America is an Atmosphere.** James Pope-Hennessy. *Home & Van Thal*, 8s. 6d. D8. 106 pages.

In this brief and unpretentious book the author records his impressions of America and American life. An acute observer, he has succeeded in capturing the flavour of that country. He found much to interest, puzzle and charm him during his sojourn there, all of which he records frankly in this penetrating little book, which is written with genuine appreciation and sympathy.

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**Pacific**

**The Island World.** C. Barrett. *Oxford University Press (Melbourne, Australia)*, 8s. 6d. C8. 185 pages. 7 plates. 16 drawings.

The first anthology of the Pacific, being a collection of brief extracts from tales of explorers, pioneers, missionaries and anthropologists old and modern.

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**Australia**

**Australia: Painted by Australian Artists.** Dora Birtles. *Ure Smith (Sydney, Australia)*, 5s. C4. 30 pages. 27 coloured illustrations.

The letterpress serves to hold together a series of reproductions of paintings by a dozen Australian landscape artists, showing varying aspects and moods of the Australian scene.
AUSTRALIAN CLIMATES AND RESOURCES. J. Gentilli. Whitcombe & Tombs (Melbourne, Australia), 8s.6d. C8. 333 pages. 44 plates. 100 maps. Bibliography. Index.

After describing Australia's surroundings and structure, the author gives an account of the mining and quarrying industries. Climate is discussed at length, and the following chapters deal with soils, plant and animal life. Finally, distribution of population, secondary industries, transport and communications are dealt with. (919.4)

IN CROCODILE LAND. Wanderings in Northern Australia. Ion L. Idriess. Angus & Robertson (Sydney, Australia), 8s.6d. D8. 241 pages. 21 photographs.

An entertaining account of a trip to hunt the crocodile along the little-known coasts of Carpentaria, with much lore concerning the aboriginal and the equally mysterious saurian. (919.43)

—New Guinea


Miss Mytinger, the author of Head-Hunting in the Solomon Islands, in company with a fellow artist, visited New Guinea to paint portraits of the Papuans and thus preserve for the future a record of a dying, primitive type. The book is an account of their experiences among these people, illustrated by drawings and photographs. (919.5)

—Polynesia


In 1934 the author and his wife spent eight months on an atoll in the South Pacific called Pukapuka. The purpose of their visit was to study the life and customs of the Polynesians. This book records their impressions and experiences. (919.6)

—Arctic Regions

THREE GOT THROUGH. Memoirs of an Arctic Explorer. Martin Lindsay. Falcon Press, 8s.6d. C8. 260 pages. 12 illustrations.

In 1934 Mr. Lindsay, with two companions, embarked upon an expedition to the Greenland Ice Cap with the object of making a survey of a 350-mile stretch of the mountainous east coast hinterland lying between Scoresby Sound and Mount Force. The task of mapping these mountains had been abandoned, but clearly defined, by Watkins's British Arctic air route expedition of 1930. Mr. Lindsay was a member of this earlier expedition, and, after a brief sketch of it, he goes on to deal in detail with the second expedition, of which he was the leader. His exhilarating account of the hazards and adventures of the journey which entailed 1,000 miles of sledging, much of it at an altitude of 10,000 feet, is an attempt 'to show what exploration in general and sledging in particular are really like'. (919.8)
BIOGRAPHY


Paper bound.
The reminiscences of this well-known B.B.C. Military Commentator are here published for the first time. Major Hastings has been diamond digger, prospector, big-game hunter, tobacco grower and Member of Parliament, and has seen active service in the recent World War on both African and European fronts. His experiences, light-heartedly retailed with a variety of amusing anecdotes, cover a varied, exciting and strenuous life.

Collected

The eleventh edition of this well-known reference book is the first edition to be issued since the war and is more up to date, comprehensive and accurate than was possible in the war years. It gives brief biographical details of the world's outstanding personalities including details of their careers, their present position, their principal works and their addresses.


23 illustrations.

In this book Mr. Knox describes a number of famous people whom he has known, met and sometimes interviewed in the course of his career as a journalist. He does not attempt any profound analysis but writes of them as he encountered them, 'courteous and informative', ready to talk about the work they were doing. His book is both interesting and entertaining. It gives the reader some indication of the personalities of the people concerned, often pursuing new aspects of character and awakening a heightened appreciation of their qualities. His company is a diverse one including such notabilities as Dr. Temple, the late Archbishop of Canterbury; Sid Field, comedian; Ian Hay, novelist; Sir Alfred Webb-Johnson, surgeon; Dame Edith Evans, actress; Sir Max Beerbohm, essayist, and many others.


Mr. Macdonald has compiled an anthology of prose portraits of 138 notable men and women of various nationalities from early times to the end of the nineteenth century as seen through the eyes of their contemporaries. They range from William Rufus, crowned King of England in 1087, Thomas Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury (1489-1556) and Francis Bacon, the English essayist (1561-1626) to Dante, the great Italian poet (1265-1321), George Eliot (1819-80) and Charles Dickens (1812-70) the famous English novelists.


An annual publication giving biographical details of the most prominent living men and women of Britain, including also 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. An obituary list for the preceding year is given.

This well-known handbook gives a general alphabetical list of British peers and baronets, titled people, Members of Parliament, members of the higher grades of the diplomatic, naval, military, air, clerical, legal, colonial, and civil services of the State. It also includes Deputy-Lieutenants, Justices of the Peace, King's Counsel, Royal Academicians and Presidents of Learned Societies, landed proprietors, distinguished members of the dramatic, literary and artistic worlds, and leading members of the commercial world. There are also particulars of the Royal Family, tables of precedence, service ranks and decorations, the names of the British Ministers abroad and Foreign Ministers in England, and lists of members of the House of Lords and the House of Commons.


From the day when Percival Lowell emigrated from England to America in 1639, his family made its mark on seven worlds—on seven eras of American history—as ministers, soldiers, scholars and lawyers. Perhaps the most interesting thread of continuity was their long connexion with Harvard University. Through the eyes of the many Lowells who travelled between the New World and the Old can be seen three centuries of American relations with England. Lord Halifax, formerly British Ambassador in Washington, has written the introduction to this book, the first volume of a new series which will consist of selected American books, written by and for Americans.


These are the first two parts to appear of the third revised edition of this reference book which is to be issued in seven parts, classified in regions. Part 1 contains 850 biographies of noted Mexicans, and Part 2 is also the result of careful selection by Professor Hilton, who is Assistant Professor of Romanic Languages in Stanford University. He travelled extensively in Latin America in order to collect accurate information for the latest edition of this useful work.

Part 1 (920.072);
Part 2 (920.0728)

Journalists

AUTOBIOGRAPHY. Neville Cardus. Collins, 12s.6d. D8. 288 pages. 8 illustrations.

Mr. Cardus is a well-known writer on cricket and a leading music critic. His autobiography is the story of a poor boy with everything against him, who achieved his ambition to become a writer. It concentrates upon his professional life, many years of which were spent in the service of the Manchester Guardian. Among the celebrated people who feature in his book are C. P. Scott, editor of the Manchester Guardian, James Agate, dramatic critic, Dr. Cyril Alington, Headmaster of Eton, Sir Thomas
Beecham, conductor, and there is a delightful account of a week-end spent with Sir James Barrie, the famous Scottish playwright. Mr. Cardus is an excellent writer; his autobiography has wit and character and as a record of an eventful career it makes absorbing reading.

C. P. Scott: the Making of the 'Manchester Guardian'. Muller, 12s. 6d. D8. 240 pages. 17 illustrations.

C. P. Scott (1846-1932), editor of the Manchester Guardian from 1872-1929, was one of the greatest figures in modern English journalism, raising his paper from a purely local influence to an international reputation. This volume assembles extracts from Scott's writings, including his 'leaders' on peacemaking in 1919, together with tributes from former colleagues—J. L. Hammond, C. E. Montague, L. T. Hobhouse, and W. P. Crozier. There is also a number of essays on various aspects of the paper under Scott's long and historic editorship.

Women


This intimate autobiography is divided into two parts, dealing first with the author's early childhood in France and ending with her life in London during the first two decades of this century. The second part gives an account of her meeting and friendship with the renowned English writer and psychologist, Henry Havelock Ellis (1859-1939). Mlle Delisle knew Havelock Ellis intimately, and gives a more revealing portrait of him than his own autobiography.

Echo of a Cry. Mai-Mai Sze. Cape, 10s. 6d. 1c8. 200 pages. Illustrated by the author.

This autobiography begins in China where the author was born. Her father was in the Chinese Diplomatic Service and she was educated in England. Her father believed in experience for the young, and her holidays brought acquaintance with a Quaker family, some delightful days with gypsies, and a summer on the Isle of Arran, Scotland. When her father was appointed to Washington she accompanied him and went to Wellesley College. Later she went to France to paint and eventually revisited Canton. This is a delightful book written with a refreshing economy of words and a sensitive approach to experience. The author genuinely likes her fellow creatures and her drawings capture the significant traits of character.

Psychologist


A vivid portrait of the great psycho-analyst (1856-1939) as Dr. Sach came to know him in more than thirty years of close association. The book is well written, and provides a valuable study of a man of great intellect and tremendous energy, dominated by one idea and dedicated to ceaseless study.

Clergy


First published in 1935, this biography of the English Catholic martyr in the reign of Elizabeth was awarded the Hawthornden Prize in 1936. In the preface to this edition...
the author remarks that at the time of its first appearance the Elizabethan persecution seemed as remote as Diocletian’s, but that now the hunted, trapped, murdered priest is our contemporary and Campion’s voice sounds to us across the centuries as though we were walking at his elbow. The book is a fine example of contemporary English prose.


A conversation with a parson in a country vicarage led the author to write this book about the heritage of the English Church, in which he considers a succession of country parsons known to him from books or from stories about them in the villages where they ministered. Although he takes heavy toll of the church records of his own county, Essex, his survey includes parsons that have been historical figures and those which have no memorial. He includes poets, like Herrick and Herbert; Woodforde, the diarist; the naturalist, Gilbert White, and Kingsley, the novelist, but they are seen as the country parsons they were. The country parsons of literature he takes from the works of Chaucer, Fielding, Goldsmith, Jane Austen and Trollope, and they are shown to have had their counterparts in many country villages. Since Mr. Addison constantly sets the parson against the background of an historical church, he deals with such events and institutions as the Puritan Revolution, the system of patronage, and the Methodist Movement, all of which affected the village church life. In his long procession are the grim parson and the gay, the fox-hunter and the farmer-parson, the worldly wise and the unworldly, yet the author assesses them according to their gift for village ministry and the beneficence of their personality.

ROBERT GRAY: FIRST BISHOP OF CAPE TOWN. Audrey Brooke. Oxford University Press, 10s. 6d. D8. 158 pages.

A life of Robert Gray (1809–72) who, as church builder, founder of schools, and the initiator of a policy that achieved the independence of the South African Church, played an outstanding part in the ecclesiastical and political history of South Africa during the last century.

Quakers


This collection of essays by Sir George Newman, formerly Chief Medical Officer to the Ministry of Health, consists of portraits of eminent Quakers, including George Fox (1624–1690), the founder of the Society of Friends and author of the famous Journal; Thomas Hodgkin (1831–1913) the banker, author of the eight-volume work Italy and her Invaders; Rendel Harris, Jane E. Newman, and Joshua and Joseph Rowntree of the famous Quaker family.

Rulers, Royalty, Presidents


This sympathetic biography of Princess Adelaide of Saxe-Meiningen (1792–1849), Queen Consort of William IV, King of England, gives an objective picture of a Queen who had to uphold a difficult position and who has been previously misrepresented. Based upon wide study of the memoirs of the period, it draws an attractive portrait of a charming person and fills in fully the background of English political and court life.
The third volume of a trilogy, of which the predecessors are George Villiers, First Duke of Buckingham, and John Hampden, a trilogy in which the story of the reigns of the first two Stuart Kings of England is written in terms of the key characters. This dual biography is concerned with the clash of the characters and interwoven careers of Charles I (1600-49) and Oliver Cromwell (1599-1658). It is a lively study and supports the author’s claim that “history is the relationship or interaction of characters, or it is nothing”. The story is well told with considerable psychological insight.

PANFARE FOR ELIZABETH. Edith Sitwell. Macmillan, 12s.6d. C8. 202 pages. 4 plates (portraits).
The story of the childhood of Elizabeth Tudor, then a motherless, disinherited little girl who knew little of Anne Boleyn, her mother, even before she was beheaded. The terrors and splendours of the Court of Henry VIII are drawn in high colours and so are the spying, the fear and the danger amid which the child grew into a princess. It is a picture not only of the future Queen, her nurses and governesses, but of the whole Tudor court, its music and perfumes and cookery, and, in enlightening glimpses, the background of the commoners’ lives. Edith Sitwell is the best-known contemporary English poetess.

This biography of H.R.H. Princess Elizabeth, heir presumptive to the English throne, describes the background of her life and education up to her coming of age, and is illustrated with photographs through all phases of her life from infancy to the present day.

Eleven years ago Sir George Young rescued from oblivion the father of George III of England and devoted his thesis to the Prince’s political ambitions and public career. The present study considers Frederick primarily as a person, in his social aspect and as a patron of the arts. The author reaches the conclusion that he has on the whole been unjustly blamed for the quarrel with his parents, and presents a more balanced view of the character and attainments of ‘poor Fred’ and suggests some of the reasons why he was known as the People’s Prince.

Six months after the appearance of Sir Maurice Powicke’s great study of Henry III and his times comes this full-length biography, the first in English, of his younger brother, Richard of Cornwall. It is a testimony to the erudite selection of the two biographers, that the period should be covered twice with so little overlapping. Mr. Denholm-Young’s study is a most valuable complement to the earlier one. At an early age Richard led a small, successful crusade and he strongly influenced his brother’s policy. The author has built up his complete documented account from original sources with laborious and accurate scholarship and gives a most clear picture of Richard’s life and achievements and their setting.

This biography of Frederick the Great of Prussia (1712–86), is not so much a strictly chronological narrative as an attempt to portray a unique and many-sided personality at once fascinating and repulsive, from various angles. Dr. Gooch, the distinguished English historian, has based his study mainly on Frederick's own writings. (923.143)


A serious and detailed inquiry, based on extensive examination and analysis of written and verbal evidence, into the circumstances of Hitler's death. The author, a young Oxford historian working as an officer in Military Intelligence, was appointed to the task in order to prevent the growth of a myth, and he believes that the facts he gives succeed in doing so. He is able to shed new light on the plot of 20 July 1944, and he describes in detail the events of 20 April to 1 May 1945. (923.143)


This is a portrait of the President of Czechoslovakia by a well-known British novelist. It is based partly on conversations which the author held with Dr. Beneš while he was in London during the war, and they add considerable interest to the study. The book is fully illustrated both in colour and black and white. (923.1437)


The author, who spent ten years in Portugal, has followed up his Life of the Marquis of Pombal, which traced the course of Portuguese history from 1699 to 1782, with the present volume covering the subsequent fifty years. This is a study of a remarkable personality who incarnated the spirit of the eighteenth century and who was the cardinal figure in the bitter struggle between the Constitutionalists and the Absolutists. The history of this period of European political convulsions is of especial interest in Portugal where an attempt was made to introduce entirely new political institutions. (923.1469)


This biography of Catherine II gives the reader a concise outline of the story of the Empress and the Russia over which she ruled. The expansion was not only geographical and diplomatic but also internal in the swift development of the arts, the sciences, and commerce. Catherine the Great was herself the driving force of this expansion. There is an annotated list of books suggested as starting-points for further study. (923.147)


These two volumes are the first instalment of what will be the definitive history of Lincoln's presidency from the time of his nomination in 1860 to the time of his
assassination. The present volumes take the story up to the date of the Gettysburg address. This important, comprehensive and objective biography has been compiled exclusively from original sources, much of it in manuscript hitherto not published or used. Some accepted ideas of Lincoln and his contemporaries become untenable in the light of the fuller information here given. The first five background chapters deal with the period prior to 1860. The bibliography occupies fifty-eight pages. (923.173)

The author had been Labour Commissioner in New York State before she was appointed Secretary of Labour by President Roosevelt in 1933. She served for twelve years and was the first woman member of the United States cabinet. Her portrait of the great President is a purely personal one. She first met him in 1910 but it was not until he was Governor of New York State that they worked together. Mrs. Perkins describes the man as she herself knew him in work and in relaxation. In the course of her narrative she gives a useful account of the New Deal. (923.173)

Politicians Statesmen

This is the first biography to appear of the present Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. It does not pretend to be a profound study but describes his life and career in lively fashion, with many anecdotes and stories, and unknown or forgotten facts that throw interesting sidelights on Mr. Bevin’s character. Possibly the chief attraction of the book is the opportunity it gives to interpret and appreciate Bevin’s policy as a Minister in the light of the actions and speeches of earlier years. Many of his speeches are quoted in the book. (923.2)

A full-length biography of the South African leader and statesman, first published three years ago in Afrikaans, and now translated into English by the author. Before his death General Hertzog placed all his documents at the author’s disposal, and supplied him with information not previously published. The book is illustrated with a number of portraits. (923.2)

Sir Stewart Symes was on the personal staff of Sir Reginald Wingate, and was Chief Secretary in Palestine. His memories of official life range over Egypt, Palestine, the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, and also Aden and Tanganyika where he was later Governor. His last official appointment was as Governor-General of the Sudan 1934-40. (923.2)

This second edition has been ‘completely rewritten, and more than one judgment modified, in the light of the fresh matter relating to Canning which has become available during the past fourteen years’. Sir Charles Petrie, who is an authority on the Georgian era, has let the subject of this biography ‘so far as possible speak for himself, in the hope that through Canning’s words the reader may be enabled the better to understand the character of the man who wrote or spoke them’. The enigma
of George Canning (1770-1827), the brilliant young Tory politician, is not yet fully solved, but the author presents here a concise, clear narrative of his life, smoothly written and easy to read. The facts are well marshalled, especially with regard to his earlier years and the formation of his ministry, and the exposition is lucid and objective. There is a genealogical chart and an appendix giving the Ministers in British Administrations, 1783-1827.  


LF8. 485 pages. Illustrated. Index.

The author, who is Chichele Professor of Modern History in the University of Oxford, has written an authoritative life of Neville Chamberlain, Britain’s Prime Minister at the outbreak of war in 1939, based on a collection of his private letters, memoranda, diaries, etc. Mr. Chamberlain’s political actions were so vilified in the later years of his life that it is of great historical interest to read in his own words the principles which impelled them and the objectives which he pursued.

LORD COCHRANE. Christopher Lloyd. Longmans, Green, 15s. M8.  


Thomas Cochrane (1775-1860), tenth Earl of Dundonald, was one of the finest frigate captains in the classic age of naval warfare. He was known as ‘The Sea Wolf’ for his daring, skill and enterprise, not only in the British Navy, but later in the service of Chile, Brazil and Greece, in whose struggle for freedom he was an outstanding leader. As an inventor, he was a pioneer in the idea of chemical warfare, and as a Radical Member of Parliament he was a staunch supporter of Reform. This book is a portrait of a versatile and ambitious man, whose chequered career was full of colour and variety.


The First Marquis of Halifax (1633-95), who was Lord Privy Seal in two reigns in England, took what was intended as a term of abuse as a title of honour and justified it in his celebrated tract The Character of a Trimmer, a word used to denote a man who went from one party to another. A leading authority on the politics of the later seventeenth century, Miss Foxcroft is the author of the standard Life and Work of the First Marquis of Halifax (1897) in two volumes, with many notes and references, a work of great research. The present work is, in the main, a condensation by Miss Foxcroft of the original, without notes, which brings the narrative in accord with new evidence, for which there is a list of references. In its accurate investigation and good judgment it is likely to remain for a long time the best account of Halifax.


Written primarily for the American reader, this biography, by the author of A New American History, gives an excellent account of Paine’s contribution to American independence and the part played by his pamphlet, Common Sense, in preparing the minds of the colonists for this step. The author gives a description of the English background of The Rights of Man, the famous reply to Edmund Burke’s Reflections on the French Revolution (1790), published in 1791, and tells the story of Paine’s life and controversies in an intimate style.

This biography of a little-known professional plotter also traces the history of the English democratic republican party which Wildman led. In this study of the seventeenth-century republican movement in England, there is considerable evidence to justify Disraeli's description of Major John Wildman as 'the soul of English politics' between 1640 and 1688. One of the most remarkable figures of the later seventeenth century, he first appeared as a Leveller debater opposing Cromwell and eventually, after a life of agnosticism, conspiracy and highly successful business, was dismissed from office as Postmaster-General to William III on suspicion of plotting against the King. (923.242)

BISMARCK. C. Grant Robertson. Constable, 15s. D8. 532 pages. Frontispiece. Index. (Makers of the Nineteenth Century)

This is a reprint of a life of Bismarck of exceptional interest and importance which was first published in 1918. 'It is a study, approximately in biographical form, of Bismarck's statecraft and of Bismarck himself as one of the Makers of Modern Europe and of the German nation and Empire.' The conclusions are based on independent study at first hand of the original sources, whose character, value and extent are indicated in the bibliography. A chronological table completes this excellent English study of Bismarck. Sir Charles Grant Robertson, a Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford University, is a leading English historian. (923.243)


Count Ciano's personal diary covers the period from January 1939 to December 1943, a month before his execution. In it he comments freely on events and personalities with whom he came in contact as Italian Foreign Minister during World War II. The diary, whose authenticity there seems no reason to doubt, sheds much light on Axis relations, and is an interesting addition to the documentation of the period. (923.245)

LENIN AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION. Christopher Hill. English Universities Press, 3s. 6Post 8. 245 pages. Frontispiece. Endpaper maps. Bibliography. Index. (Teach Yourself History Library)

This short, popular biography of Lenin (1870-1924) is the best that has appeared since that of D. S. Mirsky published in 1931. Mr. Hill, a Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford University, in making an assessment of the place in history of Lenin and of the revolution in Russia which was his life work, has concentrated on a few essential, judiciously chosen topics: Lenin's conception of the party, his agrarian policy, his philosophy of the State, his economic policy and his views on the international relations of the revolutionary republic. The topics are treated sensibly and accurately and the general reader should derive from this book a very fair and readable presentation of Lenin's main problems and of his methods of solving them. (923.247)


This is a portrait of the world-famous statesman and Prime Minister of South Africa by a fellow South African. The book will be of great interest to those who are attracted by the Field-Marshall's fascinating career and his manifold activities and valid contributions to international problems. (923.268)

A short, readable biography of the South African soldier, philosopher and statesman.


The author, who was Navy Secretary in the Wilson Administration from 1913 to 1921, became United States Ambassador to Mexico in 1933. This is the fifth instalment of his autobiography, and is devoted to the nine years he spent in Mexico. It describes the development of the ‘Good Neighbour’ policy and its effect on the Mexican people, their officials and politicians. The illustrations consist mainly of photographs of prominent personalities in Mexico.


CRUSTS AND CRUSADES. Tales of Bygone Days. W. M. Hughes. Angus & Robertson (Sydney, Australia), 8s.6d. D8. 237 pages.

The Right Hon. William M. Hughes, Prime Minister of Australia from 1915 to 1923, gives a stirring account of his early days in that country as it was in 1884 when he first arrived, and of his first crusades there founding a Labour movement. Few Prime Ministers have been a waiter in a dockside café or have been lost in the Australian bush, and the book includes many examples of his wide and varied experiences.

(CRUSTS AND CRUSADES. Tales of Bygone Days. W. M. Hughes. Angus & Robertson (Sydney, Australia), 8s.6d. D8. 237 pages.

Economist


Lord Keynes had an international reputation as an economist, and was the author of many books on the subject. He was also an informed patron of the arts and a devoted public servant. This is a memoir of Lord Keynes in all three capacities. Professor Pigou says of him, as an economist, that he was ‘beyond doubt or challenge the most interesting, the most influential, and the most important of his time’. The author, who has himself written many works on economics, was Professor of Political Economy in the University of Cambridge from 1908 to 1943.

(Economist

Army Navy Civil Service


These reminiscences of a former Inspector-General of Police in the Straits Settlements deal with life in China, Malaya and Singapore. His work brought him into unusually close contact with the non-Malayan Asiatic settlers.

(Economist


The autobiography of a figure famous in British Naval history as 'Evans of the Broke' and in Antarctic exploration as a leading member of Captain Scott's last great expedition to the South Pole. In vivid style, Admiral Lord Mountevans tells of his
early days in the Navy; the immortal story of courage and endurance of Scott’s last expedition in which he played a great part; the gallant exploits of H.M.S. Broke in the war of 1914-18; his periods in command of the Royal Australian Navy, the Africa Station and the Nore; and, finally his work during the 1939-45 war as London Regional Commissioner for Civil Defence.


This autobiography covers the period from 1910, when Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Longmore transferred from the Royal Navy to the newly formed Flying Corps, up to 1945, when he commanded the British Air Forces in the Middle East. It is therefore a record not only of Service Flying from its origin but also of the gradual development of the Royal Air Force as a separate Service. The photographs, which cover the whole period, are of particular interest.

MONTGOMERY. Alan Moorehead. Hamish Hamilton, 12s.6d. LC8. 255 pages. 16 photographs. 5 maps. Index.

This is the first attempt to tell the full story of the life of Field-Marshal Viscount Montgomery. It is a revealing study by one who had exceptional opportunities for observing the Field-Marshal in action and the reactions of other men to his activities and ideas. It tells of the kind of life he led in the years that passed before he took command of the British Eighth Army and his name became a household word; the inner story of his unbroken run of success from El Alamein to the Baltic; of his personality, touched with eccentricity, and of his gift for catching the confidence and imagination of his men and of British people everywhere. The author, a well-known newspaper correspondent, uses all his gifts of interpretation in this penetrating biography of one of the greatest leaders of our time.

WELLINGTON. Richard Aldington. Heinemann, 18s. D8. 378 pages. 15 plates. 2 illustrations in text. 9 maps. Appendix of extracts from Wellington’s writings. Annotated select list of Wellington source material. Index.

Richard Aldington, novelist, Imagist poet and scholarly critic, has turned for his first full-length biographical portrait to a fresh appreciation of the Duke of Wellington. It is a readable, painstaking, thoughtful book about a most interesting person with a long and varied life who was not only a great soldier but ultimately a politician in whom all had confidence. The author is at his best, however, in the vigorous descriptions of Wellington’s campaigns and his treatment, as a former soldier, of the vital business of military warfare.


When the French began to colonize Algeria, Abd el Kader (1808-83) kept the Arab revolt afloat, and for fifteen years held the invading army at bay. He was a fine soldier, whose strategy was praised by Wellington, and a fine administrator whose system was left unchanged by the French on his surrender and imprisonment in 1848. His chivalry won European acclaim, and Thackeray, the famous English novelist, wrote a poem on his imprisonment, calling him ‘The Caged Hawk’. Subsequently he became a staunch supporter and loyal ally of the French. This biography provides a helpful background of contemporary Algerian affairs and conditions of Algerian warfare.

(923.542)

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(923.565)
Social Reformer
ELIZABETH FRY. Janet Whitney. British Publishers Guild, 1s.6d. 5C8. 256 pages. Bibliography. Index. (Guild Books, No. 226)
This excellent biography of Elizabeth Fry (1780–1845), famous for her work in social reform, was first published in 1937. It is a well-planned work giving letters and extracts from journals not previously available as well as a lively portrait of a Quaker renowned for her prison reforms in Britain, her work for transport ships, coast-guards and nursing. The author, herself a Friend (Quaker) brings to her narrative a charm of style and a sound knowledge of her period. (923.642)

Merchant
William Davies was twenty-three when he emigrated from England to Canada in 1854. He spent the remainder of his life in Toronto, where he died in 1921, wholly engaged in export meat and bacon packing, founding the firm of William Davies & Co., later merged into the present Canada Packers Ltd. But there is more to these letters than hogs and reciprocity agreements. They are not only a record of business methods and policies, but also they illuminate the social and political history of Upper Canada before federation. H. A. Innis contributes the Preface. (923.8)

Travellers Explorers
Robertson & Mullens (Melbourne, Australia), 10s.6d. IC8. 258 pages.
44 illustrations. 6 maps. Bibliography.
A full-length study of the life of Edward John Eyre (1815–1901), Australian explorer and subsequently Colonial Governor in the West Indies. Although he is best remembered for his Government of Jamaica during the negro rising of 1865, his major claim to fame rests on his Australian journeys as a young man, opening up pastoral country between New South Wales and South Australia. (923.9)

An autobiographical account by an Australian writer of a year spent alone with the aborigines of Northern Australia, which has been compared to Conrad and Hudson. First published in 1926. (923.9)

Scientists
Professor Raven is Master of Christ’s College and Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge. He published a biography of the naturalist John Ray in 1942. In this volume of biographies of the early English naturalists Professor Raven traces the changes in western civilization from the medieval to the modern world. The book begins with a survey of medieval science and art, followed by sections on the Pioneers—Turner, Ray, Caius, Penny and Mouffet; the ‘Popularizers’ as
Professor Raven calls them—Harrison, Batman, Lyte, Gerard, and Edward Topsell; The Explorers; The Dawn of the New Philosophy; and sections on Parkinson, Thomas Johnson, William How, and Merret. The Epilogue is entitled ‘The Coming of Modern Man.’

NEWTON AT THE MINT. John Craig. Cambridge University Press, 7s.6d.

C8. 136 pages. 4 illustrations.

From 1696 to the end of his life in 1727 Sir Isaac Newton, the great English scientist, was closely associated with the Mint (the establishment which makes the coinage of the realm) first as Warden and then as Master. He acquainted himself so thoroughly with the details of his office that he had exact knowledge of every part of it. Sir John Craig, who is Deputy Master of the Mint, throws many curious sidelights on the life and habits of Newton and his book is a useful source of information for the student of Newton and his work.

SIR ALFRED EWING: A PIONEER IN PHYSICS AND ENGINEERING.

L. F. Bates. Longmans, Green, 15s.6d. 3s8. 38 pages. Frontispiece. 6 figures. (Science in Britain Series)

Sir James Alfred Ewing (1855–1935) was one of the leading British pioneer scientists in the field of scientific invention and discovery during the latter part of the nineteenth century. His contribution to science was on the borderline between physics and engineering and his discoveries on the magnetic and other properties of metals have both theoretical value and practical application. This brochure covers the five distinct parts of Ewing's life, during which time he was Professor of Mechanical Engineering in Tokyo University, Professor of Engineering in the Universities of Dundee and Cambridge, Director of Education at the British Admiralty and Principal and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Edinburgh. The author is Lancashire-Spencer Professor of Physics in University College, Nottingham, an authority on the magnetic properties of matter and author of Modern Magnetism. He is thus well qualified to appraise the work of one of the great pioneers in experimental magnetism.

Doctors


The new issue of this standard medical reference work comprises chiefly a biographical list in alphabetical order, of members of the British medical profession, arranged by districts under the following headings: London, Provinces, Wales and Monmouth, Scotland, Ireland, Abroad and the Services. The section on 'Ireland' covers both Eire and Northern Ireland; that headed 'Abroad' gives particulars of British registered doctors living in the Dominions, Colonies, Overseas and the U.S.A.; and the 'Services' include Naval, Military, Indian and Royal Air Force. Lists of teaching hospitals and general and specialist non-teaching hospitals are given at the end of each section and information is included on the medical staff of Government Departments, Medical Societies and Medical Officers of Health.


Banting, the discoverer of the insulin treatment for diabetes, who was killed in an air crash in Newfoundland in 1941, achieved international fame by 1923 when he was
awarded the Nobel prize. This is the first full length, adequate and detailed biography, by a fellow Canadian doctor, of one who was among the most distinguished figures of Canadian science.

Engineers

**Colonel R. E. B. Crompton. J. H. Johnson and W. L. Randell. Revised edition. Longmans, Green, 1s.6d. sR8. 27 pages. 6 illustrations. (Science in Britain Series)**

While Colonel Crompton (1845–1939) is widely known as an engineer, it is primarily for his contributions to the electric power plant that his name figures prominently in the annals of British engineering achievement. The writers of this biographical sketch, which was first published in 1945, knew him personally, and they show how from his early days he exerted considerable influence upon the development of mechanical land transport and the evolution of the internal combustion engine. The concluding chapters of his varied career show his interest in motors and roads, and the merging of his company into the well-known firm of Crompton Parkinson of the present day.

**Frederick Henry Royce. An Outline of his Engineering Achievement. G. Geoffrey Smith. Revised edition. Longmans, Green, 1s.6d. sR8. 38 pages. 7 illustrations. 3 diagrams. (Science in Britain Series)**

First published in 1945, this essay outlines the life and work of Sir Frederick Henry Royce (1863–1933), who designed the British Rolls-Royce automobile and the world-famous motor and aircraft engines. He exerted a far-reaching influence on the trend of motor-car and aircraft development, and his “remarkable combination of imaginative perception, manipulative skill and unremitting quest for excellence brought him lasting fame as one of the outstanding engineers of his time.” The author has been prominently associated with motoring and aviation for many years.

**S. Z. de Ferranti and His Influence upon Electrical Development. W. L. Randell. New edition. Longmans, Green, 1s.6d. sR8. 35 pages. 7 illustrations. (Science in Britain Series)**

This booklet, which was first published in 1943, gives an account of the life and achievements of Sebastian Ziani de Ferranti (1864–1930), one of the most brilliant of British pioneers in the development of electrical science and practice. It includes a description of the building and equipping of the great Deptford power station to supply London with electricity, Ferranti’s speeches and addresses, his many inventions, and the growth of the great Ferranti works at Hollinwood, Lancashire.

**Oliver Heaviside. George Lee. Longmans, Green, 1s.6d. sR8. 32 pages. Frontispiece. 5 illustrations. Paper bound. (Science in Britain Series)**

Oliver Heaviside (1850–1925) was a mathematical genius and one of the pioneers of communication by means of electricity. This brief account of his life and work makes clear the great extent of his contribution to science—the Electrical Circuit Theory, the Expansion Theorem, his work generally on telegraphic and telephonic communication, including his research into electric wave propagation, in the course of which he showed how the waves were reflected from conducting obstacles, a condition subsequently utilized in radar. His greatest achievement in telephony was the invention of
'loading' or the addition of inductance to cables. The author, Sir George Lee, formerly Engineer-in-Chief of the British Post Office, is Chairman of the Radio Research Board and a past President of the Institution of Electrical Engineers.

Agriculturalist


George Washington Carver was born a negro slave in 1860, in Diamond, Missouri, U.S.A., but by the end of his long life in 1943, he had become a distinguished agricultural scientist of world repute, and was acclaimed by his fellow countrymen as one 'transfused with the passion for enlarging and enriching the life of his fellow men'. Carver's life makes a moving and almost incredible story from his early days of danger, ill-health and cheerful industry, to his crowning achievement of the Roosevelt Medal in 1939 for distinguished service in science. He was essentially a pioneer. The developing of valuable foodstuffs from the by-products of the soil, the substituting of alternative crops on the overworked cotton lands, and the arresting of soil erosion were among his most noteworthy accomplishments. The author has his subject at heart, and by skilful use of the right detail, has drawn a personality of charm and unassuming dignity.

Painters

PAINTER'S JOURNAL. Donald Friend. Ure Smith (Sydney, Australia), 17s. 6d. M 8. 144 pages. 124 illustrations (13 in colour) by the author. (Present Day Art in Australia Series)

Donald Friend is one of the more considerable Australian artists, and was latterly an official war artist in Borneo. His 'Journal' is a selection compiled from fourteen diaries, which he wrote in the war years during army training in camps in and around Brisbane. Most, but by no means all, of the drawings reproduced are character sketches of army types.


This book gives an account of the life story and development of one of Canada's distinguished artists, including a catalogue raisonné of his work. George Agnew Reid was born in 1860 on a Canadian farm, and after local training and a year in Paris in 1888 returned to establish himself in Toronto, devoting himself to the foundation of the Ontario College of Art and to painting Canadian scenes and landscapes.


The first authoritative biography and critical estimate of one of the leading French artists of our time. The author is a well-known French critic and was a life-long friend of the artist.

Photographer


In 1935 the author began to work as a freelance photographer. He tells here the story of the ten years that followed, the countries he visited and the technical experience he accumulated in the course of his career.

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Musicians

COMPOSERS' GALLERY. Donald Brook. Rockliff, 18s. D8. 218 pages. 41 illustrations.
Compact biographies of forty living composers, British, European and Russian, with comments on their important works.

(927.8)

Short biographical sketches, with some account also of individual techniques and methods, of some of the great pianists of the past, from the English composer, Dr. John Bull (1562-1628), especially famous for his keyboard music, to the Russian pianist and composer Rachmaninoff (1873-1943), and of some noted performers in Britain today.

(927.8)

BACH. Eva Mary Grew and Sydney Grew. Dent, 7s.6d. SC8. 256 pages. 8 illustrations. Musical examples. Bibliography. (Master Musician Series)
Mr. and Mrs. Grew, living in retirement, have devoted much of their leisure to a close study of Bach, whose music they have come to regard as almost alone sufficient for a life-time. Mrs. Grew is largely responsible for the biography and Mr. Grew has made a special study of the influence of the chorale on Bach's music, and in particular on the cantatas and organ preludes. A calendar of events of the composer's life and a table of compositions is provided. This volume replaces the earlier one on Bach in the same series.

(927.8)

ENRICO CARUSO: HIS LIFE AND DEATH. Dorothy Caruso. Werner Laurie, 15s. D8. 320 pages. 44 illustrations.
This account of Caruso (1873-1921), who rose from complete poverty to be the greatest tenor of his time, is written by his wife with whom he eloped at the height of his fame. Caruso was not only the possessor of a phenomenal singing voice, but also a highly conscientious artist and a man of a rich and expansive nature. This book throws new light upon his personality and includes a number of letters from Caruso to his wife in which his idioms and spelling have been left untouched. There is a valuable index of all the records he made, together with the dates.

(927.8)

MEMOIRS OF AN AMATEUR MUSICIAN. Edmund H. Fellowes. Methuen, 10s.6d. D8. 220 pages. 8 illustrations.
Canon Fellowes is the foremost authority on English music of the Tudor period. His book is a record of his varied experiences of music, travel and other pursuits.

(927.8)

A biographical record of the author's experiences in the gramophone industry from pioneering days. He was assistant to Emile Berliner in Washington in the early 1890s and was sent to Europe in 1898 to secure recordings of musical celebrities and to discover new material. As chief recorder for the British Gramophone Company, he had ample opportunity for getting to know the European musical world—an opportunity of which he made full use. The Foreword is by Compton Mackenzie.

(927.8)
MENDELSSOHN LETTERS. G. Selden-Smith. Elek, 15s. 1M8. 373 pages. Index.

This volume comprises a large selection in new or revised translations of the letters of the famous German composer, Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy (1809-47), who is renowned not only for his musical compositions, but as a conductor and pianist.


An important new study of Mozart (1756-91), one of the world's greatest composers. Part I attempts to draw a sharply defined picture of Mozart's character and of the personalities and events that exercised a decisive influence upon it. Part II is concerned with Mozart's instrumental and vocal works, and here Dr. Einstein's purpose is to provide the historical background and to evaluate both single works, and Mozart's work as a whole, in terms of the man himself. This biography is the outcome of the years of work which the author spent on his edition of Köchel's Catalogue of Mozart's music.

SCHUBERT: A DOCUMENTARY BIOGRAPHY. Otto Erich Deutsch. Translated by Eric Blom. Dent, 63s. D8. 1,000 pages. 82 illustrations, including 4 in colour. Index.

Dr. Deutsch, the well-known Viennese authority on Schubert, began publication of a large collection of Schubertiana in 1914, but, owing to World War I, the work remained unfinished. The present volume is a complete English translation by Eric Blom of the original documentary volume, enlarged by the addition of some hundred and sixty documents discovered and collected since. Professor Deutsch has also furnished a full commentary on each document, giving details about every person and circumstance mentioned by Schubert himself, his contemporaries, and the official and private papers in which he was mentioned during his lifetime. The book constitutes a fuller biography than any that has ever been previously attempted. The index is one of the most detailed ever compiled for a book of this kind.

VERDI. Ferruccio Bonavia. Dobson, 8s.6d. D8. 120 pages. 5 illustrations.

A reprint of a work, which first appeared in 1930, based on the then recently published I Copialettere di Giuseppe Verdi. These 'copies of letters', which the great Italian composer kept for reference and not for publication, provide a remarkably complete self-portrait.
Drama Director
206 pages. 17 pages of illustrations.
Mr. Gielgud is Director of Drama at the B.B.C. and a brother of John Gielgud, the famous actor. The greater part of his autobiography is concerned with his experiences at the B.B.C. from its early days to the present time. He has some interesting things to say about the broadcast play, the theatre, the cinema and contemporary entertainment. He writes entertainingly about the people he has met and about his journeys abroad to Poland, Germany, Sweden and America. Mr. Gielgud’s observations are never dull. He obviously enjoys life and succeeds in conveying that enjoyment to the reader. (927.9)

Film Director
100 pages. 20 pages of illustrations.
The first biography to appear of America’s most imaginative film director. Welles began his career at the age of sixteen when he played the ghost in Hamlet at the Gate Theatre, Dublin. Before he went to Hollywood he toured America with plays by Shaw, Shakespeare and many of the Elizabethan dramatists, and produced Macbeth with an all-Negro cast. The present book traces his development in Hollywood. It is the first of a new series of books on the film. (927.9)

Theatre
40 illustrations.
Mr. Hurok is an impresario with much experience of the artistic temperament. In this book he recalls the great artists whom he has known and has much interesting and valuable new comment to make on them. The book is a series of random jottings, of impressions behind the scenes, and among the many stars of the concert stage, opera and ballet who flit across his pages are Chaliapin, the great Russian bass, Marian Anderson, the American coloured singer, of whom Toscanini, the famous conductor, said ‘a voice like yours is heard once in a hundred years’, Pavlova, the incomparable ballerina, and the famous American dancer, Isadora Duncan. (927.92)

WHO’S WHO IN THE THEATRE (THE DRAMATIC LIST). A Biographical Record of the Contemporary Stage. John Parker (Editor and Compiler).
Index to London playbills.
The main part of this excellent standard reference work on the theatre consists of over 3,000 biographies of members of the British and American theatrical profession, in addition to a number in Europe and overseas. Those who have made no appearances over a period of several years are included in a separate index preceding the biography section which indicates the edition in which their biographies last appeared. The Theatrical and Musical Obituary List contains over 5,000 names, and among new features in the present edition are Honours in the Theatre, a list of Long Runs on the New York stage and other details of New York theatres, in addition to the synopsis of London plays from 1939-46, which forms the only source of printed reference available of productions in London since the war. Included also in this comprehensive
work are sections on Education and the Theatre, the Malvern Festival, a list of principal London theatres together with seating plans, theatrical wills (arranged alphabetically and by amount), tables of hereditary theatrical families, and information concerning professional unions and associations. Mr. John Parker is a well-known figure in the theatre world and has been Editor of *Who's Who in the Theatre* since 1912.

(927.92)

**Writers: British**


The probable penultimate volume of the lively autobiography of the dramatic critic of the London *Sunday Times*, covering the year 1945. The book is more of a diary than an autobiography, and describes a cross-section of post-war London life by a writer who is a mine of information on past and present theatrical history.

(928.2)

**JOHN BUCHAN. By his Wife and Friends. Hodder & Stoughton, 12s. 6d. M8. 304 pages. 8 illustrations. Index.**

One of the most remarkable Scots of our time, John Buchan (1875–1940), was in turn lawyer, Government servant, publisher, Member of Parliament, and finally Lord Tweedsmuir, Governor-General of Canada, but his fame derived mainly from his writings, notably his biographies of Augustus, Montrose and Oliver Cromwell, and such romances of adventure as *Presbyter John*, *Greenmantle*, and *The Power House*. This new account of Buchan's life and character is complementary to his 'noble autobiography', *Memory-hold-the-door*. Lady Tweedsmuir provides charming, unpretentious pictures of her own aristocratic youth, her husband's family, and their married life, with glimpses of many well-known people. There are shorter contributions by Catherine Carswell, A. L. Rowse, Leonard Brockington and Alastair Buchan, and a preface by G. M. Trevelyan. The book makes it clear why Buchan was not only much admired but much loved.

(928.2)

**ME AND MINE. Jack Jones. Hamish Hamilton, 15s. D8. 428 pages.**

This book, a continuation of the author's autobiography *Unfinished Journey*, in showing the life of a family and a community in South Wales during the war years, gives one of the best pictures of the Welsh way of life. The author remains the central figure among the numerous characters that he introduces in his journeys through his own country, America and Italy. His matter is of intense human interest, and is presented with a direct unaffected eloquence.

(928.2)

**CHARLES KINGSLEY AND HIS IDEAS. Guy Kendall. Hutchinson, 21s. D8. 190 pages. 8 illustrations.**

A careful and judicious life of the Victorian novelist, who was also parish priest, social reformer, sportsman, natural scientist, poet, historian, and enunciator of the creed of ‘Muscular Christianity’. Kingsley's passion for social reform grew from his contact with the homes of the people, and he proclaimed himself 'A Chartist though a parson'. As novelist he ranged from the enchanting children's story *The Water-Babies* and such historical romances as *Westward Ho!* and *Hereward the Wake* to the socialism of *Yeast* and *Alton Locke*. The author is himself a theological scholar, and was for many years Headmaster of University College School, Hampstead, London.

(928.2)
A study of the life and work of a writer whose popularity has suffered an eclipse since his death thirty years ago, except in certain fields of scholarship and as a writer of fairy stories. Andrew Lang was one of the most influential critics of the 1880s and '90s and the author of a standard translation of Homer.  
(928.2)

J. W. Mackail was a fine classical scholar and a distinguished man of letters, whose best-known work was his noble Life of William Morris. He was Professor of Poetry in the University of Oxford from 1906 to 1911 and Professor of Ancient Literature in the Royal Academy. This pamphlet is a study of his life and work.  
(928.2)

Poets

This experiment in collective biography contains skilfully contrived narratives of the early lives of the English romantic poets, Wordsworth (1770-1850), Coleridge (1772-1834) and Southey (1774-1843) and their relations with one another. It attempts to show all three in perspective, and against the historical background that affected their thought and lives. The author has written a number of literary biographies including one on Thackeray.  
(928.21)

The Beattie Papers are here printed in full for the first time from the archives of Aberdeen University. James Beattie (1735-1803) enjoyed a contemporary reputation as a poet which has been all but eclipsed since his death. His diary, which throws interesting light upon the life and personalities of his time, records the difficulties he encountered on his visit to London in search of a pension; also the praise and honours he enjoyed from prominent people. The editor contributes an introduction and notes.  
(928.21)

THE LIFE OF GEORGE CRABBE. By his son. Cresset Press, 8s. 6d. LC8. 285 pages. (Cresset Library)
A new edition of this classic life of George Crabbe (1754-1832) whose poems recently inspired Benjamin Britten's opera Peter Grimes. There is an introduction by Edmund Blunden, himself a poet of note.  
(928.21)

The standard edition of the letters of the great English romantic poet (1795-1821) has been revised by the editor and now contains three additional letters which have come to light since the appearance of the second edition in 1935. The gradual accumulation of Keats's letters has done him great service. In showing him as a pure poet whose vision was never distorted by theories, they present a picture of Keats that could have been furnished in no other way; they are a remarkable revelation of the growth of a poet's mind.  
(928.21)

A revised and enlarged edition of the autobiography of one of the most distinguished living English poets, giving an account of his life from boyhood and youth, and tracing his spiritual and intellectual development through the last thirty years. Part I, 'The Innocent Eye', with its account of a Yorkshire childhood, is a classic of its kind. In this edition Parts I and III remain substantially unaltered, but Part II, 'The Falcon and the Dove', has been considerably revised, with the addition of 'In Retreat', which has been described as the best piece of English prose inspired by World War I. (928.21)


The main source of this book is the material collected by Miss Gwenllian Morgan and Miss Louise Guiney, who both died before they were able to put their material into a final form. Dr. Hutchinson has made use of their discoveries and has incorporated the results of his own researches in a much fuller life of Vaughan, the English seventeenth-century mystical poet, than has previously been written. (928.21)

---Novelists---


This edition of the journal of Sir Walter Scott, the great Scottish novelist and poet (1771-1832), based on a comparison of the text of the 1890 edition with the photostat copy in the National Library of Scotland, is the work of the former Principal of the Mysore Government Central College in Bangalore, Southern India. At his death in 1945, W. M. Parker took over the editorship of the latter part of the work and the compilation of the index. (928.23)


The present volumes complete a set of four, the first two of which were published in 1946. In addition to letters from Thackeray, embellished with the author's characteristic sketches, Vols. III and IV include diaries kept by him, although these are disappointingly uninformative, some notes on forgeries of Thackeray's letters, and biographical sundries. The four volumes form an autobiographical work as full as is possible in the case of a man of such unusual reticence. Dr. Ray has announced that a supplementary volume of Thackerayana is to follow, and, later, a bibliography. Thackeray (1811-63) ranks among the greatest of British novelists and was master of a style of great distinction and individuality. Perhaps his most famous novel is Vanity Fair, and his History of Henry Esmond is thought by many to be the greatest English historical novel. (928.23)

AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY. Anthony Trollope. Oxford University Press, 3s.6d. sF8. 360 pages. (World's Classics Series)

The life story of Anthony Trollope, now one of the most widely read of Victorian writers and author of the famous 'Barsetshire' novels, is one of the most charming and
candid autobiographies ever produced by a novelist. It was published posthumously in 1883. This revised edition contains a new introduction by Michael Sadleir who is an authority on Trollope and the Victorian era.

SO MANY LOVES. Leo Walmsley. Pan Books, 1s.6d. SC8. 351 pages.
The autobiography of a man whom Lawrence of Arabia described as 'a real writer'. His childhood was spent in a fishing-port in the English county of Yorkshire, and fishing was not only his first love but remained in his constant affection, seeming to condition and lead him to his other affections of men, places and adventures. The out-of-door life and the odd people he meets bring him to an eager study of marine biology, flying and hunting in Africa, travels with his donkey in the Pyrenees and, finally, to the production of his novel Three Fivers as the film The Turn of the Tide, a story of the fishermen of Yorkshire.

— Essayist

See Digest, page 604.

— Historians

Herbert Albert Laurens Fisher came of an eminent Victorian family, the eldest of six brothers, all of whom had distinguished careers. His fame as a noted historian rests chiefly on his work A History of Europe, and, as President of the Board of Education from 1916–22, he was instrumental in passing the Fisher Act of 1918 which reorganized the system of public education in England.

J. R. GREEN. W. G. Addison. Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 6s.
C8. 96 pages. Portrait. Index.
A good brief biography of John Richard Green (1837–83), the historian, author of the classic Short History of the English People.

A series of private letters, published for the first time, of the noted historian and philosopher William Edward Hartpole Lecky (1838–1905). The letters, describing society in mid-Victorian London, begin from the time he was an undergraduate at Trinity College, Dublin University, and continue through the twenty years following which saw his reputation established. A biographical introduction and a commentary linking the letters is contributed by Harford Montgomery Hyde, barrister and author, who himself has written numerous historical works.

SOME PEOPLE. Harold Nicolson. Pan Books, 1s.6d. SC8. 192 pages.
These little masterpieces of delicate ironic comedy cover the author's life, episodically, from childhood until the nineteen-twenties. They are 'memoirs' in which all the
central figures are fictitious, but the author himself appears, and there are glimpses of many famous European politicians and amusing sidelights on international diplomacy. The settings include London, Oxford, Paris, Constantinople (as it was) and the Arabian desert. This book, first published in 1927, is the most delightfully entertaining of the author’s works. The Honourable Harold Nicolson, M.P., formerly in the British diplomatic service, is a writer of great distinction, a biographer and critic, and a most urbane and perspicacious commentator on current affairs.

REGINALD CAMPBELL THOMPSON, 1876–1941. Oxford University Press, 5s. 1C8. 39 pages. Paper bound. (British Academy Proceedings, Vol. XXX) This noted Assyriologist spent a lifetime devoted to his art, and Vol. XXX of the Proceedings of the British Academy is given to his life and work. He made several excavations on behalf of the British Museum, was editor of the journal Iraq and contributed to the Cambridge Ancient History and Hasting’s Dictionary of Religion and Ethics. Among his most recent works is the Dictionary of Assyrian Chemistry and Geology.

HORACE WALPOLE. R. W. Ketton-Cremer. Second edition. Faber & Faber, 21s. D8. 332 pages. Illustrations. Bibliography. Index. On its first appearance in 1940 this book was recognized as the best life yet written of this brilliant eighteenth-century letter-writer and chronicler of the social life of his time. The author stresses that Walpole was also a historian, a politician, the author of one of the first Gothic romances, an antiquary, a collector, and an amateur architect, whose house at Strawberry Hill, Middlesex, pointed the way to the Gothic revival in England.

——French

PÉGUY AND ‘LES CAHIERS DE LA QUINZAINES’. Daniel Halévy. Translated by Ruth Bethell. Dobson, 12s.6d. D8. 232 pages. The first full-length study to appear in English of Charles Péguy, one of the most influential figures in modern French literature. Péguy founded the Cahiers de la Quinzaine and was killed in 1914, but it was to his writing that the men of the Resistance turned for inspiration. The present book, by a friend and colleague of Péguy’s, is a mine of information and of literary and human criticism of great insight, invaluable to all those who wish to follow the spiritual and intellectual development of France from 1910 onwards.

THE LIFE OF THE HEART: GEORGE SAND AND HER TIMES. Frances Winwar. Hamish Hamilton, 12s.6d. D8. 331 pages. 8 illustrations. This is a comprehensive biography, well authenticated and maintaining a sense of proportion. The many outstanding figures in the France of Sand’s period (1804–76) are realistically portrayed. Among them Alfred de Musset, the poet, Sainte-Beuve, the literary critic, and Chopin, the composer, stand out particularly clearly. The author has removed the glamour that has grown round George Sand and her associates. Chopin, for example, is shown as an austere and responsible artist. The author’s keeping to facts prevents the fidelity of the biography suffering from its fictional presentation.
—Italian


Index.

The author, who is Serena Professor of Italian Language and Literature in the University of Birmingham, has written this investigation into the writings of the famous Florentine statesman and political philosopher (1469–1527) and into the nature of his genius to clear up misrepresentations of his work and of his temperament, still to be found in books where 'Machiavelli figures ... as the main villain in the world's sad farce'. There is a list of editions and principal works quoted. (928.54)

—Russian


Professor Lavrin, author of numerous important studies of Russian literature, here presents a portrait of Alexander Pushkin who was a dominating influence in literature and a symbolic figure in Russian history at the time of Napoleon’s invasion. This brief biography is a portrait of the man in relation to his writings and also of Russian society at that time. Pushkin had a deep admiration for Shakespeare and Byron and attention has been paid to consideration of him as the most vital link between Russian and English literature. There is a bibliography of Pushkin’s works in recent English translations and works on Pushkin in English. (928.917)

—Czech

FRANZ KAFKA. Max Brod. Secker & Warburg, 12s.6d. D8. 183 pages. 4 illustrations. Appendices. Bibliography.

The only life of the great Czech novelist that has appeared to date. It is by Kafka’s most intimate friend, was written in Prague under the shadow of Nazi aggression and published in 1937. Dr. Brod tells the story of Kafka’s painful relations with his father, which overshadowed his whole life and brought about his inability to marry. Some of his letters and journals are drawn upon, though the most intimate have been withheld and the book must be regarded as in the nature of an interim report pending the publication of all the available material. (928.9186)

Genealogy and Heraldry

THE CONCISE OXFORD DICTIONARY OF ENGLISH PLACE-_NAMES.


This standard work was first published in 1936 and the third edition has been revised and corrected with a number of articles rewritten and new material added. It contains a full list of English place-names, with their historical forms, references to early documents in which they occur and carefully checked etymologies. Dr. Ekwall is a well-known writer on philology, is Emeritus Professor of the English Language in the University of Lund, Sweden, and the author of a number of works on English place-names. (929.4)

This book traces the development of the devices which knights in the first half of the twelfth century bore on their shields to identify them in the tournament. The author shows how the ‘coat of arms’ developed from the ‘cognisance’ on the lance flag and how necessary such devices became in peace and war under a system of the feudal tenure of estates. There is a section of special interest on the development of the herald and his functions. The technical language for describing coats of arms very satisfactorily meets the inquiries of any general reader. The sixteen coloured plates are accompanied by explanatory notes.

(929.6)

ANCIENT HISTORY


Dr. Ehrenberg, formerly Professor of Ancient History in Prague University and the author of a number of books in both German and English on the ancient world, has collected in this volume fifteen essays covering a wide range of subjects. While a few are chiefly intended for scholars, others will interest the general reader.

(930.4)

Babylonia


The text of this excellently illustrated little book deals mainly with the history of Ur before the time of the Royal Tombs, that is to say, with the early history of the land of Sumer, or southern Mesopotamia. It shows how our historical knowledge of this region is built up from the labours of the many archaeologists whose records have given the present picture of Sumerian civilization. Most of the plates illustrate the treasures found in the Royal Tombs, and there is a separate section of ‘Notes’ giving a full description of each plate. Sir Leonard Woolley is famous for his excavations in the Middle East and has written a large number of archaeological works, including Digging up the Past and Ur of the Chaldees.

(935.4)

MODERN HISTORY


Index.

This history of Europe since 1815 is chiefly concerned with surveying the cultural evolution of England during that period in relation to the social, artistic, political and economic changes that have taken place on the Continent. The author gives an objective record of the progress of Liberalism, the growth of Socialism and the establishment of nationalist democracies. The three chapters each have a brief bibliography and there are lists of dates.

(940.28)
World War I


This volume of the official history of World War I, compiled by Brigadier-General Sir James Edmonds covers the fifty days in 1918 from 8 August, referred to by General Ludendorff as 'the black day of the German Army', to 26 September, when at last the Allied Armies, American, French, British and Belgian, were lined up ready to begin the great combined offensive which by 11 November had brought the war to an end.

World War II


The author, who reported the Nuremberg trial, gives a valuable summary of the documents on which the prosecution was based. The first part deals clearly with Germany's rearmament and the policy of territorial expansion up to the invasion of Poland. Germany's relations with Italy and France form the next part of the book. The story of Russo-German relations is not fully elucidated since all documents from both sides are not available. The chapters dealing with the projected invasion of Britain, although showing the importance German strategy placed on eliminating this country, do not explain why the invasion did not materialize. The book arouses a desire for further information on the same lines.

HUTCHINSON'S PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WAR. Walter Hutchinson (Editor). Hutchinson, 26 volumes. £23 14s. (cloth), £26 15s. (rexine), £31 19s. (quarter leather), £35 19s. (half leather) and £41 18s. (leather) the set. C4. Over 15,000 photographs. Drawings. 250 maps. Plans and diagrams.

The story, in text and pictures, of World War II from 3 September 1939 to 4 September 1945. There is a day-by-day summary of events, a weekly commentary and special articles by well-known contributors, as well as the full text of important speeches by the King, the Queen, Winston Churchill, the late President Roosevelt and others. Over 15,000 photographs show the war at home and abroad, soldiers, sailors and airmen, celebrities and historic moments. Twenty-six well-known artists including Frank R. Mason, Gordon Nicoll, Montague B. Black and S. Coleman Wright have contributed pictures of action and many of the 250 excellent maps by Geographia are in colour.


This is a history of the Second World War as seen through the broadcast speeches of leading Allied Statesmen, writers, commentators and fighting men, etc. The talks form a running commentary on the events of the war and they are linked together to
form a connected narrative. They include a number of Mr. Churchill's most famous speeches and statements and appeals on historic occasions by Allied leaders such as General Eisenhower and General de Gaulle. The editor was a former Danish announcer in the British Broadcasting Corporation.

--- Terms of Peace


**Draft Peace Treaty with Finland. H.M. Stationery Office, 4d. sR8. 19 pages. (Finland No. 1 (1946)) (Command Paper 6897)**


**Draft Peace Treaty with Italy. H.M. Stationery Office, 9d. sR8. 48 pages. (Italy No. 1 (1946)) (Command Paper 6892)**


Drafts of the peace treaties with Bulgaria, Finland, Hungary, Italy and Roumania prepared by the Council of Foreign Ministers, for consideration by the Peace Conference of twenty-one nations meeting in Paris on 29 July 1946.

--- Refugees

**Peaceful Invasion. Ian Hay. Hodder & Stoughton, 10s.6d. L.Post 8. 238 pages.**

This book tells the story of the 'invasion' of Britain, not by enemies but by friends and Allies, which began in 1940 and was completed by 1944, and of how the British people, and not least the British Council, met this onslaught. The author has travelled all over the country to see and hear for himself—to Devon and Cornwall, where in May 1940 a fleet of refugees from France, Holland and Belgium arrived, to Lancashire, which was simultaneously 'invaded' by the French, Poles, Norwegians, Dutch, Czechs, Americans, and even Chinese, to a Polish hospital in Scotland, the Czech State School near Whitchurch, Shropshire, the Norwegian Gunnery School in Glasgow, and to Northern Ireland—visiting barracks, shipyards, clubs and colleges, taking part in endless social functions, formal and otherwise, and in 'innumerable heart-to-heart discussions'. It is the personal and individual approach which gives the greatest charm and value to this excellent book, just as the personal contact and friendship between the people of Britain and those who by the chances of war were driven to its shores may be of the greatest value to the future of Europe.

--- Press Censorship


Rear-Admiral Thomson was Chief Press Censor in the British Ministry of Information and this is his own story of Press censorship during World War II. It is an authoritative and witty report on the Press and Press censorship, showing that a system largely built on trust worked with speed and efficiency. The writer pays generous tribute to the
Press in stating that the Government was able to keep Press censorship on a voluntary basis throughout the war only by the whole-hearted support it received from the newspapers.

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**Diplomatic History**

**POLAND, RUSSIA AND GREAT BRITAIN, 1941–1945.** R. Umiastowski.


This is a continuation of the author's _Russia and the Polish Republic_, which brought the story down to 1941. It deals, in great detail, and with numerous quotations from documents, speeches, and the Press, with the negotiations leading to the Soviet-Polish agreements of 1941, the formation of the Polish Army in the U.S.S.R., the search of the Polish authorities for their 'missing people', the Polish underground, the changes in Soviet policy in accordance with the changing fortunes of war, and the events leading up to the rupture of relations in the spring of 1943. There are also chapters on the formation and activities of the Union of Polish Patriots, the attitudes of the Allied Powers to the conflict, and the Teheran and Crimea Conferences, the Warsaw rising, and the establishment of the present Polish Government.

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**United Nations**


_(Command Paper 6931)_

The system of Mutual Aid between the United Nations began with the passing of the Lend Lease Act by the Government of the U.S.A. in March 1941, and was brought to an end soon after victory was declared on 1 September 1945. The British Government, in common with the other governments, has made it a practice to issue reports showing the value and scope of Mutual Aid by the United Kingdom to her Allies. The first two reports (Command Papers 6483 and 6570) gave an account of Mutual Aid up to the end of June 1944. This third and last report continues the record up to the termination of the various agreements and gives also a statistical record of Britain's Mutual Aid throughout the war. A note on reciprocal aid to the U.S.A. is included.

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**Germany**

**THE GERMAN QUESTION.** Wilhelm Röpke. _Allen & Unwin_, 10s.6d. D8. 216 pages. Index.

This book was originally published in German in Switzerland, and later in France, where it aroused considerable interest. Professor Röpke is well known as an economist by profession and a liberal by conviction and experience; he is a German who was dismissed by the Nazis in 1933, and who eventually went as professor to the Institut Universitaire des Hautes Études Internationales. As a basis for his recommendations regarding Allied policy in Germany, Professor Röpke analyses the growth of ideas which produced Hitler, and which he believes originated with Bismarck and his contemporaries. He pleads for a decentralized, truly federal and democratic government for Germany (individual States being freed from Allied control as they acquire stable democratic institutions) in order to combat the purpose behind a centrally organized Germany. In his view this, together with free trade, might go far towards solving the problem which Germany presents to the Allies.

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(940.531807)

(940.5322)

(940.5332)

(940.534301)
France

FAITH IN FRANCE. A Selection of Leading Articles in the Manchester Guardian between June, 1940 and September, 1944. Sherratt (Altrincham, Cheshire), 10s.6d. D8. 240 pages. Index.

These leading articles originally appeared in the Manchester Guardian during the four years of the German occupation of France. Collected together they stand as a memorial to the confidence of those in Great Britain who believed that France would rise again and make once more her particular contribution to European civilization. The articles are based on a variety of events which occurred during the war years. (940.5344)

Italy


The main theme of Miss Barclay Carter's book is an indictment of the Italian peace treaty, which in her view is much too severe and takes insufficient account of Italy's genuine break with the past, and of her contribution to the war effort during the co-belligerent period. To prove this contention the author tells the story of underground anti-Fascist activities before the liberation, of partisan resistance, and of Italy's efforts towards democratic government in the past three years. The preface is by Don Luigi Sturzo. (940.5345)

EMPTY BALCONY. Piero Saporiti. Gollancz, 7s.6d. C8. 128 pages. 8 fac-similes.

The dramatic story of the end of Fascism in which the main highlights are focused on the Fascist Grand Council meeting which voted for Mussolini's overthrow, his arrest and subsequent rescue, the episode of the puppet Fascist Republican Government with the trial and execution of Ciano and other members of the Grand Council, and the final débâcle, when Mussolini and many leading Fascists were hunted down and executed by partisans. Although much of the detail of this period is still obscure, the author, an Italian journalist, has written this account with the aid of a certain amount of both published and unpublished documentary evidence. (940.5345)

Russia


Alexander Werth, who is Moscow Correspondent of the Sunday Times, has established himself as Britain's most authoritative interpreter of the Russian wartime scene. His book has great variety, and will certainly interest a very wide range of readers. There are long descriptive passages, of the Arctic Convoy to Murmansk, of the journey from Murmansk to Moscow in 1942, of the country between the Volga and the Don at the time of the encirclement of Stalingrad, and of Stalingrad itself. There are conversations with ordinary Russian soldiers and civilians. Other chapters consist of diary entries. A certain proportion of the book is concerned with purely military matters, and the author has been able to explain the battle of Stalingrad on the basis of much new material not available to the general public. Perhaps the book's greatest value is the insight it provides into the workings of the Russian mind. The Red Army reforms are explained, and for the first time Russian wartime propaganda is thoroughly analysed. (940.5347)
—Pacific


The official account of the Pacific Islands at war. It tells of the heroic resistance to the Japanese of the South Sea Islanders under the leadership of the Resident Commissioner of the British Solomon Islands Protectorate, Sydney Marchant, and a few of his Administrative officers, with the later co-operation of the Australian Navy and the Americans. The invaders were subjected to every form of guerrilla tactics—amphibious warfare in a tiny fleet of schooners, harrying raids on their posts by natives in frail canoes, and fierce commando attacks in the jungle. The story starts in January 1942 with the Bishop of Melanesia expressing the general decision to remain in the Solomons, and continues with the Battle for Guadalcanal, the invasion of New Georgia with the taking of Treasury, and finally the return to the Gilbert Islands, where for fifteen months the islanders had been 'passively resisting' the Japanese. (940.539)

—New Zealand

NEW ZEALAND AT WAR. K. R. Hancock. Reed (Wellington, New Zealand), 27s.6d. C4. 351 pages. Illustrated. Index.

'An informal, unofficial survey of New Zealand's war effort' in the air, at sea, and on land, and also on the home and industrial fronts. The book contains a vast amount of detailed information. (940.53931)

—Military History


(Britain at War Series)

These volumes of the history of the Allied Armed Forces cover a period of great offensives and, most notably, the invasion of Europe. (940.54)


This is the story of the collapse of the German armies in the West in World War II, and a study of the reasons. It gives the one side of the war which has not yet been told, for it reveals a true history of the débâcle from the German point of view. The author served as an Intelligence Officer in the Canadian Army, specializing in the German Order of Battle throughout the campaign in North-West Europe. After the capitulation, he interviewed most of the senior German Commanders, including Von Rundstedt, Jodl, Halder, Student and Dietrich, and studied thousands of captured documents, such as Orders of the Supreme Command, records of conversations between Generals, and Intelligence Reports. The book also describes, through diaries
and letters written from the front, the reality of defeat as it was felt by those experiencing it, the officers and ordinary soldiers of the Wehrmacht. Major-General Sir Ian Jacob, who was Assistant Military Secretary to the British War Cabinet, says in his Introduction: 'There is no doubt about the essential accuracy of the picture that emerges'.

The Lees Knowles Lectures at Cambridge University for 1946 are here reproduced with revisions and some small additions. There are four chapters, dealing with Strategic Theory; Poland, Dunkirk and Russia; North Africa and Italy; Japan and North-West Europe. The style is concise and clear, and the writer's comments and judgments deserve every consideration.

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**LAND OPERATIONS**

**NORMANDY TO THE BALTIC.** Viscount Montgomery. *Hutchinson*, 25s. M8. 239 pages. 46 maps. 3 diagrams.
See Digest, page 605.

**THE VICTORY CAMPAIGN.** Strategicus. Faber & Faber, 12s.6d. 1C8. 261 pages. Index.
This, the final volume of Strategicus's story of the war, opens on 11 May 1944, with the Allied campaign in Italy and ends with the Japanese surrender. The battle-piece it attempts to portray is, in fact, the greatest in the history of the world. The well-known campaigns of South and West Europe are again covered, but the value of the book lies, perhaps, in the accounts of the great Russian offensives in Central Europe, the British Fourteenth Army's actions in the East and the American approach to Japan by way of the Marianas, the Philippines, Iwojima and Okinawa. In the chapter on the *Führer Prinzip* an attempt is made to discover some of the main lessons of war. 'Strategicus' is the pen-name of Herbert Charles O'Neill, former editor of the London newspaper *The Observer*, and author of *To Stalingrad and Alamein*, as well as articles on modern affairs in the London weekly journal, *The Spectator*.

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Miss Bigland writes with the appreciation of an eye-witness of the work and mode of living of the women of the A.T.S. Their duties were many and various, including working in Ordnance Depots, driving lorries, manning Signal Stations, cleaning ammunition, sealing tanks, working kinetheodolites, manning Ack-Ack guns, as well as cooking, storekeeping and clerical work. Travelling up and down the country, the author watched them at work and play, and applauds their enthusiasm and efficiency and their remarkable adaptability to heavy or intricate jobs.

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*Methuen*, 12s.6d. D8. 189 pages. 16 photographs. 6 maps.
This story of the Special Boat Service during World War II records the adventures of a band of men of greatly varied skills and experience in many countries, and describes how this joint experience was pooled to form an amphibious commando force which operated with daring and success in numerous assaults.
116 pages. 19 illustrations. Index.
The author commanded the naval force in the attack on St. Nazaire in March 1942 when both he and the land force commander won the Victoria Cross. He tells of the elaborate and secret preparations, the voyage out, the passage up the Loire, the ramming of the lockgates by H.M.S. *Campbelltown*, the exploits of the sailors and soldiers and the final withdrawal under immense difficulties. Finally, he gives a clear and useful summing up of the whole operation, showing what it did and did not achieve.


These three volumes deal with the part played by the Canadian Army in the late war. *The Canadians in Britain* is concerned with the experiences and activities of the Canadians in the United Kingdom, the important role played by Canadian troops in the defence of Britain and the troops' relations with their British hosts. From *Pachino to Ortona* describes the Canadian campaign in Sicily and Italy during 1943, and *Canada's Battle in Normandy* is an account of the Canadian Army's part in the initial and all-important stage of the great final campaign in North-West Europe. The illustrations consist mainly of paintings by official war artists of the Canadian Army and photographs taken by Canadian Army Overseas Film and Photo Units.

— Special Campaigns: Burma

THE CAMPAIGN IN BURMA. H.M. Stationery Office, 2s. 1F4. 175 pages.
93 photographs. 7 maps. Paper bound.

This impressive account of the campaign in Burma from the grim days of defeat and flight in January 1942, until victory in August 1945, was written by Lieut.-Colonel Frank Owen, O.B.E. The story is told in four parts: I. The Retreat, with the battle of Sittang, the fall of Burma, and an account of Wingate's first mission; II. Build Up—the birth of S.E.A.C., the second attack from Arakan, the Battle of the Admin Box, Operation Thursday, the war of the Chindits, Stilwell’s Road, and the march on Delhi. Part III, The Road Back, covers the stand at Kohima, the march southwards to Mandalay, war in the Chaungs, the fall of Rangoon and Journey’s End. In Part IV the Epilogue, there is an account of the vital part played in the campaign by the supply services—‘life-line men’—and the Allied East Indies Fleet. The ninety-three photographs were taken during the campaign.

WINGATE'S PHANTOM ARMY. W. D. Burchett. *Muller*, 12s.6d. D8.
195 pages. 12 plates. Index.
The author, who was a war correspondent attached to General Wingate's expedition into Burma during World War II, tells of the passage through the Japanese lines, and pays a tribute to the courage and determination displayed by the eight columns and their outstanding leader. All military phases are fully covered, and the chapter on training for guerrilla tactics is of valuable interest, especially if read in conjunction with Brigadier Fergusson’s *The Wild Green Earth*.

(940.5412)

(940.541271)

(940.542)

(940.542)
THE WILD GREEN EARTH. Bernard Fergusson. Collins, 10s.6d. LC8. 288 pages. 5 maps. 2 appendices. Index.

Brigadier Fergusson, whose first book Beyond the Chindwin dealt with his experiences as a Column Commander, now writes an account of the second expedition into Burma as seen from the more objective point of view of the Brigade Commander. The book is divided into two parts: the first deals with the operations of the 16th (Chindit) Brigade in Major-General Wingate's last campaign of long-range penetration, and the second with the lessons—military and domestic—learned during both expeditions in 1943 and 1944. The excellent prose, in which all manner of slang is aptly used, enhances the value of the unequalled lessons in jungle warfare and guerrilla tactics, and Part 2 might well serve as a basis for a standard textbook. (940.542)

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GREECE


This masterly little book gives the story of the Greek campaign against Italy as experienced by the ordinary Greek soldier. Though infused with patriotism it is restrained, sincere and unassuming. (940.542)

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AIR OPERATIONS


As Commander-in-Chief, Bomber Command, Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Harris was responsible for directing the policy of a bomber offensive, and his views on the controversial questions—whether the results of this were worth the expenditure of lives and materials, or whether area bombing was morally justifiable—will be read with wide interest. From the earliest days of the war the author had confidence in Bomber Command as a potentially decisive weapon, and he now recounts the complete story of how, from small beginnings, a powerful force, capable of 1,000-bomber raids, was built up. He tells of lessons learned from German bombing; of what was achieved during the year of preparation and experiment before the main attack began in March 1943; of the success of particular operations such as the destruction of the Mohne and Eder dams, and of the bombing of Berlin. Finally, he is able to tell of the actual 'results' revealed since the end of the war, and how far the estimates of air attack were right. (940.544)

R.A.A.F. OVER EUROPE. Frank Johnson (Editor). Eyre & Spottiswoode, 10s.6d. D8. 189 pages. 54 photographs.

This is a brief history of the work and principal personalities in that part of the Royal Australian Air Force which came overseas to fight in Europe during the recent war. Mr. Winston Churchill has written a short introduction. (940.544)


Wing-Commander Asher Lee was on the air intelligence staff of the Royal Air Force from 1940 to 1945, and made so systematic a study of the German Air Force that he was said to know more about it than the German leaders themselves. As no arm of the German military machine contributed more heavily to the success of the blitzkrieg
in 1940 than did the Air Force, Asher Lee's account must be read with attention. Each campaign of the late war is dealt with separately, and these are chapters on more general aspects: the strategy of the Luftwaffe support of the German Army, air defence of Germany, German aircraft production 1920-45, and aircraft, equipment and personnel of the Luftwaffe. This comprehensive study of the German Air Force gives us, in detail, in the author's words, 'the zigzag path laid down by its various leaders up to 1942 and by its various Allied opponents thereafter'. There is a Foreword by General Spaatz.


A survey of the creation, development and efficacy of the different types of air forces evolved by the Great Powers on both sides during the recent war. The author is the Air Correspondent of the London Times.


This anthology consists of the sixty best stories and articles which appeared during the war in the Royal Air Force Journal, the official magazine of the British Royal Air Force. The majority are available to the public for the first time as the journal was restricted to official use only during the war. They present an intriguing and intimate picture of Service life in all parts of the world, and some are illustrated by plates selected as the best of the official Royal Air Force photographs of the war.


This short history of the world's most efficient fighter aircraft tells the story of the Spitfire from its conception in the mind of Reginald Mitchell, the British aircraft designer, to the time, in 1946, when the last Mark was made. From the first defensive action over the Firth of Forth to the last aggressive sortie in the Far East, the narrative records the Spitfire's part in the war in all its spheres of operation. The value of this well-written book is enhanced by the excellent series of photographs.

--- Organized Raids


An American journalist's 30,000-word report of his investigations at Hiroshima, about six months after its destruction by the first atomic bomb; first published in the New Yorker on 31 August 1946, and broadcast later by the American Broadcasting Company and the British Broadcasting Corporation. The report is based largely on first-hand accounts by half a dozen survivors, and is all the more effective for the simplicity with which it tells its ghastly story of the effects of the bomb on human beings.

--- Naval Operations


The coasters are the oldest of British sea services and were established carriers of heavy goods before the Romans built their roads in Britain. The coasting trade proper,
whose main cargo today is coal, is employed between the ports of the British Isles, but there is much interchange of employment between the coasting trade and the home trade with Continental ports, and the term 'coasters' can be used broadly to include the ships of both. The coasters have played an important part in all the wars in which Britain was involved and this booklet gives an account of the sterling service they rendered during the Second World War, at Dunkirk, on Channel convos, blockade running, landing men and equipment on the Normandy beaches on D-Day and, above all, maintaining the flow of vital merchandise in the face of constant danger. (940.545)


This, the fifth and last volume of the record of the Royal Navy during the 1939–45 War, carries the story through the consolidation of the European continent to victory in Europe and the tremendous offensive of the British and American Navies against the Japanese. The latter operations are unique in history, for they covered a very large section of the world and involved more ships, aircraft, material of all sorts and men than have ever before been co-ordinated to a single objective. (940.545)


This is the memoir of a corvette and her company in the Battle of the Atlantic, but it is much more than a mere record, and its wartime setting is subsidiary to the interest focused by Mr. Harling on the crew of the Tobie and on her R.N.V.R. officers. There is, however, excitement and high tension from her launching in Nova Scotia, through all her escort tasks until the brutal end when the author, invalided from his ship, reads in Beirut in a month-old Times the list of names, 'missing, believed killed' in a loss 'previously announced'. These are names which have become by the end of the book real men, known inside out to the reader, especially the unorthodox Captain with his mordant wit and compelling personality. Mr. Harling has a novelist's interest and eye for character. Under the pseudonym of Nicholas Drew he published two years ago the successful Amateur Sailor, and here he makes another sensitive contribution to English literature of the sea. (940.545)

THE RED FLEET IN THE SECOND WORLD WAR. I. S. Isakov. Translated by Jack Hural. Hutchinson, 10s.6d. C8. 124 pages. 4 illustrations. 7 maps.

Admiral Isakov's book gives an account in some detail of the part played by the ships and men of the Russian Navy in the Second World War. It describes the actions of the different fleets—the Arctic, the Baltic and the Black Sea—one by one, and gives an account of the general situation which was the background to them. The author was Soviet Chief of Naval Staff from 1941 to 1944. (940.545)


Admiral Sir William James was Commander-in-Chief, Portsmouth, for the first three years of the war of 1939–45, and Chief of Naval Information for the last two years. His naval qualifications for the writing of such a book as this are, therefore, beyond
doubt; furthermore, he can write. He describes each separate campaign of the British Fleets—the Battle of the Atlantic, the Battle of the Russian Convoys, the Battle of the Pacific, the Battle of the Mediterranean, the Battle of the Narrow Seas—and each is a story of immense exertion, stoic endurance, high fighting efficiency and superb leadership. The magnitude of the contribution of the Navies of the British Commonwealth to victory can only be truly appreciated if the concurrent operations of fleets and squadrons in all disputed areas are brought together into selected time periods. The author has adopted this method and gives a general picture of each major operation.

—Submarine Warfare


This official account of the U-boat War 1939–45, is the story of six years of unrelenting struggle and grim heroism, giving the story of some of the more important highlights in a ruthless campaign which started with the sinking of the *Athenia* off the Irish coast on 3 September 1939 and ended on 4 May 1945 with Grand-Admiral Dönitz's signal to all U-boats to cease hostilities and return to base. During all this time the Battle of the Atlantic raged with varying intensity, and in this account the struggle is divided into eight phases. It was not till June 1943—the end of the fifth phase—that we had forced the U-boats on to the defensive, and from then on, though we had ever-increasing successes, it could never be assumed that the war against the U-boats was ended. The Germans were tireless in inventing new devices of attack and defence, and when the war ended their U-boat potential was still considerable, with a new type of submarine in preparation, the advent of which would have revolutionized U-boat warfare.

—Prisons of War


This is the personal story of the first British officer to enter the notorious concentration camp at Belsen on its liberation, and the last to leave after a stay of five months. The record gives a simple and straightforward description of what was discovered, and how the psychological and medical problems were dealt with, as well as such complicated questions as supplies, welfare and rehabilitation. It includes a particularly interesting chapter by Herr Rudolph Küstermeier, a German Social Democrat, on his own experiences at this and other concentration camps.

—Welfare Work


Miss Wilson joined UNRRA in January 1945 as Principal Welfare Officer, and her experiences while serving with UNRRA form the basis of this book. Half of it is devoted to relief work in Germany in the concentration camps and among displaced persons; the other half is concerned with conditions in Yugoslavia. This is a sincere and humane account of the different people UNRRA dealt with under varying conditions.

This booklet tells of the practical help and sympathy given to the people of Britain during World War II by the British War Relief Society of the United States of America. The Society was made up of thousands of friendly people from all parts of the United States, whose money—subscribed mainly in small sums—was responsible for mobile kitchens, hospital equipment, clothes and many of the essentials of life endangered by the war. It owes its origin to the amalgamation of two American organizations possessing similar objects—Allied Relief and British War Relief—and worked mainly through existing British Ministries and organizations. The booklet is divided into sixteen chapters covering a wide range, and classified as far as possible into various sections of the community, including the Merchant Navy, Canteens, Hospitals, Civil Defence, The Man in the Street, Aid to the Allies, The Children and Mutual Aid. The Foreword is by the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Halifax, formerly British Ambassador to the United States of America.

—Personal Narratives: United Nations


In its original form this book was a highly secret diary kept, at the instigation of General Eisenhower, by his naval aide, Captain Butcher. It has been shortened for publication but not edited, and matters of first importance are jumbled together with inconsequential details. It records the daily events at Supreme Headquarters from July 1942 to July 1945, and presents a picture of momentous happenings as seen from the very centre. Its authenticity gives it historical value, and it throws interesting light upon the personality of a great soldier.

OVER TO FRANCE. Pierre Maillaud. Translated by Francis Cowper. Oxford University Press, 75.6d. C8. 175 pages.

As 'Pierre Bourdan' Monsieur Maillaud was one of the three Frenchmen who made the B.B.C. broadcasts to France famous during the years of the German occupation. In 1944 he landed in Normandy shortly after D-Day, and this book describes his experiences during the campaign of liberation. It tells how he was captured, how he escaped, and what he found in France after his long exile. It is an exciting narrative.

HORNED PIGEON. George Millar. Heinemann, 10s.6d. C8. 448 pages.

In his first book, Maquis, the author described his adventures in France when he acted as liaison officer between the French resistance fighters and the Allies. In this volume he tells how earlier he was taken prisoner in the Libyan Desert during the retreat of the Eighth Army, was shipped to Italy and was afterwards taken by the Germans over the Brenner. He escaped, via Strasbourg, Paris, the south of France, the Pyrenees and Barcelona. The adventures and hazards are almost incredible; the heroism of the French folk who assisted him at their own deadly peril must ever remain in the memory.

—British


In this war book the young author, who was seriously wounded in the Normandy fighting, tells about the common rank-and-file infantryman engaged in inglorious
routine battles for plots of land so small that no map shows them. Writing of the reactions and emotions of the soldier he says, 'this is what we said, this is what we did, this is how I was afraid'. This is one of the best personal narratives of the war that has yet appeared.


This account is written from first-hand experience when the author was serving his qualifying period on the lower deck of a British destroyer. It tells how six ordinary Englishmen lived and worked together, and joked and fought, as they manned 'B' gun in the destroyer Skye. The Skye hunted U-boats, escorted convoys to and from Malta, engaged in sorties from the island to torpedo and sink Italian cruisers, and finally was herself sunk when carrying commando troops to a raid on the North African coast.


474 pages. 55 maps. 7 appendices. Index.

Major-General de Guingand was Field-Marshal Lord Montgomery's Chief of Staff from El Alamein until the German surrender on the shores of the Baltic. He begins his narrative of the war with his experiences as Military Assistant to the British Secretary of State for War, and throws some new and interesting sidelights on the situation in 1939-45. He moves to the Middle East and tells of his highly individual connexion with the Greek campaign, an adventure for which he found no military justification much as he sympathized with the Greeks. His interesting account continues with the final advance from El Alamein across Africa, over to Sicily and Italy as far as the Sangro River, to England for the preparation of the Invasion, the assault on Normandy, and through north-west Europe to the final scene.

IN 70 DAYS. The Story of the Japanese Campaign in British Malaya. Edwin Maurice Glover. Muller, 8s.6d. C8. 244 pages. 20 photographs and drawings. Index.

The author was Managing Editor of a group of Malayan newspapers, and he writes a forcible account of life and experiences when war came to the Colony. He roundly condemns the state of unpreparedness, the failure of the local administration and the inadequacy of the defences of Singapore. The manuscript was written immediately after the fall of Singapore, and a chapter dealing with post-war conditions was added when the author returned to Malaya in 1945.

ESCAPE TO LIVE. Edward Howell. Longmans, Green, 8s.6d. D8. 230 pages.

1 plate.

Wing Commander Howell, who commanded a famous fighter squadron in the Middle East, describes the epic battles of the last days in Crete, culminating in the German airborne invasion of May 1941. He was captured after being wounded while fighting with the New Zealand Infantry, and tells of his experiences as a prisoner in Greece and as a fugitive in the mountains after his escape. The book is much more than a story of adventure; it is the story of a man who not only escaped from a prison camp, but also from himself, to find a new freedom and a new faith.


49 illustrations. 5 maps.

These are the reminiscences of a British Royal Air Force Staff Officer who was placed on the Special Duties List for secondment to the Turkish Government, and
became chief instructor at the Turkish Air Staff College, where he met Atatürk and other well-known figures of the new Turkey. Air Vice-Marshal Lee's account covers the campaign in Greece, his work with the Allied Control Commission in Rumania, and his experiences as head of Field-Marshal Alexander's Mission to Marshal Tito.


A personal account of the author's experiences in north-eastern Serbia, where—with two English companions—he was dropped by parachute early in 1943 to aid Chetnik resistance to the Axis.

**BURMA SURGEON RETURNS.** Gordon S. Seagrace. *Gollancz*, 10s. 6d. IC8. 205 pages. 20 photographs. 5 maps.

This sequel to the author's widely popular *Burma Surgeon* covers the period from March 1943 to October 1944, during which time his surgical unit with its Burmese nurses accompanied General Stilwell's advance to Myitkyina and beyond, in the re-conquest of Burma.

**IN GOOD COMPANY.** Thomas Woodrooffe. *Faber & Faber*, 8s. IC8. 229 pages.

The author, who returned to the British Royal Navy during the war as a Commander, recounts his experiences, first as captain of an anti-submarine trawler, and then as a 'Naval Observer' appointed by the Admiralty. His story covers, among others, the Lofoten Commando raid; a Malta convoy; the Canadian raid on Dieppe; the landing in North Africa, and the Naval Party that crossed to Germany to take over the port of Kiel. The book is admirably written and reflects the author's gift of observation.

**— Axis Powers**


This is purported to be the diary of Rudolph Semmler, who was Goebbels' personal assistant. It opens on 31 December 1940 and closes on 17 April 1945, after which date the fate of the author remains unknown. It exposes Germany's approach to Soviet Russia in April 1944 for the formation of a fighting alliance against Britain and America: new details are revealed of the happenings in Berlin on 20 July 1944, when Goebbels was arrested and the Generals attempted to seize power from the Nazis. It records the rivalry of Goebbels and Göring, Hitler's behaviour on first hearing of the Invasion, the story of the V-weapons, the gradual realization of coming defeat, and the last-minute efforts made by Goebbels himself to mobilize the German people and to turn Europe against the Russians.

**— Illustrative Material**


The Danish edition of a selection of Winston Churchill's wartime speeches between the dates June 1940 and September 1943. The thirty-eight speeches fall naturally into
four parts—Krig, Den Haarde Kamp, Enden Paa Begyndelsene and Fremad Mod Sejren—and there is a Foreword and a list giving the most important dates in the history of the war during the years covered.


Mr. Churchill made five speeches of major importance in Secret Sessions of the House of Commons during the war on: the Fall of France (20 June 1940); Parliament in the Air Raids (17 September 1940); the Battle of the Atlantic (23 June 1941); the Fall of Singapore (23 April 1942); Admiral Darlan and the North Africa Landings (10 December 1942). These speeches were not recorded, but fortunately Mr. Churchill had full texts of four of them and they are here printed, with the notes of the fifth, a necessary contribution to the history of the war. Mr. Eade has compiled all the other volumes of Mr. Churchill's speeches.

Scotland


See Digest, page 607.


This book is an attempt to trace the Scottish national character historically and to make some comparisons of English and Scottish history. Professor Notestein, the American author of this analysis of character, has extracted from historical records those elements which he considers have been most formative and his perceptive, lively and idiosyncratic treatment of them, together with apt quotations, provides an unusual commentary on the stages in the evolution of the modern Scot.

LIFE AMONG THE SCOTS. Janet Adam Smith. Collins, 5s. lM8. 48 pages. 8 colour plates and 21 black and white illustrations. Short bibliography.

(Britain in Pictures Series)

Within the brief compass of this book the author, herself a Scotswoman, deals competently with the history of Scotland from early times to the present day, and presents a discerning picture of Scottish life as a whole.


The author has lived for long periods on the Shetland Islands off the north-east coast of Scotland and is deeply interested in their past, their present problems and their future prospects. The historical chapters of his book include accounts of the Vikings and the Norse-Scots struggle for supremacy, the history of Shetland land tenure, of the truck system and of the herring industry. He gives a full and vivid account of the island today, concluding with a glance at the future in which he sees for Shetland an 'uprising of enterprise and hope'.

THE SECOND CITY. C. A. Oakley. Blackie, 10s.6d. lC8. 349 pages. 38 illustrations.

Mr. Oakley sets out to give a picture of Glasgow, the Second City in the British Empire, at all stages of development in the last 200 years, ending with the present
day and showing Glasgow's importance as a port during the war. There is much interesting information in his book. Glasgow's industries, the fortunes of her institutions, the changing aspect of the city, the daily life of her citizens, and their recreations are dealt with in this useful reference book. The illustrations are excellent. (941.43)


This sensitive and competent survey of the history of Scotland's capital city, from medieval times to the present day, is written from the Scottish angle and reflects the present trend in modern Scottish opinion. The author describes the city's changing appearance in an informed manner with a wealth of detail. This very readable book, beautifully produced and aptly illustrated with paintings, engravings and photographs, will be a useful handbook for visitors to Edinburgh's future International Festivals. (941.445)

IRELAND


This attractive booklet, issued by the Government of Northern Ireland, gives within a small scope general information on one of the most interesting parts of the United Kingdom. It illustrates the strong and individual character of the people, their achievements and contributions to world history, and their importance to Britain and the United Nations during the Second World War. The chapters cover Physical Geography, History, Constitution and Finances and Northern Ireland Today, and are illustrated by excellent photographs and two ordnance and symbolic maps. (941.6)

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This interesting and informative book describes life on the peninsula of Inishowen in the north-east corner of County Donegal—its history, folklore, art and customs—and also includes the neighbouring islet of Innistradull. A second volume is planned which will include a topographical guide to the peninsula's towns and villages. (941.63)

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH AND EMPIRE


This volume is primarily intended for the use of teachers, club leaders and organizers of discussion groups, though it should be of use also to the general reader. It is not a history of the British Commonwealth and Empire, but an attempt to expound its present purpose in the light of historical origins. Part I deals with the Four British Empires with a chapter on the historical perspective. The Self-Governing Dominions—Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Ireland—occupy Part II, while Part III is concerned with India, past and present. Part IV deals with Newfoundland, Burma and the Rhodesias. Part V. The Colonial Empire, is divided into an historical summary and an account of Colonial policy in action, with notes on
education, health services, nutrition, transport and labour. Appendices supply a short list of books and pamphlets and a catalogue of Empire territories, giving area, population, and the facts about their inclusion in the Empire.


This handbook gives brief descriptions of the chief units of the British Colonial Empire, their history, resources, inhabitants, and present life and problems. The arrangement is alphabetical, and the book is intended as a candid handbook by a widely travelled and acute observer. The author was for many years in the Colonial Service, latterly as a Public Relations Officer.

**Britain**


The late Thomas Burke, who was the author of erudite and lively companion works on *English Night Life* and *The Streets of London*, here contends that townsman are born as well as made, and that towns have character as distinct as those of the countryside. Apt quotations from both the classics and unknown authors support his case. He reconstructs social life and civic history from medieval times onwards with portraits of Stuart, Georgian and Victorian townsmen and of the citizen of today. The illustrations, which form a commentary on the text, are taken from medieval manuscripts, prints, paintings and modern photographs, and the book is excellently produced.


The second edition of *The Common People* has been thoroughly revised and recast by the authors and fresh sections have been added, bringing it up to the beginning of the year 1946. This history of the people of England, written for the common reader, is in the tradition of J. R. Green's *Short History of the English People*, published in 1874. It confines itself, however, to the last two hundred years, the bourgeois age during which the economic structure of England has radically changed. The exploitations of the Industrial Revolution, the struggle to establish workers' rights, the Chartists, the growth of the Trade Unions, female emancipation, all these great movements, with their attendant swing of the pendulum of political power, are dealt with in the light of the life, work and manner of living of ordinary men and women. The selected bibliography of twenty pages is a list of recommended books which are either in print or accessible in good libraries, and there is a list of important dates.

**Oi ΑΓΓΑΙΟΙ ΚΑΙ Η ΧΩΡΑ ΤΟΥΣ.** Τομασ Μπερη. *Longmans, Green*, 1s. llmp 16. 31 pages. 32 photographs.

The Greek edition of *The English and their Country*, an illustrated essay about which, in an attempt to give an analysis of the English character, touches on the countryside and the town, past history, traditions, art and literature, sport, language and food, and many other aspects of the national life.
THE ENGLISH PEOPLE. George Orwell. Collins, 5s. M8. 47 pages. 8 coloured plates and 17 black and white illustrations. (Britain in Pictures Series)

In this book the author, a well-known political journalist, describes the English people of today, and discusses their life and thought in chapters on: England at First Glance, the Moral and Political Outlook of the English People, the English Class System, the English Language and the Future of the English People. (942)


In this expansion of the Ford lectures delivered at Oxford University in 1943, Admiral Sir Herbert Richmond examines the way in which British statesmen have maintained naval power and the use they have made of it from the time of Queen Elizabeth up to, and including, the recent war. He stresses that it is they who have the casting vote on the use of sea power, and claims that the command of the sea is an essential in any war in which Britain is engaged. Therefore the lessons of previous centuries remain of value to modern statesmen. The author, Master of Downing College, Cambridge University, was formerly Professor of Imperial and Naval History. (942)

BRITISH ADVENTURE. W. J. Turner (Editor). Collins, 21s. D8. 324 pages. 48 colour plates. 120 illustrations in black and white. Index.

This omnibus volume, introduced by Nigel Tangye, contains six books in the Britain in Pictures Series: British Merchant Adventurers, by Maurice Collis; British Polar Explorers, by Admiral Lord Mountevans; British Mountaineers, by F. S. Smythe; British Seamens, by David Mathew; British Soldiers, by S. H. F. Johnston, and Nigel Tangye’s own essay on Britain in the Air. Each epitome of its subject is well written by an expert and several are lively and provocative. As far as the scope of a sixty-page essay permits, the main characteristics of these facets of British adventure are clearly and interestingly described and should lead many to wider reading. Each book has a short bibliography and the excellent illustrations are a feature of the whole. (942)

—MEDIEVAL

COLLECTED PAPERS ON MEDIAEVAL SUBJECTS. N. Denholm-Young. Blackwell (Oxford), 15s. D8. 188 pages. Index.

These specialist studies are concerned with the political and administrative history of the twelfth to fourteenth centuries. They include a biographical article on Richard de Bury (1281-1345), author of the famous Philobiblon, and a valuable contribution to the diplomatic of English records on the Cursus. Some essays give an account of discoveries made while the author was engaged on the Summary Catalogue of Western MSS. in the Bodleian Library (Oxford). (942.03)


Sir Maurice Powicke’s story gives the fullest record we possess of the period of English history which lies between the years 1216 and 1274, for the political developments are set against a detailed background of English society. This story is told with meticulous scholarship but with a complete absence of pedantry and the spacious view which has been brought to this great work increases its readability. The King
and his court, the influence of the Church, the changing relations between the higher and lower elements of English life...are the main theme of his study 'of the realization of the community of the realm'. This description of the life and work of the people of England as expressed in their political activity during the reign of Henry III shows a country that 'was a land of growing prosperity and gradually rising prices within a stable social order'.

(Henry V and the Invasion of France. E. F. Jacob. English Universities Press, 4s.6d. sPost 8. 222 pages. Frontispiece. Three maps. Select bibliography. Index. (Teach Yourself History Series)

Dr. E. F. Jacob has written considerably on the fifteenth century, a period on which he is a leading authority. This is a study of the personality and aims of a great war leader who exercised outstanding military discipline over his men and outstanding power over his commanders. Through him and through a judgment of his diplomacy, Anglo-French relations are studied with reference to the bitter struggles of the Hundred Years' War. The later chapters treat of the aim of that diplomacy, England and France directed by a single policy, and its temporary realization. There is an appreciation of the King as he appears in Shakespeare's Henry V.


This volume forms part of a series of Calendars of the Close Rolls (chronicles and memorials of Great Britain in the form of bequests, orders or writs) from the reign of King Edward I of England (1239-1307) to that of Edward IV (1442-83). It differs from the remainder of the series in that in the previous volumes the enrolments have either been transcribed or abstracted in the orthography of the original, whereas in Vol. V they are abstracted into modern English. The volume has been prepared under the superintendence of Sir Cyril Flower, Deputy Keeper of the Public Records.


All but a few of the documents contained in this Calendar form a part of the great collection of the papers of the German Emperor Charles V and are housed in the state archives at Vienna. The great majority of the papers described in this Supplement belong to the series for the first five years of the reign of Charles V. While no document included in a previous volume of the Spanish Calendar has been redescribed, unpublished documents omitted from the Calendar but represented by summaries in the Letters and Papers of Henry VIII have been included in their proper order. Within the limitations of a preface covering an intricate historical field, the editor has written an excellent brief narrative of the affairs of the Emperor's ambassadors in England during this period explaining references in their letters and pointing out matters on which these papers throw new light.)
—Stuart


The twenty-eighth and final volume in the series, the Calendar of State Papers Domestic, for the reign of King Charles II of England. Covering the whole reign, though containing comparatively little material of later date than 1673, it consists of abstracts of documents which do not appear in the main chronological series. This volume should be regarded as supplementary to those which precede it. Its contents are very varied and of a fragmentary or casual character. While it does not afford anything like a complete picture of the period of time which it covers, it helps to fill up gaps in the knowledge of many aspects of the history of that period. The series was begun by Mrs. M. A. E. Green in 1860 and continued after her death in 1895 by the late F. H. Blackburne Daniell who prepared the manuscript of this volume. It has been revised by Francis Bickley, who is also responsible for the preface and index. (942.066)

—Hanover

Chatham and the British Empire. Charles Grant Robertson. English Universities Press, 4s.6d. sC8. 213 pages. Frontispiece. Appendices on Chatham's connections and Books on Chatham. Index. Endpaper maps. (Teach Yourself History Library)

A study of the political career of William Pitt from his entry into the House of Commons in 1735 to his collapse in the House of Lords on 7 April 1778, linked to a consideration of British imperial problems in the eighteenth century. Sir Charles Grant Robertson, a Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford University, is one of the greatest authorities on the first British Empire. (942.07)

—Windsor


The celebration of the centenary of the News Chronicle inspired this social history. Its forerunner, the Daily News, the newspaper which Charles Dickens founded and briefly edited, was first issued on 21 January 1846, and it is the genius of Dickens 'the most representative man of his century' that is the unifying principle of the book. From the birth of the Daily News in the year of the railway boom and the free trade controversy, Mr. Cruikshank follows the major movements of the ensuing century. He uses the device of opening the newspaper's files at vantage points to mark the march of events and to look upon the changing social scene. Although the survey is rapid, the author observes a great many significant details, from the growth of the seaside holiday habit to the Oxford Movement, from music-halls to the Fabian Society. (942.08)

—London


The Essential English Library is a series of books, some fiction, some non-fiction, intended for foreign students. The non-fiction consist mainly of completely new books, specially written by experts on various aspects of English life and institutions.
Though the vocabulary is carefully controlled, the style is natural and vigorous, and to widen the student’s knowledge of the language a number of new words with phonetic transcriptions are given in the glossary at the end of the book. In this volume on London, Mr. McCollin describes the growth of the city from earliest times, the financial and religious heart of London, Westminster, the Thames and the West End, introduces the reader to open-air London—the parks, Kew Gardens, cricket at Lord’s—and gives a glimpse of London’s wealth of museums and art galleries, concluding with some hopeful remarks on the London of the future. (942.1)


A concise popular history of the City of London in the strict sense, the ancient inner heart of the great metropolis which is the British capital. Mr. Marshall surveys the two thousand years of the City’s chequered history; explains how its power and its virtual independence of the King contributed to the development of democratic freedom in England; and describes the City’s government, the great trade guilds, the bridges across the Thames, Old St. Paul’s Cathedral, the Bank of England, the development of London as a marketing and financial centre for the whole world, etc. The book concludes with wartime experiences and plans for the future. (942.1)


This is a detailed narrative, supported by official records, of events in the City of Westminster during the blitz and the flying-bomb raids of the early and later periods of the war. It is a record of the life of Londoners and the organization of the Civil Defence services; one part deals with the evolution of these services during the intervening lull between the bomber raids and the flying bomb. (942.13)

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**Sussex**

**Sussex.** Esther Meynell. *Hale*, 15s. D.8. 264 pages. 49 illustrations. 1 folding map. *(County Books Series)*

This is the first book in the *County Books Series*, the object of which is to acquaint the reader with the local history, customs, industries, folklore, in fact everything of interest regarding the region dealt with in each volume. Sussex is the ancient kingdom of the South Saxons, the county of the South Downs whose praises have been sung by more than one poet, of Brighton, first popularized as a holiday resort by the Prince Regent, later George IV, of the very ancient city of Chichester, capital of West Sussex, whose cathedral is the only one which can be seen from the open sea, and whose tall spire provides a landmark for mariners. William the Conqueror landed on its shores and defeated King Harold at the Battle of Hastings. Sussex is rich in historical and literary interest and Mrs. Meynell has a fund of stories to tell. Old legends, old words, old customs lend charm to her pages which cover thoroughly and delightfully the history, development and topography of this beautiful county. (942.25)

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**Winchester**

**Town Life in the XIV Century As Seen in the Court Rolls of Winchester City.** J. S. Furley. *Wykeham Press (Winchester, Hampshire)*, 10s.6d. D.8. 164 pages. Index.

Mr. Furley has drawn this picture of medieval life, law and custom from material extracted from the extant rolls of the city court of Winchester in the English county
of Hampshire which go back to A.D. 1270. The second part of the volume consists of extracts, with parallel translations, from the rolls themselves, showing the actual form of the original and illustrating and supporting the statements in the text. (942.27)

Windsor

THE ROMANCE OF WINDSOR CASTLE. Hector Bolitho. Evans, 10s. 6d. D8. 120 pages. 19 illustrations.

Mr. Bolitho makes no claim to scholarship and research in this book. Rather he has sought to convey the personality of a castle described by Pepys, the famous diarist of Charles II's time, as 'the most romantique castle that is in the world'. He deals with the structure of the castle, the exalted personages who have lived in it, and what happened within and around its walls. His book shows a true understanding of the castle, is both easy and entertaining to read, and is admirably illustrated. (942.29)

Abbots Langley

ABBOTS LANGLEY. S. G. Thicknesse. Staples Press, 6s. F4. 64 pages.
4 plates. Map. Index.

This story of a Hertfordshire village from the beginning of the Middle Ages until today is the history of England reflected in a microcosm. (942.58)

Wales

THE VOICE OF WALES: MUSIC AND LITERATURE. Wyn Griffith.
Longmans, Green, 2s. 6d. Post 8. 38 pages. Coloured frontispiece.
20 illustrations. Paper bound. (The Arts in Britain, No. 9)

The Welsh language and literary tradition have preserved their independence in a large area of the British Isles, and this essay describes those arts in which the people of Wales have always excelled—their music and poetry. In Wales, the ancient tradition of singing poems to the accompaniment of the harp has been handed down from the most ancient times. For many centuries the Welsh Eisteddfod, a festival devoted to music and literature, and truly national in character, has fostered this traditional interest in the two arts. The author begins his essay with an Introduction which answers the questions: Who are the Welsh and how did they come to live in Wales? and continues with chapters on The Music of Wales, Welsh Literature, and Modern Welsh Writers in English and Welsh. Mr. Griffith, editor of the oldest Welsh Society—The Honourable Society of Cymmerodion—and a member of the committee of the International P.E.N. Club is well known both in England and Wales and in the U.S.A. as a poet, essayist, and writer on Wales and Welsh culture. (942.9)

Germany

FACTORS IN GERMAN HISTORY. G. Barraclough. Blackwell (Oxford), 8s. 6d. D8. 176 pages. 7 maps. Index.

This book contains the Post-Reformation section of Professor Barraclough's larger work The Origins of Modern Germany (see next annotation) with two new introductory chapters summarizing the history of Germany from A.D. 800 to 1500. (943)


This explanation of Germany's present in the light of Germany's past gives very full treatment to German history before the rise of Prussia. Professor Barraclough's aim
is to place the events of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries in true perspective in Germany's story, and this he regards as the indispensable key to the 'German problem' of to-day. This authoritative and objective account is based upon the most recent literature and research, but has been written for the general reader. The author's earlier volumes on medieval Germany are already well known.

Prince Loewenstein, a member of the royal house of Bavaria and an ardent supporter of the Weimar Republic, left Germany in 1933, and has continued in exile to strive for democracy. This book outlines his personal views of Europe and of the Germans in history, which the publishers confess are 'contentious and vigorously partisan'.
with a consideration of Poland’s claim to Danzig, and the role of the League of Nations in protecting the city and mediating in its disputes, are the two main themes. The author spent much time in Europe in collecting material and information for this book.

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**Berlin**


This book is divided into four parts: Meeting the People, Inquest on Hitler, Problems of the Conquerors, and End of the War Criminals. The first and third parts are the most important, being based on personal observation and conversation with many Germans. The first part, in its descriptions of the degradation of the Germans, provides a powerful argument for the immediate economic rehabilitation of the country. ‘Problems of the Conquerors’ deals with the four-Power government of Germany, and covers such subjects as national differences on the Control Council, re-education of the Germans, health, food, crime, and level of industry; it gives details about the Russian system of government, particularly of the formation of the Socialist Unity Party and of land reform.

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**France**

**Louis XIV and the Greatness of France.** Maurice Ashley. *English Universities Press*, 4s.6d. S.Post 8. 274 pages. Frontispiece. List of books for further reading. Index. Endpaper maps. (*Teach Yourself History Library*)

The *Teach Yourself History Library* is edited by the distinguished historian A. L. Rowse, and aims at providing the ordinary reader with an introduction to history by grouping key periods around the personality of a leading figure. This volume, therefore, is not only a concise biography of Louis XIV but also a study of his reign, of the unification of the French people after the civil wars and of France’s leadership of European politics at that time.

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The author, who is the European Correspondent of the Swedish newspaper *Svenska Dagbladet*, describes life in Paris during the first year of liberation. The daily difficulties and enjoyments of the Parisians are described at length, and an interesting account is given of the Pétain and Laval trials and of a visit to the French zone in Germany and Austria.

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**Clemenceau and the Third Republic.** J. Hampden Jackson. *English Universities Press*, 4s.6d. S.Post 8. 279 pages. Frontispiece. Short bibliography. Index. Endpaper maps. (*Teach Yourself History Library*)

Clemenceau is one of the central figures of French politics and history of the last sixty years. This biography of an outstanding and yet typical member of the Third Republic, who played an important part in each of its crises from the siege of Paris to Versailles, gives a new picture of the ‘Tiger’, stressing his moderation and doing
justice to his mordant writings. Clemenceau’s career is compared in an interesting fashion with that of Churchill, and the material on the previous Peace Conference is of topical value now.

NORMANDY. Alan Houghton Brodrick. Hodder & Stoughton, 18s. 1C8. 349 pages. Illustrated. (The People’s France)

This first volume of a series of three contains a general introduction to the history and geography of the province of Normandy, followed by descriptive notes on all the main places of interest, arranged alphabetically and illustrated with many photographs. The second volume will deal with Touraine, Anjou and Maine and the third with Paris.

THE HOUSE OF ORANGE. Marion E. Grew. Methuen, 16s. D8. 204 pages. 8 plates. Index.

The late Mrs. Grew, in whose memory this book is published, had made considerable scholarly research into the history of the House of Orange. The little Provençal town from which the House takes its name has a long and chequered history from the time when it was part of a Roman colony to the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713 when it was merged into the realm of Louis XIV. Especially vivid is Mrs. Grew’s chronicle of the struggle of the inhabitants to survive as a Protestant community. William III’s ‘poor little Principality of Orange’ ‘in its sufferings and its unavailing resistance . . . became part of the history of Holland, of England, and of France’.

Italy

ITALIAN ARCHIVES DURING THE WAR AND AT ITS CLOSE. Compiled by Hilary Jenkinson and H. E. Bell for the 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. 59 pages. 9 illustrations. 9 appendices.

The fate of the Italian Archives during World War II became a subject of deep concern to Great Britain and the United States immediately actual fighting began in Italy, with the result that investigations were begun by the American Council of Learned Societies on Protection of Cultural Treasures in War Areas and the British Public Record Office. The first part of this report deals with the organization of this work under such headings as Protective Work by Italy and the Vatican, Germany and the Allied Powers, Damages and Dangers, Field Work and Ministerial and Modern Archives. This part mentions specific archives only by way of illustration. In the second part the Archives are described category by category, with a summary account of their war losses and damages. The booklet calls attention to one result of the work in Italy which has an interesting parallel in England. In both cases the attempt to protect Archives against the dangers of war led to the production, for the first time, of a single General List. ‘In England the List compiled by the British Records Association in co-operation with the Historical Manuscripts Commission has become the nucleus for an official Register of National Archives. In Italy the List prepared for the Allied Control Commission has become, under its auspices, the basis for a comprehensive Survey, made through Italian channels.’ The whole report comprises, with a few modifications and additions, the Final Report on Italian Archives presented to the Allied Commission, by whose permission it is now published.

Ranging from the Renaissance to 1940, with a section on permanent Italian and European problems, Count Sforza's main theme is that internationally Italy has a great part to play in European civilization, and that domestically Italians must struggle for the principle that they should be free to choose their own form of government. As a man who has played an important part as an anti-Fascist in the history of his country, and who has stood as a symbol of liberalism, Count Sforza must be read with attention particularly in those sections on contemporary events where he bears personal witness.


Miss Wiskemann knows Italy and its peoples from close contact; she is a sympathetic observer as well as a trained historian, and she has been remarkably successful in compressing the essential truth into this tightly packed little volume without sacrificing readability. The book opens with an outline of Italian history after the end of the Roman Empire and goes on to a sketch of the Italian temperament. Nineteenth-century expansion leads to a survey of the rise of Socialism and the origins of Fascism. There are valuable chapters on the reaction generally to Fascism and on the Italian Resistance movement. The book ends with a helpful consideration of the political ideas behind the parties which are now trying to give Italy a constitution.


A survey of events in Italy from the overthrow of Mussolini in July 1943 to the end of 1946. Particular emphasis is laid on the political history of the period; the organization of the political parties, the elections, the Constituent Assembly, the referendum on the monarchy, the elimination of Fascist elements and the probable effect of the Peace Treaty are discussed in detail against the economic background. There is a very useful chronology of events.

Spain


The first English translation of Ganivet's best-known work, Ideaerrurn Espafiol, with an introduction by the Spanish writer R. M. Nadal. This book of Angel Ganivet (1865-1898), Spanish essayist and novelist, is one which has had an influence on contemporary Spanish thought and on foreign interpretations of Spain's character equal to that of the writings of Unamuno and Ortega y Gasset. It is an attempt to formulate a philosophy of Spanish history and to indicate the direction which he hoped Spain would follow. The study is divided into three parts: (a) the philosophical cast of Iberian thought, (b) the essentials of Spanish foreign policy, (c) a diagnosis of current evils and their remedy.
Portugal

THEY WENT TO PORTUGAL. Rose Macaulay. Cape, 18s. D8. 444 pages. 8 plates. Index.

Rose Macaulay, the well-known English novelist, has written this account of some of the English visitors to Portugal during the last eight centuries and of their doings—every kind of visitor, for a multitude of reasons, staying briefly or staying for ever. Here are the crusaders en route for the Holy Land, Philippa of Lancaster invading and marrying and starting an Anglo-Portuguese royal line, the Earl of Essex carrying off a bishop's library in a piratical raid, the eighteenth-century wine and slave merchants, the literary tourists—Fielding, Beckford, Southey, Byron, Tennyson—and Borrow peddling his Bibles. This important footnote to travel history is animated throughout with a lively irony. The book has a delightful jacket taken from an old print of 'A general view of the City of Lisbon'.

Russia


In this book the author, who is a well-known journalist, seeks to encourage a wider understanding of Russia and the Russian people. He has tried by long and careful study of Russian history and literature to enter into the spirit of the Russian people and to explain their present attitudes and behaviour largely in terms of the natural forces which have shaped their history.


The author has added some further material to the original edition of this book which was first published in America in 1945. He deals, historically and analytically, with social changes in Russia, the position of the Communist Party and the Churches, and the development of a new class structure. He also gives an estimate of the extent and economic significance of forced labour. Mr. Dallin maintains that the thesis of 'socialism in one country', held during the period of relative capitalist stability, has now given place to the revived theory of world revolution and the expansion of the Soviet sphere during a period of marked capitalist crisis and decline.


The second volume of a history of the Russian Civil War designed to cover the years 1917–22. The first volume was published in 1935 but was not translated into English. The present volume has for its main theme the October revolution and the success with which it was carried out. This is an official history, as can be seen from a glance at its Editorial Committee, and its authors have therefore had access to a wealth of unpublished material.
China


This is the joint work of a number of distinguished authorities on China, and covers various phases of Chinese life from ancient to modern times. There are chapters on historical and political development, philosophy and religion, the arts, literature and education, and economics and reconstruction.


Harrison Forman was one of the party of foreign journalists who, in 1944, paid the first visit authorized by Chungking for some years to the Communist areas in North China. After several months at Yenan, where he met Mao-Tse-tung and other leaders, he spent some time in the Shansi-Suiynan area, and gives a colourful account of the guerrilla fighting conducted by the Eighth Route Army, the organization of the Border Region and the life of its people. He returned convinced of the superiority, both of its government and of its resistance to the Japanese, over that of Kuomintang China. There are interesting glimpses of Marshal Yen Hsi-shan’s ‘New Economic System’ in the south-western Shansi, and of the activities of Susumu Okano’s Japanese Emancipation League.

Tibet


This is an authoritative account of the spiritual and secular head of the Tibetans and of his little-known country. The late Sir Charles Bell was the first European to enter Lhasa, ‘The Forbidden City’, by invitation, to take up residence as British representative. For more than twenty years he acted as the thirteenth Dalai Lama’s political adviser and this gave him a unique opportunity to study him as a man and as a temporal and spiritual ruler. ‘As Tibet and the Tibetans are so little known, illustrations and side-talk have been added throughout the book’, and this makes it not only a fascinating portrait but a treatise on Tibet during the first thirty-five years of this century. There is a detailed background of international and political intrigue, court pageantry, monastic asceticism, mountain scenery and peasant life. It is a well-produced book, with fine photographs, excellent maps and a full index.

Japan


The author, a well-known cultural anthropologist, was asked in June 1944 by the United States Office of Information to write a report on ‘what the Japanese were like’. This is an analysis of the Japanese character and sense of values based on observation of the Japanese community in the United States, reports on prisoners of war, a study of the literature, films, etc., produced in Japan.
The Professor of Oriental Studies in the University of Sydney, Australia, has written a concise history of the Japanese people from 660 B.C. to December 1941. Based on the great standard histories of Japan, it should prove a useful textbook both for the student and the novice. (952)

ARABIA
The author is an American mining engineer who visited Saudi Arabia at the request of the King to investigate its natural resources. His book is a straightforward study from first-hand experience of the geography and climate, agricultural wealth, water supply and transportation system. There is a brief political history of the Kingdom and of the rise of the House of Saud. The concluding section deals with the position of Saudi Arabia in world economy. (953.2)

INDIA
AN AUSTRALIAN IN INDIA. R. G. Casey. Hollis & Carter, 3s. 6d. C8. 120 pages.
The Rt. Hon. R. G. Casey, former Australian Minister of State in the Middle East and member of the War Cabinet, was Governor of Bengal, 1944-6. He went to that province when British troops were fighting the Japanese on its eastern edge, and when the population was just recovering from a devastating famine. In this book he briefly but vigorously states his views on the Indian problem and its political and economic factors. (954)

THE BRITISH IN INDIA. P. J. Griffiths. Hale, 10s. 6d. D8. 222 pages.
The author is an Indian Civil Servant and leader of the European Group in the Indian Legislative Assembly. He describes with frankness British achievements and failures in India during the past two centuries, against a background of history and current events which makes his survey of topical importance. (954)

A new revision of a work first published in 1938, by a former member of the Indian Educational Service, narrating India's history, in the light of recent discoveries, from earliest times to the close of the war with Japan. It is useful either as a textbook for examination work, or as an introductory outline for the general reader. (954)

THE INDIAN YEAR BOOK AND WHO'S WHO, 1945-6. Times of India (Bombay, India), Rs. 10. 5C8. 1,486 pages.
A statistical and historical account of the Indian Empire, which gives information concerning the Central and Provincial governments, the fighting forces, agriculture, trade, education, banking, legislation, labour, health, politics, sport, etc., and includes nearly 400 pages of biographies. (954)

An excellent brief summary of the topography and history of this little-known province of the North-East Frontier which the war has brought into prominence. Whilst tea must be its greatest contribution to the outside world, Assam also has rich oilfields and a potential industrial future. The authors are officers of the Indian Police with some twenty years' service in the country. (954.1)


This comprehensive handbook covering the history, economic and social life and the physical features of Kashmir is now issued in a new and revised edition. It contains much general and statistical information of interest to the traveller and also an extensive annotated bibliography of books in English relating to the country. (954.6)

Turkey

TURKEY, OLD AND NEW. Selma Ekrem. Scribner, 10s.6d. 1M8. 186 pages. Illustrated. Index.

This is a general and light book on Turkey, its recent historical evolution, its educational and industrial reforms, its legends, the Islamic religion, etc. It is well and profusely illustrated. The author works in the office of the Turkish Consul in New York. (956)


The author, who has spent much time in Turkey, gives a clear though brief account of the new Turkey and her recent historical background. He has much information to impart, ranging from such subjects as Turkish cuisine and social observances to the peasant smallholder and the strategical importance of Turkey's geographical position. He is a keen observer and has a pleasant style. The book is well illustrated, and a useful note on the Turkish language and spelling is included. (956)

Palestine


Produced as a guide to business men and all who seek up-to-date information on Palestine this book deals mainly with business and commercial aspects and includes a Palestine trades directory. It gives an account of Palestine's agricultural, industrial and financial development since the inception of the British administration. A special feature is the many coloured charts and diagrams provided in the statistical section. (956.9)

Syria


The scheme of this book is chronological, but history and archaeology are pertinently allied to the contemporary setting of this exploration. The author commences with
the Phoenician coast, then proceeds to the remains of Roman splendour and to the Byzantine fortresses and basilicas. He treks with the Bedouins to the summer palaces of the caliphs and to crusader castles. After a chapter on Turks, travellers and mountains, he turns to the present scene, the problems of today and the twentieth century's contribution to Syria's history. The author, who lectured for several years at Cairo University, travelled extensively in Syria and the Lebanon in 1937–8 and during the war.

Malaya


Some months after the re-occupation of the Malayan peninsula by Allied Forces, a revised constitutional arrangement came into force from 1 April 1946. The Federated and Unfederated Malay States, together with Penang and Province Wellesley and Malacca were included in a Malayan Union. Singapore was made a separate Crown Colony under a common Governor-General. This pamphlet gives an historical background, an outline of the negotiations preceding these changes and other proposals such as those for Malayan citizenship, as well as an account of conditions in Malaya.

Africa


An account of the British in tropical Africa from the days of the early explorers to the present time. The author details British achievement so far, gives an account of many developments and welfare schemes now in hand, and summarizes the problem for the future.

AFRICAN JOURNEY. Eslanda Goode Robeson. Gollancz, 9s. 1C8. 187 pages.

An account in diary form of a tour made ten years ago by the wife of the famous Negro actor and singer, Paul Robeson. After studying anthropology at the London School of Economics, she felt impelled to go to Africa and see something of the Negro problem for herself. Her visit was brief and her approach is frankly emotional, but she saw and heard very much more than a white tourist would have done. The author seems to have been exceptionally adaptable to all sorts of company and she has an alert, inquisitive mind and a lively style.

Ethiopia


This is a study of the regal tradition in the only Christian kingdom in Africa. Archbishop Mathew begins with a study of the Solomonic Throne and then discusses the influence of the Portuguese, the Court of Gondar, the legend of Byzantium, the impact of European seventeenth-century life, the visits of the travellers during the eighteenth century, the beginning of trade and exploitation, the rise of the House of Shoa, the character and aims of the Emperor Theodore, the coming of the Italians and the battle of Adowa. This is a most readable and fascinating study of Ethiopia by the author of Acton: the Formative Years.
South Africa


The history, in considerable detail, of the earliest period of the Portuguese Empire in Africa, 1495-1521, based on a very wide reading of source material and research in Spanish and Portuguese archives. It contains much out-of-the-way information, e.g. on the early exploitation of the Rhodesian goldfields, trade, naval policy and African contributions to medieval science.

(967)


Endpaper maps. (Teach Yourself History Library)

A study of South African affairs from 1860 to the present day, seen through concise biographies of two of its greatest figures. The author, a distinguished Oxford historian, explains the enormous development of South Africa and the steady increase in importance of her place in world politics.

(968)


The history of a country can be expressed not only in theses but also in relics of its life and culture. Generations of settlers, from Van Riebeeck to the nineteenth century, have left their imprint, born of Europe but fashioned in a South African mould, on the Cape. Houses, gardens, furniture, pictures, fine glass and china—here is a scrapbook record in word and picture of the past, put together with knowledge, understanding, and a nice eye for the decorative and significant. As Field-Marshal Smuts says in his brief foreword, there is little new to be said of Cape history, but the story still fascinates.

(968.7)


A detailed documentary study, by the Senior Lecturer in History in the University of Cape Town, of the history from 1778 to 1802 of Graaf-Reinet, the Eastern frontier province of Cape Colony. The period is one of considerable interest, involving the relationship between Boers, native labourers, tribal Bantu, Bushmen, and, at the end of the period, the British authorities at the Cape. Maynier's attempt to create a secure frontier region failed, owing to the unwillingness of the Boers to co-operate in his long-term policy. The author opposes the unfavourable views of Maynier's work expressed by Theal and earlier historians.

(968.744)


This year-book gives information of a similar nature to its English counterpart Whitaker's Almanack. It is arranged in three sections under the headings of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland and includes information on the postal services, vital statistics, finance, agriculture, mining, law, income tax, sport, customs tariffs, industries, pensions, and weights and measures. It also gives general particulars of the countries of the British Empire. A separate section is devoted to biographies of leading individuals in Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

(968.9)
American Continent


This survey deals with the whole American continent as 'a mutually dependent region'. The eight articles, contributed by various well-known writers, the maps, topical bibliography, statistical tables, and chronology of the events of 1945, etc., record and analyse the political, diplomatic, economic, social and cultural developments of the twenty-two American nations.

North American Indian Tribes


It was the opportunity of close contact with the Navaho Indians of the American South-West that prompted the young couple, whose adventures are retailed in this book, to buy a trading post among them. Their sympathy and good sense won them the confidence of their Indian neighbours, and the book is full of interesting information about the lives and habits of the Navahos. The illustrations by a young Indian boy display a remarkable and original talent.

West Indies


United States


Mr. Gunther, the well-known American author, has written much on European politics and international affairs. In this book he has attempted an over-all picture of America today. He deals with each of the forty-eight States individually and his aim is to discover what characterizes each region both geographically and mentally. He touches only lightly upon the great issues common to them all, proposing to deal in a further volume with the machinery of national government and the major economic, political and institutional problems of America.


In the spring of 1780 the prospects of the American colonists in their struggle for freedom from British rule were far from encouraging. In response to appeals from Washington a French expedition had been sent and had met with disaster, but through the efforts of Lafayette a second expeditionary force set out under the Comte de Rochambeau. This book is the story of the second expedition and the vital part it played in the Yorktown campaign. The author has used hitherto unpublished records, letters and diaries to supply fresh detail and the result is a lively work of historical value on a comparatively little-known field of American history.
WOODROW WILSON AND AMERICAN LIBERALISM. E. M. Hugh-Jones.

*English Universities Press,* 5s. sPost 8. 309 pages. Frontispiece. Bibliography. Index. (Teach Yourself History Library)

E. M. Hugh-Jones, a Fellow of Keble College, Oxford University, has written a study of the United States from 1865 to 1921, a period during which the country recovered from the Civil War and became a world power. The first and third parts of the book outline the events of the fifty years before 1913, when Wilson became the twenty-eighth President of the United States. Part II covers Wilson’s career from professor in Princeton University to Governor of New Jersey, and Part IV deals with his Presidency and his participation in the international history of 1914-20.

(973.913)


D8. 299 pages. 16 plates. Index.

This informal civic biography traces the rise of Philadelphia from William Penn's 'Holy experiment' to a great industrial city. The author, a distinguished American novelist, follows through this development of two and a half centuries the persistent thread of the early Quaker character of his native city. A great deal of English history and influence is interwoven in the story.

(974.811)

LORD OF ALASKA: BARANOV AND THE RUSSIAN ADVENTURE.


An account of Baranov, who went out in the early nineteenth century to Alaska, then Russian territory, to bring a measure of discipline and organization to the Siberian settlers there. Endowed with natural leadership and energetic administrative ability, he reorganized the settlements and established new ones, subjugated the Indians, and pushed his outposts far out in the vast province, and soon was sending home great wealth in Alaska-built ships.

(979.8)

South America


See Digest, page 608.

(980)


A very interesting informative account, for the general reader, of the career of Simon Bolivar (1783-1830), 'the Liberator', and the great part which he played in the struggle for independence in the northern Spanish territories in South America. Particular attention is given to Bolivar's political ideas, and full advantage has been taken of the many primary sources which have been printed since the last English biography appeared. The author is Professor of Spanish in the University of Cambridge and an authority on Spain and Spanish America.

(980)

This translation is an abbreviated version of Os Sertões (The Hinterlands) by Euclides da Cunha, first published in Brazil in 1902 and now regarded by the Brazilians almost as a national monument not only for its content but for its style. The book resulted from the author's experiences when reporting for a Brazilian newspaper the final stages of a revolt of the primitive backwoodsmen of the interior against the Brazilian government. He shows how the gradual Portuguese colonization of the coastal region of Brazil, and the racial mixture resulting from the gradual penetration of the interior by pioneers, led to the existence of two races in Brazil: the enlightened coastal people, open to new ideas, and the neglected people of the backlands. The revolt of the latter under a fanatical anti-republican evangelist, who established a kind of sect with its own code of conduct and belief, led to their being crushed at Canudos in 1897 after a protracted guerrilla warfare. Regarding the campaign as symptomatic of social maladjustment resulting from the uneven evolution of peoples, da Cunha does not deal with it in isolation but gives its historical, geographical and social background. Mr. Putnam's restrained translation conveys much of the vigour and energy of the famous original.

Oceania


The late Captain Riesenberg, author of Cape Horn and numerous other books on the sea, has written a popular narrative of the Pacific, its discovery, conquest and settlement. He writes from first-hand knowledge of his subject and the book is a series of interesting episodes rather than a history of the Pacific ocean. Among the characters mentioned are Ferdinand Magellan, the Portuguese navigator; Sir Francis Drake, the greatest of Elizabethan seamen; Captain Cook, British mariner and explorer; William Dampier, navigator and hydrographer; Lord Anson and Captain Charles Wilkes.

New Zealand


The author, who is Professor of History at Victoria University College, Wellington, begins with a sketch of New Zealand history, and follows with a description of the country's government, farming, industry, social services, the relations with the Maoris, and New Zealand's place in the world. This book is useful both as a general account of the Dominion and as a work of reference.

Australia


See Digest, page 610.
BRITAIN AND AUSTRALIA. G. V. Portus. Longmans, Green, 9d. 1C8. 67 pages. Endpaper maps. Paper bound. (Longmans’ Pamphlets on the British Commonwealth)

Professor Portus of the University of Adelaide, Australia, gives an interesting account of the exploration and early pastoral development of the Australian continent. After a description of the stimulus given by the discovery of gold in 1851, we read of the general development of the States leading up to their Federation in 1901. Next are recounted Australia’s participation in World War I, and the depression of the late 1920s and early 1930s. Then follows an account of Australia’s recent war effort and of her accelerated industrial expansion. Finally, the author deals with the emergence of the Australian nation.

AUSTRALIA COMES OF AGE. A. G. Price. Georgian House (Melbourne, Australia), 4s.6d. C8. 159 pages. 5 diagrams. Index.

A brief account of the development of Australia as a nation, the test of her maturity being her independence today in external relations, and the part she has played in the two World Wars and is now playing in world organization. Special attention is directed to the problems of security raised by that independence.

FICTION

General: Collected


A collection of seventeen short stories covering a wide range of Indian life, interests and thought. It includes translations from the various Indian languages as well as stories written originally in English. The editors have written an instructive introduction on the short story in Indian literature and the stage that it has reached under the impact of Western tradition. Among the authors represented are Rabindranath Tagore, Sarat Chandra Chatterjee, Raja Rao, R. K. Narayan and the two editors. Brief particulars of each author are given at the end of the book.


There are three novels in this volume. Jane Eyre by Charlotte Brontë (1816–1855) is the story of a young governess, a girl of spirit and intelligence, who falls in love with her employer. It is the best-known of Charlotte Brontë’s novels and in it the strength and independence of her thought are abundantly evident. Agnes Grey by Anne Brontë (1820–1849) is also the story of a governess, one who is ill-treated and lonely and who finally marries the one person who has shown her any kindness. Anne Brontë was less talented than her sisters but the two novels she wrote show close observation and have a charm of their own. Wuthering Heights by Emily Brontë (1818–1848), a far greater writer than either of her sisters, is unique in English fiction. The story of a consuming passion, with the wild Yorkshire moors as its background, it is a work of high imagination and intense feeling. Peter Quennell, who contributes the introduction to this volume, is a well-known biographer and critic.

488

Glossary.

'The aim of this anthology is to bring together for the first time a representative selection of stories by South African writers on South African themes.' There are sixteen stories in all, and the authors include, among others, Olive Schreiner, Perceval Gibbon, Pauline Smith, J. P. Fitzpatrick and Sarah Gertrude Millin.

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KING COTTON. Thomas Armstrong. Collins, 12s. 6d. Lc8. 928 pages.

Mr. Armstrong, author of the very successful novel, The Crowthers of Bankdam, here deals with the Lancashire cotton trade just before and during the American Civil War, and in particular with the fortunes of two families affected by the war. The author's considerable research into the social history of the time has enabled him to draw a vivid background to his story, which contains much convincing and picturesque detail and a variety of well-drawn characters.

A FOOLISH WIND. Francis Askham. Lane, 8s. 6d. C8. 296 pages.

The story of an Englishman's quest to discover what he can about a young poet from a primitive European country who has died in England. His mission plunges him into queer and often dangerous situations and brings him into contact with a number of strange people. It is an exciting and intelligent novel with a variety of interesting characters convincingly drawn.

THE SONG IN THE GREEN THORN TREE. James Barke. Collins, 10s. 6d.

Lc8. 512 pages.

The second volume in a series of four dealing in fictional form with the life of Robert Burns, the great Scottish poet (1759-96). The present volume opens with the poet's early days at Mossgiel, when he and his brother were struggling to wrest an income from the soil, and closes with his departure for Edinburgh in 1786. While somewhat lacking in period sense, the book has sweep and colour and is obviously based upon much conscientious research.


206 pages.

Miss Barker is a new short-story writer of considerable talent. Her central theme in this collection is the impact of experience upon innocence. Children are the central characters in a number of the stories, although there is no suggestion that youth in itself implies innocence. The author writes without sentimentality and displays a remarkable descriptive power.

THE HIGH PRIEST. Norman Barrow. Faber, 9s. 6d. C8. 320 pages.

An unusual first novel, set in the Jewish communities of Antioch, Alexandria and Jerusalem in the third century before Christ. The central figure is Simon the Just, who became High Priest in Jerusalem and who was (Mr. Barrow maintains) the author of 'Ecclesiastes'. It is a deeply moving story of political intrigue, rape and murder; rich (and sometimes overladen) with vividly realized details of the life of the time, and deriving much of its interest from the interaction of Jewish mysticism and Greek philosophy.
Mr. Bates is among the best of English short-story writers, and this collection, which was first published in 1935, contains some of his best work, notably 'Beauty's Daughters', 'The Mill' and 'The House with the Apricot'. His power of description, of suggesting an atmosphere, and of drawing a vividly human character, creates for the reader a world as real as the world about him.

**THE POACHER. H. E. Bates. Cape, 8s.6d. C8. 222 pages.**

When Buck Bishop, a lusty and notorious poacher in the prime of life, is shot and killed on a poaching foray, his son, Luke, abandons the old easy-going way of life and settles down to farm a smallholding, but the poaching instinct is still there to get him into trouble. The novel is a classic of its kind. Its masterly character drawing, its vivid description of a living, breathing countryside lift it into the front rank of novels of the country.

**THIRTY-ONE SELECTED TALES. H. E. Bates. Cape, 10s.6d. C8. 414 pages.**

Mr. Bates is among the foremost British short-story writers and is particularly skilful in the delineation of British country life and character. This selection, chosen from five previous volumes of his stories published between 1934 and 1940, illustrates his range and development during those years.

**THE GREEN OVERCOAT. Hilaire Belloc. Penguin Books, 1s. 5C8. 208 pages.**

Hilaire Belloc, who was born in 1870, is a versatile writer of essays, novels, verse, travels, history, biography, and criticism. His best work has placed him among the best prose writers of his time. This novel, which was first published in 1912, is an hilarious tale of a professor who borrowed an overcoat, an act which resulted in his abduction and an unlooked-for rise to fame.

**DANGLING MAN. Saul Bellow. Lehmann, 8s.6d. C8. 191 pages.**

There is intelligence and wisdom in this well-written novel which deals with the way in which a young American employs the period of leisure left to him between his resignation from a civil post and his entry into the Army. The middle-class society in which he moves is ably described, and the characters are shrewdly observed.

**THE GRIM SMILE OF THE FIVE TOWNS. Arnold Bennett. Penguin Books, 1s. 5C8. 189 pages.**

Arnold Bennett (1867–1931) was a novelist of original invention, devoted to literature as a creative art. His masterpiece, *The Old Wives' Tale*, has become a classic of English literature. He was born in the industrial Midlands, in one of the 'Five Towns' of the Potteries, which figure prominently in a number of his works. He is at his best when dealing with this background and his skill as a faithful observer of local life and humour can be seen in this collection of short stories, first published in 1907, which is among the better known of his works.

**THE OLD WIVES' TALE. Arnold Bennett. Hodder & Stoughton, 12s.6d. IC8. 456 pages. Frontispiece.**

A new edition of Bennett's masterpiece which established him as one of the leading novelists of his time (1867–1931). It is the tale of two sisters born and reared in the Midlands and the widely different fortunes of each.

Mr. Bensusan has made a name for himself as an interpreter of the English countryside and in this illustrated collection of short stories and sketches he writes as well as ever of rural Essex and its individual inhabitants.


When the widowed Cecilia Summers makes the acquaintance of Mark Linkwater and introduces him to her sister-in-law she unwittingly prepares the way for tragedy. The author has a sure feeling for words and the stories of the two women and their love affairs are skilfully woven together by characters who offer ample scope for Miss Bowen's keen and satirical observation of human nature.

LUCINDA BRAYFORD. Martin Boyd. Cresset Press, 12s. 6d. C8. 546 pages.

The author of a memorable earlier novel, The Lemon Farm, here turns to a chronicle tale covering three generations. It concerns a rich Australian girl who marries an English aristocrat, and draws an interesting picture of Australian and English society. It is a novel of unusual merit with some penetrating character-drawing.

THE THIRTY-NINE STEPS. John Buchan. Pan Books, 1s. 6d. sC8. 137 pages.

A reprint of a novel first published in 1915, one of the best of the romances of adventure which made John Buchan famous. His South African hero, Richard Hannay, after hair-breadth escapes and an exciting man-hunt across Scottish moorlands and London streets, defeats an international conspiracy against Britain.


A reprint of a famous Russian autobiographical novel, which admirably conveys the poignancy of childhood and adolescence. It describes the youth of Alexey Alexandrovitch Areviev, the son of a country gentleman in Central Russia, and draws an intimate picture of life under the Czar in the last years of the nineteenth century.


(Penguin Double Volume)

In The Way of All Flesh, Samuel Butler (1835–1902), the famous English satirist, uses the autobiographical novel to present a study of the relations between parents and children; a theme with which he had been more fully concerned in his Life and Habit (1877). The novel, published posthumously in 1903, can be regarded as illustrative of this earlier book. For his story he takes the Pontifex family and traces through four generations the effects of its idiosyncrasies on its members. Ernest, the last shoot of the family tree, is the product of repression and smug self-righteous guidance, which, in reaction, brings dire consequences. A legacy from an aunt rehabilitates Ernest to a way of life of his own choosing, and ensures against further family direction. Though some of the story is embittered by Butler's early experiences, it is not without its humour. The characters of Althea Pontifex and the landlady, Mrs. Jupp, are particularly finely drawn. The book is written in that lucid style over which Butler took such pains.
A long, closely observed narrative of the lives of three generations of East Anglian fishermen. The author's integrity is obvious and his account of the hardships and hazards of a fisherman's life, its adventure and excitement, are described in vigorous and excellent prose which catches the very surge and spirit of the sea.

THE LEAPING LAD AND OTHER STORIES. Sid Chaplin. Phoenix House, 8s.6d. LC8. 159 pages.
This collection of short stories is the first book of an author of considerable promise. The setting is a mining valley in the English county of Durham. The author understands the people he writes about and draws them well; he has an eye for plot and situation, and his stories are soundly constructed.

The Club of Queer Trades is a society of people who have invented some new and curious way of making money. In six witty and entertaining short stories the author relates the activities of its members. G. K. Chesterton (1874-1936) was a prolific writer of prose, with a robust humour, and this book aptly illustrates his method of presenting an unusual view of the usual.

G. K. Chesterton (1874-1936) was, for the first thirty years of the present century, one of the best known of English literary men. His prose work was always original and provocative and, in his stories, often hilariously humorous. Manalive, first published in 1912, displays all these qualities and recounts how a very dull boarding house is invaded by a boisterous humorist. Though, for reasons made obvious, the dejected boarders euphemistically name him Innocent Smith, he retaliates by naming himself Manalive. The vitalizing effects of his flying visit make a lively story containing much wit and wisdom.

SAINTE-COLLINE. Gabriel Chevallier. Translated by Jocelyn Godefroi. Seeker & Warburg, 10s.6d. C8. 286 pages.
The author of the memorable Clochermanle turns in his new novel to life in a French boarding school. It is a school for boys and the masters are Roman Catholic priests. M. Chevallier describes with unsentimental perception the events within a school year—the problems, escapades, and relationships that make up the many-coloured pattern of school life. He is a skilled writer, and his book has an enjoyable blend of gusto and detachment, irony and tenderness. His character studies of masters and children are keenly observed and delightfully human.

An outstanding collection of stories, written in English at odd times and in various places while the author was on a lecture tour in Britain. Most of them have the Sino-Japanese war as a background, but the last and longest is an exquisite idyll of young
love. The humour and compassion with which they are recorded, the vivid haunting
glimpses which they give of China, and the excellence of the writing, make this a
memorable book.

THE MOUNTAIN VILLAGE. Chun-Chan Yeh. Sylvan Press, 10s.6d. C8.
230 pages.
The first novel, by the author of an outstanding collection of short stories, The
Ignorant and the Forgotten, is concerned with life in a secluded Chinese village in the
erly 1920s. The small peasant community is seen in its simple family routine, its
religious festivals and its single-minded devotion to its ancestral fields. A neighbouring
city has its effect on the village folk, and the revolution that is to free them from their
exploiting landlords bewilders and separates them, but does not satisfy their longing
for 'the yellow earth that gave the rice in spring'. It is a striking novel, the style
simple, direct and refreshingly natural, the narrative leisurely enough to have come
from the village storyteller himself. The descriptive matter is masterly in restraint
and the characters vivid and individual.

MANSERVANT AND MAIDERVANT. I. Compton-Burnett. Gollancz,
8s.6d. C8. 243 pages.
Miss Compton-Burnett is an unusual novelist with a reputation for wit and subtlety.
In this story of family life she explores the relationships between the various members
of the household both above and below stairs. The tyranny of the father gives rise
to resentment, fear and intrigue which encompass the whole family including the
servants. The author excels in her portraits of the children, but her other characters
are no less vivid and natural. The dialogue, of which there is a great deal, is skilful
and illuminating.

286 pages.
Under the pen-name of J. J. Connington, Professor A. W. Stewart, a scientist of
considerable repute and achievement, has written a novel of scientific imagination
that challenges the daring flight of H. G. Wells and Jules Verne. The wrecking of a
laboratory by a violent thunderstorm results in the world-wide spreading of bacilli
which denitrify plant food in the soil and thus prevent all plant growth. Nordenholt,
a financial genius, employs his wealth and his energy not only to prevent the consequent
famine but in building a new civilization of which he has long dreamed. The
superhuman efforts of his 'chosen million' workers, segregated for this task in the
Clyde Valley, make a fascinating story. For a novel first published in 1923 this work
shows surprising prescience, and is provocative of thought on many modern problems.

NOSTROMO. UNDER WESTERN EYES. THE ARROW OF GOLD. Joseph
Conrad. Dent, 6s. each. sc8. 572 : 388 : 358 pages.
New editions of three of the novels of Joseph Conrad (1857–1924), the famous Polish-
born writer who became a naturalized British subject. Nostromo, first published in
1904, is a tale of South American silver mines; Under Western Eyes (1911) concerns a
young Russian who betrays his revolutionary companion to the authorities; The
Arrow of Gold (1919) is the story of gun-running for Don Carlos off the coast of Spain.
Conrad wrote not only with eloquence but with masterly economy in his adopted
tongue, and these novels from three different periods of his writing life show the
changes in his style during those years.
DARK-EYED LADY. A. E. Coppard. Methuen, 9s.6d. C8. 247 pages. 
A collection of fourteen tales by an acknowledged master of the craft of short-story writing in which his original style is seen to advantage. Mr. Coppard's work has been translated into many languages.

RACHEL. March Cost. Collins, 10s.6d. L.Post 8. 479 pages. Bibliography. 
A fictionized biography of Rachel (1821–58), the great French tragedienne who took Paris and London by storm. Daughter of a Jewish pedlar, her personality and talent were so remarkable that Etienne Choron undertook to train her gratuitously. She made her debut at the age of seventeen at the Théâtre Français, where her genius was at once acclaimed. Her love affairs were notorious, internationa1y famous, she died of tuberculosis at the age of thirty-seven. Miss Cost has written a serious and thoughtful novel which adheres to fact and which conveys successfully the spirit and vitality of the great actress.

THE RUMOUR IN THE FOREST. Madeleine Couppey. Translated by Marguerite Waldman. Collins, 7s.6d. C8. 140 pages. 
This young French author, whose poetry is highly regarded in her own country, has here written a sensitively imagined and charming allegory about a rabbit, a pigeon, a cat and a dog who renounce their dependence upon man and live together in a cave in the forest. The ending is both moving and dramatic and the translation is excellent.

GREAT EXPECTATIONS. Charles Dickens. Hamish Hamilton, 6s. 8C8. 583 pages. (Novel Library)
A new edition of the novel by the greatest of all British novelists, Charles Dickens (1812–70). The tale of a poor boy who receives a legacy which he attributes to the wrong quarter, it is one of the happiest examples of Dickens' fecundity of characterization. The boy, Pip, could hardly be bettered, the humorous characters are of the richest vintage, and the story, with some very tense moments in a plausible concatenation of events, shows Dickens at his best. George Bernard Shaw, the famous dramatist, has written an Introduction for this edition.

THE HAPPY PRISONER. Monica Dickens. Michael Joseph, 10s.6d. L.Post 8. 288 pages.
A wounded Major, confined to his bed in the care of a pretty nurse with whom he inevitably falls in love, has leisure in which to observe and understand his family as never before and to aid them in their difficulties. Monica Dickens, great granddaughter of Charles Dickens, writes with ease, and her book contains some excellent character studies.

SOUTH WIND. Norman Douglas. Secker & Warburg, 8s.6d. C8. 422 pages.
South Wind is perhaps the best known of the writings of Norman Douglas, antiquary, scholar, wit, naturalist and philosopher. It is a novel of the extraordinary life led by a number of people on the island of Capri. In this definitive edition, which has been revised and reset, a new introduction has been added in the form of a letter to the author from his literary executor.

YOUNG JEMMY. Elizabeth d'Oyley. Michael Joseph, 9s.6d. C8. 304 pages.
An excellent historical novel that deals with the life and fate of the Duke of Monmouth, illegitimate son of King Charles II of England. The author has obviously made a close study of the period. The atmosphere is convincing and both Charles and his son, particularly Charles, are brought vividly to life.
SUZANNE AND JOSEPH PASQUIER. Georges Duhamel. Translated by Béatrice de Holthoïr. Dent, 10s.6d. C8. 346 pages.

In this volume, which contains the ninth and tenth parts of the Pasquier Chronicles—Suzanne et les Jeunes Hommes and La Passion de Joseph Pasquier—the author continues to develop the presiding theme of the whole work, the significance of the family in French bourgeois life. Suzanne is a rising young actress in the theatre of the 1920s, Joseph is a pushing materialist at the height of financial success. Though lacking a little of the creative power of the earlier volumes, Suzanne and Joseph Pasquier confirms M. Duhamel as a writer of exceptional gifts and an example of what is purest in the French humanist tradition.

TRILBY. George du Maurier. Pan Books, 1s.6d. sC8. 255 pages.

George du Maurier was for many of the later years of the nineteenth century a humorous artist on the staff of Punch. He draws on his youthful experiences as an art student in Paris for many of the events and characters in this novel, which was first published in 1895. Trilby is a young model, whose unaffected amiability, beauty and unique voice win her the affection of three art students and, with a difference, of Svengali, a musical genius with extraordinary hypnotic powers. The breaking of her betrothal to one of the students disperses the little group and gives Svengali the opportunity of exploiting Trilby's voice, with tragic consequences. This minor English classic shows a fidelity of description not only of scenes but of a period.

(World's Classics, Double Volume)

One of the most famous of English novelists, George Eliot (1819–80) is excelled by no English writer of her sex in her command of pathos and humour. Middlemarch, which first appeared in parts in 1871–72, was the last but one of her novels and is a great work of constructive art. It is the story of two unhappy marriages and the scene is laid in the provincial town of Middlemarch in the first half of the nineteenth century. The canvas is broad and contains a large variety of characters, in the minute painting of which lies her great power. Middlemarch is considered by many to be George Eliot's greatest work.


The chief character in this new novel by the Principal of Queen Mary College, University of London, is a Colonel who returns to England after six years of war service in the Middle East and settles down in a secondhand bookshop in London. The book describes his reactions to post-war difficulties and conditions of living, his mind swinging from distress at present ugliness to faith in the future, and particularly in the healing power of beauty. The author has some pertinent things to say and draws a realistic picture of day-to-day experiences.

THE STORMY DAWN. Mark Freshfield. Faber & Faber, 7s.6d. C8. 191 pages.

This novel relates the progress and careers of two West African boys, one who attempts too much and fails and one who knows his limitations and succeeds. The setting for the greater part of the book is West Africa and then London. Vivid pictures of West African life and tribal customs lend interest to a book which is tellingly written and sometimes engrossing.
The two most famous works of Mrs. Gaskell (1810–65) are her Life of Charlotte Brontë and Cranford. The latter was first published in 1853 and is her most original, most popular and most delightful work. This intimate record of a few ordinary lives in a Cheshire village has taken unquestioned place as one of the English minor classics.

MARY BARTON. Mrs. Gaskell. Lehmann, 8s.6d. C8. 376 pages. (Chiltern Library)
A new edition of Mary Barton, a Tale of Manchester Life, the first of the works of Mrs. Gaskell (1810–65) who wrote the delightful Cranford and the well-known Life of Charlotte Brontë. It is the first “labour” novel, and depicts with power and sympathy the life and feelings of the manufacturing working classes in the early years of the nineteenth century. There is an Introduction by Lettice Cooper.

Map endpapers.
The author, who is well acquainted with ancient Greek literature, has written a notable historical novel in which he endeavours to draw a picture of the life of an ordinary Athenian citizen, who plays his part in the great war between Athens and Sparta, living to see the fall of Athens and the beginnings of recovery.

Pan Books, 4s.6d. sC8. 172 pages. 32 illustrations.
This diary of lower middle-class life in a London suburb in the 1890s has long been a classic of quietly humorous writing. As a character Mr. Pooter is a work of art, humble, struggling, absurd, magnificent, an epitome of all the other little men of his class and time. Sir John Squire in his admirable introduction says: ‘a large area of English social life is painted in this book more faithfully and more fully than anywhere else’. This edition contains the original illustrations by Weedon Grossmith.

THE DRINKING WELL. Neil M. Gunn. Faber & Faber, 10s.6d. C8. 412 pages.
The setting of this novel is the Scottish Highlands. The chief character is forced by the decay of the sheep farm on which he has been brought up to take a job in the city, where he works to one end, to get back to farming. Mr. Gunn puts his heart into his writing and his descriptions—of the Highland country, of salmon poaching, of driving sheep through a blizzard—are admirably done. The book draws a convincing picture of office life in Edinburgh, but sheep farming is its theme, and with this it deals practically and with enthusiasm, without detriment to the story.

THE HOUSE IN FISHERGATE. Michael Harrison. MacDonald, 8s.6d. C8. 269 pages.
The main theme of this novel is the battle between the Town Surveyor of a cathedral city who has a mania for development, and the Misses Baterson who keep a school in the family house which they refuse to sell. The book is excellent in quality and atmosphere.
EUSTACE AND HILDA. L. P. Hartley. Putnam, 10s.6d. C8. 373 pages.

Eustace and Hilda completes the author’s trilogy on the theme of spiritual domination. In this volume Eustace stands on the threshold of experience, but he has not freed himself from the domination of his overwhelming sister and meets his death for her sake. Mr. Hartley’s portrait of Eustace is an imaginative achievement of a high order.

THE SIXTH HEAVEN. L. P. Hartley. Putnam, 8s.6d. Ic8. 242 pages.

Eustace Cherrington, the small boy of the author’s previous novel The Shrimp and the Anemone is grown up in The Sixth Heaven, an Oxford undergraduate and, in 1919, a veteran of war, though still under the domination of his sister Hilda. Mr. Hartley is an accomplished writer. His novel has a charming naturalness, and he succeeds in making familiar material new and interesting.

LOST HORIZON. James Hilton. Pan Books, 1s.6d. sc8. 189 pages.

This famous novel, first published in 1933, deals with the experiences of four people who are kidnapped by aeroplane and taken to Shangri-La, a remote lamasery beyond the Kuen Lun mountains in Tibet. It is in their individual reactions to the monastic life and its cult of moderation that the interest of the story lies. To one of them the aim of the lamas is revealed: to conserve as a heritage the wisdom of the ages that men will need when all their passions are spent. To him this appears the ‘horizon’ that he has been toiling all his life to find. The clearly drawn, well-differentiated characters, the direct, incisive style and the original ideas make this an outstanding and moving novel.


This novel, first published in 1932, is one not so much with a plot as with a very skilfully effected purpose: to show the mental and emotional endurance of women in the first World War. Only imaginatively could they follow their men folk on the road to the battle fronts, while they remained, in their frustration, with ‘that appalling burden of safety’. The happy childhood and the comradeship of the two Anglo-Irish families that provide the chief characters are portrayed with feeling, and Miss Hinkson is particularly successful in showing how the home life, the countryside and the love of animals affect the personalities and loyalties of her characters.

ENGLISH FAMILY. J. L. Hodson. Gollancz, 12s.6d. C8. 520 pages.

Mr. Hodson’s novel shows the effect of the War on an ordinary English family, recording faithfully the emotions, activities, and reactions to danger and bereavement common to most families at that time. It is a solid work, written with acumen and understanding.

TRANSFORMATION SCENE. Claude Houghton. Collins, 8s.6d. Ic8. 256 pages.

An artist, who is given to sleepwalking, dreams that he has murdered his model and wakes up to find that she has been murdered. Is he guilty? This novel of a man’s dilemma in an unsettled world at war reveals Mr. Houghton’s qualities as an original writer and a master of suspense.

MIST IN THE TAGUS. Tom Hopkinson. Hogarth Press, 7s.6d. C8. 184 pages.

The scene of this distinctive novel is a fishing village on the coast of Portugal. An English girl on holiday there is attracted to an exiled German doctor and seeks to save
him from an unfortunate alliance. Failing to do so, she returns to England more emotionally disturbed than when she left it. The cosmopolitan characters are persuasively drawn and there are some brilliant descriptive passages.

THE DIFFERENT DRUMMER and THE INN CLOSES FOR CHRISTMAS.
Cledwyn Hughes. Pilot Press, 9s.6d. C8. 231 pages.
The Different Drummer is a characteristic Welsh story giving an excellent character study of a conscientious objector who is drafted to a large city as a defence worker and returns home to find that his wife has been unfaithful to him. The Inn Closes for Christmas is a clever and macabre story of a man haunted by the murder he has committed and of the nemesis that overtakes him in a lonely inn. Both novels display the versatility of the author's talent.

Peasant life in the river villages of Bengal forms the background to this novel by Professor Humayun Kabir, a Moslem writer of Bengal. The story of the enmity of two neighbouring peasant families is based on an ancient legend, and forms the narrative link in the varied scenes of this little-known aspect of Indian life.

FOURTEEN STORIES BY HENRY JAMES. Selected by David Garnett.
Hart-Davis, 15s. D8. 484 pages.
This collection of stories by Henry James (1843–1916), the American writer who became a naturalized British subject, contains interesting examples of his work in that medium which, admittedly, was not the best suited to his peculiar talent. Nevertheless, the present volume provides the reader with an opportunity of appreciating the qualities and limitations of a writer incomparably skilled in the use of words whose work, though lacking the conviction of experience, was unequalled in craftsmanship and written with extreme subtlety and elaboration. At least two of the stories included are up to James's best standard—The Private Life and The Beast in the Jungle, the latter being undoubtedly one of his most memorable efforts.

RODERICK HUDSON. Henry James. Lehmann, 8s.6d. C8. 334 pages. (Chiltern Library)
A young American of means and leisure interests himself in a promising young sculptor and takes him to Rome in the belief that, in more congenial surroundings, he will develop into a great artist. But the change proves too much for him and he begins to deteriorate. This is the first work of James's maturity and is an indispensable introduction to the later work of a man who ranked among the foremost of late Victorian novelists. The present reprint contains an introduction by Michael Swan.

YOUNG ENTHUSIASTS. Elizabeth Jenkins. Gollancz, 8s.6d. C8. 214 pages.
Miss Jenkins's new novel, which is hardly fiction in the accepted sense, being too obviously based on actualities, draws a most interesting picture of life in a progressive school. Written in the first person, it gives the impressions of an English teacher at the school, her observations on the achievements and weaknesses of this form of education, and an account of her own relationships, successes and failures with the children both in and out of school. Miss Jenkins writes from experience. Her prose is excellent and her characters are vivid and distinct.
OFF TO PHILADELPHIA IN THE MORNING. Jack Jones. Hamish Hamilton, 10s. 6d. C8. 376 pages.

Mr. Jack Jones's latest book is a panorama of South Wales from the 1840s onwards. Into it he has woven the story of Joseph Parry, the Welsh composer who started work in the mines at the age of nine and later sailed for Philadelphia with his family. In America he made such progress with his music that, on funds raised by Welsh Americans, he returned to England and eventually became Professor of Music in the University College, Cardiff, and Director of the South Wales School of Music. There is a vivid gallery of portraits in this book which is one of the best Mr. Jones has written about Wales and the Welsh.

DUBLINERS. James Joyce. British Publishers Guild, 1s. 5C8. 160 pages. (Guild Books, No. 231)

Although this collection of short stories was first published in 1914, it was written some years earlier, and thus represents some of the earliest work of James Joyce (1882-1941), the author of the much-discussed Ulysses (1922). The stories in Dubliners are concerned with character and environment, not with incident. The author had a wide knowledge of the seamy side of Dublin life and character, which is presented in this book realistically and objectively. The post-impressionism of his later work has no place here.

TEN STORIES. Rudyard Kipling. Pan Books, 1s. 6d. 5C8. 254 pages.

In the 1890s Rudyard Kipling was, in the English-speaking world, the most eagerly read author of his time, and since his death in 1936 his place in literature as a teller of tales has become assured. This selection of ten stories (one from each of ten of his books) ranges over most of his life as a writer and illustrates, in its variety of subjects, his unique qualities, not the least of which is his notable power as the delineator of a scene.

GENEVIEVE. Jacques Lemarchand. Translated by Rosamond Lehmann. Lehmann, 7s. 6d. C8. 128 pages.

The story of two men in love with the same woman. Although Genevieve herself does not appear and there is no description of her, the thoughts of the narrator are so skilfully conveyed as to bring her clearly before the reader. This is an accomplished and original novel excellently translated from the French by Miss Lehmann, the well-known novelist.

NO SCOTTISH TWILIGHT. Maurice Lindsay and Fred Urquhart (Editors). Maclellan (Glasgow, Scotland), 7s. 6d. C8. 167 pages.

A collection of short stories by various authors which reflects a high average level of talent among the younger Scottish writers. Widely different in technique and atmosphere they are representative of the virile, new trend in Scottish literature today.

PEAL OF ORDNANCE. John Lodwick. Methuen, 7s. 6d. C8. 186 pages.

The story of a sergeant who finds it difficult after six years of war and dangerous living to adjust himself to peace and reacts in a violent and unorthodox manner to the change. The author has written an exciting story that shows a keen sense of humour, his plot is original and his dialogue and characters most convincing.
SELECTED STORIES. H. A. Manhood. Cape, 9s.6d. C8. 351 pages.
A selection of stories written by this author during the past twelve years. Mr. Manhood has an established reputation as a short-story writer and excels in the description of rural life and character.

FIRE OVER ENGLAND. A. E. W. Mason. Pan Books, 15.6d. 3C8. 256 pages.
A. E. W. Mason is an author whose novels with an historical theme have had a wide appeal for many years. This story, first published in 1936, deals with the Elizabethan period just prior to the Spanish enterprise against England, known in English history as the Spanish Armada. A typical Elizabethan youth is persuaded to forego the naval enterprises with which all England was then fired, to obtain, out of Spain, details of hostile preparations. His adventures provide a vividly told story, with historical scenes and events accurately sketched in.

A first novel of distinction. It is the story of a young British officer in India who falls in love with the Japanese girl who is teaching him Japanese in the intervals between campaigns in Burma, during one of which he is taken prisoner. Mr. Mason has an eye for truth and draws his material from life. His style is pleasingly unaffected, his characters natural and convincing.

THE HOUSE OF THE LIVING. Ronald Mason. Low, Manston, 8s.6d. C8. 250 pages.
The theme of this novel is based upon the adage that ‘it is the greater treason to do the right thing for the wrong reason’. The story deals with the antagonism of a village towards its vicar, who wants to build a new church to the glory of God but is blind to the sin of pride in his own soul. It is peopled with genuine characters and contains some excellent descriptive writing.

CREATURES OF CIRCUMSTANCE. W. Somerset Maugham. Heinemann, 10s.6d. C8. 316 pages.
A new collection of stories by the distinguished novelist and playwright. It is the story with a shape, ‘with a beginning, a middle and an end’, which Mr. Maugham upholds in his preface and of which he is a brilliant exponent, as in this volume.

BILLY BUDD. Herman Melville. Lehmann, 5s. Pott 8. 124 pages.
This was the last book to be written by Herman Melville (1819-91), the American novelist who wrote the famous Moby Dick. It is full of realistic detail and tells the story of a sailor who was court martialed and hanged for manslaughter. There is an Introduction by William Plomer.

MOBY DICK, OR THE WHITE WHALE. Herman Melville. Cresset Press, 8s.6d. lC8. 577 pages. (Cresset Library)
A new edition of this classic of the sea by the American writer Herman Melville (1819-91). It is a story of whaling and of the great white whale Moby Dick, which one man spent a lifetime trying to kill. Montgomery Belgion, in his Introduction, describes it as Melville’s ‘one indisputable masterpiece’. Melville was himself a sailor and served for a period on a whaling ship.

A new edition of what is generally considered to be Merriman's best novel, a stirring story of romance and intrigue in Danzig at the time of Napoleon's retreat from Moscow. It was first published in 1903 and was recently broadcast in serial form.

MY PAST WAS AN EVIL RIVER. George Millar. Heinemann, 9s.6d. C8. 304 pages.

Willy Wiedemeyer, a one-time friend of Hitler, seeks refuge in a pleasant Austrian valley when Germany is defeated. The Americans arrive. Caught between them and a group of resisters, Wiedemeyer, trying to ingratiate himself with both, comes to an unhappy end. The author, who has written two excellent books of war experiences, Maquis and Horned Pigeon, is at home with an action story and shows a keen sense of character.

VAIN CITADELS. Bryan Morgan. Heinemann, 8s.6d. C8. 209 pages.

Although this, Mr. Morgan's first novel, is a murder story, it is not a 'thriller'. The chief character murders a blackmailer since no other means of protection for himself and another offer themselves. Without deliberate effort to evade the law, he embarks upon a one-way Odyssey of mind and body, 'many citadels'—places, men and their institutions—present themselves in his journey, but they offer no final refuge. Although this is what might be called a psychological novel, the author very wisely lets his characters deal with the psychology. This, in their varied assessments of crime and punishment, they do most successfully. The author has received one of the Atlantic Awards for Literature, which were promoted with the object of helping promising young British writers whose work was interrupted by the war.


As a novelist Mr. Morgan is much concerned with things of the spirit and his new novel is a symbolic story of the conflict between good and evil. It describes the impact upon three people—a retired judge, his adopted daughter and her husband—of a satanic financier who seeks to gain a hold on them. Mr. Morgan's direct and simple narrative is admirably suited to his theme and his intention.


The Jago was a slum district which existed in Shoreditch in the East End of London in the late nineteenth century and which social progress has since cleared away. This book, first published in 1896, takes as its central figure a small boy of one of the slum families degraded by its environment. The boy, reared in the slum and formed by its barbarities, has to live and, later, fend for his mother and sister by the only means he knows. Early he is inculcated with the belief that there is no escape from the Jago, though, at one point, he nearly succeeds in escaping. He is, unwittingly, an almost heroic figure sacrificed as he is to his Jago loyalties. The story is vividly told with a Dickensian insight into the lives of underworld characters which crowd the scene but keep their relative importance and distinctness.


A reissue of a minor masterpiece of Edwardian fiction which has suffered undeserved neglect, perhaps because of its sombre theme of crime and violence against a
background of London in the 1850s, more particularly the East End of London near the river. It is a soundly constructed, ably written story, that never loses pace. Mr. Morrison, novelist, dramatist and writer on Oriental Art, died in 1945. The introduction is by V. S. Pritchett, the well-known novelist and critic.


Francesca Bassington is pleased when her only son looks like making an advantageous marriage with an heiress. Unwilling to make any financial sacrifices to keep him with her, she watches his progress anxiously, not realizing until it is too late that he matters more to her than material possessions. This novel is the best-known of Saki’s works and, when it first appeared in 1912, was immediately acclaimed for its wit, its shrewd observation and its brilliant dialogue.


A collection of stories and sketches written in his youth by the author of the famous Story of San Michele and first published in 1898. Set down with exuberance and compassion, they are impressions of life and character, chiefly among the poor, in Paris, Capri and Naples at the end of the nineteenth century.


In this collection of stories an Indian author describes the Indian scene and character in town and village with humour and understanding. His book is an agreeable contribution to a clearer understanding of contemporary India.

CHILDREN OF VIENNA. Robert Neumann. Gollancz, 7s.6d. C8. 159 pages.

Mr. Neumann’s theme is the tragic one of children rendered homeless and parentless by the war, old in experience and versed in cunning yet hungry for security and affection. It is the story of a group of children, led by a boy of thirteen, who live in the basement of a bombed building in Vienna. They are befriended by a negro clergyman, a padre in the American army of occupation, who risks everything to help them. It is a moving tale, sensitive in feeling and perception.

SELECTED STORIES. Frank O’Connor. Fridberg, 2s.6d. C8. 128 pages. (Hour-Glass Library)

Mr. O’Connor is a gifted writer, and the nine short stories of Irish life in this collection demonstrate his sensitive perception, and his ability to create a convincing atmosphere and credible human beings.

TERESA AND OTHER STORIES. Seán O’Faoláin. Cape, 7s.6d. C8. 160 pages.

Most of the thirteen stories in this volume, by the well-known Irish writer, are sound examples of professional skill, written with the ease of experience, but three of them are outstanding: The Man Who Invented Sin, The End of a Good Man, which are comedies, and The Silence of the Valley, which is O’Faoláin at his best. Full of poetry and imaginative insight, it is a story which will not be forgotten.
The story of the downfall of the Earl of Essex, favourite of the great Queen Elizabeth,
told by one of his secretaries. The story has colour and movement, and re-creates
convincingly the spirit, atmosphere and personalities of the times.

WARFARE ACCOMPlISHED. Edith Pargeter. Heinemann, 10s 6d. C8.
468 pages.
The last volume in Miss Pargeter's war trilogy. The first two books were The
Eighth Champion of Christendom and Reluctant Odyssey, and together they form a
comprehensive picture of the War and people's reactions to its problems. In this
volume the last stages of the War are seen through the eyes of an Army sergeant,
and the story follows the liberating armies through France, Belgium and Holland
into Germany. The military operations and the political and social problems arising
in the wake of the Allied troops are described and assessed with skill. The dramatic
moments are not ignored and the whole presents a remarkable achievement.

In this story, which was first published in 1921, the English way of life is brought into
sharp contrast with that of Japan. Captain John Barrington, a young nobleman,
marrtes a wealthy Japanese girl, Asako, who was brought up in France and has never
seen her native land. Both of them have mistaken ideas of Japan and, when they arrive
in that country to make the acquaintance of the girl's family, each of them is differently
disillusioned. A plot laid by Asako's family to separate them nearly succeeds and is
farthered by Barrington's discovery of the tainted source of his wife's wealth. The
author, who was at one time in the Japan Consular Service, has provided an interesting
background to the story in his descriptions of Japanese life and customs.

A NARROW STREET. Elliot Paul. Penguin Books, 2s. 5c8. 315 pages. (Penguin
Double Volume)
Elliot Paul, American novelist and writer of detective stories, was for many years
resident in Paris. With an understanding born of intimate acquaintance with the
French character, he describes in this novel a variety of men and women living and
working in a narrow street in the heart of the capital who are typical of the people he
has known and for most of whom he feels a warm affection. The story follows their
fortunes from the early 1920s to the occupation of Paris by the Germans in the

The street of the title is a row of tenements in Harlem and the story concerns the
struggle of a young negress to make a better life for herself and her son, which leads to
tragedy and her flight from New York and from the law. The book is an admirable
study in realism. Miss Petry writes with restraint and her novel has a sombre and
dramatic force.

There are few modern writers who can describe childhood and youth as truly as
Mr. Reid, and in this new version of a novel first published in 1912 under the title of
Following Darkness he gives an acute and subtle study of adolescence, which, with
little plot and no striving for effect, achieves a grave beauty and delicacy. Mr. Reid
is a novelist of repute, author of The Bracknels, Brian Westby and Young Tom, for which
he was awarded the James Tait Black Memorial Prize for the best novel of 1944.
THE NUTMEG TREE. Margery Sharp. Pan Books, 15s. 6d. sC8. 192 pages.

Julia Packet, an attractive widow with an indecorous past, finds herself on delicate ground when she is called to the aid of her daughter whose grandparents have brought her up and who object to the girl's choice of a fiancé. Matters are further complicated by the arrival of another arbitrator, highly respectable and distinguished, with whom Julia falls in love. Miss Sharp is in the front rank of British popular novelists and this story, which was first published in 1937, is a gay, lighthearted affair that is consistently entertaining.

MR. ON LOONG. Robert Standish. Davies, 9s. 6d. C8. 294 pages.

In this story of Mr. On Loong, who progresses from a delivery boy to a wealthy merchant, the author deals easily with a variety of scenes and characters, from a British colony to the China of to-day, from a fashionable wanton to the captain of a schooner. Its originality of setting, its good writing and its understanding of the modern scene make this an interesting and attractive novel.


A selection of some of the best stories of Robert Louis Stevenson, the famous Scottish novelist and essayist (1850-94). Chosen to show his brilliant versatility, they include 'The Pavilion on the Links', 'Thrawn Janet', 'Olalla' and the famous short novel, The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.

HOLDFAST. A. G. Street. Faber & Faber, 8s. 6d. C8. 272 pages.

Mr. Street's latest novel is the story of a young wife who carries on the work of her husband's farm while he is away on war service. She meets and overcomes temptation in the form of a young officer billeted in the farmhouse. When her husband returns, he finds the farm altered out of all recognition by the exigencies of war. Mr. Street deals capably and sensibly with the problems of husband and wife separation and eventual reunion, and the day-to-day life of the farm is vividly described.
The central figure of this book is a boy Dermot, of Anglo-Irish parentage, who, from early childhood, regularly spends his long summer holidays in Ireland with his Irish relations. To him his grandparents' garden becomes the enchanted land from which he learns to love Ireland and the delightful people of his ever increasing circle of acquaintances. His English life becomes an irksome interlude between the obsessive holidays in his adopted land. As he grows up, conflicting loyalties demand his allegiance, but he is tragically absorbed from making his choice by the first World War. The book is a skilful child-study and a delightful presentation of Irish characters and humour from a man who knows children—and Ireland.

For this book of thirty-one short stories, the author was awarded the James Tait Black Memorial Prize for 1945. Frank Swinnerton contributes a Preface to this edition.

THREE CAME TO VILLE MARIE. Alan Sullivan. Aldor, 12s.6d. C8. 318 pages.
An historical novel of the settlement of Canada by the French, set mainly in New France during the last quarter of the seventeenth century. The author, a Canadian and winner of the Governor-General's Literary Award with this novel, has attempted to give an authentic picture of the founding of what is to-day Montreal.

GULLIVER'S TRAVELS. Jonathan Swift. Hamish Hamilton, 6s. sC8. 329 pages. (Novel Library)
A new edition of the most famous and the most popular work of the great British satirist, Jonathan Swift (1667–1745). This account of the travels of a ship's surgeon, who is first shipwrecked on the island of Lilliput, where the inhabitants are six inches high, and later left ashore on the island of Brobdingnag, where the inhabitants are as tall as steeples, has the rare merit of appealing, with the exception of certain stringent passages, to both old and young, as a powerful satire on man and human institutions and as a fascinating tale of travels in wonderland.

PALLADIAN. Elizabeth Taylor. Davies, 8s.6d. C8. 192 pages.
Miss Taylor's second novel bears out the promise of her first. It is the story of a young governess who is fully prepared to fall in love with her employer, the master of a decayed mansion, but by no means master of a trying family. The subject matter is reduced to its essentials and presented with neat precision and irony.

The setting of this novel is a small English fishing-harbour. Its chief characters are a doctor, who is involved in an affair with the desirable, restless woman next door; his novelist wife, whose imaginary world detaches her from the real; his painfully adolescent daughter; a bedridden woman greedy for gossip; a widow terrified of loneliness; and a retired naval officer who tries to paint and who wants to settle down. The pattern of inter-related lives is adroitly woven by the author, who has earned a reputation as a writer of unusual talent and discernment.

Miss Pym is a celebrity, the author of a successful book on psychology. She accepts an invitation to address the students at a young women's physical training college because the Principal is an old friend. She stays on for a while, becoming attached to the place and the young life in it, until a tragedy occurs in which she finds herself the unwilling arbiter of one person's destiny. This is an excellent novel that holds the attention from first to last by reason of its good writing, its clear-sightedness, its gently malicious wit and its original setting. The atmosphere is thoroughly convincing and the characters are genuine human beings, clearly drawn and creatively imagined.


Mrs. Thirkell has written another novel of manners in the county of Barsetshire, made famous in the Victorian novels of Anthony Trollope. Here she is concerned with the Halliday family in the early part of 1945, the activities which engage them and the problems that beset them. The author writes with her usual fluency and lightness of touch, and introduces a variety of characters shrewdly observed and deftly drawn.


Mr. Tomlinson is an artist in words, and his latest novel is once more a story of the sea. It begins just over a hundred years ago when sail was being menaced by steam, and the central character is a boy who runs away to sea under sail and returns under steam as assistant to the engineer.


First published in 1880, this is one of the four novels of parliamentary life written by Anthony Trollope (1815–82) now one of the most widely read of Victorian novelists and most famous for his Barsetshire novels. It is mainly concerned with the domestic and political life of the Duke and Duchess of Omnium. His creation of these two characters Trollope himself regarded as his chief title to fame.


A vigorous, enjoyable novel, with an ingenious plot, set in Cambridge, the English countryside and Australian mining camps. First published in 1879, it has seldom been reprinted. Anthony Trollope (1815–82), now one of the most popular Victorian novelists, was the author of the famous Barsetshire novels and a master of genial social comedy.


One of Trollope's best and least familiar novels, first published in 1883. He abandons comedy for satire in this remarkable story of a clever, unscrupulous old man who outwits both the law and his son's creditors.

NOVELS AND STORIES BY ANTHONY TROLLOPE. John Hampden (Editor). *Pilot Press*, 15s. D8. 646 pages. (*Pilot Omnibus No. 4*)

This volume contains *Barchester Towers* (1857), perhaps the most entertaining and popular of Trollope's novels, in which the famous Mrs. Proudie first appears; *Dr.
Wortle's School (1881), a shorter novel, a psychological study of a good man caught in an agonizing dilemma; and four varied short stories, Father Giles of Ballymoy, Malachi's Cove, The Turkish Bath and Mary Gresley. The Introduction deals with the novelist's personality and work. A second complementary 'omnibus' is in the press.

ABOVE THE DARK CIRCUS. Hugh Walpole. Pan Books, 1s.6d. sC8. 208 pages.

Sir Hugh Walpole, who died in 1941, had established his reputation as a leader of the younger generation of English novelists with his Dark Forest (1916). In the present book, first published in 1931, Richard Barton, a young ex-Service man of the First World War, finds himself at the end of his tether. Fortuitous circumstances bring him into touch with some pre-war acquaintances, who have met, in a flat above Piccadilly Circus, in connexion with a previous prison experience of three of them. Barton becomes involved in the tragic results of this meeting. The characters, differentiated by their post-war idealism and realism, though often complex are always clear and individualistic. The book is a good example of the work of an accomplished novelist.


This new collection of twenty-two short stories consists mainly of studies of human nature by an author, who is a brilliant dissector of the foibles and idiosyncrasies of character.


In the novels of character and humour written by H. G. Wells, the famous English author who died in 1946, this volume has a deservedly high place. Mr. Polly, one of Mr. Wells's most engaging characters, longs to free himself from the servitude imposed by his ownership of an unsuccessful little shop. How he does so and what becomes of him forms the substance of this almost perfect comedy, in the course of which Mr. Polly entirely gains the reader's affection. Mr. V. S. Pritchett has contributed the Introduction to this edition.


A collection of short stories by an American author who was awarded the O. Henry Memorial Prize for 1942. Varying in mood and tone from the grimly humorous to the tragic, all of them are stories of the author's native Southern States written by a close observer of human nature who can weave a convincing tale from any material at hand. In her Introduction, Katherine Anne Porter, herself one of the most outstanding of American short-story writers, speaks of Miss Welty as a born writer with 'an eye and an ear, sharp, shrewd, and true as a tuning-fork'.


The central character of this novel, which was first published in 1930, is Jane, who in 1912 is an assistant in a draper's shop in an English provincial town. Her only assets are youth and ambition and an endearing personality which help her eventually to set up a business of her own. A love affair complicates her life and calls for a decision which will affect her whole future. The author writes with lively sympathy and understanding of human character and the common occurrences of everyday life.
MISTRESS MASHAM’S REPOSE. T. H. White. Cape, 8s.6d. C8. 224 pages.
Mistress Masham's Repose is a decayed building in the middle of a weed-grown lake, and here a little girl discovers the descendants of the Lilliputians of Swift’s Gulliver's Travels. The story concerns itself with what is to be done with them. Shall they enjoy the rights of a free people or shall they be sold to a circus? Mr. White has written an entirely satisfactory fantasy, in which humour, excitement and philosophy are admirably blended.

This book, by the well-known American author who wrote The Bridge of San Luis Rey, is the story of a very earnest young man firmly convinced that his principles are the panacea for an erring world. The result is that he unwittingly embarks on a prig's pilgrimage with very little progress. His naïve logic produces many humorous situations, and the author's power of creating a diversity of characters at will give his humourless hero many opportunities of applying his theories. The whole book is good fun and good sense. It was first published in 1934.

THE GOLD FALCON. Henry Williamson. Faber & Faber, 8s.6d. C8. 389 pages.
This novel, by the well-known author of Tarka the Otter, was first published anonymously in 1933, and recounts the experiences of a young airman, who is also a poet, in the years between the wars. Mr. Williamson has extensively revised this new edition.

THE WEB AND THE ROCK. Thomas Wolfe. Heinemann, 12s.6d. 1c8. 656 pages.
Thomas Wolfe, an American novelist of exceptional talent, died in 1938 at the early age of thirty-seven. This book, one of two posthumous novels, is the story of a boy brought up in a small town who proceeded to New York to become a writer. It is a typical product of the author, undisciplined, full of energy and an intoxication with words, but charged with intensity of feeling and interesting for what it may portend in American literature. J. B. Priestley, the celebrated British novelist and playwright, contributes a generous introduction.

THE WILD SWEET WITCH. Philip Woodruff. Cape, 8s.6d. C8. 240 pages.
The setting of this novel is the Garhwal district of Northern India. It tells the story of three succeeding Deputy Commissioners and of a young Indian who becomes a preacher of freedom from foreign government but whose death is brought about indirectly by his own countrymen. Mr. Woodruff's descriptive writing is excellent and he draws an illuminating picture of one corner of India and of the changing conditions in which the successive Deputy Commissioners work.

Crime, Detection and Mystery
MURDER IN NOVEMBER. Marjorie Alan. Hale, 8s.6d. C8. 216 pages.
An author, living with his three sisters in the family home which belongs to him and which he has willed to his stepson, is murdered when his impending marriage threatens to disrupt the household. His secretary aids in bringing the murderer to justice. The menacing atmosphere of family antagonism and suspicion is capably conveyed.

A reprint of a detective story first published in 1932. Chief Inspector Moresby has a difficult task to gain his first clue to the mystery of the body in the basement which young Mr. and Mrs. Dane find on their return from their honeymoon. Roger Sheringham, novelist and private investigator, solves the problem in unorthodox fashion. A well-constructed and entertaining story.

NOT TO BE TAKEN. Anthony Berkeley. Penguin Books, 1s. 6d. 222 pages.

Paper bound.

A reprint of a detective story first published in 1938. A retired engineer, living quietly in a small English village, is poisoned so cleverly as almost to evade detection. When everyone else has failed, the teller of the story, a friend of the engineer's, solves the mystery through his knowledge of the people involved.


(Penguin Double Volume)

An ingenious mystery story with a surprise ending concerning little Mr. Todhunter who had not long to live and who decided that before he died he would dispose of the most obnoxious person he could find. The unforeseen happened and another man was arrested for the murder leaving Mr. Todhunter in the odd position of having to prove himself guilty. First published in 1937.

MINUTE FOR MURDER. Nicholas Blake. Collins, 8s. 6d. C8. 256 pages.

Nicholas Blake is the pseudonym of a well-known writer and poet. This novel is the story of a girl who is poisoned in full view of seven other people, a crime which, with its apparent lack of motive, provides the detective with a difficult problem. The book is very well written, the dialogue admirably indicative of character.

TIGHT ROPE. Allison Burks. Heinemann, 8s. 6d. C8. 191 pages.

A young woman is driven by financial difficulties to impersonate another girl who is dead, and quickly regrets her decision, which has unpleasant results. The author, a newcomer to detective fiction, has written a good and rousing story with plenty of action and suspense.

THE CASE OF THE CURIOUS CLIENT. Christopher Bush. MacDonald, 8s. 6d. C8. 223 pages.

A night club hostess and an impersonator at the British Broadcasting Corporation are involved in the mystery of a shooting affray in a country cottage which private investigator Ludovic Travers helps to solve. There is good workmanship in this straightforward novel and a neat plot.


Mrs. Agatha Christie Mallowan is a past master of the detective story, and her best work is unsurpassed as 'pure detection'. This new novel is a tragic study of complicated family relationships and love affairs rather than a detective story, and to some extent falls between the two, but it is absorbing reading. It turns upon the murder of a well-known doctor in an English country house which baffles both the local police and the reader. Mr. Hercule Poirot has a minor part and little detecting to do, but intervenes decisively in the unexpected ending.
TEN LITTLE NIGGERS. Agatha Christie. Pan Books, 1s.6d. 5C8. 190 pages.
An ingenious murder story based on the nursery rhyme of 'Ten Little Nigger Boys' whose numbers were gradually reduced until there were none. Ten people are the guests of an unknown host on a privately owned island off the coast of Devon. Each has something in his or her past of which to be ashamed, but none anticipates the fate that awaits them. Miss Christie is foremost among British writers of crime stories, and this story, which was first published in 1939, keeps the reader guessing to the end.

A reprint of a very skilful detective novel. Superintendent Battle arrives, after much difficulty, at the unexpected solution of a series of very puzzling murders in an English seaside house.

A salvage drive, a librarian's interest in Shakespeare, a local legend regarding buried treasure, and death by hanging are some of the ingredients in this ingenious mystery story by an experienced writer of detective fiction who scrupulously supplies the reader with every relevant piece of evidence.

PAINTED FOR THE KILL. Lucy Cores. Cassell, 8s.6d. C8. 248 pages.
The author has written an ingenious novel about murder in the specialized setting of a New York beauty salon where a visiting French actress is found dead during a beauty treatment. Her story has wit and pace and a convincing atmosphere.

A millionaire playboy is murdered soon after his wedding, and suspicion falls upon the man who was formerly engaged to his widow. Two other murders follow before the killer is trapped. There is plenty of excitement in the story and the author cleverly confuses the trail.

THE BOOK OF THE DEAD. Elizabeth Daly. Hammond, Hammond, 8s.6d. C8. 190 pages.
Miss Daly's likeable bibliophile-investigator, Henry Gamadge, is started on the trail of an ingenious fraud by a marked copy of Shakespeare's Tempest, thereby precipitating a murder and an attempt on his own life. A good, straightforward story with a clever twist at the end.

Miss Eustis's story of the murder of a professor in an American women's college is written with verve and audacity. The dialogue is excellent.

Mr. Farjeon has an established reputation as a writer of mystery stories. This is the tale of a young schoolmaster who is drawn by a vividly recurring dream to a grim
castle in the Balkans, on the outskirts of a village that has a curse upon it and whose inhabitants are known as the Silent People. He finds himself involved in a many-years-old mystery which, with the aid of a fellow traveller, he succeeds in solving at some risk to his life. The author's skilful treatment of effects achieves a mounting suspense and excitement.


A young medical student, driven by a storm to take refuge in an isolated country house, is at first mistaken for the unknown heir to the property whom the family are expecting. When the real heir is murdered, the medical student helps to track down the murderer. The characters are well drawn and the story ably constructed.

MURDER ON LEAVE. G. V. Galwey. Lane, 7s.6d. C8. 187 pages.

This story concerns the murder in wartime of a V.A.D. (Voluntary Aid Detachment) whose body is found stabbed at the bottom of a railway embankment in a lonely spot in the Highlands of Scotland. An engaging elderly detective, who reads Trollope in his spare time, solves the mystery by original methods. It is a well-told story with plenty of action in a variety of settings.

MORE DEADLY THAN THE MALE. Ambrose Grant. Eyre & Spottiswoode, 9s. C8. 270 pages.

George Fraser, a large, timid, lonely man, who earns a meagre livelihood by canvassing for book orders from door to door, bolsters up his pronounced inferiority complex with daydreams of gangster warfare in which he always plays the leading role. When he is drawn into the real underworld of London, he finds it very different from his imaginings, a world corrupt and nauseating, peopled by the dregs of humanity to whom he is easy prey and who use him as a catspaw for murder. Mr. Grant uses words briefly and to the point. There is no embellishment. He writes so convincingly that one believes that such things could happen, that such people could exist. It is a really thrilling story that gathers pace from the first page to the grim and inevitable ending.


The Leavenworth Case, first published in 1878, is one of the most famous of the earlier novels of detection. It has been reprinted many times and will bear favourable comparison with the modern detective story. It concerns the murder of a retired American merchant of great wealth and assured social position. Suspicion falls upon one of his two nieces whom he has taken into his home, and one of whom he had declared his heiress. A young lawyer who has fallen in love with the suspected niece turns amateur detective in an endeavour to prove her innocent of the crime.

BRIGHTON ROCK and A GUN FOR SALE. Graham Greene. Heinemann, 7s.6d. each. sC8. 333 : 243 pages. (Uniform Edition)

The first two volumes in a uniform edition of the novels of Graham Greene, who is one of the most striking of contemporary English novelists. Brighton Rock is the story of the boy leader of a race gang and the fate that slowly but relentlessly overtakes him. A Gun for Sale is the story of a police hunt for a murderer who is himself hunting

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down the man who hired him. Mr. Greene has a new approach to the crime story, and in his hands it becomes a work of art. His gifts are the more apparent in *Brighton Rock* which has become almost a classic of its kind.


A fast-moving story by an American author. The red-haired and muscular Irish detective, Desmond Shannon, is employed by a millionaire to safeguard his daughter against a New York gang of extortioners, and kidnapping, murders and narrow escapes maintain the tension until Shannon wins the last round.

**FROM LONDON FAR.** Michael Innes. *Gollancz*, 8s.6d. C8. 246 pages.

There is wit and ingenuity in this story of a scholarly and retiring editor, much addicted to literary allusion, who exposes the dubious activities of a certain society in a series of adventures that lead him from London to Tampico.


First published in 1898, *The Turn of the Screw* is a famous and terrifying ghost story by the most considerable of late-Victorian novelists, Henry James (1843–1916). It was written in the period when he was absorbed in the intense scrutiny of character. A young governess, left in charge of two small children, tries to frustrate the evil designs of the previous governess and a valet, both dead, whose spirits return to the house and seek to possess and corrupt the children.

**CHECKMATE TO MURDER.** E. C. R. Lorac. *Collins*, 1s. 1F8. 160 pages.

Paper bound. (White Circle Pocket Series)

This detective novel deals with a murder, most ingeniously planned, in an artist's studio in London during the war. Mr. Lorac is an accomplished author, with some twenty novels of this kind to his credit.

**FINAL CURTAIN.** Ngaio Marsh. *Collins*, 8s.6d. C8. 288 pages.

While awaiting her husband's return from abroad, Agatha Troy, wife of Detective-Inspector Roderick Alleyn, is persuaded to paint the portrait of an old and famous actor now retired. No sooner is the picture finished than the old man is murdered, obviously by a member of his extraordinary household—but which? Detective-Inspector Alleyn comes home to provide the answer. Miss Marsh writes with agreeable ease. Her characters are entertaining and shrewdly drawn, particularly the chorus girl the old actor proposed to marry and his effeminate heir.


A scientist engaged in atomic research is murdered in his London flat, to all appearances by a man who had himself been murdered a few hours before! 'Papa' Pontivy, late of the French Sûreté Generale, who has figured in Mr. Newman's previous stories, solves the mystery with the aid of the narrator. The book maintains an exciting pace throughout and the two murders are cleverly dovetailed.

**PUZZLE FOR FRIEMS.** Patrick Quentin. *Gollancz*, 8s.6d. C8. 191 pages.

Mr. Quentin's hero wakes up one morning in a strange bed, to find himself suffering from amnesia and being cared for by two strange and exotic young women. The puzzle is to find out which of the two is a Fiend. An adroit fast-moving story with plenty of excitement.
PUZZLE FOR WANTONS. Patrick Quentin. Gollancz, 8s.6d. C8. 167 pages.
A well-planned, soundly constructed story of a group of impossible people, mostly ex-wives and ex-husbands, and a series of murders that follow when they are brought together at a house party in an attempt at reconciliation.

In this novel Mr. Stout re-introduces the epicurean detective, Nero Wolfe, who is called upon to solve the murder of a prominent industrialist shortly before he was due to make a speech at a civic banquet. Mr. Stout is a skilful writer of mystery stories and his latest effort has zest, good characterization and a sound plot.

‘Copper’ is a slang term for a British policeman, and in this book of short stories an ambitious young policeman plays an important part in helping to solve a number of mysteries, including murder, arson and robbery. The stories are soundly constructed and the author writes in a straightforward manner that gives them a realistic air.

The first half of this book, which was first published in 1933, consists of cases solved by Detective Inspector Poole of London’s Scotland Yard, most of them murder cases, and the remainder are miscellaneous stories of crime and detection, all of them in a variety of settings from a university to an underground railway station, from a baronet’s manor to a moneylender’s office. Mr. Wade is well known as a writer of detective fiction.

Paper bound. (White Circle Pocket Series)
A famous actor is discovered dead in his bath in circumstances that point to an accident. But was it an accident? A young detective sergeant risks his reputation to prove that it was murder. It is a straightforward, well-constructed story and contains some good character studies.

A young American girl, touring the west of England on a bicycle, stays the night at a country inn. The only other guest is a seafaring man who is murdered the same night. Drawn in as a witness, the girl becomes a guest at a nearby mansion, whose occupants she soon discovers to be deeply involved. One murder leads to another, and yet another, before the mystery is solved. The author keeps a firm hold on all the threads of the story and weaves them into a satisfying and exciting pattern.

LET X BE THE MURDERER. Clifford Witting. Hodder & Stoughton, 8s.6d. C8. 283 pages.
The threat of an alteration in the will of an elderly eccentric has a disastrous effect upon his son-in-law and his housekeeper, each of whom plans by unscrupulous means to become the sole inheritor. A family secret figures in the plans, which are thwarted by a murder which Inspector Charlton, who has appeared in the author’s previous books, is called in to solve. The complications of the plot are skilfully worked out and suspicion cleverly diverted from the real culprit until the end.
BOOKS FOR YOUNG READERS

NON-FICTION

Collections

ADVENTURE AND DISCOVERY FOR BOYS AND GIRLS. Cape. 12s.6d.

A selection of articles and stories by various writers covering a wide range of interests for the modern boy and girl of inquiring mind. Typical of them are 'My Early Life' by Winston Churchill; 'The Smashing of the Dams' by Wing Commander Guy Gibson, V.C., and 'The Story of Atomic Energy' by Chapman Pincher. Other articles include interesting and easily assimilated information on plastics, miracle drugs, wireless waves, whale-hunting and postage stamp collecting. The Introduction is by Kenneth Lindsay, Member of Parliament for the Combined English Universities since 1945. For boys and girls from ten to fourteen.

DISCOVERY AND ROMANCE FOR GIRLS AND BOYS. Cape, 12s.6d.
LM8. 312 pages. Illustrated.

This book is a companion volume to Adventure and Discovery comprising articles and stories written by competent authorities on almost fifty subjects covering a wide range of interests, from dress designing to veterinary surgery, from horticulture to modern art. Among others, P. H. Scott writes on 'Madame Curie', Dr. Edith Summerskill on 'Women and Politics', Muriel Booth on 'Madame Chiang Kai Shek', Pamela Strain on 'The Film in the Making' and Ann Scott-James on 'The Homes of To-morrow'. There is a section on 'Choosing your Career'.

THE CHILDREN'S NEW ILLUSTRATED ENCYCLOPAEDIA. John R.
Crossland (Editor). Collins, 10s.6d. C4. 596 pages. Illustrated. Frontispiece.
7 coloured plates. Index.

The modern boy and girl will find many things of interest in this new encyclopedia: marvels of modern science, nature life in England and abroad, industry, art, the legacy of the past and inventions for the future. Sir Charles Darwin, Director of the British National Physical Laboratory, writes on 'The Power of the Atom', and a special section explaining the wonders of Radar has been contributed by Sir Robert Watson-Watt, the famous scientist and inventor. Lighter features include pictures for which titles have to be supplied, puzzles and general knowledge questions. The Index covers both authors and subjects. For boys and girls from nine years.

JUNIOR THREE, Freda Lingstrom, Audrey Harvey and André Deutsch (Editors). Children's Digest Publications, 3s.6d. sC8. 133 pages. 22 full-page illustrations, including 4 in colour, and numerous photographs, drawings and diagrams in the text.

This third number of Junior contains an even richer selection of stories, articles, illustrations and puzzles for boys and girls. Dame Myra Hess writes on 'Music and the Future', Freda Lingstrom on 'Other People's Christmases' and John Allen tells 'The Story of the Theatre'. Monica Marsden tells how to make sweets at home, and Sub-Lieutenant Trevor Henley, R.N.V.R., describes the making of a model ship. Other contributions include: a Chinese play with instructions for acting; the life of the famous clown Thomas Dawson Walker—'Whimsical Walker'—by Ruth Drew; 'The Tiger', which is translated from Junior Mondial, the French edition of Junior; an
extract from Tolstoy’s *War and Peace*, and stories and articles by John Brett, Frank Dobie, Hubert Foss, the well-known flautist, and William E. Dick. For boys and girls from ten to fifteen years.

**Architecture**

**The Adventure of Building.** Clough Williams-Ellis, *Architectural Press*, 10s. 6d. sc. 91 pages. 40 illustrations by Geoffrey Robson. Bibliography.

This book has been specially written for children to help them to understand and appreciate architecture. The author, who is a Past President of the British Design and Industry Association and has written a number of books on architecture, describes the various styles and shows how to distinguish the good building from the bad. He explains what the architect and planner is expected to know, what he has to do and how his plans are carried out. He has some interesting and sensible things to say about modern planning. For boys and girls from twelve to sixteen years.

**China**


An account of the history of a great nation from 3000 B.C. to the present day, giving an interesting picture of the family life, humour, philosophy and culture of the Chinese people. The final chapter has been completely revised in the light of current events. For boys and girls from twelve years.

**Christmas**


This charming book explains Christmas to the very young child. Beginning with the immortal story of the first Christmas of all, it proceeds to such fascinating subjects as Christmas cards, choosing presents, stirring the pudding, waiting and carols, Father Christmas, opening the stockings, going to church, the Christmas tree and the Christmas dinner. For boys and girls from three to six years.

**Films**

**Going to the Cinema.** Andrew Buchanan. *Phoenix House*, 7s. 6d. C8. 168 pages. 29 photographs. Index. (Excursion Series for Young People)

A lively account, with much interesting detail, of how films are made—including not only ‘big pictures’, but documentaries, news-reels, animated cartoons and miniature films. The author deals also with enjoyment and appreciation, and ends with a list of ‘Films that Everyone should See’. Mr. Buchanan, a well-known film director, has published several books on the art, technique and social aspects of the cinema. For boys and girls from fourteen years.

**Continuity Girl. A Story of Film Production.** Martha Robinson. *Oxford University Press*, 7s. 6d. lC8. 189 pages. Coloured frontispiece. 6 plates. (Career Books)

The *Career Books* are designed to show the attractions and drawbacks of the wide choice of careers which are open to the young people of to-day. Each title in the
series has as its background the details of one particular career, and in this book the story of Jane Weldon shows the necessity of a trained memory and high powers of observation necessary for the practical but fascinating work of a 'continuity girl' in the film industry. Her work consists of checking every detail on the 'set' of scenery, costumes, movement and action, to ensure accuracy of continuity in 'shooting' the picture from day to day. The author was herself a 'continuity girl' and is an authority on her subject, and the book will give aspirants a clear picture of life and work in a British film studio of to-day. For girls from sixteen years.

**France**


*(Charter for Youth Series)*

A survey of contemporary France, her people, government, towns and countryside, her industries and her culture, which is intended to serve as a general introduction to the appreciation of her contribution to European life. For boys and girls from thirteen years.

**Industry**

THE WORLD OF INDUSTRY. A. P. Young. George Gill, 12s.6d. C8. 342 pages. 147 illustrations and diagrams.

A comprehensive picture of the world of industry showing the interdependence of the four main divisions of growing, mining, making and moving the things necessary for the support and maintenance of life. It tells how the plans, programmes and policies of industrial management are reflected in every stage of design, production and distribution, and how the world of industry and craftsmanship offers great opportunities for creative service and co-operation to the young people of to-day. For boys and girls from thirteen years.

**Locomotives**

WHAT ENGINE IS THAT? H. C. Webster. Sampson Low, 10s.6d. obD8. 201 pages. 99 illustrations.

This book is intended for the interested observer of locomotives and their performance, and such a collection of drawings of specially selected examples should help him to identify any particular class or type and acquaint him with some of the principal features relating to its history, use and constructional details. Ninety-nine engines are thus described, and each of the excellent illustrations is followed by technical details of type, class, designer, size, weight and tractive effort, etc. For boys from thirteen years.

**London**


4 colour plates by Rowland Hilder and 41 black and white drawings by Donia Nachsen. Decorated endpapers.

The author, who is lecturer in London History at the City Literary Institute, has addressed this book to the young people whom he wants really to know and love London. He deals with London and the Londoner through the ages, the growth of London since earliest times, its roads and traffic, markets and hospitals, the Thames in London history, the development of government and trade and the leading part played by London in the history of the world. For boys and girls from ten to fourteen years.
Mechanics


An original book in which John and Wendy, who are twins with inquiring minds, make friends with the everyday mechanical things around them. Clocks, telephones, the radio, the motor-car, an engine, a windmill and an aeroplane come alive for them and answer all sorts of questions about how they work, why the engine puffs out steam, what are pistons, and how the sound is carried on telephone wires. For boys and girls from six to ten years.

WHEELS. Oliver Hill and Hans Tisdall. Pleiades Books, 8s.6d. L.Post 4. 49 pages. 25 pages of illustrations in colour lithography. Illustrated endpapers.

The story of the wheel from earliest days until now. Starting with the Potter's Wheel used in Egypt 6,000 years ago, chariot wheels from Assyria, Egypt and Greece, those of cochios and whirligotes (travelling carts and waggons of the Middle Ages), the windlass and the toothed wheel, water-wheels and windmills, the wheels of watches and clocks, coaches, bicycles, the omnibus and the hansom cab, and many other types are all described and illustrated in their historical settings. For boys and girls from six to ten years.

Nature Study


This book describes, in very simple language and with charming illustrations and diagrams, the flowering plants, how they are made, how they breathe, feed and reproduce themselves. It also answers such questions as why plants need light and why leaves are green, and describes the form and functions of leaves, stems and roots and the part they play in the delicate mechanism of the plant. For boys and girls from eight to twelve years.


This book is based on a series of talks given from Government Broadcasting Station ZOY, Accra, 1944-45, and should be useful to teachers and to students in senior schools in both the Gold Coast and other West African Colonies. It deals with the animals, birds, snakes and insects of West Africa. There is an Introduction giving geographical notes on the Gold Coast, illustrated by a map showing the vegetational regions, and a useful bibliography. As far as possible the principal names of mammals, birds and snakes have been given in Twi, Ga, and Ewe, and there is a list of scientific English and native names of all the species mentioned. For boys and girls from twelve to sixteen years.


An attractive and practical account of the migration, not only of birds, but of mammals, reptiles, fishes and insects all over the world. It is equally interesting both
to young people and the older reader. The scientific information and detailed technical work on which it is based is supplemented by numerous black and white drawings in the text by the author. The Appendix contains a list, divided into two sections, of common British migrant birds whose arrival in Britain may be expected (a) in the spring and (b) in the autumn. For boys and girls from twelve years.


A fascinating and well-illustrated *Puffin Book* combining interesting information on the animals and birds of Australia with excellent coloured and black and white illustrations in the text. Australia is a land of varying scenery, and her wild life includes the dingo, kangaroo, flying phalanger, platypus, wallaby, and the harmless and lovable little koala bear, in addition to such well-known birds as the cassowary, lyre bird, and the emu. For boys and girls from seven to nine years.


A simple book for young gardeners written by a Fellow of the Royal Horticultural Society and based on many years’ practical experience of flower-growing in the British Isles. All the necessary details are given for planning, planting and caring for flowers, and the instructions and diagrams are easy to follow. It tells how to buy seeds, box and pot plants, how to rear and store bulbs and how flower gardening can be turned to profit. Each chapter concludes with a ‘Prompter’s Corner’—hints and reminders on what to do and how to do it for each month, and, in some cases, a list of plants, their Latin names, height and colour. For boys and girls from nine to fifteen years.


An extremely well-produced and informative picture book showing how the animals of the world are related to each other and where they live. The book covers all living mammals, excluding birds and insects, and both text and pictures are written and illustrated by Arnrid Johnston. The full and explanatory descriptions of the animals are divided into eight sections, covering Egg-laying and Pouched Mammals; Toothless Mammals; Whales, Porpoises, Dolphins; Hoofed Mammals; Flesh-eating Mammals and Animals; Fin-footed Carnivora; Gnawing and Insect-eating Animals; and Bats and Primates. Each double page is composed of (left) the text of the animals under discussion with a world map above explaining by figures where the animals are to be found; and (right) a full page of illustrations showing their colour, shape and distinctive markings. A comprehensive index refers to the animals in both the text and the plates. For boys and girls from ten to thirteen years.


The author of this book began his career as a news photographer in Melbourne and later was transferred to the Military History Section during World War II as official war photographer. It was, however, as a pioneer of night photography of Australian
birds by flashlight that he became famous and his study of the Boobook Owl bringing home a honeyeater to her young is still considered to be one of the most outstanding of flashlight photographs. It is included in the many fine photographs illustrating this book, which is a selection of articles and stories about the wild life of Australia. The Introduction is by Charles Barratt. For boys and girls from seven years of age.


A collection of bird and animal stories, some of which have been broadcast in the Children's Hour. One story describes the infinite patience and skill of a pair of long-tailed tits building their nest; another relates the gallant defence put up by two partridges in the face of a hungry stoat. Nothing is told that is not authenticated by intimate observation in the field, and though the book is mainly intended for the young, its delightful freshness may well recommend it to older readers. For boys and girls from eight years.

**Poetry**


This book is written for young people who are beyond the stage of children's poetry. It is compiled by subject and set out as far as possible in order of difficulty, although none of the poems is hard to understand. They include poems on Games and Play, Out of Doors, Beasts and Birds, Magic and Fantasy, Far Countries, Ships, Adventure, and Carols and Evening Poems. The poets range from Shakespeare and Milton to Robert Bridges and Walter de la Mare. For boys and girls from ten to fourteen.

**A BOOK OF TOWN VERSE.** Chosen by T. W. Sussams. *Oxford University Press*, 2s. 6d. C8. 62 pages. Illustrated with line drawings in the text by M. W. Hawes. Index of first lines. *(Chameleon Books 27)*

A collection of forty poems by outstanding British and American poets which form an attractive and easy introduction to such poets as W. H. Auden, Alfred Noyes, Laurence Binyon, Redwood Anderson, Louis Untermeyer, Jan Struther and John Drinkwater. This little volume brings together both the established and lesser-known writers, and is arranged under five sections: Round the Town; Trains; The Industrial Scene; At Home; and People of the Town. For boys and girls from fourteen years.


This collection of nearly two hundred Scottish nursery rhymes, beginning with the simplest rhyme with which a mother may play with her baby and ending with the well-known ballad of the Twa Corbies, contains many peculiarly Scottish verses as well as versions of familiar English rhymes, and is a treasury of folk poetry almost as rich as the ballads themselves. Tunes are given to a few of the verses, and with attractive illustrations by an artist of Scottish descent this book should appeal to children of all ages.
Pottery
BREAK THE POT—MAKE THE POT. Margaret Fisher. Collins, 5s. C4. 36 pages. 16 coloured photographs by Douglas Glass. 18 black and white drawings by "Elizabeth". (How Things are Made)

This attractive and well-produced book tells the story of how crockery is made and how the cups and saucers, plates and dishes familiar to every child are produced. It shows in interesting fashion how the clay is mixed, burnt and ground, how it becomes smooth and firm and how it is fixed to become durable. Mixing, designing, moulding, engraving, painting by hand, spraying and baking are all illustrated by excellent photographs taken while the actual work was in progress, and the drawings will help the child to follow the process step by step. The text has been arranged so that the younger child can understand what is being done at each stage, while the older one can learn about the more intricate details. For boys and girls from eight to twelve years.

Plays
THE WASHERWOMAN’S CHILD. A Play on the Life and Stories of Hans Christian Andersen. Alison Uttley. Faber & Faber, 6s. 1C8. 120 pages. 18 illustrations by Irene Hawkins.

This three-act play by a well-known novelist and writer of children’s books is written around the life of Hans Christian Andersen (1805-75), one of the world’s greatest storytellers. He calls forth the characters from seven of his fairy tales who act their dramas before the washerwoman and her family in their Danish home in Odense. A section is added entitled ‘Songs for the Play’—verses without music. For boys and girls from eight to fourteen.

Textiles
WHAT A THREAD CAN DO. Margaret Fisher. Collins, 5s. C4. 36 pages. 16 coloured photographs by Anneli Bunyard. 18 black and white drawings by Patric O’Keeffe. (How Things are Made)

This is the story of the thread, from the shearing of the sheep through all the processes of dyeing, spinning and weaving until the material is ready to be cut out for our clothes and sewn together. Colour photographs, similar to others in this excellent series, taken at the factory while work was in progress, and also numerous explanatory drawings, give the child a clear picture of this somewhat intricate process. The text, simply and clearly written, is arranged in two parts to enable the younger child to understand each stage as it progresses and the older child to gather information on the more technical details. For boys and girls from eight to twelve years.


As long ago as four thousand years the Chinese were making beautifully patterned cloth from the fine thread of the silkworm, while at the same time the Egyptians discovered the use of the cotton plant, and the ancient peoples of Peru found they could make cloth from the wool of their sheep. From those very early beginnings has grown the great industry which we know today, and this picture book shows how cotton, silk and wool have been used in all parts of the world, and particularly in British factories, to make the clothes that we now wear. For boys and girls from seven to nine years.
Weather


This book, by the author of Nature Talks for Youngsters, has been written primarily for young people at school who have done little or no science. The explanations have been made as simple as possible. There is an account of the factors which make up the weather. Temperature is explained with the help of simple experiments. The sun as a source of heat is described and radiation is explained. Other chapters deal with the atmosphere, winds, water vapour, how clouds are formed, rain and how it is measured, fog, mist, dew, frost and snow, thunder and lightning. There is also a chapter on weather lore. For boys and girls from ten to fourteen years.

FICTION

Collections

THE WORLD'S BEST STORIES FOR BOYS AND GIRLS. First Series.

Winifred Biggs. Nelson, 7s. 6d. L. Post 8. 320 pages. Coloured frontispiece and 53 black and white illustrations by Honor C. Appleton. (The Nelsonian Library)

Originally published as The World's Best Stories for Children, this new issue contains a selection of legend, fantasy, romance, humour and adventure. Preference has been given to less familiar tales and a number have been rearranged and abridged, although care has been taken to preserve the form and spirit of the original. Greek and Roman myths have been excluded. Among the countries represented are England, Scotland, Ireland, the U.S.A., Germany, France, Rumania, Ancient Egypt, Arabia, China and Siberia. The authors include A. A. Milne, Sir E. A. Wallis Budge, Andrew Lang, the brothers Grimm, Walter de la Mare, Joel Chandler Harris, Petre Ispirescu, H. A. Giles and Mark Twain. For boys and girls from nine to thirteen years.

BEST CHILDREN'S STORIES OF THE YEAR. Burke, 6s. C8. 263 pages.

7 illustrations in colour.

In collecting these stories together, a special effort has been made to cater for every age group. Among the many authors included are Enid Blyton, Martin Armstrong, Alison Uttley and Allen W. Seaby. Mystery stories, tales of the sea, of animals and of children in the past and present lend variety to an interesting selection.

NURSERY RHYMES FOR CERTAIN TIMES. Faber & Faber, 8s. 6d. M8.

120 pages. Drawings by Elinor Darwin.

A collection of the well-known and much-loved nursery rhymes—'Old King Cole', 'Baby, baby bunting', 'Little Jack Horner', 'Mary, Mary, quite contrary' to name a few—based on a selection made some years ago by the late Mr. Roger Ingpen, with an Introduction by Walter de la Mare, and charming illustrations by Elinor Darwin. For boys and girls from three to six years.

—Individual

BUNNYBOROUGH. Cecil Aldin. Eyre & Spottiswoode, 8s. 6d. C4. 34 pages.

Black and white illustrations in the text. Coloured frontispiece, endpapers and 14 coloured plates.

A new edition of the story of life in the village of Bunnyborough which is inhabited by some of the most delightful animals. They include a very naughty little dog named
Rags, a family of rabbits, a prim Miss Hedgehog and an untidy Mrs. Vixen, as well as the fussy old bachelor, Mr. Brock-Badger. The late Mr. Cecil Aldin is well known for his dog and animal illustrations. For boys and girls from four to six years.

**STARLIGHT.** H. Mortimer Batten. *Penguin Books, 1s.** **L18.** **186 pages.** (Puffin Story Books)
The life story of Starlight the timberwolf, roving the musigec forests of the Canadian Northlands, is not only an excellent tale, but shows the whole pattern of life in the wilds, extending from the deer, bear, coyote and lynx down to mice and frogs. The conduct and law of a wolf pack, the force of the two primary instincts of self-preservation and propagation of the species, are vividly described. For boys and girls from ten to fourteen years.

**THE GREEN STORY BOOK.** Enid Blyton. *Methuen, 5s.** **C8.** **155 pages.**
Frontispiece and 15 illustrations in black and white by Eileen A. Soper.
This volume is the third of Enid Blyton’s ‘Colour Book’ series and contains stories of all kinds for young children. Ingenious and amusing, they include ‘The Bed That Ran Away’, ‘The Tooth Under the Pillow’, ‘The Enchanted Wheelbarrow’, ‘The Beautiful New Suit’, ‘The King’s Hairbrush’ and many others to interest boys and girls from four to seven years.

Another delightful collection of stories by Enid Blyton—stories about children and toys that come alive, animals, pixies, fairies and magic, with illustrations in black and colour by Eileen Soper. For boys and girls from four to eight years.

**THE VALLEY OF ADVENTURE.** Enid Blyton. *Macmillan, 7s.6d. IC8.** **351 pages.** 52 illustrations by Stuart Tresilian.
The *Valley of Adventure* is the third book in Enid Blyton’s ‘Adventure’ series, and introduces once again Jack, with his talkative parrot, Kiki, Lucy-Ann, his sister, Philip, Dinah, and their firm friend, Bill Smugs. A trip in the wrong aeroplane lands the children in a strange and deserted valley and the problem of solving the riddle of the hidden treasure involves them in many adventures and narrow escapes. The other two books in this series are *The Island of Adventure* and *The Castle of Adventure*, but each book is complete in itself and can be read separately, although the same children play the leading parts in each story. For boys and girls from ten to fourteen years.

**MARGARET FIELD-MOUSE.** ‘Cam.’ *Lane, 5s. C4. 32 pages.** Coloured illustrations on every page by the author.
This charming picture book, by the author of *Buttercup Fairy*, tells the story of Margaret, the field-mouse, who didn’t like spring-cleaning and wanted to be as big as an elephant. But when her wish was granted she found it wasn’t such fun after all. She was frightened and hungry, and people from the circus caught her and put her in a cage. But just when everything seemed too sad to be borne the magic was undone, and once more her proper size she went home to live happily ever after. For boys and girls from three to six years.

A new edition of Lewis Carroll's immortal classic for children of all ages, with the original illustrations by John Tenniel and an 'Easter Greeting to Every Child who loves Alice' from the author, dated 1876.


The world-famous story of Don Quixote, by the great Spanish writer, Cervantes (1547-1616), is here told in a shortened and attractive form suitable for young readers. It tells how Don Quixote roamed the world on his horse Rosinante in search of adventure accompanied by his faithful squire, Sancho Panza, who, in the course of many adventures and misadventures, is lost and then found again. It is also the story of a brave and kindly man living in a world of fancies but unable to deal with the matter-of-fact things of everyday life. For boys and girls from nine to fourteen years.

YEBBIN: A GUEST FROM THE WILD. Chiang Yee. *Methuen*, 10s.6d. LF4. 143 pages. 4 coloured plates and numerous black and white illustrations by the author.

Yebin is a very young monkey who is bought by a well-to-do Chinese merchant as a playmate for his ten-year-old son. He remains with the household until the little boy is grown up, and his adventures are delightfully described and illustrated by Chiang Yee, who is well known both as author and artist. For boys and girls from eight to ten years.


This is a magnificent tale of true adventure, and also of one of the greatest friendships in history. When Napoleon was hoping to conquer England, he sold to the United States a vast stretch of land called Louisiana, the whole wide west of America. Backed with a grant from Congress, Captain Meriwether Lewis and his friend Captain William Clark set out in three small boats up the Missouri into the wild unknown, peopled by savage Indian tribes, where no white man had ever trod. For boys and girls from eleven to sixteen years.

'DAUNTLESS' FINDS HER CREW. Peter Dawlish. *Oxford University Press*, 8s.6d. IC8. 188 pages. Frontispiece. With line decorations in the text by P. A. Jobson. (Dauntless Books)

An exciting and original sea story of five British boys who find a derelict French fishing vessel and fit her out with the help of Captain Blake, an old shipmaster. While camping aboard her, some German prisoners find the ship and the boys are unable to prevent them sailing for Spain. After many adventures they succeed in recapturing the ship and bringing her home, and are rewarded for their bravery by the French Government by being presented with the Dauntless. This is the first of a new series by a nautical author combining authentic and accurate information on navigation and sailing with stories of adventure. For boys from thirteen years.
THE FIRST TRIPPER. Peter Dawlish. Oxford University Press, 7s.6d. L. Post 8. 164 pages. 15 illustrations by P. A. Jobson. (Career Books)

The Career Books are designed to give young people of today information on the advantages and drawbacks of different careers, and each title in the series consists of an attractive story which has as its background the details of one particular career. This volume gives an account of the day-to-day life of a young cadet on his first voyage and tells the story of Douglas Curry, shy and inexperienced, who boards the Parkdale in Barry Docks to begin life in the British Merchant Navy. The ship is bound for Australia and after many adventures and misadventures Douglas returns home, convinced of his calling and determined to take his examinations for Second and First Mate’s Certificate and his Master’s ticket. Peter Dawlish has himself served in the Merchant Navy. For boys from fourteen years.


A simple account of a day in the life of an ordinary British family from early morning until bedtime. There are six in the family: Daddy, who is an actor busy at the theatre, Mummy and Granny, who are busy looking after the home and the children, Susan aged eight, Stephen aged four and Sara who is only three months. Then there are Sparkles, the cat, and Whittle, the gardener. Together they form an active, happy little family and the excellent illustrations bring them and their activities realistically to life. For boys and girls from four to eight.

COLLECTED STORIES FOR CHILDREN. Walter de la Mare. Faber & Faber, 10s.6d. 1C8. 437 pages. 64 black and white illustrations by Irene Hawkins.

This is the first collected edition to be published of Walter de la Mare’s delightful stories for children. It contains seventeen different stories, among which are such favourites as The Old Lion, the story of Mr. Bumps’s ship and his wonderful monkey, Jasper; The Magic Jacket that brought fame to a young pavement artist; The Scarecrow, called Old Joe, who helped Uncle Tim meet a beautiful fairy; and The Riddle, the story of a grandmother and her old oak chest. In addition to his stories and poems for children, Walter de la Mare is also famous for his novels and prose romances, and is one of the outstanding poets of the present day. For boys and girls from eight to ten years.

STUFF AND NONSENSE. Walter de la Mare. Faber & Faber, 4s.6d. 1C8. 88 pages. 38 illustrations by Margaret Wolpe.

A new edition of this classic book of verse by the famous British poet, with illustrations by Margaret Wolpe. For boys and girls from twelve years.

A CHRISTMAS CAROL. Charles Dickens. Penguin Books. 2s.6d. 5C8. 138 pages. 7 illustrations including four full-page in colour by John Leech. (King Penguin Books)

A new edition of Charles Dickens’s ‘ghost story of Christmas’, the famous classic first published in 1843, with reproductions of the original illustrations by John Leech. For boys and girls from ten years.
OLIVER TWIST. Charles Dickens. Collins, 8s.6d. D8. 464 pages. Illustrated with black and white drawings and 8 coloured plates by Harry Keir.

This edition of a famous classic by the greatest of English novelists has been specially designed and illustrated to appeal to young readers. Oliver Twist, a child of unknown parentage, born in a workhouse and living under cruel conditions, escapes to London and falls into the hands of a gang of thieves. At their head is the old Jew, Fagin, and other members are the burglars Bill Sykes, his companion, Nancy, and 'the Artful Dodger', an impudent young pickpocket. Every effort is made to convert Oliver into a thief and he is forced into a burgling expedition with Bill Sykes and the gang. After being temporarily rescued by the benevolent Mr. Brownlow he is kidnapped by the gang, and then ensue many adventures before his family history is brought to light and he is finally adopted by Mr. Brownlow. For boys and girls from twelve years.

DROPPY, SPLASH AND DEW-PEARL. The Story of Three Rain Drops. Oswald Dutch. W. Walker & Sons, 6s.6d. 7 in. × 6½ in. 53 pages. Illustrated in colour by Lottie Gorn. (Brainy Book No. 1)

THE PLOT OF THE INVISIBLE CROWD. The Story of the Germs. Oswald Dutch. W. Walker & Sons, 8s.6d. 7 in. × 6½ in. 90 pages. Illustrated in colour by Lottie Gorn. (Brainy Book No. 2)

Brainy was a funny little fellow: he was made up of parts of a human being, an animal, tools, plants and minerals. Because he was put together like this he knew and understood most of the things that were part of him, so when Margaret was going to sleep one night he promised her he would tell her bedtime stories about the things she often thought of but could not understand. So the story of Droppy, Splash and Dew-Pearl, the three little raindrops, answered all her questions about where water came from and what it did, and The Plot of the Invisible Crowd told her of the harm done by dust and germs, which, although they sounded like fairy creatures, were really true living things. Both books are delightfully illustrated. For boys and girls from four to seven years.

PETER MAGPIE. Paul Lorck Eidem. Murray, 5s. 1f4. 48 pages. Illustrated.

Peter was a magpie who lived in a wood in Norway and spent a busy, happy life among its inhabitants helping his friends, defeating his enemies, until his love of thieving got him into a sad predicament which was such a blow to his pride that he vowed never to steal again. The story is illustrated throughout with delightful black and white drawings by the author, who is a well-known Norwegian artist. For boys and girls from four to six years.

THE GLASS SLIPPER. Eleanor and Herbert Farjeon. Wingate, 9s.6d. sD8. 126 pages. Black and white illustrations in the text. Coloured frontispiece and 7 coloured plates by Hugh Stevenson.

A play for children based on the well-known fairy story of Cinderella, who, despite the taunts of her two ugly step-sisters, was allowed by the Good Fairy to go to the ball at the King's Palace provided she left by midnight. She escaped home only just in time, but left behind her one glass slipper, and it was only when the Prince announced that the lady who could wear the odd slipper would become his Princess that he was able to find Cinderella again. Hugh Stevenson, who has contributed the illustrations, was also responsible for the décor of the London theatre production. For boys and girls from seven to eleven.

The Brydon family are well known to British children through numerous broadcasts in the Children's Hour. Their adventures are as hilarious as ever in the two long stories included in this volume: 'The Brydons' Half-Term Holiday', in which the children have a lively time trying to recapture a guinea-pig which escapes on board the S.S. Avoca, and 'The Brydons Decide to Spring-clean' which results in riotous confusion and ends with a delightful surprise. For boys and girls from nine to fourteen years.

GRIMM'S HOUSEHOLD TALES. Eyre & Spottiswoode, 10s.6d. F.4. 303 pages.

22 full-page illustrations including 5 in colour and numerous drawings in black and white by Mervyn Peake.

This new edition of Grimm's Household Tales is based chiefly on the Bohn collection of 1884 for which Andrew Lang wrote an introduction, but a few stories from other versions have been included. The illustrations by Mervyn Peake, the well-known artist, express with rare felicity the often grotesque fantasy, the exuberance, comedy, earthiness and pathos so characteristic of the most famous of all folk-tales.

THE MAGIC BOTTLE. Cyril Hare. Faber & Faber, 6s. L.Post 8. 157 pages.

27 black and white illustrations by W. Turner Lord.

This is a most original and entertaining tale. When Philip and his sister Mary opened the oddly shaped bottle and found that they had released a Djinn, Philip, well versed in his Tales from the Arabian Nights, feared the worst. But this was a most exceptional Djinn and his release was the signal for some very unexpected and often amusing adventures. For boys and girls from eight to twelve years.

ADVENTURE AT LITTLEACRES. T. F. W. Hickey. Heinemann, 7s.6d. C8. 221 pages. 30 illustrations by Roland Pym.

Two children are sent to stay on their uncle's farm and have an adventurous time trying to find clues to the mystery of a number of robberies that have occurred in the neighbourhood. It is an entertaining story with some good character drawing. For boys and girls from twelve years.


The story of Tomahawk, whose wild mother was captured when he was a colt, and of his happy life in the West with Dan Arnold. Stolen by rustlers, he escaped, but lived perilously and alone on the wild prairies until he was eventually reunited with his young master. The stampede of thousands of frenzied cattle in the waters of a swollen stream, the great plains and prairies of the West are described with spirit and accuracy by the author, who grew up in the wild hill country of eastern Kansas. For boys from ten to fifteen years.

THE INCREDIBLE ADVENTURES OF PROFESSOR BRANESTAwm.

Norman Hunter. Penguin Books, 1s.6d. sc8. 208 pages. 76 illustrations by W. Heath Robinson. (Puffin Story Books)

Professor Branestawm always wore five pairs of spectacles so as to be prepared for all emergencies, but they did little to help him solve all the troubles that he encountered with his many inventions for practical housekeeping. His best inventions seemed
to land him in the worst scrapes, and his housekeeper, Mrs. Flittersnoot, and his best friend, Colonel Dedshott, were kept busy trying to extricate him from the results of his genius. One of the chief attractions of this fascinating book are the delightful drawings of the late W. Heath Robinson. For boys and girls from eight years.

**Told on the King's Highway.** Eleanore Myers Jewett. *Harrap*, 7s. 6d.
D8. 192 pages. 17 illustrations by Marie A. Lawson.

How the worthy Abbot stole out of the postern gate, disguised in minstrel's cloak and cap, to listen to the stories told by the knights, merchants, tradesmen and pedlars of the King's Highway. The author has gathered these stories from the lays of ancient minstrels and from old manuscripts, and tells how the Bees of Ballyvourney saved St. Gobnat and her sisters; of the Riders in the Dusk; and of the Gargoyle of Brother Sacrastan and the miracle of Our Lady. A Note on Source Material gives interesting details of the books and legends of medieval saint and animal lore from which these stories are taken. For boys and girls from ten to fifteen years.

**Katherine.** Elisabeth Macintyre. *Harrap*, 5s. obl. C4. 32 pages. Illustrated.
The story of 'young Katherine who lives in Australia, with her toys and her books and her paraphernalia.' This delightful rhymed story and picture book tells how Katherine lived on a sheep station, went riding on her favourite pony, rescued a stray black lamb, and finally paid an exciting visit to Sydney. A short glossary of Australian terms is given on the book-jacket. For boys and girls from three to six years.

144 pages. 7 black and white drawings in the text. Map. Paper bound. *(Puffin Story Books)*

On David's fourteenth birthday his father sent for him to come out to Zululand. Here, accompanied by Obit, the boy, and with Fagazi, the great Zulu hunter, as his teacher, he learnt to hunt and stalk, to use a rifle and to trail the hippo, buffalo, crocodile, leopard and other animals. For boys from nine to twelve years.

The story of Star who was just a little foal when Farmer Singer gave him to his small son Bob to rear and train. There was much Bob had to learn—how Star should be fed, groomed, broken in, shod and harnessed—and Bob was indeed a very proud boy when, with Star's training completed, he finally drove into town in his own milk cart. For boys and girls from eight to twelve years.

165 pages. Illustrated by H. Gooderham. *(Oxford Novels for Children)*
This is the story of a brave Dutch boy, Lorenz Van Norreys, the eighteen-year-old heir of an old family of jewel merchants, and his adventures during the last war. He is entrusted by his dying grandfather with the secret of the family heirloom, The Flowers of Orange, which are hidden in a specially constructed safe which cannot be opened before a lapse of two years, and then only by a secret code. In order to escape the Gestapo, Lorenz flees to England, and confides his secret to one person only
—Lawrence, his pen-friend in the United States with whom he keeps constantly in touch. In England he joins others of his compatriots and from there ensue many exciting adventures in Java where he joins his cousin, Piet, and later in Australia. Finally he returns to Holland to claim his treasure and continue the fight for national freedom. For boys and girls from twelve to sixteen years.

**The Secret of Pooduck Island.** Alfred Noyes. *Hutchinson.* 8s.6d. L.Post 8. 183 pages. 12 illustrations and decorated chapter headings and tailpieces by Flora Nash DeMuth.

An unusual and imaginative tale by the celebrated English poet. Pooduck Island is off the coast of Maine, and here the boy Solo comes in his canoe to dig clams, to talk to his animal friends and to enjoy the island’s mysterious beauty. Strange adventures befall him in this wild and lonely place. Squirrels, too, play a very important part in this book, and Flora DeMuth’s drawings capture the humour and fantasy of the story. For boys and girls from eight to twelve years.

**Tales of Fitzi Futzi.** Josephine Ogle. *Murray,* 5s. C4. 30 pages. 3 coloured plates and black and white illustrations in the text by Laurie Tayler.

These tales of Fitzi Futzi originated in the Castle of Tuelien in the Swiss Alps. They have been handed down from one generation to another and were told by Hansli to his little English friend, Josephine. Fitzi Futzi was a funny and mysterious little fellow who was always meddling in other people’s affairs, but was quite invisible to mortal eyes. But there came a day when he was no longer invisible and his unruly escapades got him into trouble with the butcher and the cook. Fortunately the Countess rescued him because she knew he really loved children and animals and did not mean any real harm. For boys and girls from four to seven years.


A collection of stories from many sources, some little known, others world famous. Although some appear in different forms in the same country, others are common to many lands, and the author has changed the details and characters to suit her readers. They comprise thirty-three stories in all, under the headings of Folk Tales, Fables and Fairy Tales, Some Christmas Legends and Fairy Folk, Fables and Talking Beasts. The stories are graded, the vocabulary in the last section being a little more difficult than that of the first two, and the first stories in each section easier than the last. For girls and boys from seven to eleven years.

**It Began With Picotee.** Josephine, Diana and Christine Pullein-Thompson. *A. & C. Black,* 7s.6d. L.Post 8. 188 pages. 12 black and white illustrations by Rosemary Robertson.

This story, which is written in a straightforward style with a background of fact, and is full of many practical details, begins, continues and ends with ponies—some amenable to discipline, others the reverse; but for the three girls who looked after them the more ponies they had the better. The youthful authors of this book are now running a pony school, and on the subject of ponies, how to ride and school them, they write with authority. For boys and girls from ten to sixteen years.
THE PRICES RETURN. Virginia Pye. Faber & Faber, 7s.6d. L.Post 8. 223 pages. 36 drawings by Richard Kennedy.

The delightful and original Price family, who have figured in the author's previous books, here bring all their ingenious devices to bear on finding a house for the family in London and installing themselves in it, complete with a goat concealed in the basement. For boys and girls from nine to thirteen years.


Mr. Ransome is foremost among writers for children and his latest book lives up to the high standard of its popular predecessors. Captain Flint and a crew of children are cruising in the waters around the Outer Hebrides, when the young naturalist of the party discovers Great Northern Divers nesting where they have never been known to nest before. Unwittingly he betrays the secret to an egg collector whose one aim is to kill the birds and collect the eggs. How the children frustrate his plan makes fascinating reading. For boys and girls from twelve years.

ROM BOM BOM AND OTHER STORIES. Antonia Ridge. Faber & Faber, 6s. F.4. 110 pages. 30 black and white illustrations by A. E. Kennedy.

Antonia Ridge's stories are lively and original and many of them have been broadcast in the Children's Hour. The tales in this collection are mainly of animals—little Kid Monday, the lamb that hid in a drum, and Egbert, the grumbling camel—but there are some delightful human beings as well—Bob Brims, the sailor, and Mr. Thwaites, who 'topped, topped and felled' trees but 'always took the tree's side'. For boys and girls from four to eight years.

MONTANA ADVENTURE. Kitty Ritson. Faber & Faber, 7s.6d. L.Post 8. 211 pages. 30 black and white drawings by Marjorie Owens.

This is the story of life on a modern 'dude' ranch with cowboys, Indians and scores of horses. Gavin arrives in Montana with his invalid father and, besides developing into a first-class horseman and having a pony of his own to break and train, becomes involved in some very exciting adventures. There is a lot of Western lore about horses in this book by a writer who is a keen horsewoman, has lived on a ranch and knows every detail of the life. For boys and girls from ten to fourteen years.

THE LITTLE RED ENGINE GOES TO MARKET. Diana Ross. Faber & Faber, 7s.6d. ob.C.4. 32 pages. Illustrated in colour and black and white by Leslie Wood.

Market day was popular with the little red engine, because it drew an extra load and carried many things which made it feel proud and important. This further story of the little red engine is as charmingly illustrated as its predecessors. For boys and girls from four to five years.


The story of a year on a farm in the country, as seen through the eyes of a little girl of ten. Month by month with the unfolding of the seasons she discovers the fascination of country lore, the ways of animals and birds, the beauty of trees and flowers, and the satisfying rhythm of seedtime and harvest. She was lucky in her
friends, too—Uncle William, the shepherd, the stockman, the Rector and his son, who out of their store of country knowledge had much to tell her of the secrets of the countryside. For boys and girls from ten to fifteen years.


A further volume in the author's popular 'Crusoe' series. Four children, in couples, set out from different directions to join their friend Crusoe at the Royal Oak, the biggest tree in the forest. Through missing the bus and accepting a lift, two of them are involved in some exciting adventures. The other two run into some gypsies and an awkward situation develops. The story has action and suspense, some new and unusual characters and a thrilling climax. For boys and girls from nine to twelve years.


This new edition of Anna Sewell's famous book, which has become the classic horse story for children of all ages, and for most grown-ups too, is complete and unabridged. The superb illustrations are by Lionel Edwards. For boys and girls from ten years.


A charming nursery book for young children with delightful coloured illustrations. Eileen Soper has both written and illustrated the story of Rabbit and his bride Bunny and how they settled down together in their new home. While Bunny was busy making the curtains Rabbit was building their house, and although Rabbit Village became very worried when he pushed Doormouse through the chimney top with his new broom, the little mouse came to no harm, and Rabbit and Bunny with their babies became the most contented and happy family in the warren. For boys and girls from four to five years.


Mr. Sperry has already made a name for himself as a writer and illustrator of adventure books for boys, and in *All Sail Set* the theme is once more adventure at sea. Donald McKay, the master shipbuilder of East Boston, reached the height of his genius with the clipper 'Flying Cloud', which entered the water in 1851. She was described as 'the most beautiful ship ever to taste water' and it was not surprising that young Enoch Thatcher should fall completely under her spell. The story of his adventures on the 'Flying Cloud' is more than a tale of the heroic days of seamanship; with its realism and authentic character drawing it produces a vivid impression of fact. Introduction by William McFie. For boys from ten to fifteen years.


One of the best-known romances of Robert Louis Stevenson (1850–94), the famous essayist and novelist, is *Kidnapped*, written in 1886, and its sequel *Catriona* was first
published in 1893. It continues the story of young David Balfour who, having been kidnapped, returns to the Highlands of Scotland after perilous journeys. He attempts to secure, at the risk of his own life and freedom, the acquittal of James Stewart of the Glens who is falsely accused, from political motives, of the murder of Colin Campbell. His friend, Alan Breck, escapes to the Continent and eventually helps to bring to a successful conclusion David's love-affair with Catriona Drummond, the daughter of the renegade James More. This edition has been specially designed and illustrated to appeal to young readers. For boys and girls from thirteen years.

A CHILD'S GARDEN OF VERSES. Robert Louis Stevenson. Collins, 8s.6d. sD8. 223 pages. With black and white drawings in the text and 8 coloured plates by A. H. Watson.

One of the outstanding traits of Robert Louis Stevenson (1850-94), the famous Scottish essayist and novelist, was his delicate understanding and deep love of children and his ability to see the world through the eyes of a child. In these charming little poems his keen memory enabled him to reconquer distant childhood days, and the book stands in a class by itself as an imaginative realization of the fantasy and make-believe of childhood. The Introduction is by Laurence Alma Tadema and, in addition to the delightful coloured plates, each poem is accompanied by one or more black and white drawings. For boys and girls from four years.


A new edition of Robert Louis Stevenson’s famous classic, first published in 1886, being ‘memoirs of the adventures of David Balfour in the year 1751’, of how he was kidnapped and cast away, of his sufferings on a desert island, his journey in the wild Highlands, and many other adventures. For boys and girls from ten years.


This new edition of Robert Louis Stevenson’s famous adventure story—his first full-length book—is prefaced by an account by the editor, Miss Eleanor Graham, on its writing and first appearance in 1883. For boys and girls from ten years.


Another volume about little Reuben and little Rachel by the author of Little Reuben and the Mermaids. This story of a most original adventure is told with imagination and humour, the characters (human, animal or supernatural) are vividly conceived and presented, and the illustrations by Simonette Strachey capture the delightful fantasy of the tale. Music for the songs has been written by Robert Irving, Associate Conductor of the B.B.C. Scottish Orchestra. For boys and girls from five to eight years.

PARTY FROCK. Noel Streatfeild. Collins, 8s.6d. 1C8. 255 pages. 22 drawings by Anna Zinkeisen. Decorated endpapers.

It was Selina’s party frock from America that started everything—a beautiful frock of cream organdie with a blue sash. To provide an opportunity to wear it, the idea
of a pageant was born, a pageant that from small beginnings grew into a most imposing affair enlisting the aid of most of the village. The author has a gift for creating lifelike children and her story is charmingly illustrated. For girls from ten to fourteen years.

The story of a voyage in the Joseph Conrad, a school ship for boys which sailed from Ipswich with two fourteen-year-old English boys as part of a crew hailing from Denmark, Finland, Germany, America, etc. In two years and three months they sailed all round the world, across the North Atlantic, through the Indian Ocean, round Good Hope, the Leeuwin, Hattetas and the Horn, encountering many hardships and adventures on the way. A grand story, based on a real voyage made in the author's ship. For boys and girls from nine to fourteen years.

THE BIRD TALISMAN. An Eastern Tale. Henry Allen Wedgwood. Faber & Faber, 7s. 6d. sM8. 70 pages. 8 coloured plates. 44 black and white drawings by Gwen Raverat.
A charming fairy story about a magic ring which enables the wearer to understand the language of birds and gives him command over them. Through its aid a young princess of Cashmere is saved from harm and her grandfather restored to the throne, which rightfully belongs to him. The book is beautifully illustrated by Gwen Raverat, the well-known artist. For boys and girls from eight to ten years.

A story packed with action and adventure about the Ranger, a wooden vessel, old but tried, which set out from St. John's, Newfoundland, with two boys aboard—Johnnie, the captain's son, and Bob, a new hand at the job. It was a hard trip through ice and snow, and there were dangers to face besides scrambling after the seals over ice-floes tossing in a heavy swell. For boys from ten to fourteen years.

FLAME. Daphne Winstone. Lunn, 8s. 6d. C4. 80 pages. Coloured frontispiece. 11 full-page illustrations and drawings in the text by Lionel Edwards.
This book was written when the author was twelve years old to while away the time during a serious illness. It is the story of a pony of great promise that was stolen from his master and ruined by bad riding and other hardships. The author is an expert horsewoman and one of the chief merits of the book is that she knows and says very plainly what is right and what is wrong in the training and management of horses. The beautiful illustrations are by Lionel Edwards, the well-known artist of the hunting field. For boys and girls from six to twelve years.
LIBRARY ECONOMY


For many people the British Museum means the Library, one of the great national libraries. In fact, it also embraces the Departments of Antiquities, the Department of Prints and Drawings and the Natural History Museum at South Kensington, and although official guides and a few popular works have been published, a comprehensive history of the whole institution has yet to be written. In this book, Dr. Esdaile (formerly an Assistant Keeper in the Department of Printed Books, and Secretary to the Trustees from 1926 to 1940) confines himself to the Library, that is, the three Departments of Printed Books, of Manuscripts and of Oriental Books and Manuscripts. It is a work of reference both for the scholar and the general reader.

Part I is historical, telling the story from the establishment of the Museum by Act of Parliament in 1753 to the outbreak of war in 1939. In the first chapter the author considers the roots of the institution, tracing the growth of libraries from the fifteenth century and explaining how the collections of Sir Robert Cotton and Robert and Edward Harley, in the field of historical enquiry, and the collections of Sir Hans Sloane, in the field of scientific discovery, directly helped to create the Museum and its library. The Act of 1753 established a body of Trustees to take over the Cotton collections, to accept the offer of Sloane’s collection for £20,000 and to acquire the Harleian Manuscripts for £10,000. The necessary money was raised by a lottery, which also enabled the Trustees to set up an endowment for current income, and pay for Montagu House, in Bloomsbury, as a repository. King George II transferred the Library of the Kings and Queens of England (the Old Royal Library) to it and the British Museum was opened in 1759. The remaining chapters of Part I recount the gradual development of the library, with impressions of notable figures in its history.

Chapters II to IV cover the first hundred years, noting acquisitions, increased Parliamentary grants, the effect of the Copyright Acts of 1814 and 1842 which secured for the library the steady supply of current English books, the controversy over the Printed Catalogue, the Parliamentary Enquiry of 1835-6, the Royal Commission of 1847-9, and the reorganization brought about by these inquiries.

Chapter V deals with Panizzi, the great Principal Librarian of 1851-66, the successful completion of his plan for building the famous circular Reading Room and the erection of the Iron Library to shelve nearly one million books.

Chapters VI-VIII are concerned with progress under Principal Librarians Winter Jones (1866-78), Edward A. Bond (1878-88) and Maunde Thompson (1888-1909). Bond’s great achievement was the printing of the General Catalogue, while Thompson, a great administrator fighting continually with the recurrent problem of space, secured large new buildings, including the King Edward VII Building, completed after his retirement, and land to provide for all needs for many years.

Chapter IX covers the period from 1909 to 1939. For most of this time Sir Frederic G. Kenyon (who contributes an Introduction to this book) was Principal Librarian. There are notes on the subject of legal deposit as affected by the Imperial Copyright Act of 1911 and subsequent legislation, the difficulties occasioned by the war of 1914-18, the printing of the new General Catalogue (the first volume of which
PHILOSOPHY


Lord Russell is one of the most eminent of living philosophers. Indeed, it may be said that no man has had a greater influence in changing the course of modern philosophy. His disciples in the fields of mathematical logic and the logic of the sciences, the theory of knowledge, ethics and politics, have carried his doctrine to many lands, and applied them to many different spheres of activity with fruitful and sometimes revolutionary results. Consequently, this history of philosophy is an important event since in it for the first time he gives his views in a systematic manner of most of the great European thinkers of the past.

The book is divided into three parts. The first deals with ancient philosophers and, since one of its avowed aims is to relate the social and intellectual background of each period to the work of its technical philosophers, it deals with Greek civilization as well as with the doctrines of the pre-Socratics, Plato and Aristotle; the Hellenistic world, as well as the Stoics and Epicureans. His remarks on the progress of science and mathematics, throughout the enormous period which the book covers, and his discussion, from the standpoint of deeply liberal and rationalist convictions, of such topics as the influence of Sparta and of the Roman outlook on the ancient and modern world, are particularly illuminating.

Book II deals with Catholic philosophy from the early Fathers to the Renaissance. The author provides a vigorous historical survey of the part played in the history of ideas by the Early Fathers of the Roman Church, the Schoolmen, the great Popes, the more important Princes and Emperors, and of the influence of the Barbarian invasions and of Mohammedan culture and philosophy; his account is full of imagination and colour in that it attempts to recapture the mental climate in which these events and ideas had a crucial importance, very different from the mechanical catalogue of dates and doctrines of which too many histories of philosophies consist.

The third book is devoted to modern philosophy and, after a lively sketch of the Renaissance and a particularly penetrating account of the rise of science and the beginning of modern political ideas in Machiavelli and Hobbes, it gives what is perhaps the best account of the Rationalist thinkers, and particularly of Spinoza and
Leibniz, in any modern English history of philosophy. This is followed by an account of the rise of philosophical Liberalism to which the roots of the author's own thought may be traced. The story is carried on from Locke and Berkeley and Hume to the Romantic Movement and to the present day. With considerable originality Rousseau, Byron, Schopenhauer and Nietzsche are given more space than the more academic philosophers of the nineteenth century because their influence, even upon professional philosophers, let alone the literature, arts and thought of civilized humanity in general, is, in the author's view, far more profound and lasting than that of the contemporary professors of philosophy. Karl Marx, Bergson, William James and John Dewey are next treated, and the work ends with a brief survey of the philosophy of logical analysis to which Russell himself belongs, and of which indeed he may claim to be the father, if not by now the grandfather.

This book differs from the more orthodox histories of philosophy because it does not profess to cover every thinker and idea as and when it occurs, but prefers to concentrate on those aspects of Western thought which appear to Lord Russell either to be of the first importance in themselves or else to have had a cardinal influence upon posterity. It is without doubt, if only as a piece of literature, the best written and the most arresting history of philosophy since the now obsolete and forgotten history of philosophy by Hegel, and covers a wider span and possesses more originality than any other book of similar scope in the English language.

I. BERLIN

SOCIAL SCIENCES

Parliamentary Election


The General Election of 1945 in Great Britain and Northern Ireland produced one of the most spectacular changes in the balance of power between the parties in Parliament since the time of the great Reform Bill of 1832: the authors of this book therefore think that it merits detailed study. Both authors are connected with Nuffield College, Oxford; Mr. McCallum is also a Fellow of Pembroke College, Oxford University, and author of a book on Public Opinion and the Last Peace published in 1944. They have attempted a comprehensive, impartial, sociological study of this important, recurring phenomenon in British political history: their aim has been to give a clear and balanced picture of the events, issues and personalities of the election, and in so doing to make it easier for students of British government at home and abroad to understand how an election is conducted in this country. The General Election of 1945 was, in many ways, unusual, since the Parliament that was dissolved had sat for ten years—an unprecedented length of time—and the election marked the return to party strife after five years of Coalition Government and a wartime 'political truce' of unexpected duration.

The authors first trace the break-up of the Coalition and the opening moves in the electoral campaign. An admirable chapter on Election Machinery describes the methods prescribed by law and custom for parliamentary elections and those special provisions necessary in 1945 to deal with overseas and Service voters. There is a careful analysis of the issues of the campaign as they were expounded in party programmes and the election addresses of the candidates. A selection of election posters and cartoons from the daily Press graphically illustrates the strong feeling shown on all sides.

An unusual number of candidates presented themselves to the electors in 1945, and
they were well spaced out according to age groups. 'There was no lack of youth and no lack of experience.' The education and the experience of the candidates—in civil, military and political fields—is analysed in some detail. Nevertheless the authors conclude that 'it was not a candidates' election'; electors voted not so much for the man as for the side, and success went to the big battalions.

The two major political parties had a contrasting strategy that distinguished the election campaign of 1945, the Labour Party presenting a 'compact fully developed programme supported by a powerfully co-ordinated team of leaders', while the Conservative Party 'presented Mr. Churchill and the blessings of his Four-Year Plan', saying little or nothing of the Party. There was complete agreement among all parties on the need to prosecute to a victorious end the war with Japan, and post-war foreign policy did not appear to play a part of any importance in the electoral fight. Domestic issues were paramount—social security and full employment, economic controls, nationalization of key industries, were the most debated issues. While the bulk of the book is necessarily devoted to the policies and personalities of the Conservative and Labour parties, the activities of the smaller parties, the Independents and the University members are discussed in separate chapters, and one chapter is given to a survey of the policies, slogans and prognostications of the daily Press.

With the exception of the 'Gallup Polls' recorded in the News Chronicle, there was no reliable index of popular opinion. The forecasting of the results of the election reached 'a very high degree of political ineptitude', in the authors' words: although a swing to the Left had been anticipated in many quarters, the extent of the swing had not been foreseen. The results of the election were a dramatic illustration of the fact that the British electoral system seems to have evolved towards the two-party anti-
thesis, which inevitably follows on the determination of the two major parties to make no change in the methods of voting. In fact, the system is deliberately maintained in its present form, without serious criticism or anxiety being shown by any large section of the population, although it gives an imperfect reflection of the political wishes of the people and the strength of the groups in the country.

As the authors note, the electorate gave scarcely a sign of the startling decision it was taking. 'There was little to tell that, while they cheered Mr. Churchill, and while the Union Jacks that had hailed VE-Day still hung in the streets, the nation by their votes, silently cast, were about to overthrow the most illustrious war leader in British history, on the morrow of his greatest victory.' Mr. Churchill tendered his resignation to the King on the evening of the day when the election results were announced, and Mr. Attlee was appointed the new Prime Minister the same night: 'one of the greatest reversals in our political history produced the speediest change of government ever known and a remarkable example of the continuity of constitutional authority'.

L. F. VRANEK

Parliamentary Procedure

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE PROCEDURE OF THE HOUSE OF COM-

The second edition of this work, which supersedes the well-known first edition of 1929, embodies all changes in the procedure of the House of Commons up to and including the summer of 1946. Sir Gilbert Campion, who as Clerk of the House of Commons is also the editor of Erskine May's Parliamentary Practice, has related the arrangement of his own book to that of the standard work, and page references to
the 1946 edition of Erskine May render unnecessary the innumerable references and footnotes which are inescapable in the larger work.

The book is concise but lucid in its treatment of modern parliamentary machinery, and is suitable either as a general work of reference or as a textbook for university students of political organization. The first fifty pages are devoted to a study of the historical development of Commons procedure, showing the constitutional importance of early procedure, and how the character of parliament itself was determined by the pre-parliamentary constitutional framework. By building up a system of procedure, for example, the House of Commons worked out its methods of controlling expenditure and taxation by the Crown; but the executive—the King and his servants—was a pre-existing organization which it became the function of Parliament to advise, direct and check.

The second chapter describes the parliamentary law and machinery which form a background to the business of the Commons. The law governs the election of members, protects them in their coming to, sojourn in and going from the House, while the machinery supplies them with the services of a varied staff, and a daily delivery of all kinds of reports, accounts and papers. Against this essential background the work of a session is next described, with the various items of business peculiar to each period of the year; comparative leisure to debate the Government's policies or foreign affairs in the autumn, the pressure of financial business in the spring and early summer, and the rush of legislation after Christmas and in the late summer. The analysis of a single day's sitting is then examined, with the rapid changes of business at hours and quarter hours of the clock, the importance of which in the work of the modern Commons is seldom appreciated.

The forms of debate, which are all reducible to a single elementary type—motion, question and decision—are studied in conjunction with the rules and conventions for speaking in, and listening to, debates.

One chapter is devoted to the progress of public bills, from introduction to Royal Assent, and another to the modern Committee System, showing the distinction between Standing, Select and Joint Committees. Reference is made to the changes in the rules regulating Standing Committees, under the scheme approved by the Select Committee on Procedure which was set up at the beginning of the present Labour Government's administration. The control of national finance by the House of Commons, the nature and function of the Committees of Supply and of Ways and Means, and the restrictions on the Lords in financial business, are described. The ninth and last chapter of the book gives a brief history of private legislation, and goes on to describe private bills, provisional order bills and special orders. Because the second edition was already in type on the eve of war, important new developments in procedure are to be found among the five appendices which conclude the book. A description of the main changes necessitated by the war, and continued during an indeterminate period of national emergency, are here set out. The latest developments in the controversial field of delegated or departmental legislation, including developments arising from the new Statutory Instruments Act, 1946, and the Statutory Orders (Special Procedure) Act, 1946, are also described for the first time.

T. G. B. COCKS
Economics


A marked feature of British imperial policy at the present time is the insistence upon the need to develop the colonial territories both economically and politically. Planning to this end has, in many instances, proved somewhat difficult due to the lack of adequate economic studies for many parts of the Empire.

To meet this need the Nuffield College, acting through its Colonial Sub-Committee, has devoted a large part of its resources to the study of the economics of a colonial dependency. Nigeria was selected as the field of study by virtue of its status as the largest of the colonial territories, and because its problems were considered to be representative of the other territories, particularly those in Africa.

The investigation concentrated attention upon three aspects of the economic organization of Nigeria, and of these the first and part of the second constitute this book. The remainder will appear shortly in another volume.

The first task, that entrusted to Professor Daryll Forde, involved a comprehensive survey and analysis of the economies of the indigenous peoples. It indicates the essential systems of production and the social institutions with reference to which all planned development must be formulated. The study of the development of the natural resources of the country constituted the second task. Agricultural and pastoral products, studied by Dr. Richenda Scott, are described in the second half of this book, the mineral resources being held over for the second volume, which will also contain the final problem of the organization and policy of Commerce and Finance in Nigeria.

This book, containing the contributions of Professor Forde and Dr. Scott, outlines in it opening pages the general setting of the problem, the political and economic history of the Territory, its physiographical features and the demographic pattern of its population.

'The economic development of Nigeria presents... not merely a technical problem in the discovery, exploitation and marketing of resources through the most efficient mechanical methods and economic organization; it involves also the aptitudes, habits and sentiments of the people which sets limits to the character and direction of both technological advance and economic organization.' It is these 'aptitudes, habits and sentiments' that Professor Forde sets out to describe and explain in Part I, maintaining that 'these human conditions are just as important for the consideration of economic development as the physical resources of the country or the levels of capital investment'.

Many of the indigenous economic systems belong to one or other of two clearly differentiated zones, namely, the root crop economy of the southern forests, and the grain-farming economy of the 'Hausa-speaking' lands and the Kingdom of Bornu in the northern grasslands. Between these two there is a transitional zone of economies characterized by the general absence of cash crops and greater economic self-sufficiency. The Nupe of Bida Emirate, the northern Yoruba of Ilorin and the Tiv of Benue are taken as representative of this Middle zone. Mention is also made of economies, such as those found on the Jos Plateau and among the nomadic pastoral Fulani, which do not fit readily into the above triadic division.

An appendix to Professor Forde's contribution contains valuable practical
suggestions for the assessment of production and consumption in indigenous economic areas which lie outside the range of modern statistical reports and surveys.

Dr. Scott, in the second part of this book, deals with agricultural and pastoral products and their place in world trade.

Nigerian production of vegetable oils is examined against the background of conditions of production, government policy and the growing competition of the Netherlands East Indies and the Belgian Congo. Cocoa, though of lesser importance than the vegetable oils, has developed rapidly in south-western Nigeria, in some places even to the complete exclusion of subsistence agriculture. Emphasis is placed on the vital problem facing the Nigerian cocoa growers, that of maintaining production and improving the crop. Finally, consideration is given to the growing development of livestock which enters trade in the form of fresh meat for the home market and for export to the Gold Coast, hides and skins for Europe and the United States, and dairy products largely for home consumption.

V. G. J. SHEDDICK

NEWFOUNDLAND: ECONOMIC, DIPLOMATIC AND STRATEGIC STUDIES. R. A. MacKay (Editor). Royal Institute of International Affairs: Oxford University Press, 30s. R8. 577 pages. 18 tables. 4 maps and endpaper maps. 5 appendices. Bibliography. Index. (330.9718)

Self-government, granted to Newfoundland in 1854–55, was given up voluntarily in 1934 following financial bankruptcy at the time of the world trade depression. Since then, the administration has been under the direction of a Governor and six Commissioners (three of them Newfoundlanders) appointed by the British Crown and responsible to the British Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs.

This volume appears appropriately at a time when an elected constitutional Convention is meeting to consider possible forms of future government. A Supervisory Committee on Newfoundland Studies was appointed in 1941 by the Royal Institute of International Affairs to supervise a research study on Newfoundland, and this volume, containing the results of their work, will undoubtedly become the standard work on the subject. The editor, Professor R. A. MacKay of Dalhousie University, and four of his five fellow-contributors are Canadian scholars; the fifth, Professor A. M. Fraser, holds a Chair at the Memorial University College, St. John’s, Newfoundland.

After the editor’s summary of the problem in its strategic, economic, financial and political aspects, the first thirteen chapters of Part I comprise a survey of the economy of Newfoundland by Dr. S. A. Saunders whose draft was revised and completed by the editor. After describing the four primary industries (fishing, which is the most important and which consists mainly of cod and cod products, forest products, agriculture and mining) the authors pass to business organization, employment and population, which has increased from 124,000 in 1857 to over 300,000 today. In external trade Newfoundland has of recent years been drawn towards the North American orbit away from European trade. Next are considered municipal government, education, public health and welfare, and the co-operative movement, in all of which the island’s poverty and scattered, inaccessible population have retarded development. Then follows a chapter on public finance, the basic problem in normal times being the low taxable capacity of the economy because of its relatively low productivity. The work of the Commission of Government and the impact of the war, which brought unprecedented prosperity, constitute the last two chapters. In the final section of Part I Mr. G. S. Watts looks ahead; he concludes that the long-term economic
her consequences of Newfoundland's new role in defence (the bases leased to U.S.A.) and
its key position in civil aviation are problematical; that there have been no wartime
advances in industrialization comparable with Canada and the U.S.A. and no new
resources brought into production; and that, whatever its political future, without the
miracle of some undreamed-of discoveries Newfoundland will still remain a relatively
sparsely populated country, and very much dependent on outside markets and supplies,
I.e. a 'colonial' economy with its concentration on staple export products rather than
on consumers' goods for the home market.

Part 2, 'From Fishing Station to Atlantic Bastion', consists of strategic and diplo-
matic studies. Professor G. S. Graham, of Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario,
discusses in Chapter I Newfoundland's early history when the island was the 'ward
of the British Royal Navy'. In Chapter XIV Professor A. R. M. Lower, of Winnipeg,
examines the role of Newfoundland in the recent war and analyses its position in the
light of recent technological changes in warfare and the rise of the U.S.A. as a major
world power. A chapter by the editor, on the 'Responsible Government and External
Affairs', gives the background of the grant of responsible government and a summary
of subsequent external relations, and the remaining chapters by Professor Fraser give
a detailed account of the long-drawn-out dispute with France over the 'French Shore',
the fishery negotiations with the U.S.A. and relations with Canada (covering the issue
of confederation with that Dominion and the Labrador Boundary dispute in which
Newfoundland was successful).

In addition to the comprehensive trade statistical tables in the Appendix which were
spatially compiled, there is a note on the island's estimated national income, copies of
the wartime agreements on bases and a bibliography.

K. Howard Drake

Land Ownership

Land Law and Custom in the Colonies. C. K. Meek. Oxford

Air, water and land are the three postulates for human existence, but only in the case
of land is the supply rigidly limited. From this factor has sprung a greater part of the
tensions which have marked the progress of mankind since the beginning of time;
and somewhere near the base of most of the social and political problems of today will
be found this age-old problem of land.

In An AFRICAN Survey (1938), Lord Hailey commented on the need of comprehensive
studies of the action taken by different administrations in regard to the use of land and
particularly of the economic and social background of such action and of its conse-
quences, since only on a sure foundation of comparative knowledge can rational plans
for the future be prepared.

Dr. Meek, whose anthropological work on Nigeria is well known, now furnishes
such a study in respect of agricultural land-holdings in British Colonial Dependencies.
It is an important publication, and timely, for these territories are on the eve of great
changes and it is imperative that not only those immediately concerned but the world
at large should be well informed of the conditions in which these changes will have
to be effected.

A Foreword by Lord Hailey provides a masterly survey of the problems illustrated
by the succeeding chapters. Land-owning custom is an integral part of the social
structure; and changes in the latter resulting from the inescapable contacts of less
advanced peoples with modern economic systems demand constant modifications in
methods of land-holding. There are innumerable forms of tenure and these have
far-reaching effects upon the development of agriculture through such factors as soil-erosion and agricultural debt.

For each territory Dr. Meek assembles and collates in a very readable manner many scattered references to these diverse conditions, including the substance of unpublished Colonial Office despatches and reports. Malaya and Ceylon furnish examples of dual agricultural economy, of peasant and plantation cultivation. Cyprus is a land of small peasant proprietors constantly facing a load of debt and the spectre of drought. In Zanzibar again the burden of debt has threatened the whole economy of the island. Nowhere is the conflict of interests in land more pronounced than in Kenya, for Europeans and Indians, and natives culturally as far apart as Coast Arabs and Masai pastoralists, are all concerned, and none can now prosper in isolation. Each of the other East African territories has its allied problems.

By reason of its climate there have been no significant intrusions of non-Africans into West Africa. In Nigeria, the State’s assumption of nominal overlordship of all land is likely to facilitate the orderly adjustment of native rights to new conditions, while in the Gold Coast Colony the rejection of this doctrine is leading to almost insoluble confusion.

Conditions in Mauritius and Fiji, with their emphasis on sugar production, and in Tonga are briefly described. In the British West Indies there is no foundation of aboriginal custom, and the present remarkable variety of ownership and use springs from English conceptions and practice which have, by way of the plantation system, too often produced the agricultural slum.

Dr. Meek concludes with chapters on matters of general concern: the incidence of Muhammadan law; the respective merits of freehold and leasehold tenure—‘ignorant peasants armed with freehold rights may soon destroy a country’s capital’; the system of revisable rents; the pledging and mortgaging of land; and, a subject alone vast enough for a whole range of special studies, the provision and maintenance of systems of land record.

The complexity of the problems here dealt with has hitherto tended to confine their examination to the few. Yet they demand the attention of every intelligent inquirer into world affairs; for the ordered disposition and utilization of the land are probably supreme among the non-spiritual contributaries to the good life.

H. B. THOMAS

Law


The author of this work is one of His Majesty’s Counsel and is a Doctor of Civil Law. He was formerly Professor of Jurisprudence in the University of Oxford. His book is based on the Tagore Law Lectures for 1926, which he delivered originally under the title of The Sources of Law. Since the word ‘sources’ has become chiefly identified with literary or documentary sources, it was thought the original title might be misleading and the present title was adopted. In this book the word ‘sources’ is used to connote those agencies by which rules of conduct acquire character of law by becoming objectively definite, uniform and compulsory. The lectures were thoroughly revised for the editions which appeared in 1930 and 1939, but for this edition, owing to present publishing difficulties, the author has been obliged to insert new matter only where existing space permitted and, for the rest, to resort to supplementary notes. Case references have been added to the end of 1945, and some statutory changes since that date have been mentioned.
In the introduction, which is devoted to law and its sources, the author discusses and reviews the reaction of earlier writers and authorities to the accepted theories and methods regarding sources. Chapter 1 is a study of the nature and origin of Custom. Social customs are non-legal and therefore not obligatory, although their non-observance may involve those who disregard them in ridicule or ostracism. The disregard of legal custom, however, is more positive in its results, the effect being, generally, that a desired legal consequence is not brought about but in some instances actual punishment follows. This important aspect of jurisprudence is admirably discussed. In the second chapter interpretation and application of existing customs are considered. Precedent as a source of law is reviewed in Chapters 3 and 4; first, the nature and history of precedent, covering the theory of judicial decision and its growth in English law, and, second, its authority and operation. The author discusses the practical value of precedent and reviews the leading cases and their citation and effect on judgments. In considering Equity as a source (Chapter 5), the author analyses philosophical influence on the evolution of equity and equity in English law.

Legislation is probably the largest source of law, and the author devotes the remaining two chapters to the place which it occupies. Legislation is the law-making instrument of modern societies expressing relationship between the individual and the State, and the author (in Chapter 6) compares it with other sources and discusses the relationship between legislation and public opinion. The forms, force, scope and duration and interpretation of legislation have been fully explained. The last chapter is devoted to a study of subordinate and automatic legislation, including the growth of the principle of devolution, delegated legislation, relationship between sovereign and subordinate legislation and the juristic meaning of present tendencies.

Appendices to the book deal with judicial tests of foreign custom, reasonableness of custom and precedent in equity. Additional notes on the subject of judicial precedent occupy twenty-three pages.

A. R. Hewitt


"What is Jurisprudence?" Professor Paton is concerned not so much to supply a definition as to present in their appropriate context, and with their latent implications, the problems which intrigue students of law and politics and, indeed, of all the social sciences. "Thinking about law" is, perhaps, as good a definition of jurisprudence as need be offered; and Professor Paton has not only thought about it with acute pertinacity, but states his conclusions with a clarity, tinged with a not unwelcome scepticism, which contrasts happily with "the traditional and imposing quadri-syllables which give a superficial impression of learning".

Professor Paton first surveys with admirable objectivity the varied 'schools of jurisprudence', exposing the political prejudice behind more than one scientific façade and the intellectual sterility which, confusing the material and the 'real', can find no better clue to the content of the law than an alleged analysis of the judicial mind. He revalues the classical work of Maine in the light of modern research and struggles manfully to vitalize the transient and embarrassed phantoms that people the world of natural law. He seeks a fresh approach to the vexed problem of classification. Rejecting the basis of rights for that of concepts, he tests the resulting categories by their operation upon typical interests. Thus in the law of contract only a differentiation of analysis and function will reconcile, within the same concept, such varied relations
as those between buyer and seller and between private citizen and public carrier, between employer and workman and between landlord and tenant.

In Book II Professor Paton traces the sources of the law. His views on the operation of Precedent, especially in the English system, are fresh and balanced, and not least in his refusal to isolate an individual case as an automatic authority. 'One case plots a point on the graph of tort, but to draw the curve of the law we need a series of points.' He meets with similar candour the attacks so often made upon the judicial interpretation of statutes. The so-called rules, 'literal', 'golden' and 'mischief', and their accompanying presumptions, are in truth so vaguely defined that a judge enjoys a reasonable discretion to interpret an Act in the light of public policy; and, if it is inevitably his view of policy, what standard is to be preferred?

Books III and IV concern the technical apparatus of the law, its terminology and concepts. The experienced reader, when he approaches a chapter on Corporate Personality, braces himself for a dose of metaphysics; but with Professor Paton common sense is always breaking through. A glance at the sixteen continental theories of Personality leads English lawyers to be thankful for a double blessing even if it be the by-product of intellectual indolence: that, on the one hand, they have—at least in this context—preferred convenience to abstract speculation, and, on the other, that they have happened on that happy instrument of evasion, the Trust. In the author's words, 'Facts exact a penalty when the theory of the law is too rigid'. So, too, in his analysis of Property and Possession, he is properly sceptical of doctrines invented ex post facto to rationalize rules developed in response to casual necessities. Possession, in particular, has become a test-piece for learned virtuosos, and Professor Paton shirks none of the problems—the complement of corpus and animus, the antithesis of mediate and immediate possession, the familiar riddle whether a person may possess a thing he does not know exists. It would have been gratifying to learn the author's views in more detail on the cases mentioned on pp. 434–5, but limits of space doubtless forbade, and a jurist cannot always be expected to rush in where judges have feared to tread or have trodden clumsily.

Enough has perhaps been said to indicate the wide scope and lively treatment of this work. For some years English teachers of law have wondered what single volume they might offer a student which would at least challenge his attention upon the many facets of juristic thought. To them, and to all who are interested in the implications of law and politics, Professor Paton's book can be recommended as at once a guide and a stimulant.

C. H. S. FIFOOT


The author of this work is a Doctor of Civil Law of Oxford University and is Professor of Jurisprudence and International Law in the University of Sydney. The book is a study in jurisprudence in which the author discusses law as logic, justice and social control, but its scope is best explained in his own words. He deals with two main problems. 'One of these is the question of justice. What are the ideals to which the legal order ought to conform?—the central question of the theory of justice. The other question concerns law as a social reality. It inquires concerning the actual effects of the law upon man's attitudes and behaviour, and the effects of these latter upon the law. This brief series of questions sets the boundaries of the present work. The aim is to explore them for the common law of our own times, and to illuminate the answers by drawing fully on the reports, the statutes and juristic literature.'
In compiling his work the author draws upon many years' experience in research, teaching and practice of the law in England, Australia, New Zealand and the United States of America and, although the common law of England is his starting point, he uses material from the Dominions, the United States and certain foreign systems of law and jurisprudence. The book serves the purposes of four classes of readers—legal scholars generally, legal practitioners, teachers and students. It is in three main divisions: Part I, Law and Logic; Part II, Law and Justice; Part III, Law and Society.

The first part examines the main logical structures of jurisprudence without overlapping ground covered by existing textbooks on analytical jurisprudence, such as those by Holland and Salmond. It does, however, discuss the conceptions of the authorities, Austin, Roguin, Kelsen and Holhfeld. It also considers the uses and limitations of formal logic in legal reasoning and exposes the fallacies of the logical form in such reasoning.

Part II is an examination of the natural law theories prevalent in the western democracies from the seventeenth to the nineteenth centuries. It traces the shift to theories which stress the social rather than the autonomous life of the individual unit, dealing with metaphysical individualism, individualist and social utilitarianism, social idealism, social solidarism and pragmatism. A final chapter is devoted to a critical examination of the several 'theories' of justice.

The last part, which occupies the greater part of the book, is in three distinct sections, opening with a chapter on the scope and nature of sociological jurisprudence. The first section, law and society in retrospect, deals with past legal development in relation to social development generally, embracing the sociological field opened up by the historical school and carrying the discussion up to the present type of western society. Law in modern democratic society, the second section, contains a sketch of the system of law in contemporary society considered under four headings: law as adjustment of conflicting interests, individual interests or conditions of individual life in society, social interests or conditions of social life of individuals, and freedom and control of economic association. The final section deals with the social, economic and psychological factors in legal stability and change, and discusses, inter alia, the non-autonomous nature of law and power and the complexity of law. Social controls in modern democracy, their relation to law, and arguments for and against extension of social control are also examined.

The whole work is a monumental study of an old subject in a new form, a careful blending of jurisprudence and sociology. The annotations are voluminous. Special footnotes have been provided, usually at the beginning of each main topic, to aid those desiring to make a critical approach to the subject. A comprehensive bibliography of works cited, tables of cases, statutes and abbreviations, an index of names and a general index are provided. The book was first published by Associated General Publications Pty. Ltd., of Sydney.


Although Sir William Holdsworth's name is usually associated with his famous History of English Law, he wrote many other interesting and valuable works, in addition to numerous articles and notes. He holds an established place high in the list of eminent legal historians.
The editors of this volume have made a selection of those of his essays and articles which they feel deserve a more permanent and accessible form than they would have in the pages of legal reviews and journals. For a volume of this size it was no easy task to make a representative selection from the wealth of material at the editors' disposal. Their choice was finally narrowed down to seventeen essays covering a wide range of subjects. They have made no alterations in the substance of the essays, which are as fresh to-day as when they were first published.

'Martial Law Historically Considered' is a study of the jurisdiction of the Constable and Marshall's Court, divided into its two main branches: Jurisdiction over the soldiers of the Crown, and Jurisdiction over alien enemies.

'The Place of English Legal History in the Education of English Lawyers,' a lecture delivered in 1910, is a plea for the further recognition of the need for a History of Law. Holdsworth himself filled the gap at a later date with the compilation of his own monumental history.

In 'Central Courts of Law and Representative Assemblies in the Sixteenth Century' Holdsworth discusses the English and Continental development of representative assemblies. The fourth essay explains itself by its title: 'The influence of the Legal Profession on the Growth of the English Constitution'.

'Reform of the Land Law: An Historical Retrospect' is a review of real property legislation from the time of Edward I to the new Law of Property Acts of 1925. "Formation and Breach of Contract" is included because the editors "feel it is one which ought to be read by every student embarking on the law because nowhere else has this difficult subject been analysed with such clarity and precision."

The essay on 'Case Law', which deals with judicial precedent, discusses the final establishment of the modern theory as to the authority of decided cases, the reservations and conditions subject to which that theory has been accepted, and some of the criticisms which have been passed on it.

'Equity' deals with the Judicature Acts and their effects, the professional development of the principles of equity, the developments made by the legislature and the present position of equity. It is followed by an essay on the 'Influence of Roman Law on English Equity'.

'Secret Trusts' is an analysis of the decision in the leading case of Re Keen (1937) in which a testator sought to create a secret trust by will. 'Maitland Reissued' is a commentary on the republication of some of the works of F. W. Maitland (1850-1906) who was Downing Professor of the Laws of England in the University of Cambridge and who wrote a number of brilliant works on legal antiquities and history.

Law books and reports are not usually regarded as literature, but in the essay 'Literature in Law Books' Holdsworth vindicates the literary capacity of lawyers. 'Unjustifiable Enrichment' is a valuable contribution to the literature on the subject of quasi-contract.

'Terminology and Title in Ejectment' deals with an important aspect of land law. This essay was published in the Law Quarterly Review and is a reply to an article on the subject (by Hargreaves) which appeared in an earlier issue.

In 'Relation of English Law to International Law' Holdsworth considers the question whether international law is part of the law of England. 'A Chapter of Accidents in the Law of Libel' is a criticism of some of the leading cases on the subject, and the last essay is 'Law Reporting in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries'.

A. R. HEWITT
Child Welfare


Every aspect of child welfare is considered in this book by Dr. Craig, who has had a great deal of practical experience of his subject in Edinburgh. It is the first complete treatise on social pediatrics, describing the welfare of children from Elizabethan times to the present day.

The book is divided into four sections: (1) historical; (2) care of child life at the present time; (3) the future; and (4) legislation relating to child and adolescent welfare. In Part I the author traces the history of pediatrics in this country from the time of the early charity schools. Private philanthropy was first in caring for the destitute infant. Legislation in the form of the Poor Laws followed, but this arose less from a desire to help the poor than as a measure to protect the community from the evils of vagrancy and to set to work able-bodied adolescents. The Poor Law Act of 1601 resulted eventually in the foundation of the workhouses. The education of poor children developed sporadically, mainly to satisfy the needs of employers, and not until the Education Act of 1870 was education made compulsory.

During all this time the medical needs of children were being catered for, first by general hospitals, and later by foundling and special hospitals. From ancient times physicians had appreciated that the child presented special problems in health and disease, but it was not until 1545 that Thomas Phær published the first book in English dealing with pediatrics, to be followed in 1579 by John Jones's little-known work on children's diseases, Art and Science of Preserving Body and Soul in All Health. Nothing more appeared in English until Pemell's book (1653). These publications contributed very little to what was already known, and it was left to George Armstrong, Michael Underwood and others at the end of the eighteenth century to lay the foundations of modern pediatrics. Dr. Craig's book contains a most interesting and detailed history of pediatrics in Britain. In reading his description of the many organizations which have come into being to supply the varied needs of infants and children, the present overlapping and duplication of work and the insufficiency of trained personnel become apparent.

Part 2 of the book examines in detail the provision for the care of children at the present time: homelessness, assistance of juveniles in need of care and protection, the maintenance of health, help for the mentally and physically disabled child, the treatment of the sick child, the training of medical and other personnel in the care of children and adolescents, and the administrative background to the services concerned with child welfare. A final chapter in this section describes the special arrangements made for infants and children during the war, and serves to show the high standard maintained during that time among expectant and nursing mothers and young children. In tragic contrast Figures 199 and 200 depict, first, a British child orphaned in the war but happy, well cared for and in robust health, and, second, the terrible effects of prolonged starvation in a child in an enemy-occupied country.

Turning to the future, Dr. Craig considers that the first and most urgent need of child life and health is that the existing disconnected measures should be co-ordinated and that 'co-ordination should recognize, in the gradual transition from birth through infancy and childhood to adolescence, a continuous phase in the development of the individual'. He stresses the importance of practical knowledge of child life on the part of workers in the field of child welfare, and considers that the medical student must
come to study disease in childhood as both a medical and a sociological problem. Research, too, needs co-operation between the paediatrician, the embryologist, the nutrition expert, the dental surgeon, and others.

Part 4, dealing with the present laws governing child and adolescent welfare is followed by some useful appendices listing general and special hospitals, homes, institutions, and societies, a chronological list of outstanding events in the history of child welfare in this country, and a select bibliography.

This book is published at a most appropriate time, when the social and medical services of Britain are being overhauled and expanded, and when there is a greater interest than ever before in the welfare of infant and child. It throws a searching light on the past, gives a critical and far from complacent picture of the present, and expert guidance for the future. It is written for all who love children and are concerned with child welfare—doctors and administrators, midwives and social workers, nurses and teachers. It is profusely illustrated and well produced.

L. T. MORTON

Army Education


In the British Army for over a hundred years schemes have been worked out in the various regiments to develop enterprise in the soldier and to give him confidence and independence of outlook. Out of them, in World War II, grew 'the greatest experiment in Adult Education ever carried out'.

This book, written from first-hand experience, surveys the whole field from 1800 to 1946 and suggests many lessons for the application of Army Education experience in post-war schemes in the United Kingdom under the Education Act of 1944. It is in four Parts, the first covering Army Education origins, the second and main section dealing with the Second World War; pre-demobilization educational schemes are described in Part III, and the final fifty pages deal with the relationship between wartime experience and possible developments in civilian adult education.

Part I takes the reader as far back as 1767 for the earliest written record of educational activity inside an Army Unit, soon after the founding of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, and describes the development of the early Regimental Schools. An Inspectorate of some standardization of work and the establishment of a Corps of Army Schoolmasters (and a Corps of Army Schoolmistresses) responsible for teaching soldiers' children. The outbreak of war in 1914 brought education to a standstill, and it was not until 1917 that the problem of the special training requirements of young recruits revived the need for education. The Young Men's Christian Association (Y.M.C.A.) had seized every opportunity of including lectures and classes in their centres and the experience thereby gained was made the basis of a scheme officially introduced in September 1918 to enable officers and men to prepare themselves for return to civil life. As Minister for War in 1919 Winston Churchill announced a comprehensive educational programme for all soldiers as an integral part of military training, and in 1920 the Army Educational Corps (incorporating the Corps of Army Schoolmasters) was established to see it through.

Part II relates how by means of a partnership between the Army and the civilian educational organizations of the country every known form of adult education was made available for the serving man in so far as the conditions of war and military training allowed. As a result, formal instruction on a wide variety of subjects was given by spare-time teachers and in the off-duty hours of the students in uniform.
Soldiers in hospital received special attention. It was found that 0.5 per cent of the men were illiterate, and courses were arranged to reduce this unexpectedly high percentage. Special provision was made to meet the demand for topical information by setting up the Army Bureau of Current Affairs which provided basic material for a discussion group ("ABCAn") in every unit, and these groups proved to have great educational value, not least in their free criticism of current political and social developments.

Separate chapters of the book describe these early developments; their consolidation; application to the Women's Auxiliary Territorial Service (A.T.S.); the full significance of A.B.C.A.; Correspondence Courses; Handicrafts; Music, Art and Drama; and the importance of Education Centres as focal points for educational and cultural interest. There are also sections on Basic Education (i.e. for illiterates); Overseas Education; work in the British Liberation Army, and Prisoners of War educational schemes.

In Part III the culminating stages of educational planning and performance in the British Army are reviewed in detail. The complexity and magnitude of the problem can be appreciated from the fact that an attempt was made to organize some provision for all soldiers in a weekly programme of six to eight hours. Its solution and the success of the scheme depended on its broad simplicity and bold conception. In short, the Army was launched on a magnificent scheme of educational self-help with a minimum of academic formulae and, of necessity, a scanty supply of equipment and material aid. In this aspect of Army Education is probably to be found the chief lesson for the civilian community, and this is the concluding theme of the book.

Besides giving a wealth of detail in their record of Army education Major Hawkins and Mr. Brimble yet manage to retain a healthy balance of interest and broad perspective. They also make a very fair and intelligible assessment of the extent to which participation in educational activities in the war years may or may not have contributed towards morale and of the quantity and quality (by normal civilian standards) of the work carried out.

H. L. HUNTER

Foreign Trade


PEP is a British independent non-party organization, with a permanent research staff and a membership of some two hundred men and women drawn from industry, administration, trade unions, universities, and so forth, who contribute to its fact-finding group reports. In 1937, when PEP published a Report on World Trade, the subject was interesting only to specialists; but the problems discussed in this report on Britain and World Trade are—in their cruder outlines—familiar to most British citizens today; they are part of the very climate of thought in Britain. The style of the Report is both clear and vivid; it is excellently printed; and the statistical material is most skilfully handled. The statistics are, in the main, kept for Appendices and Annexes; the body of the Report, in its nine chapters, shows an admirable grasp of the acute difficulties facing the post-war British economy, the possible methods of solving them, and the reasons—both economic and psychological—why the choice of method is, in sober fact, so limited. The Report was drafted in January and published at the end of June: the intervening months have focused a cruel spotlight on the problems it surveys.

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Part I of the Report analyses the main trends of world trade and employment between 1929 and 1938, from the Great Depression through the increasing political insecurity and the growth of bilateralism and currency restrictions, to the upheavals and the enforced artificial patterns of a war economy in almost all countries. Before the war ended, the United Nations, the International Bank for Reconstruction, and the International Monetary Fund had been planned (and are now working), while the International Trade Organization was projected. These institutions and projects are critically examined in the Report and their potential value to Britain assessed.

In Part II of the Report, headed ‘Britain’s Export Task’ the authors give a clear picture of Britain’s pre-war balance of payments, compared with the economic balance sheet presented by the British Government to the United States in December 1945 (Command Paper 6707, published by H.M. Stationery Office). This comparison makes clear Britain’s need to increase her exports, if possible, by 75–100 per cent above the pre-war volume to enable her to pay for essential imports of food, raw materials and machinery. The suggestions given in the P.E.P Report should also be compared with the statement of policy and the statistics given in the Economic Survey for 1947 (issued by H.M. Stationery Office in February last, Command Paper 7046) and since modified in parliamentary statements by members of the British Government.

Britain’s present difficulties arise entirely from her great share in the common war effort: in the words of the late Lord Keynes, ‘we fought the war on the principle of unlimited liability and with more reckless disregard of economic consequences than others more fortunately placed’. In a chapter headed ‘Transatlantic Lifeline’, the Report speaks frankly of Britain’s economic dependence on the United States today, giving reasons for approving of the acceptance of the American Loan to Britain in 1945, despite many valid points of criticism, raised at that time, regarding certain conditions attached to the Loan. Surveying the overwhelming position of the United States in world economic affairs today, the Report stresses the need for America to recognize and fulfil the obligations of a creditor country either to receive payments from her debtors in goods and services or to continue lending indefinitely more and more if a general economic breakdown is to be avoided. In a later chapter, ‘Britain’s Defence against an American Slump’, the dangers arising from possible instability in the American economy are discussed and measures suggested to ‘cushion’ the impact of such a slump on Britain and Europe and prevent the infection spreading.

It is now widely recognized that internal measures to promote full employment are the best means of securing a high and rising level of world trade, and that the true function of exports is not to create employment but to obtain desirable imports. Britain’s acute need for imports dictates her need to expand exports. The P.E.P Report discusses the methods by which the Government might help industry to achieve this expansion, and suggests the setting up of a Public Trading Corporation to function in areas where State trading is necessary and to fill other gaps in the commercial trade. Throughout the Report, the authors insist that the restriction of imports into Britain—involving consumer rationing and detailed administrative controls—is an evil, though a necessary evil at this time. They look forward to such a growth of multilateral world trade, helped by a flourishing International Trade Organization, that the British balance of payments will be less precarious and ‘austerity’ will no longer be the pattern of British life.

L. F. VRANEK

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Waterways


The author's purpose is clearly stated: to 'marshal in due order the major part of the knowledge... concerning the origins of the many devices upon which men, living in varying stages of culture, launch themselves afloat upon river, lake and sea'.

The study divides water craft into three main groups: Group A, Floats, Rafts and Kindred Craft; Group B, Skin Boats, Coracles, etc.; Group C, Bark Canoes, Dugouts and Plank-built Craft. At each stage the author shows the steps in the progress from the more primitive to the less primitive: in Chapter I, for example, from the wooden-block, the reed bundle, the earthenware jar, the gourd, the inflated animal skin, used severally as swimming or riding floats, to the true raft where a platform is supported by a number of floats of one or more of those types. Chapter 2 examines these buoyed rafts in detail, while Chapter 3 examines the reed rafts and canoes which exist where suitable woods are lacking. In that sense these are substitutes for the log rafts and 'catamarans'—the rafts of South India consisting of three shaped logs—discussed in Chapter 4. Log rafts are the first stage in the advance from wooden swimming blocks to wooden boats. The closing chapter of this section offers briefly two alternative views on the origin of the junk and sampan.

The second group consists of Coracles, Curraghs, Kayaks and their kin; in other words, boats 'made by covering a light framework with stout hide or with some substitute such as tarred cloth'. Chapter 7 contrasts the British coracle and the Irish curragh by showing that the former derives from the same common source as the 'quffa' of Iraq discussed in Chapter 6. Chapters 8 and 9 deal with the skin boats of the American Indians—the 'bull-boats' of the North, the 'pelota' or 'balsa' of the South, and the 'umiak' and the 'kayak' of the Arctic peoples. The section closes with a chapter on the origins of skin boats. The probable common origin of the coracle, the curragh and the umiak is acceptable enough. The highly specialized kayak, however, may be a translation into skin of the pointed bark canoe used on rivers flowing into the opposite side of the Pacific at roughly the same latitude.

The last group consists of Bark Canoes, Dugouts and Plank-built Craft. The author is convinced that both the clinker and carvel build are derived ultimately from the dugout itself, an intermediate stage between plank-built and the wood of the bark canoe. The carvel build is contrasted with the clinker build of Northern Europe, which is still used for inshore fishing. The author describes the construction of a large clinker-built fishing lugger at Rye, where the essentials of old Viking boatbuilding methods still persist. These are described by reference to the primitive remains found on the Island of Als and Halsnø. Certain close resemblances appear between construction in Scandinavia and Western Oceania. The next three chapters examine respectively Egyptian sailing ships, Arabian ships with their planks 'sewn' with palm fibre, and the boats of the Ganges. Outrigger devices are covered in Chapter 18.

The book ends with an account of the common belief in the protective deity of the prow of the ship, and its associated 'oculus' or 'eye'. When Christianity spread in Europe, belief in the protective power was transferred to the Madonna and the five-rayed star took the place of the pagan 'eye'. Even the familiar modern launching ceremony is a vestige of the old pagan beliefs.

This is an authoritative work and a model of book-production. The bibliography of nearly three hundred items gives the date of publication first. Forty-five plates,
Framework of an Irish Dingle curragh.
From Water Transport: origins and early evolution by James Hornell (Cambridge University Press)
Biloxi plant induced to flower after the grafting of an Agate soybean leaf.

From *Crop Production and Environment* by R. O. Whyte (Faber & Faber)

See page 568

Lady playing Dulcimer; Harp and Portative Organ in the foreground. Singers and Players on Recorder, Shawm and Bagpipe in background (16th Century manuscript).

From *Music and Society* by Wilfrid Mellers (Dobson)

See page 302
many of them originals by the author, are collected at the end. An index and a map showing the distribution of certain kinds of primitive watercraft complete an excellent volume. The anthropologist for whom it is written will find it invaluable.

A. G. GRIFFITHS

PHILOLOGY

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

THE TEACHING OF ENGLISH IN SCHOOLS. Vivian de Sola Pinto (Editor).

Macmillan. 10s.6d. D8. 175 pages.

This book contains essays by eleven writers, and is edited by Professor V. de S. Pinto for the English Association. There is a Foreword by Sir Fred Clarke, formerly Director of the London University Institute of Education.

Mr. L. A. G. Strong writes on 'Poetry in the School'. He points out that many teachers have mistaught and mishandled the subject, and discusses means by which the child's early natural aptitude for poetry may be developed and strengthened. His numerous suggestions, well documented, for encouraging children to take away with them, on leaving school, an unashamed pleasure in poetry, are practical and valuable.

Mr. D. C. Whimster writes on 'Drama in the School'. Drama in the school is, as pointed out in a Board of Education Handbook, 'an excellent discipline in speech, poise and self-confidence ... a natural and effective mode of artistic expression for children'. Mr. Whimster contributes many suggestions for dealing with the subject and warnings against the many dangers of which most teachers are aware.

Mr. A. S. T. Fisher ('Choral Speaking') gives sound advice on the poetry most suitable for choral work, and is liberal in his inclusion of the moderns. Mr. M. M. Lewis ('Spoken English in the School') emphasizes the increasing importance of the spoken word, and has sound ideas on methods of encouraging children to become good talkers and good listeners.

Miss P. Gradon contributes an excellent paper on 'The Teaching of Grammar', and this will be of special interest to the foreign teacher of English. There is a clear analysis of the content of grammar teaching: descriptive grammar, which is the investigation and systematization of the phenomena of a language at a certain point in its history, and historical grammar, which is the study of the history of grammatical forms, and thirdly what is sometimes called rhetoric, the formulation of the laws of correct writing and the judgment of linguistic innovations. Miss Gradon is free from prejudice and it is good to see that she stresses the importance of the spoken language.

Mr. M. Alderton Pink writes on 'The Teaching of Prose Composition'. He insists upon the importance of interest. The value of topical subjects, and of narrative and descriptive writing, is discussed and illustrated.

Miss A. M. C. Latham's paper on 'The Study of Prose' deals with the practice of reading aloud in the classroom (by teacher and pupils), the choice of books in a scheme of reading, and the development of the appreciation of style.

Mr. Guy Boas deals with 'School Examinations in English' and has some hard things to say of the examiners. He is opposed to the teaching of formal grammar and a terminology proper only to Latin and classical Greek. The difficulty is in examining on the spirit of literature instead of on plots, references, allusions, and technical details. There is sound advice on the choice of set books and on the most suitable kinds of examination questions. Comments on questions taken from papers set in recent years are amusing and instructive.
Mr. W. A. Claydon, in a useful paper on 'The School Library', shows a real understanding of the interests and needs of children and gives good advice on library management.

Mr. A. H. Stewart and Professor V. de S. Pinto write on 'The Training of the Teacher of English'. Answers are given to three questions—(1) What is the work of the teacher of English? (2) What personal qualities and what sort of equipment does he need? and (3) What kind of training is likely to provide him with these qualities and this equipment? The writers point out the need for teachers to receive not only literary training but also training in the semantic and psychological aspects of language. Co-operation between the courses of the Training College and the University course is recommended, and doubts are expressed on the value of philological sections of many Language and Literature Schools, especially those of Oxford and London.

The aims and activities of the English Association (3 Cromwell Place, London, S.W.7) are admirable, and this volume is a good example of the excellent work in which it is engaged.

A. S. HORNBY

PURE SCIENCE


References. Index.

The simplest qualitative description of the Mathieu functions is probably that, in potential theory, they are the harmonic functions for an elliptic cylinder, just as the Bessel functions are the harmonic functions for a circular cylinder. Their appearance in mathematics, however, dates from Mathieu's work (1888) on the vibrations of an elliptic lamina, and the differential equation characterizing them, now usually taken in the canonical form

\[ y'' + (a - 2q \cos 2x) y = 0, \]

is to be found in Mathieu's paper. A similar equation is also used in Hill's memoir (1886) on the motion of the lunar perigee. In the succeeding twenty years several memoirs on these functions were published, but they are, on the whole, of slight importance. The starting point of the modern theory is to be found in the International Congress of Mathematicians (1912), where Professor (now Sir Edmund) Whittaker gave an integral equation for the functions, systematized the notation, and indicated so clearly the appropriate path for organized research that he has been aptly termed by M. Humbert 'le père de la théorie moderne des fonctions du cylindre elliptique'. In the investigations prompted by this fundamental memoir, by far the greatest single-handed contribution is that made by Sir Edmund Whittaker's disciple, the late Lindsay Ince, a mathematician of high skill and indefatigable industry. In the period 1920-30, hydrodynamical investigations on the oscillation of water in an elliptical lake led H. Jeffreys to study numerical approximations connected with the Mathieu functions, and from a similar starting point S. Goldstein developed the theory and the applications in a series of important memoirs. Recently, the properties of Mathieu functions have been required for transmission problems in electrical theory, for frequency modulation in radio transmission, and for the transmission of electromagnetic waves in a hollow metal cylinder or 'wave guide'.

Collected accounts of the theory are not numerous. Much of the literature is in periodicals, and apart from a few scattered references in general treatises, the main
sources to which the novice can turn have been the chapter in Whittaker and Watson, *Modern Analysis*, and tracts by Humbert and Strutt. Perhaps the mathematical theory is not yet capable of being expounded definitively, on the classical lines of Hobson’s *Ellipsoidal Harmonics* and Watson’s *Bessel Functions*. Such a treatise Dr. McLachlan has not attempted to write: he is primarily an engineer, with a strong sense of the value of mathematics in engineering, and his aim is to present a systematic account of the theory, complete enough for the applications which he has in view. This account forms the first part of the volume, and its preparation must have entailed much laborious collection and arrangement, and a great deal of fresh work to fill in the gaps and to develop techniques to a point at which they are capable of ready application.

If in the canonical equation above we take \( a = m^2 \), where \( m \) is an integer, then when \( q = 0 \) the fundamental solutions of the equation are the familiar periodic functions \( \cos mz, \sin mz \); thus for \( q \) not zero we seek to determine periodic solutions which shall reduce to the trigonometric functions when \( q = 0 \). A power series in \( q \) is substituted in the equation and the successive coefficients are obtained, together with an expression for the ‘characteristic number’ \( a \) in terms of \( q \). These periodic solutions are denoted by \( c_\nu z, s_\nu z \), the Mathieu functions of integral order \( m \). The analysis is in the nature of the case laborious, and the convenient arrangement of numerical and algebraical calculations becomes a matter of considerable importance. The first chapters deal with this kind of analysis, first for the functions of integral order and then for those of fractional order. Later chapters of the first part deal with the integral equation satisfied by the Mathieu functions, and the connection of these functions with the Bessel functions. Throughout this part of the work, every effort is made to emerge with results amenable to the numerical work required in pressing applications to the point of quantitative description.

In Part II, we are given the practical applications. These, as Dr. McLachlan points out, fall into two main classes: boundary condition solutions of the wave equation; initial-value problems leading to a differential equation of the Mathieu type. In the first class, we meet problems such as those concerning vibrations of a system with an elliptic boundary, transmission of electromagnetic waves in an elliptical ‘wave-guide’, and so on. In the second class, radio problems are perhaps the most important at the moment; the moving-coil loudspeaker and the study of frequency modulation are two instances in point.

The subject is alive and growing; development of theory and of application may be expected, and Dr. McLachlan’s book should encourage research on both sides.

T. A. A. BROADBENT

**METHODS OF MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.** Harold and Bertha Swirles Jeffreys. *Cambridge University Press*, 635. IC8. 688 pages. 64 figures. (530)

Dr. Harold Jeffreys, Fellow of St. John’s College, Cambridge University, has recently been appointed to the Plumian Professorship in the University, succeeding the late Sir Arthur Eddington; Dr. Bertha Swirles Jeffreys, his wife, is a Fellow of Girton College, Cambridge University. These two mathematicians have provided, in the book under notice, a storehouse of information on those mathematical methods which are, at the moment, of most extensive use in physical applications. The volume is not a textbook on physics, but nevertheless the reader who has a fair knowledge of the elements of the physical background will learn a good deal of dynamics, hydrodynamics, aerodynamics, electricity, waves, elasticity, potential theory, etc. This is in a
sense surplus value, for the authors are concerned with methods rather than with results, and generally avoid special devices which have only ad hoc application.

There is some overlapping with Courant and Hilbert, *Methoden der mathematischen Physik*, but on the whole these two treatises are complementary to each other, the English one being perhaps more closely kept in touch with physical reality by its numerous applications while it is also somewhat easier reading. There is no casualness or lack of precision; the authors warmly repudiate the opinion, sometimes put forward, that any kind of argument is good enough for the scientist. In fact, they suggest that a careful analysis is even more necessary in science than in mathematics. But they know that the striving after complete generality, so dear to the mathematician, is not of such importance for the scientist: he does not need to know all sets of circumstances in which a certain mathematical theorem is true, but he does want to know if the theorem is true in the kinds of circumstance in which he is likely to require it. With this well in mind, the authors are then firm about the need for rigorous demonstration. This sensible attitude helps to bridge one of the difficult gaps between mathematics and its physical applications. Mathematics itself is an abstract study of the logical inferences which can be drawn from certain postulated relations between primitive indefinables. The physicist, dealing with the 'real' world of electrons and quanta, must decide whether his concepts obey, exactly or approximately, the postulates of some branch of mathematics; if he can satisfy himself that they do, he can then apply to them, exactly or approximately, the mathematical inferences.

The first chapter is a rather abstract but highly necessary account of the real variable. Then there are chapters on vector, tensor and matrix algebra, in which much of the material in Harold Jeffreys' *Cartesian Tensors* has been absorbed. These chapters have an important bearing on the fundamental theory of the mechanics of solids and fluids. Multiple integrals and potential theory follow, with an eye to the principles of gravitational and electro-magnetic theory. Next, the material to be found in the now out-of-print tract on *Operational Methods* by Harold Jeffreys is worked into the sections on Heaviside's operational method and Bromwich's contour integral interpretation; applications are chiefly electrical and dynamical. The need for close and continued contact with the real world is again emphasized by a long and valuable chapter on numerical methods, with much helpful comment on the merits and demerits of the various procedures of modern computation. The next chapter, on Calculus of Variations, returns to the advanced theory, and the general variational principles of physics, linked with the names of Fermat, Hamilton, Jacobi, and others. Two-dimensional potential problems, electrical, hydrodynamical and aerodynamical, are dealt with in a chapter on conformal representation, and periodicity is studied in the chapter on Fourier series; here the frills of the pure mathematician have no place, but the analysis is clear, precise and amply adequate. There are chapters on wave-theory and heat conduction, and a valuable if concise study of asymptotic expansions and the method of steepest descents, with applications to dispersion and group-velocity in wave-theory. Finally there are sections on special functions of physical importance: Bessel functions (cylindrical symmetry), Legendre functions (spherical symmetry), and elliptic functions (two dimensional lattices).

The 'big blue' Cambridge mathematical books include several treatises on mathematical physics of classic fame and outstanding brilliance, for example, Lamb's *Hydrodynamics* and Love's *Elasticity*. The present volume seems likely in due course to rank with these.

T. A. A. BROADBENT
FUNDAMENTAL THEORY. A. S. Eddington. Cambridge University Press,
23s. C4. 292 pages. Appendix. Index. (530.1)

Sir Arthur Eddington died on 22 November 1944 at the age of sixty-one, and the
later years of his life were devoted chiefly to co-ordinating the relativity theories
of the cosmos and the quantum theories of the nucleus, with the object of producing
a unified theory on the grand scale permitting the calculation by pure reasoning of
the so-called constants of Nature and serving as the very foundation of physical
science. The present volume setting out Eddington's theories was in manuscript
form at the time of his death, and publication was supervised by Sir Edmund T.
Whittaker, F.R.S.

Chapter I is on the Uncertainty of the Reference Frame. A given co-ordinate is
observable only if it is a relative co-ordinate of two entities both having uncertainty
of position and momentum in the geometrical reference frame. This follows from
the distinction between quantities which (a) can be ascertained by a specified observa-
tional procedure and (b) depend partly on the unobservable auxiliary mathematical
frame. The chapter discusses the uncertainty of the origin, the physical origin, the
Bernoulli fluctuation, the σ-metric as the standard of length, range of nuclear forces
and the recession of the galaxies, spherical space, uranoids (the environment or back-
ground to an object-system being studied), the extraneous standard, scale-free
physics, pseudo-discrete states, and stabilization.

Chapter II is concerned with Multiplicity Factors which are described as the number
of the dimensions k of the phase space of a scale-free system which, in turn, is the
k-dimensional locus in the 'representation space' of n dimensions of the possible
states of the system classified by a set of characteristics \( X_\sigma \) regarded as co-ordinates
of a point in the representation space. The chapter deals with complementary fields,
the rigid-field convention, separation of field and particle energy, application to
scale-free systems, the conception of the 'top-particle', standard carriers, mass-ratio
of the proton and electron, rigid co-ordinates, the fine-structure constant, the inversion
of energy, mutual and self energy, and comparison particles acting as a standard
mass unit.

Chapter III is on Interchange, defined as the transformation in which two perfect
particles exchange comparison particles. It deals with the phase dimension, inter-
change of suffixes, the two-particle transformation, hydrocules, separation of electrical
energy, current masses of the proton and electron, molarly controlled charge,
secondary anchors (linking the theoretical equations with observed values), calculated
values of the microscopic constants, and the Coulomb energy.

Gravitation and Exclusion are covered by Chapter IV in the sections unsteady
states, under-observation, structural and predictive theory, physical and geometrical
distribution functions, the weight function, the genesis of proper mass, absolute
determination of \( m_0 \), exclusion, the negative energy levels, determination of \( m_0 \) by
exclusion theory, super-dense matter and the degeneracy pressure.

Chapter V deals with the Planoid, the name given to the 'local' form of standard
environment of a (microscopically) small object-system containing \( N_1 \) particles and
situated in flat space having, as standard environment, a uniform distribution of
particles; the 'local' environment is limited to a sphere of radius \( R_1 \) about the object-
system as centre and \( N_1 \) and \( R_1 \) are chosen so as to give the correct uncertainty
constant \( \sigma \). The chapter considers uranoid and planoid, interchange of extracules,
the special planoid, the energy of two protons, non-Coulombian energy, the gravita-
tion constant, and calculated molar and nuclear constants.

The Complete Momentum Vector forms the subject of Chapter VI and discusses
the celebrated E-numbers. The elementary algebraic properties of the E-symbols are first summarized briefly, and subsequently their application to relativity theory is explained. The chapter deals with the symbolic frame, miscellaneous properties of E-symbols, equivalence and chirality (the quality of structures which, though intrinsically similar, cannot be rotated into one another), rotations, five-dimensional theory, ineffective relativity transformations, strain vectors, real and imaginary E-symbols, reality conditions, distinction between space and time, neutral spacetime, congruent spaces, and determinants and eigen values.

In a powerful study of Wave Vectors, Chapter VII elaborates the use of E-symbols and E-numbers in sections which cover idempotency, standard forms of idempotent vectors, spectral sets, catalogue of symbolic coefficients, the wave identities, matrix representation and factorization of E-numbers, wave tensors of the second and fourth ranks, phase space, relative space, vectors in micro space and the quantum-classical analogy.

Chapter VIII relates to Double Frames. It opens with a section on the EF-frame, a device employed for the treatment of space tensors of the second rank. The chapter includes chirality of a double frame, the interchange operator I, duals, the CD-frame, double-wave vectors, the 136-dimensional phase space, uranium and aether, the Riemann-Christoffel tensor Br<sup>u</sup>ν, the de Sitter universe, the tensor identities, the contracted Riemann-Christoffel tensor, states and interstates, and the recalcitrant terms.

Simple Applications are dealt with in Chapter IX. These relate to the metastable states of hydrogen, the momentum vectors of neutrium and deuterium, mass of the neutron, double intracules, comparison of the foregoing with field theory, masses of the deuterium and helium atoms, the separation constant of isobaric doublets, isotopic spin, radii of nuclei, the nuclear planoid, including a summary of the present contribution of fundamental theory to nuclear theory, and lastly the mass of the mesotron.

The Wave Equation is discussed in Chapter X in connection with field momentum, the gradient operator, isostatic compensation, wave equation of the hydrogen intracule, solution of the wave equation, the interchange momentum, the two-frame transformation, and electromagnetic potentials.

Chapter XI presents a study of the Molar Electromagnetic Field in the sections, gauge transformations in molar and in microscopic theory, action invariants, indices of wave tensors, magnetic moments, and magnetic moments of the hydrogen atom and neutron.

Radiation is dealt with in Chapter XII which considers radiation by a moving electron, transition probabilities, Compton scattering, and transverse self energy of a particle.

An appendix is given on The Evaluation of the Cosmical Number N = 1.136.2<sup>858</sup>, the number of protons and electrons in an Einstein universe composed of hydrogen and satisfying the requirements of quantum theory. The number has a more general significance, however, as a fundamental constant entering into many physical formulae.

Moving tributes to Eddington's work have already been paid by his contemporaries. His last book is both signature and seal to a pioneer's lifetime labour in scientific endeavour, to which it would be difficult to conceive a more brilliant finale.
HIGH RESOLUTION SPECTROSCOPY. S. Tolansky. Methuen, 21s. D8.
291 pages. 4 plates. 119 diagrams. Bibliography. Index. (535.84)

This book describes in detail for the first time the experimental technique of modern high resolution spectroscopy, a subject which, within recent years, has received considerable impetus from the discovery of atomic nuclear spin. The developments which have taken place have been, on the one hand, the evolution of spectroscopic sources with intense and inherently sharp lines and, on the other hand, an improvement in high resolution instruments. These have led to the invention of light sources and interferometers which can be used effectively in a considerable number of varied metrological and optical investigations which employ interference methods. The book deals with these as well as with the influence of photographic processing upon the ultimate precision attainable.

Chapter 1 is concerned with The Widths of Spectrum Lines in the region lying between 2,000 and 10,000 A and it embraces consideration of radiation line width, Doppler width, pressure broadening, resonance broadening, Stark broadening, self-reversal width, and spurious reversal structure. The next four chapters relate to Light Sources and discuss the most important of the sharp line sources which have been developed for various purposes. The first of them deals with arcs, Geissler tubes, the h.f. electrodeless discharge, the oscillator, properties of the h.f. discharge, nature of the spectra, and the thin layer emission source. The next describes the vacuum circulating system employed with the hollow cathode discharge tube, which is a source capable of yielding very intense and extensive spectra in which the line widths can be reduced to moderately small values. The hollow cathode itself is discussed in the chapter which follows. This source has been chiefly responsible for the rapid development which has taken place in the study of hyperfine structure and many advances in molecular band spectra have also been made with it. The fourth chapter of the group describes the method using an atomic beam, for both emission and absorption studies. It discusses the theory of the beam, the beam in emission and absorption investigations, observations made with atomic beams, and optical excitation.

The general requirements associated with High Resolution Instruments are dealt with in Chapter 6. These are the Fabry-Perot interferometer, the echelon grating, the Lummer plate interferometer, and the ruled grating. The next four chapters discuss the Fabry-Perot interferometer in considerable detail, covering the general characteristics of the instrument, the technique of mirror deposition, the reduction of observations, mountings, and the theory and use of the compound interferometer consisting of two instruments in series. Chapters 11 and 12 consider the Lummer Plate Interferometer, dealing with the theory of the instrument, its general characteristics and performance, and the evaluation of the fringes. The theory and practice of the echelon grating in transmission and reflection techniques are given in Chapter 13. Spectrophotography and High Resolution form the subjects of Chapter 14 which discusses the photoprocess, the blackening curve, emulsions, hypersensitization, the developing and fixing process, plate errors, plate grain and plate resolution, reduction and intensification processes, and illumination during measurement. The last chapter of the book is on the Measurement of Intensities made with the microphotometer, line gratings, the Fabry-Perot interferometer, the Lummer plate interferometer, and the echelon grating.

The book is one of importance to all physicists interested in interferometry research.

S. AUSTEN STIGANT
THE DIFFRACTION OF X-RAYS AND ELECTRONS BY FREE MOLECULES.

M. H. Pirenne. Cambridge University Press, 12s.6d. D8. 160 pages. 2 plates.
82 figures. Tables. Bibliography. Index. (The Cambridge Series of Physical Chemistry)

Dr. Pirenne’s book will be of great interest to all science graduates and invaluable to research workers investigating atomic and molecular structure by physical methods. In the foreword the book has been very highly recommended by Professor Debye of Cornell University, a leading authority on the subject of X-ray analysis. As indicated in the preface the author’s aim has been to present the fundamental ideas and experimental results of X-ray and electron diffraction methods. The historical development of all the various aspects is outlined, while the theory is fully treated without using unnecessary mathematics and each stage is illustrated by the actual results obtained.

The initial chapters of the book deal with coherent and incoherent scattering of X-rays by electrons and the various methods of calculating scattering functions according to the work of Schrödinger, Heisenberg, Thomas and Fermi, Hartree and Pauling, Sherman and others. The experimental measurement of the scattering of X-rays by atoms is described for monatomic gases such as hydrogen, mercury vapour and the rare gases, and crystals.

Following this the diffraction of electrons is treated in the same way, coherent and incoherent scattering functions are calculated followed by their experimental verification by Mark and Wierl and the Pauling school. Dr. Pirenne goes on to deal with the diffraction of X-rays and electrons by free molecules, discussing in turn the use of scattering factors, influence of atomic size, ‘outer effect’ in gases, and X-ray diffraction in mono- and polyatomic liquids. Thermal movement and rotation within the molecule are also discussed. The influence of the chemical bond is considered from the point of view of the distribution of bonding electrons, and interesting conclusions deduced from the study of a series, such as Ne, HF, H₂O, H₂N, H₂C, containing an increasing number of bonding electrons.

The chapters on the use of X-ray and electron diffraction for the determination of the geometrical structure of free molecules is complete with sections on the location of light and heavy atoms, effect of chemical bonds and temperature effects. The methods of calculating results from experimental work by Fourier analysis are given.

The conclusion reached is that X-ray diffraction and electron diffraction by gas molecules are methods which differ in the information they give about the molecular structure. Both methods are sometimes necessary since only electron diffraction will locate the small hydrogen nuclei, but both methods are capable of high accuracy.

The last chapter deals with the practical side of this work. The construction and technique of diffraction cells are described in detail with explanatory diagrams. Instruction and advice are given on the elimination of parasitic and fluorescent radiation, on the production of X-rays and their filtration and on ionization chambers and the photographic recording of results. On these subjects Dr. Pirenne writes with considerable authority since he has had much practical experience in this work for a number of years.

Any student wishing to pursue the subject further is provided with full particulars of original papers and books in the appended bibliography to which references are given throughout the whole of the work. A subject and author index is provided and two tables included, one showing atomic scattering factors for different atoms while the other lists the various molecules examined and their references in the original papers.
Taking into consideration the present day acute shortage of materials it is most satisfactory to note that the publishers have succeeded in producing this modern scientific book with such excellence.

**JUSTON O’G. TATTON**

**Chemistry**


Since 1938 Professor C. N. Hinshelwood and his associates at Oxford University have contributed papers regularly to scientific journals on the subject of their researches on bacterial growth. This book presents certain aspects of bacteriology as seen by this eminent physical chemist, and is mainly concerned with the power of bacteria to adapt themselves to toxic substances. The fact that Professor Hinshelwood has turned to the study of bacteria is a sign of how important this borderline science has become. The chemical kinetics of the changes in living matter are a challenge to the physical chemist, since they are dependent on processes co-ordinated in a special manner. The best material for such a study is the bacterial cell, since it shows most of the major phenomena of life without any grossly differentiated structure, and can easily be trained to grow and divide in the laboratory.

The author introduces the book by showing how the principles of physical chemistry can be applied to the bacterial cell, and outlines the present knowledge of the structure and mechanism of the cell. The growth cycle of bacteria is in three stages, known as the lag, logarithmic and stationary phases. The lag phase is discussed from the point of view of concentration of medium constituents, age of cells, size of inoculum, and early, late, true and apparent lag. The various theories accounting for the stationary phase and maximum bacterial population are considered with reference to practical results. The logarithmic phase and factors influencing the growth rate are also dealt with before proceeding to some of the general kinetics of cell growth with special reference to enzyme reactions and activities.

The following chapters are concerned with the action of drugs on bacterial cells and the adaptation of the cells to resist drug action. Drug action is considered as a method for examining the system of co-ordination of the various chemical reactions in the cell economy, since, although some drugs act as general protoplasmic poisons, others have specific effects on particular enzymatic reactions which determine growth. The action of the latter class is considered from the inhibitory effect they have on the various phases of growth. The influence of drug concentration is dealt with, including the effect of a homologous series of alcohols. The adaptation of cells to drugs is also carefully reviewed and illustrated with typical examples. The theory and mechanism of this adaptation is explained very fully and a mathematical formulation is derived for the relations between lag and growth rates on the one hand and drug concentration on the other. Adaptation of the cells to new sources of carbon and nitrogen is also given, with references to the various types of adaptive behaviour, changes of enzyme balance and reversion of adapted strains.

Under the heading of variants, a concise account of these phenomena and of the influencing factors is given. The part played by selection is also described. The nature of the process of cell division is examined in the light of experimental evidence including statistical variation of generation times, internal changes preceding division, cell morphology, delayed division, abnormally long cells, filament formation and
the influence of drugs, osmotic pressure and temperature. Under the heading of other
evidence relating to cell organization are included studies of the death rates, tempera-
ture effects, thermophilic bacteria, bacterial spores and lysis of cells.

The book concludes with a review of the long- and short-range problems that the
bacterial cell presents to the scientist.

A notable point of the book is the large number of graphical illustrations.

JUSTON O'G. TATTON

A NEW NOTATION AND ENUMERATION SYSTEM FOR ORGANIC
COMPOUNDS. G. M. Dyson. Longmans, Green, 7s.6d. D8. 67 pages.
Diagrams.

This book details Dr. G. Malcolm Dyson's new system for the nomenclature of
organic compounds, a system which is likely to be of international scientific impor-
tance. The Chemical Society of Great Britain and the Royal Institute of Chemistry
have already sponsored lectures by Dr. Dyson at many scientific centres in Great
Britain and his scheme has attracted much attention.

It is pointed out in the introduction that, as far back as the middle of last century
the need was already felt in chemical circles for some systematic notation for organic
substances. Watts and the Chemical Society made early efforts in this direction in
1879, and the International Chemical Congress of 1889 founded the 'Geneva system'.

The system of nomenclature at present in use was produced when the International
Union of Chemistry issued its report from Liége in 1930. This commission deliberat-
ated for forty-one years over the problem and scientists today agree that the results
leave much to be desired. Many classes of organic compounds were omitted and
little attempt was made to reconcile the British, American and Continental systems
that had developed and established themselves in the meantime, with the result that no
simple or unequivocal method exists for the nomenclature of organic compounds.

In his system of cyphering, Dr. Dyson claims a logical system of nomenclature that
will greatly assist classification and indexing. It is parallel with, but does not affect
the existing general principles of nomenclature except in the matter of enumeration.

The scheme was first formulated in 1944 and practical tests carried out. The Ring
Index was completely cyphered and each entry gave a unique and unequivocal cypher.

Five volumes of Beilstein were also completely cyphered with satisfactory delineation.

Following the introduction, the difficulties in the present Liége-Geneva system are
detailed. These include (in addition to the fact already mentioned that many classes
of organic compounds are entirely outside the system) the often long and unwieldy
systematic names, the unwelcome addition of trivial names and the arbitrary methods
of enumeration of the larger fused ring compounds.

The remainder of the book is devoted to a careful explanation of the cypher system.
The structure of a compound is represented by a linear series of symbols chosen
from the capital letters of the alphabet, the numerals, comma (,), full stop (.), semi-
colon (;), the stroke (|), and brackets [ ] and { }. Generally, capital letters and numerals
are used to cypher the basic carbon skeleton. If the numerals follow the letter, they
act as 'modulants', but if they precede the letter, they act as 'locants'. This system
also provides for all contingencies, saturation and unsaturation, cis and trans structures,
fused rings and their enumeration and optical rotatory powers. Functional groups
such as occur in alcohols, ethers, esters, ketones, quinones, etc., all fall into their
allotted places, as do heterocyclic compounds, all nitrogenous compounds, carbo-
hydrates and compounds containing halogens, sulphur, phosphorus, selenium, etc.
The following is an illustration of the simplification affected by the system. The compound represented in Beilstein by the name 1,1-dimethyl-3-(3-methylopropen (3)-yl) cyclo-hexen-4 is completely defined by AC6.C3.3,8C.5,7E. This is typical of the many examples with which the book is profusely illustrated. In addition the appendix shows a whole group of steroids, alkaloids and fused rings with their structural formulæ and cyphers. Numbers 2401 to 2700 of the Ring Index are also cyphered and arranged in order.

The cypher has been constructed to be amenable to mechanical computation and sorting. Using the cypher, both the structure and literature references can be recorded on punched cards, which can be sorted and manipulated by automatic machines. This would drastically reduce the time involved in a literature search by research workers.

JUSTON O'G. TATTON

THE CHEMICAL CONSTITUTION OF NATURAL FATS. T. P. Hilditch.
11 figures. 114 tables. References. Indexes.

The second edition of this comprehensive work on the chemical constitution of natural fats includes the results of researches which were carried out between 1939, when the first edition was issued, and the end of 1945. This volume will be of immense value not only to all chemists who are engaged in research work in this field, but also to those employed in the various industries where fats are examined or used as raw materials. Dr. T. P. Hilditch is the Campbell Brown Professor of Industrial Chemistry in the University of Liverpool, where, under his leadership, teams of research workers have contributed enormously to the present knowledge and special technique of this science.

In this book the fats have been treated as a group of naturally occurring organic compounds and the classification is biological. There is a brief introductory survey of the natural fats and their component acids and glycerides. This is followed by a detailed account of the component acids of the fats of (i) aquatic fauna and flora, including algae, plankton, mussels, prawns, crabs, seals, whales and many species of fish, (ii) land animals, including insects, reptiles, birds, rodents and both herbivorous and carnivorous animals (the milk fats are treated here in great detail), and (iii) vegetables, which include cryptogams, phanerogams, and the fats of leaves, barks, fruits, fruit coats and seeds. The section on the fats of seeds is very extensive. The elaborate investigations that have been made of many individual species are treated fully, and the text is illustrated by a number of tables of the analytical results obtained.

The author treats the component glycerides in a similar fashion. He prefaces this section with an exhaustive account of the methods of determination of glyceride structure and identification. Most of these methods are the result of research work by Professor Hilditch and his associates.

The biochemistry of the fats is then discussed from the points of view of their synthesis, assimilation, mobilization and transformation in the living organism. These are subjects on which until recently little factual knowledge existed. The many problems that confront the biochemist are explained, accompanied by the theories and hypotheses suggested to solve these difficulties.

Two chapters are devoted to the constitution and significant properties of the individual fatty acids or alcohols. These are the more important acyl units from which the natural triglycerides, phosphatides and wax esters are formed. The problem of the structural configuration of glycerides is examined and a full account given of the main
advances in the study of synthetic glycerides. This first section of the book closes with a review of the higher aliphatic alcohols and glycerol ethers, which are met with in work of this character.

The concluding section of this volume is devoted to the practical and experimental aspects of this subject. A complete account of some of the experimental techniques practised is given, although the standard methods of analysis are treated in a more general fashion. Many of the methods detailed here are notable as being those which have been worked out and used by Professor Hilditch and his colleagues in the course of their researches. Methods for the quantitative separation of component fatty acids and glycerides, ester fractionation, the calculation of ester fractionation data and the crystallization of fats are included in this section.

A notable point of this comprehensive work is the full bibliographies, given at the end of each chapter, of works in various languages. These should prove invaluable to all students of this science. There are five indexes to subjects, individual fats and waxes, plant families, individual natural fatty acids and natural and synthetic glycerides.

JUSTON O'G. TATTON


The Acetylenic Alcohols is the first of the proposed three volumes of reference books to be issued under the general title of The Chemistry of the Acetylenic Compounds. In Volume 2, it is proposed to survey the acetylenic acids, and in Volume 3 both the acetylenic carbonyl compounds and other miscellaneous acetylenic compounds. Dr. A. W. Johnson, the author, and Professor Sir Ian Heilbron, who has written the Foreword to this volume, have contributed by their own research at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London, to the present advanced knowledge of the acetylenic compounds, and it therefore follows that the series will be authoritative and of practical use to all those interested in this field of organic chemistry. These books will fill a gap in scientific literature, since, although recent works exist dealing with acetylene itself, the absence of any publications on the acetylenic compounds has been long felt by both research workers and teachers. Today acetylene is of increasing importance to the chemical industry as a basic material and the uses to which its compounds are being put are constantly expanding, the modern plastics industry being an outstanding example.

This volume is divided into three parts: Part 1, the monohydric acetylenic alcohols; Part 2, the acetylenic glycols, including the polyhydroxy acetylenic compounds; and Part 3, the polyacetylenic alcohols. Each part is then subdivided into sections giving a short historical survey, a description of the nomenclature used, the methods of formation of the compounds referred to, their properties and their reactions. The last two subdivisions on methods of formation and reactions are remarkably complete, every available known reference having been included and the literature covered up to a very recent date.

Each part of the book is constructed upon similar lines. Taking Part 1 as an example, the historical and nomenclature sections are followed by a description of the methods of formation of the monohydric acetylenic compounds under the headings of reactions of acetylenic hydrocarbons containing a free ethynyl group with carbonyl compounds, miscellaneous methods and closely related reactions which do not give rise to acetylenic carbinols. The physical properties detailed, or to which references are given,
include molecular refraction and dispersion, thermal properties, dielectric constant, Raman spectra, absorption spectra, optical resolution and uses as solvent and polymerization accelerator. Reactions are classified according to whether they involve the hydroxyl group, the acetylenic bond, the free ethynyl group or rearrangement of the whole molecule.

The four appendices form a substantial part of the book, and are devoted to: (a) The chemistry of the rubenes, this being subdivided in a similar manner to the main part of the book—historical, nomenclature, methods of formation, structure, properties and references; (b) Applications of the reactions of the acetylenic carbinals in the sex hormone series, showing the fundamentally important reactions of the acetylenic carbinals in facilitating interconversion of the hormone groups, including the androstan, pregnane and cortical series; (c) Physical constants of the acetylenic alcohols. Approximately 600 carbinal compounds are listed according to a formula index, and constants given, where known, are melting and boiling points, refractive index, density, molecular refraction, Raman spectra, specific rotation and heat of combustion; (d) Recent advances in the chemistry of acetylenic alcohols, supplementing the main part of the book by bringing it up to date as far as possible to the end of September 1945.

A comprehensive subject index is provided.

JUSTON O'C. TAITON

Meteorology

TROPICAL AND EQUATORIAL METEOROLOGY. Maurice A. Garbell. Pitman, 60s. D4. 253 pages. 173 figures. References and bibliography. Index. (551.5)

Dr. Garbell is a new name among meteorological authors, but his book is self-evidently the work of an expert with great practical experience of his subject. It is described as an expansion of the notes of lectures which he gave to pilots and meteorologists in the course of their training to meet the unfamiliar conditions and violent weather hazards of the tropical theatres of war, hence it is objectively written in clear though technical language, almost without mathematics but with a great wealth of illustrations. The latter are a special feature, for, since so much of the war was fought in the air, it was necessary in many of them to reproduce three-dimensional models, as far as could be done on a two-dimensional page.

Before the war, daily weather forecasting was highly developed in north temperate regions but remained backward in most of the tropics, where the dynamical concepts familiar in higher latitudes largely cease to apply. There existed a great body of literature in the form of papers and books on isolated aspects, and the author has made full use of these (his Bibliography runs to 238 entries), but there were also many gaps which he has filled with new material. Much of the latter was obviously collected during the war itself, when, as a result of the wide use of aircraft for meteorological reconnaissance, sufficient observations became available to map the structure of the air in considerable detail, and the author has drawn freely on this new knowledge.

The book is divided into two parts: ‘Fundamentals’ and ‘Regional Tropical Weather’. The opening chapter gives a general account of the circulations of the atmosphere and of the oceans, with especial reference to the part played by upwelling cold water. This is followed by a full statement of the modern theories of dynamical meteorology as applied to the half of the globe between 30° N. and 30° S. latitude. First the characteristics of the air masses are described, mainly of tropical or equatorial origin but with occasional intrusions of modified polar air; this part includes an interesting discussion of heat losses in air with layers of different humidities. Following
a chapter on ‘The Tropical Sky’ we come to a full account of the modern dynamical theory which replaces continuous quiescent belts of high pressure in the sub-tropics by series of active anticyclonic cells. The circulation in these cells and the ‘fronts’ between them are the main causes of ‘weather’ in the tropics as opposed to ‘climate’. Three types of front are distinguished, ‘temperate fronts’ between cells, ‘tropical fronts’ between different air masses, and the famous ‘inter-tropical front’ (ITF) between hemispheres. Of great importance for aviation in some regions are also the squall-lines in advance of intrusions of polar air. The last two chapters in Part I deal with hazards in flight—tropical cyclones, tornadoes, waterspouts and duststorms, on all of which the author has something new to say. The discussion of the origin of hurricanes and the causes of their different tracks is of great practical interest.

The second part of the book applies these general ideas to analyses of the five great natural regions of the equatorial zone, America, the Pacific, the Asiatic and Indian region, the Mediterranean and Africa, and the Atlantic. Each of these chapters follows the same general lines, a short account of the configuration of the land, the pressure distribution and the surface and upper winds, the temperature distribution and its causes, and the influence of the seasons. Then follow descriptions of the principal air masses and a detailed summary of the frontal phenomena, frontal disturbances and hurricanes, illustrated by a number of synoptic charts. Finally, in the chapters on the larger regions, the special characteristics of different sub-regions are briefly mentioned or tabulated.

From this it will be seen that the book is far from being an ordinary climatology. It is rather a tropical forecaster’s *vade mecum*, and does for low latitudes something of what Dr. Petterssen did for higher latitudes in *Weather Analysis and Forecasting*. The production on heavy paper brings out the illustrations very well. It should be remarked that many of the latter are large folding plates, containing an immense amount of material, such as Fig. 8-1, ‘Geographic distribution, monthly frequency and regional names of tropical cyclones’.

C. E. P. BROOKS

Geology

**BRITAIN’S STRUCTURE AND SCENERY**. L. Dudley Stamp. Collins, 16s.

1D8. 271 pages. 87 photographs (47 in colour). 74 maps and diagrams.

Annotated bibliography. Index. (New Naturalist Series) (554.2)

This well-illustrated book may be regarded as a background volume to the *New Naturalist* series, for it describes the structure and development of the setting of Britain’s natural history.

An introductory chapter stresses the variety of the British scene, and points out that this variety is the outward and visible reflection of a long and complex geological history. Having mentioned the fundamental distinction between Highland and Lowland Britain, the book proceeds to discuss the two basic principles of historical geology—the determination of the geological age of the rocks by the fossils they contain, and the ‘Law of Superposition’. This leads on to the succession of strata in the geological column and the processes of deposition and denudation.

It is then shown how, although the major surface features of British scenery owe their origin to the great mountain-building movements of the past and to the character of the rocks which make up the land masses, many of the most striking details of British scenery are the result of the different processes of weathering to which the rocks have been subjected. The structure of the earth as a whole is next touched upon, and it is explained how the rapidly changing conditions of environment brought about by
Honeycomb weathering of sandstone.

From Britain's Structure and Scenery by L. Dudley Stamp (Collins, The New Naturalist Series)
the great earth movements induced a rapidity of organic evolution, the dominance of the mammals, and later of man himself, being assured long before the Alpine earth movements.

After a brief description of the Geological Survey maps, there follows a general discussion of land forms and scenery, including the part played by lithology and structure, by climatic conditions, and by the phase within the erosion cycle. The important role of rivers and sea in this is stressed, and attention is drawn to the varied character of the sea coasts of Britain, and the variety of habitats these coasts afford to plants and animals. Chapters follow on the scenery of the sedimentary rocks, of limestone country, and of volcanic areas respectively.

Inasmuch as the scenery of a large part of the British Isles is the scenery of glaciation, the effects of glaciation are considered at some length, and two such major effects are mentioned in particular: the sweeping bare of large tracts of the country, and the deposition of 'drift' deposits. A chapter on soils points out that the nature of the soil in Britain is very closely related, generally speaking, to the nature of the underlying rocks. The wide range of soils in the country, varying greatly in natural fertility and utilization, has an important effect on scenery.

The next section, illustrated by text maps, treats of the geography of the various periods, starting with the Cambrian and going on down to the end of Miocene times. The Pliocene has a chapter to itself, in which it is pointed out that all the outstanding scenic features of the south-western peninsula are directly traceable to Pliocene geography. It has proved very difficult to reconstruct the exact sequence of events in the Ice Age, although this took place, geologically speaking, only recently. Mention is made in this connection of the new methods of pollen analysis of successive layers of peat.

Chapters fifteen to twenty-two give an account of some of the most outstanding physical features of the British Isles, starting with the London and Hampshire basins, and passing on to descriptions of the Weald, East Anglia and the Fens, the English Scarplands, the South-West, the Welsh Massif, and the North of England. Two short chapters are devoted to Scotland and Ireland respectively, and there is finally a brief annotated bibliography and an adequate index.

A. C. TOWNSEND

THE COASTLINE OF ENGLAND AND WALES. J. A. Steers. Cambridge
114 maps and diagrams. Index. (554.2)

A complete survey of the coast of England and Wales, its evolution, present relief, and the processes which modify it, calls for the integration of work in various specialized fields. Such a survey, in turn, presents to the specialist an essential background to his studies. In a discussion of these points, in the introduction and first chapter, the author mentions the contributions of physical geography, geology, archaeology, botany, ecology, glaciology and history. The author is also aware that a work of this kind, though primarily an academic assessment by a physical geographer, is a necessary foundation on which to build plans for coastal development and preservation. With this in mind he has asked Dr. Stamp and Sir Patrick Abercombie to write intro-

1 James Alfred Steers, M.A., F.G.S., Cambridge University Lecturer in Geography, author of a report on the coast to the Ministry of Town and Country Planning.
2 Laurence Dudley Stamp, C.B.E., D.Sc., A.R.C., F.G.S., Professor of Geography at the London School of Economics, Chief Adviser on Rural Land Utilization to the Ministry of Agriculture.
3 Sir Patrick Abercombie, M.A., F.R.I.B.A., until recently Professor of Town Planning at London University; now acting as Planning Consultant to the West Midland Scheme, which is planning the new industries and satellite towns for the counties of Warwickshire, Staffordshire and Worcestershire.
ductive notes. Both these notes show the appreciation of those concerned with land utilization and planning for this comprehensive work.

The book opens with a discussion of the scope and history of the subject, outlining some of the processes at work and their problems, and giving a short critical survey of sources of information both as regards maps and literature. Further references to papers on special subjects are given in the form of footnotes throughout the book. The classification of shorelines is discussed.

The second chapter may be said to deal with the material on which the coastal processes work. A short account is given of the geological history of England and Wales in order to show how the rocks which rim the country as its shoreline were evolved. In particular the latest stages in this evolution are emphasized in a section on the Ice Age. The physiographical regions of England and Wales are described, and finally, the whole coastline is reviewed. These general accounts serve to knit together the more detailed descriptions of geology and relief given in the regional studies.

The third chapter surveys the main processes which are at work on the shore. A brief account of wave action and its effects, together with storms and tides, on beaches, leads to a short description of the way in which beach material travels alongshore. The results of beachdrifting in the formation of sand and shingle-pits and the orientation of beaches are then considered, and finally the erosion of cliffs is discussed.

A detailed study of the whole coast, taken section by section, follows in the next eight chapters. These form the main part of the book and are amply illustrated both by diagrams and the plates at the end of the book.

In the last three chapters the author deals with three special problems to which references have been made throughout the book, particularly in the detailed regional studies. Here, after a general account has been given, each problem is discussed and considered as a whole. The first is the recent vertical movements of the shoreline. These changes of level, causing, for example, raised beaches and submerged forests, are shown to be the results of the combined effects of movement of sea-level and land-masses. There follows a roughly chronological description of the features produced by vertical movements, though, as the author points out, the chronology and correlation of some of these features is still controversial. In considering the second problem, the formation of coastal dunes, the author stresses the importance of plant growth, which serves to distinguish coastal from desert dunes, and also provides the nucleus round which the dune usually grows. The evolution, erosion and decay of dunes, their vegetation, soil and water content are discussed and related to the main shore processes and the orientation of beeches. A scheme of classification is suggested, based mainly on one put forward by Briquet. The last chapter deals with the development of salt marshes, in which plants and their ecology play an important part. The different types of marshes, their origin, growth and structure, and the succession of vegetation, are described and compared.

Mention should be made of the excellent type and layout of the book, the clear and unusually neat diagrams (though some of the latter lack a scale), and the large number of photographic plates which illustrate the whole range of coastal features.

PAMELA L. ROBINSON
Professor Swinnerton, whose long career at Nottingham University College was accompanied by a steady flow of outstanding contributions to palaeontology, has now produced the third edition of his well-known Outlines of Palaeontology, which first appeared in 1923. The same plan is followed as in the earlier editions: an introductory section gives a brief account of the 'round of nature' (living things in relation to their environment), of the forms of animal life, and the nature of the palaeontological record; then a section is devoted to each of the phyla, while the last section deals with the principles of change. The book has been thoroughly revised so as to incorporate recent developments in palaeontological thought, and the treatment follows the lines that have given this work a special place among manuals dealing with this subject. In its scope the work is full, since each group of fossils is dealt with in zoological order, from Protozoa to Primates, and in each group the author selects certain structures or characters and traces their origin, development and decline.

Recent work in the various groups of fossils has necessitated sundry additions and slight modifications here and there. Thus the account of the Foraminifera has been largely recast, and in dealing with the Graptolites the traditional view of their systematic position is retained, but reference is made to Bulman's work in this connection. The discovery, in the basal beds of the Middle Cambrian of Queensland, of the remains of what appear to be the simplest echinoderms, is duly noted in its appropriate place. Other finds in the older rocks have brought to light specimens that provide further evidence of the early history of the fossil nautiloids, as also of the ammonoids; and modern work has enabled some changes to be made in the account of the ammonites.

A further addition to the section on the Cephalopoda is an interesting discussion on recurrent morphological changes. The section on Trilobites follows the same general lines as before, but the description of the development of this group has been largely recast and a few new illustrations introduced. Several additions and modifications have been made in the account of the early fishes, and the results of this revision are depicted in the new table of relationships and distribution in time of the main divisions of fishes. Among other changes in the description of the vertebrates is the reference to the earliest remains of recognizable land vertebrates, found in the Upper Devonian of Greenland, which bring us closer to the origin of the four-footed animals. In addition to the large number of illustrations, which are designed to explain structures and stages in development rather than generic characters, there are graphs with curves of variation and tables which show the distribution in time of certain groups or of structural elements.

The book is well balanced, although some groups, illustrative of evolutionary principles more obviously than others, are dealt with at greater length. Philosophical in outlook and clear in reasoning, this work enables the student to see how forms, almost bewildering in their complexity, can be fitted into a thought-out scheme. As each group is dealt with, the evolutionary principles involved are explained in reference to the examples described. From a practical point of view this has its value, for in the application of palaeontology to the problems of stratigraphy it is more important to recognize the stage of evolution attained by certain features in a fossil than it is to make a specific determination.

The last section, dealing with the principles of structural change, is much the same as
in the previous edition, but in addition to the ordinary terms for developmental features there is a description of proterogenesis, of which examples are referred to in the descriptive sections.

C. P. CHATWIN

Botany

CROP PRODUCTION AND ENVIRONMENT. R. O. Whyte. Faber & Faber, 25s. M8. 372 pages. 32 half-tone plates. 53 figures. 36 tables. Bibliography, Glossary. Indexes of authors’ names, genera and subjects. (581.1)

This book should be read by every scientist interested in any one of the factors concerned with plant growing. Though working himself perhaps on one, apparently small, problem affecting a particular plant, he cannot but benefit by a realization of the progress of his colleagues who are trying to influence the physiological processes of the plant towards optimal economic yield.

The author does not dogmatize, nor, generally, does he support or deny the tenets of different schools of thought, but arranges his facts, marshalled here from the work and writings of scientists throughout the world, for all to ponder.

Many scientists have their panacea for agriculture, whether it be composting or breeding or vernalization. But each is only part of the story, and Dr. Whyte gives here a salutary reminder of the multitude of the environmental factors which must be studied if success is to be achieved.

After an introductory chapter on the history of plant physiological research, he passes to a consideration of growth—defined as the accumulation of dry matter or increase in size of a plant—and development—defined as the progress towards reproduction by externally recognizable or invisible stages—and of the way in which they are both influenced by temperature and light. He treats of the origin and method of vernalization and, in some detail, Lysenko’s principles of the theory of phasic development. The effect of development on growth, the application of developmental physiology to taxonomy and work on the micro-dissection of flower primordia are all considered.

In Chapter IV trials of the effects of temperature on growth and of the varying conclusions reached in Russia and in England are discussed. Vernalization and de-vernualization experimental results are noted. The valuable work in the air-conditioned greenhouses of the California Institute of Technology at Pasadena is recorded.

Chapter V is devoted to development in the seed prior to dormancy, Chapter VI to light in relation to development, and attention is paid to long-day and short-day plants and their intermediate groups. The effect of darkness on development is next discussed, and in Chapter VIII the thorny subject of phasic development is aired. The author shows how the problem of location of response to environmental factors has been approached on different lines, cuttings being used in Russia, excised embryos in England, while photosynthesis and response to light and light perception in leaves and its transmission to the growing point have received attention in the U.S.A.

Hormones necessarily come into the picture in Chapters X and XI, present theories and future hopes both being considered. They are followed by the physiological processes, their relation to growth and development and methods of influencing them. A discussion of the mechanism of resistance to adverse environmental factors discloses the possibility of inducing resistance to flood immersion by treating paddy before sowing.

The general application of experimental results in agriculture and horticulture is considered in Chapter XIV, and again the necessity for attention to such factors as
latitude, altitude, temperature, etc., is stressed. In Chapter XV the author just touches
on the different approach to breeding problems made by the Russian school of plant
breeders. A further chapter deals with the possible manipulation of developmental
physiology and the treatments and objective envisaged. These will, of course, vary
according to the purpose for which particular crops are grown.

Interesting chapters are devoted (1) to the effect of seed pretreatment of cereals,
sugar cane and grain and fodder legumes, and (2) to developmental behaviour, under
varied conditions, of sugar beet, potatoes, herbage plants, onions, tomatoes, flower
crops and shrubs. Finally, the possibility of applying the results of physiological
research to tropical and subtropical crops is briefly noted.

D. Akenhead

THE METHODS OF CELLULOSE CHEMISTRY. Charles Doree. Chapman
& Hall, 428. D8. 555 pages. 81 figures, including 13 plates. Tables.
Appendix. Bibliography. Author and subject indexes. (581.8)
The names of Cross and Bevan will always be remembered amongst those of the
pioneers of cellulose chemistry. They published a great deal of work on this subject
at the turn of the century and during the period 1910-1921 Cross and Doree continued
these investigations. Since that date the latter has published several papers on cellulose
chemistry, amongst which may be mentioned those on oxy cellulose and the structure
of lignin.

This book is divided into three parts which deal respectively with normal cellulose,
synthetic derivatives of cellulose and the investigation of the compound celluloses.
In the part dealing with normal cellulose the first chapter surveys the methods available
for the preparation of standard cellulose from such sources as cotton fabric or cotton
wool, while the following chapters deal with the methods used for measuring various
physical properties of cellulose such as viscosity and tensile strength. In view of the
importance that the chain molecule theory has achieved in elucidating the structure of
cellulose, a chapter has been added on the structure and apparent molecular weight of
cellulose and its modifications. There are also chapters on oxy cellulose, hydrocellulose,
degradation products and the estimation of acids in cellulose material together with
methods for investigating cases of damage in various types of cellulose.

In the fourteen years which have elapsed since the publication of the first edition
very great advances have occurred in the field of synthetic cellulose esters. In addition
to bringing up to date the existing material of Part II, which deals with cellulose
nitrate, simple and mixed esters and cellulose sodium xanthate, two new chapters
have been added. One deals with the general methods and properties of esters and
ethers and the other gives in more detail laboratory and large scale directions for the
preparation of various esters.

Part III opens with a discussion on the various types of compound cellulose in
existence—e.g. the lignocelluloses, pectocelluloses, mucocelluloses, etc. Since lignin
and cellulose are so frequently found together in the plant world the lignocelluloses
are taken as representative of the compound celluloses and the various techniques
described are illustrated by this type of compound. After a chapter on the methods
to be employed in a general qualitative and quantitative examination of plant tissues
there follow two chapters devoted to the estimation of cellulose, lignin, furfural,
uronic acid and methoxyl. The preparation of hemicelluloses derived from various
cellulosic sources such as oat straw and wood gum is next detailed together with
methods for the characterization of such substances.

Since cellulose for paper making is derived from wood it is natural that there should
be chapters devoted to the analysis of wood and to wood pulp and pulp processes. In the former are detailed methods of analysis for coniferous and hard woods together with other general estimations. The chapter on wood pulps, which has been expanded to give a full account of British, American and Scandinavian methods, gives many details concerning the different ways in which pulps may be prepared and the analysis of such pulps, concluding with a special section on the examination of pulps for viscose manufacture. The final two chapters are concerned with the chemistry of isolated lignin and the pectic substances and both of these have been revised in accordance with the latest work on these subjects.

The author justly claims that this book will save the reader from copying out much experimental detail, but it is intended that original papers should be consulted and to that end numerous references to the literature are given. There is also a short bibliography. This is essentially a laboratory handbook and the concise experimental directions coupled with many clear figures and much information in handy tabular form will commend itself to those engaged in any industry where cellulosic materials are handled.

GUY G. S. DUTTON

Zoology


Dr. Dawes' book is the first detailed study of the Trematoda to appear in the English language, and will be warmly welcomed by research workers, students and teachers. In a single volume it gives a valuable account of British and European forms and is not restricted, as so many works are, to those species which are of economic importance, but includes a comprehensive survey of the class as a whole. Neither is it limited to a study of morphology alone; it includes also an account of bionomics, life histories, and the host relationships of the parasites.

The opening chapters contain a broad diagnosis, based on superficial characters, of the three orders, Monogenea, Aspidogastrea and Digenea, together with details of external and internal morphology and descriptions of typical life histories. The general account of the Aspidogastrea is particularly useful, a key to the nine genera summarizing clearly the various generic characters.

Following these introductory chapters is a section devoted to taxonomy. There is a comprehensive key to the sub-orders, superfamilies, families and subfamilies of the Monogenea, the diagnostic features of each division being given. As the Monogenea are only of slight economic importance, they have, in the main, received relatively little attention previously. They are, however, as important as the Digenea in a study of the Trematoda. Early schemes of classification of the Digenea are discussed. The writer retains the two sub-orders, Gasterostomata and Prosostomata, but admits that the erection of superfamilies is unwise in the present state of our knowledge. The forty-seven families with which the book deals are therefore considered separately.

Over three hundred pages are devoted to descriptions of the species found in the commoner vertebrate hosts in Britain and Europe. In the Monogenea these are arranged under their families, and in the Digenea the first division relates to the classes of vertebrate hosts in which the parasites occur. In both cases keys to genera are given and the type species described. There are very useful tables which include lists of parasites from various host species. The whole of this section will be of the greatest value for identifying the trematodes which occur in a great variety of vertebrate hosts.
Larval trematodes, particularly Digenea, receive the attention they deserve. Various schemes for the classification of cercariae are reviewed and the characters of ten divisions, based mainly on Lühe's classification, are described, including details of their subdivisions, each illustrated by examples. There is much useful information about types of life histories, problems of fecundity and gametogenesis. The various hypotheses for explaining the curious life cycle of the Digenea are summarized in a satisfactory manner. In this portion of the work information which hitherto has been widely scattered through the literature of the subject is made available in a concise and comprehensive form which will be greatly appreciated by both students and research workers.

There is an interesting section dealing with the biology of adult and larval trematodes, including the hatching of the miracidia, emergence and movements of cercariae, encystment, host relationships, nutrition, respiration and growth.

Methods of collection and preservation are given, and there are accounts of various media used for the maintenance of living trematodes in vitro; these latter indicate that the future holds great promise for experimental work which can utilize and improve on existing techniques.

Following the text is a list of about four hundred vertebrate hosts which are mentioned in the main part of the book and a very comprehensive bibliography of over fifteen hundred published works dating from 1379 to the present time.

The illustrations are abundant and well chosen. The book is an excellent one, and will be indispensable for any teacher, student or research worker in this field of study. It has been prepared with great care, so that no aspect of the subject is neglected, and it indicates many lines along which further research might profitably be made.

GWENDOLEN REES

USEFUL ARTS AND APPLIED SCIENCE

Medicine


(612.4)

The author of this work is Professor of Biochemistry in the University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Canada. As he points out in his preface, there has been no outstanding advance in endocrinology since the last edition of this book appeared in 1945. There has, however, been steady progress, and this is shown in the general revision of the whole work.

In the first section of the book, devoted to the thyroid gland, an account is given of the artificial iodization of proteins to yield products with thyroid-like activity. Their commercial utilization has been made possible by recent work, a full account of which is given. The chief recent advance in the treatment of hyperthyroidism is the use of thiouracil; a great deal has been written about this, and the author summarizes the most important papers. Since the introduction of thiouracil, however, related compounds less toxic to the patient have been evolved which appear to be as good as, or better than, thiouracil, and details of these substances are given.

After three chapters on the thyroid gland and disease states associated with it, the writer discusses the parathyroid glands, following this with a chapter on the islets of Langerhans, the dysfunction of which is responsible for diabetes mellitus. The most successful form of insulin, protamine zinc insulin, has been followed by the
introduction of other insulin compounds, for which good results have been claimed. Details of these are given. A full description of the steroid hormones of the adrenal cortex and gonads is followed by a chapter on the adrenal glands, hyperfunction of which is often associated with tumour formation. A full account of Addison's disease and recent work on its treatment with adrenal cortical extract is included.

Chapter 8 is concerned with the endocrinology of reproduction, especially with the hormones controlling reproduction and the disease states associated with them. This section includes an account of recent work on the determination of the time of ovulation in the human menstrual cycle and the conclusions that have been drawn from it regarding the 'safe period' during which conception cannot occur. In this connection there is an interesting note on the work of Hamilton and his colleagues, who recently listed the cases in which they and others had recovered human ova at very early stages. Mention is also made of the most recent tests for the diagnosis of pregnancy.

Four chapters deal with the pituitary gland, the diseases correctly or incorrectly associated with it, including Cushing's syndrome, and the syndromes affecting the adrenal cortex. A final chapter draws attention to hormones of the gastro-intestinal tract and to other suggested hormones, and briefly mentions diseases affecting the thymus and the pineal body.

The book contains a large number of references and is fully illustrated. It shows the author as possessing a full acquaintance with all the important papers on the subject, both topical and classical, and stands as perhaps the most important short treatise on the subject available in the English language.

L. T. MORTON


At the Nuffield Institute for Medical Research, Oxford, studies of the circulation in the mammalian kidney have been proceeding since 1941 and have produced some surprising and extremely important results. The work is an outstanding example of what can be achieved by the collaboration of clinicians (Professor Trueta and Miss Prichard), with a radiologist (Dr. Barclay), a physiologist (Dr. Franklin) and a histologist (Dr. Daniel). A brief account of the research was published in 1946 and the present monograph describes in detail, lucidly and with a wealth of beautiful illustrations, the stages of an investigation which bids fair to revolutionize the physiology and the pathology of the kidney. The progress and results of these researches may be briefly summarized as follows.

Early in the war, it was recognized that patients, whose limbs had been crushed under masonry in air raids, might die of renal failure, and the original purpose of the present investigation was to ascertain whether this failure might be due to vascular disturbances in the organ caused by reflex stimuli originating in the injured limb. Angiographic studies in rabbits showed that the application of a tourniquet to the animal's hind limb caused constriction of the arteries to both limbs and to the kidneys. These changes were not related to the blood pressure and could be reproduced by stimulating the central cut end of the sciatic nerve or the peripheral cut end of the splanchnic nerve. They were therefore mediated by a nervous pathway.

But not only was the volume of blood going to the kidney decreased; the distribution of blood within the organ was altered. Investigation was therefore made of a
hitherto neglected subject, the intrarenal circulation, and the old idea that the flow through the cortex was the only important one was shown to be incorrect. On the contrary, the renal circulation was found to be a very labile one. As an alternative to the rapid cortical circulation, there is a slower medullary circulation through the vasa recta through which in certain conditions the blood can be diverted so as to produce cortical ischaemia. The latter was caused by the authors experimentally by drugs (adrenaline, pitressin), sudden severe haemorrhage, and more intensely by stimulation of the nerve plexus around the renal artery. In order to find out exactly where the blood was diverted, a morphological study of the kidney in the rabbit and in human post-mortem specimens was carried out, Dr. Daniel’s help being invoked for this work. As a result, the authors found two varieties of glomerulus, a small cortical glomerulus whose efferent vessel is small, and a larger juxta-medullary glomerulus whose efferent vessel is wide and passes into the large, straight bundles of vasa recta in the medulla without capillary intervention. The greater part of the intrarenal blood flow can thus be diverted into vessels associated with the juxta-medullary glomeruli. There must be a fundamental difference in function between the two types of glomeruli since the entire nephrons also differ. A permanent diversion of the blood flow to the medullary by-pass was produced by intravenous injection of staphylococcal toxin into the rabbit with resulting necrosis of the cortex similar to that seen in certain human cases.

In a closing chapter, the authors discuss the pathological and clinical implications of these findings. What effect this circulatory shunt has on the secretion of urine remains to be studied. Probably glomerular intermittence takes place on a far greater scale than has been imagined, and changes in amount of glomerular filtration are as important in causing variations in urinary output as are changes in tubular reabsorption. Possibly these variations in the intrarenal circulation are part of a normal mechanism for maintaining fluid balance. Cortical ischaemia is important in the development of renal failure in the ‘crush syndrome’, and may be a factor in causing death from blackwater fever, incompatible blood transfusions, and other conditions.

Among the many problems on whose solution these studies may have a bearing, the most important is hypertension. The authors advance the suggestion that in this condition the repeated diversion of blood into the medullary pathway has caused cortical ischaemia with consequent formation of a pressor substance in the renal cortex.

The senior author assures us that the present monograph is only in the nature of a progress report. The vista already opened up seems almost boundless and to contain things of interest to the surgeon, physician, physiologist and pathologist alike. In any case, one has the impression that this monograph is destined to become a classic in the literature of experimental medicine.

S. S. B. Gilder


As penicillin has recently been made available for all, this book, dealing with its practical use in medical treatment, comes at a most appropriate time. It is the first British book devoted to penicillin therapy, and as such marks the end of one of the great chapters in British medicine.
As is well known, the antibacterial activity of penicillin was discovered as long ago as 1929 by Fleming, although it was not until 1941 that reports of its clinical use were available. During the intervening period, however, much work had been carried out in the laboratory. Now, five years later, penicillin is recognized as one of the most remarkable chemotherapeutic agents available. The earliest cases treated with it were chiefly septic infections due to the staphylococcus or the streptococcus, but soon pneumonia, gonorrhea, syphilis and many other infections were successfully treated with it.

The book is appropriately edited by Sir Alexander Fleming, who, in the opening chapter, relates the discovery of penicillin, the work which led up to it, and subsequent developments. He adds some useful general rules for penicillin treatment. Next, A. L. Bacharach and B. A. Hens describe the chemistry and manufacture of penicillin. The first information concerning its chemistry apart from Fleming's original observations, came from workers at the London School of Hygiene. The manufacture of penicillin on a large scale became a practical possibility during the war, but difficulties in Britain at that time made it expedient for the bulk of this production to be undertaken in the U.S.A.

The pharmacy of penicillin is considered by Prof. H. Berry, who gives details of the various preparations now available, while Prof. L. P. Garrod writes on its pharmacology. A second chapter by Sir Alexander Fleming deals with the bacteriological laboratory control of penicillin therapy, including the measurement of its potency and its estimation in body fluids. A chapter on methods of administration, by W. H. Hughes, completes the first part of this book, and prepares the reader for the second part, devoted to the clinical aspects of penicillin therapy.

The second section of the book consists of twenty chapters describing the use of penicillin in various disorders. A glance at the list will show the wide variety of conditions now amenable to penicillin therapy: Prophylactic Use (A. E. Porritt and G. A. G. Mitchell); Generalized Infections (R. V. Hudson); Bacterial Endocarditis (R. V. Christie); Chest Infections (A. H. Gosse); Chest Surgery (T., H. Sellors); Wounds and Gas Gangrene (A. E. Porritt and G. A. G. Mitchell); Burns and Plastic Surgery (R. Mowlem); Orthopaedic Surgery and Fractures (V. H. Ellis); Osteomyelitis (I. Aird); Hand Infections (E. C. B. Butler); Abdominal Infections (R. M. Handfield-Jones); Obstetrics and Gynaecology (L. Williams); Sepsis Neonatorum (D. Paterson and M. Bodian); Brain and Meningeal Infections (A. D. Wright); Venereal Diseases (G. L. M. McElligott); Ophthalmology (A. Sorsby); Otorhinolaryngology (J. F. Simpson); Dermatology (A. C. Roxburgh); Dental and Oral Infections (E. W. Fish); Penicillin in Animal Diseases (R. Lovell). As a prologue, G. B. Mitchell-Heggs contributes a chapter entitled 'Penicillin and the General Practitioner', in which he indicates in general terms the types of case in which penicillin treatment may help and those in which it is unlikely to be of use.

Each contribution is written with the authority of much practical experience in penicillin therapy. Each chapter has its own bibliography and there is also a number of useful illustrations. The book gives a clear picture of penicillin treatment at the present time. It is equipped with a comprehensive index and its general production leaves nothing to be desired. Summarizing as it does all the previous practical work on penicillin, this book is absolutely essential to the general practitioner and invaluable to others who may use penicillin. It forms an appropriate tribute to all who have carried out the pioneer work which has made available one of the most valuable therapeutic substances yet discovered by man.

L. T. MORTON
During the war the establishment in Britain of the Emergency Medical Service made possible the creation, for the first time in any country, of a service in clinical pathology closely integrated with the whole national medical service. Many medical men and women from the continent of Europe who sought refuge in the British Isles before and during the war helped to build this service, and their work, in close association with British clinical pathologists, led to the formation of the European Association of Clinical Pathologists. The importance of this subject has thus become fully recognized, and this book, compiled by many who have put clinical pathology on the map, brings together for the first time in one volume descriptions of all important advances recorded in the last ten years in the application of laboratory methods to the study of the patient. The stimulus given to the subject by this book will no doubt be sustained by the new *Journal of Clinical Pathology*, shortly to be published quarterly by the British Medical Association.

Forty experts, under the general direction of Dr. S. C. Dyke, contribute the various chapters, which are arranged in four sections: (1) Bacteriology (under the editorship of R. Cruickshank); (2) Biochemistry (E. N. Allott); (3) Haematology (B. L. Della Vida); and (4) Histology (A. H. T. Robb-Smith).

The book commences with descriptions of the newer methods for the diagnosis of the typhoid fevers, dysentery, and typhus. A chapter is assigned to the laboratory diagnosis of "atypical" pneumonia, cases of which have been reported only in recent years. Whooping cough is difficult to diagnose in the early stages of infection, and the most recent methods of doing so are outlined. Chapters are also devoted to descriptions of the bacteriological diagnosis of tuberculosis and undulant (Malta) fever.

In recent years a new group of substances has become available for the treatment of bacterial, parasitic and virus infections. These *chemotherapeutic* substances include dyestuffs, quinine, arsenical and other metallic compounds, sulphonamides, and antibiotics (penicillin, gramicidin, etc.). They rely for their action on the fact that they are less toxic to the host than the infective agent. Careful laboratory assay and control of these substances is necessary, and a chapter of the book describes the laboratory work involved as far as those chemothapeutic substances having an antibacterial action are concerned.

The diagnosis of Weil's disease (a leptospiral infection) was very uncertain until the responsible organism was isolated in 1915. Since that time the disease has been studied all over the world; the important advances in the laboratory diagnosis of the disease are described in the book.

In the section on biochemistry, descriptions of liver function tests, estimation of the prothrombin content of the blood (for the detection of coagulation defects) and excretion tests in Addison's disease are given. The great advances in our knowledge concerning nutritional deficiencies are shown in a chapter on the biochemical aids now available for the diagnosis of such conditions. A section on micromethods in blood analysis is preceded by a description of photoelectric colorimeters.

Section 3 opens with a discussion on haematological terminology. This is followed by an account of methods of bone-marrow examination, which, during the past twenty-five years, has become an invaluable aid in the diagnosis and prognosis of blood disorders. One of the most recent discoveries in haematology, the Rh antigen,
is a potential danger in blood transfusion and the cause of haemolytic disease in the
newborn. The methods of transmission of this antigen in blood transfusion and to
the unborn child are described and there is a short account of blood transfusion
methods and blood grouping.

The last section of the book is concerned with the histological, or microscopical,
diagnosis of tumours, skin diseases and other morbid conditions. Particularly valuable,
in this section is the chapter on aspiration biopsy. The aspiration of material from the
body for microscopical examination, as distinct from its removal by the knife (surgical
biopsy), is an old procedure which has been greatly developed during the last few
years as a means of rapid diagnosis of malignant tumours. It offers greater safety to
the patient and other advantages to the doctor. The account of this subject is furnished
with numerous excellent photomicrographs.

It is not possible here to enumerate all the subjects discussed in the book. Any
addition to the Recent Advances Series is worthy of careful study, and this book will
be particularly welcome to clinical pathologists and laboratory technicians.

I. T. MORTON

Engineering

METALLIC CORROSION, PASSIVITY AND PROTECTION. Ulick R.
Author and subject indexes.

This new edition of Dr. Evans's well-known book, first published in 1937, has been
enlarged and considerably rewritten, but it retains the same general form as the earlier
version, with the chapters divided into three sections dealing in turn with the funda-
mental scientific aspects of the topic under consideration, with the technical problems
encountered and their solution, and finally with the mathematical development of the
theories put forward in the first section.

Several chapters are devoted to a discussion of the various types of corrosion which
are encountered in practice, and to their causes. The corrosion behaviour of a metal,
being normally an electrochemical phenomenon, is determined to some extent by its
position in the electrochemical series, but often to a much greater degree by the films
of compounds which may be present on the surface before and during corrosion.
The air-formed oxide films present on almost all metals are important in determining
the initial distribution of corrosion, and methods of studying their formation at
ordinary and at elevated temperatures, and the effect upon them of alloy constituents
in the metal, or of impurities in the oxidizing atmosphere, are considered. The
subsequent course of the corrosion depends largely upon the nature and physical form
of the corrosion product which may be such as to prevent further corrosion altogether,
or to change its initial distribution. In atmospheric corrosion the critical humidity of
the corrosion product is an important factor, while atmospheric dust plays a consider-
able part in determining where corrosion starts. Metals immersed in aqueous media
may corrode with liberation of hydrogen, or with absorption of oxygen, derived from
dissolved gases or oxidizing agents, as the principal cathodic reaction. The primary
anodic reaction is invariably the passage of metal ions into solution. The velocity of the
overall corrosion reaction may be controlled by the velocities of either the anodic
or the cathodic reactions, both of which will vary with the formation of insoluble
films on the anodic and cathodic areas, and with changes in the nature of the environ-
ment. When the velocity of the anodic reaction is reduced to zero, corrosion ceases,
and the metal is said to be 'passive'; this is normally ascribed to the formation of a
coherent insoluble film on the metal surface, and methods of isolating such films are
described. The distribution of corrosion is as important as the velocity in determining
the service life of any metal article; if the anodic portions of the metal surface are
confined to a few small areas (pitting corrosion), or to the boundaries of the crystal
grains (intergranular corrosion), the conversion of a very small mass of metal will lead
to rapid failure. Intergranular corrosion is of great importance in the acceleration of the
failure of metals in corrosive environments by internal or applied stresses or by fatigue.

The principles of protection of metal surfaces from corrosion by addition of corrosion
inhibitors to the environment, by pretreatments leading to the formation of inert
surface films on the metal, the use of paint films, or of metallic coatings of various
types, are discussed in detail. Throughout the book there are numerous examples
of the practical use of these and other methods, and of the prevention of corrosion
by the correct choice of alloy for the purpose in view.

The book concludes with an illuminating chapter on the principles of corrosion
testing, and on the use of statistical methods which are of great value in interpreting
the results of corrosion experiments. An Appendix by A. B. Winterbottom deals
with the use of optical methods, based on polarization and interference phenomena,
in the study of thin films on metals.

H. J. V. TIRRELL

THE ORGANISATION OF ELECTRICITY SUPPLY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

(621.31)

In this book the author traces the history and development of electricity supply in
Great Britain, the problems with which the industry has been and is still faced,
and the legislation which has been introduced to control its activities; aspects of
reorganization are dealt with, and the whole is considered against the background
of general economic and political events.

Chapter I, entitled 'Small Beginnings', covers the early background of the new
industry, the beginning of the electrical industry in 1878, the Electric Lighting
Act of 1882, the concessions of the Electric Lighting Act of 1888, and the trend
of development in London in those early days which saw the formation of the
London County Council and, in 1889, the issue of the Marindin Report.

Chapter II, on 'The Municipal Trading Controversy', which became acute at
the turn of the nineteenth century, deals with the challenge of municipal socialism,
the economic record, the special character of electricity supply, and delay and obstruction
of electricity developments. Chapter III relates to 'Large-Scale Supply and Uncor-
donated Expansion', and embraces consideration of conditions of successful supply,
the political difficulties of adaptation, proposals for concentration submitted by the
power companies and the municipalities, and the Electric Lighting (Amendment)
Act of 1909. 'London's Struggle for Electrical Unification', from 1900 to 1915, is
described in Chapter IV, under the sections: the Need for Reform, Reorganization
Proposals, 1902-8, and the Failure of Permissive Legislation.

Chapter V, 'Electricity in the First World War', deals with electricity under war
conditions, electricity as a factor in national post-war reconstruction, and reorganization
proposals. 'Attempts at Regional Reorganization' are described in Chapter VI, which
covers the political and economic background, the Electricity Supply Bill 1919, which
provided for establishing an Electricity Commission, the rejection of compulsory
powers, and the victory of the status quo resulting in the passing of the Electricity
(Supply) Act of 1922. Chapter VII deals with the 'Formation of the London and
Home Counties Joint Electricity Authority', and discusses orthodox Joint Electricity
Authority schemes, the progressive weakening of central control, the final emasculation

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of the Joint Electricity Authority, and the prospect for the future. 'The National Reorganization of Generation and Transmission' forms the subject of Chapter VIII, which is reviewed from the aspects of the need for a national scheme, the centralized control of generation, the Central Electricity Board, and the future of the Central Electricity Board.

Chapter IX deals with the 'Problem of Electricity Distribution', and outlines the present situation and the reasons for unsatisfactory progress. Chapter X presents considerations for the 'Reorganization of the Industry' under the sections: Summary of Proposals, Remedies for the Shortcomings of the Industry, Considerations of National Planning Policy, and Political Problems of Reorganization. A bibliography of books and official publications on electricity supply is provided for further study and reference.

The book constitutes a valuable and comprehensive record of the phases through which electricity supply in Great Britain has passed from the primitive days of its inception to the more sophisticated present. It does not, of course, deal with the technical engineering features of supply, being confined, as already indicated, to the political, legislative, and broadly economic aspects of the subject.

S. AUSTEN STIGANT

ELEMENTARY THEORY OF GAS TURBINES AND JET PROPULSION.


The rapid development of gas turbines and jet propulsion has created a demand for textbooks. The principle of the gas turbine is not new, and much information has already been published, but textbooks such as this enable that information to be collated in a reasoned order and added to for the use of the student.

The author begins with a brief history of the gas turbine from the first patent taken out by the Englishman, Barber, in 1791 to the work of Air-Commodore Whittle. Following an intermediate and necessary chapter on the physics of gases the gas turbine cycle is considered.

Chapters IV and V cover the important ground of the centrifugal compressor and the axial flow compressor, giving the characteristics of both, adiabatic efficiencies, losses and a comparison of the two systems. These are valuable chapters since the choice of the centrifugal compressor as against the axial flow compressor depends upon a number of factors, from the work it is required to do to the economy of running and simplicity of construction.

The careful design of the combustion chambers is a matter of the utmost importance, from an efficiency point of view, in the combustion turbine and Chapter VI covers the design of combustion chambers. The same care in design is called for for nozzles, the subject of the following chapter. It is, indeed, of the utmost importance to be able to determine what velocity will be acquired under various conditions of expansion and what dimensions the profile of the nozzle must assume to accommodate the mass flow under these conditions.

Impulse and reaction turbines are the subjects of Chapters VIII and IX. The former rely on the use of a high-speed jet with no pressure drop taking place in the blade ring itself. In the latter type there is a pressure drop during the passage of the gas through the blade rings.

The use and effects of heat exchangers to increase the efficiency of the turbine are given in Chapter X and their advantages and disadvantages adequately summed up at the end of the chapter.
The discussion on combustion-turbine performance in the following chapter brings out clearly the many factors which have to be taken into consideration to arrive at a reasonable result.

Chapter XII deals with the important development of jet propulsion for aircraft, and the last chapter with gas-turbine installations.

The book under consideration gives all the necessary formulae and principles to justify its title, *Elementary Theory of Gas Turbines and Jet Propulsion*, and should prove of considerable value to those students who will ultimately be concerned in the development of these latest prime movers. It is well and clearly illustrated and has an excellent index.

J. L. Pritchard

Agriculture


As explained at the beginning, this book has been planned and written with two main objects in view: to deal with the principles of plant science that bear on agriculture together with examples of their application to farming practice, and to assemble information likely to be required when preparing for a formal examination in botany leading to a degree or diploma in agriculture.

The book is divided into four sections:

**Section One: Morphology and Anatomy.**—This section deals with various types of foods, carbohydrates, fats, proteins and other essential components of a diet, such as vitamins, minerals, etc., and the importance of the plant as a food-making organism. The evolution and development of the green plant and the essential differences between monocotyledons and dicotyledons are briefly illustrated. The morphology and anatomy of mono- and di-cotyledonous plants are dealt with on a cellular basis whereby the reproduction of the cell (mitosis) and its subsequent development and specialization according to function are described and excellently illustrated. Clear and concise comparisons are made between the anatomy and morphology of root and stem, both within and between mono- and di-cotyledonous plants. Modifications affecting the development and function of both root and stem are well chosen and illustrated from plants of importance to both agriculture and horticulture.

Examples are given which show how the modifications described earlier become the means whereby vegetative propagation is brought about; particular reference is made to crops of economic importance.

The identification of plants by means of modifications of stem, root and leaf is explained. On this basis a wide range of plants are covered in three separate tables each clearly and concisely arranged. Table I deals with some common deciduous trees when in winter condition (twigs); Table II with grasses common in temperate regions (leaf-blades expanded); Table III as in II, but leaf blades in the form of a bristle; Table IV some common legumes. Types of inflorescences and the parts of a flower, together with the functions of the various organs, are described, as also is the process of meiosis and gamete formation. The development of several types of seeds and fruits, including seed dispersal, is illustrated by examples from plants of agricultural interest.

Following well-illustrated descriptions of the inflorescences and seeds of various agricultural crops, particularly those belonging to the gramineae and leguminosae, tables are given summarizing the floristic characters of some common grasses (Table V, 579
spike-like, Table VI, typical panicles). Table VII summarizes features useful in the recognition of common grass seeds. The section concludes with a number of miscellaneous matters of interest on seeds, such as seed testing, real value, strain and country of origin, and the microscopic features of seed structures.

Section Two: Physiology.—This section deals with the ways in which a plant functions. A concise description of some physical phenomena, with particular reference to the properties of particles, forms a basis of this study. In subsequent chapters the mechanism and principles concerned with the intake of water and raw materials necessary for synthesis into the foods mentioned in earlier chapters are explained. In this connection concise accounts are given of the roles believed to be played in the life of the plant by various elements, as well as the effects of certain deficiencies. Primary food synthesis and respiration, and the way in which these processes lead to growth and development and a net increase of dry matter in the plant, are described. In the concluding chapters of this section various aspects of growth and development are illustrated with reference to the efficiency of plants in given situations. Similarly, different habits of growth are illustrated by descriptions of various species of common grasses and legumes which automatically lead to a discussion of the uses of these species and strains with particular reference to pasture formation and management.

Section Three: Negative Factors in Food Production.—Under this heading are included weeds, insect pests and diseases. It is pointed out that these three enemies of the green plant should be treated as a whole and as fitting into a pattern, since weeds often provide the means whereby diseases and insect pests are harboured and perpetuated to successive crops. Diseases may weaken crops, thereby increasing their susceptibility to insect attacks and competition from weeds. Various methods of eradicating weeds on both arable and grassland are dealt with and followed by illustrations of different pathological conditions, some due to positive harmful effects, e.g., frost damage and air pollution, others due to the harmful effects of mineral deficiencies. The symptoms of the more important virus diseases are clearly described and illustrated. The more common diseases caused by fungi in crops of economic importance receive attention in the final chapter of this section.

Section Four: Heredity, Evolution and Classification.—Beginning with variation and the elementary principles of heredity, various methods which may be used for crop improvement are described. The final chapter deals briefly with the identification and classification of plants. Included is a list of useful additional data which are considered necessary in giving adequate descriptions of cultivated plants. The book is beautifully produced and illustrated.

W. Ellison

Chemical Technology


Griffin, 32s. M8. 459 pages. Frontispiece. II plates. 73 figures. 9 tables. Inset. Appendices, including bibliography and glossary. Name and subject indices.

Amongst paint technologists, 'Noël Heaton', as this book is called, has become the standard classic work dealing with their industry, and no other single volume work of quite the same calibre exists in this field.

The present edition is divided into three parts: I. Pigments, II. Oils, solvents and resins, and III. Paints and varnishes. In the absence of any up-to-date authoritative work in English on pigments, the first part of 'Noël Heaton' holds a very important
STEM ANATOMY: transverse section of twig 3½ years old, showing three complete annual rings, fourth forming.

From *Principles of Agricultural Botany* by Alexander Nelson (Nelson)

Ben Nevis (4,406 feet), the highest mountain in the British Isles.

From *Scotland: a description of Scotland and Scottish Life* (Nelson)

See page 607
Infra-red drying tunnel: battery of lamps applying radiant heat to article passing through.

From *Outlines of Paint Technology* by Noël Heaton (Griffin)
position, and it occupies nearly half the book. The various properties of pigments are first described, and useful tables are included showing (i) the classification of pigments according to composition, (ii) their respective durabilities, and (iii) chemical and physical data on the principal inorganic pigments. A short section on the preparation of pigments for use in the paint industry precedes a detailed description of the main inorganic pigments, classified by colour. Part I ends with chapters on organic pigments and lakes, including a chart of a scheme of analysis for the latter, and on metallic and luminous pigments.

Part II commences with a section on drying oils and driers. The sources, composition, properties and uses of the chief drying oils are outlined, together with a short account of the methods of testing their chief physical properties. This section contains illustrations of various oil treatment plants, and ends with a short account of modern developments in synthetic drying oils. Solvents and plasticizers are next dealt with in a very thorough manner, and a useful table is included of the chief solvents, giving values for boiling range, flash point, specific gravity, refractive index and molecular weight. The section on resins is divided more or less equally into information on (a) natural resins, (b) synthetic resins, and (c) bitumens, waxes and gums. The strength of this section lies in the well-summarized information on (a) and (c).

Part III deals with the finished products, i.e. paints and varnishes. The manufacture of a typical varnish is described in some detail and the main types of varnish are then briefly discussed, including a short section on varnish analysis and testing. The section on oil paints can be divided roughly into three parts. The first deals with plant used for the dispersion of pigments in oil varnishes and includes several illustrations of the various types of plant that can be used. In the second part a short description is given of the main types of oil paint, such as primers, undercoats, etc., including a consideration of special products such as putties and stoppers. The third part contains information on the properties of oil paints and the methods used for testing them. This is followed by a short description of water paints. Part III ends with a consideration of the methods of manufacture and properties of coating compositions based essentially on the esters and ethers of cellulose, e.g. nitrocellulose.

The work concludes with some most useful appendices, which include an excellent bibliography of the subject, a list of British Standards Institution specifications relating to paint technology, and a list of the names of pigments with their corresponding synonyms.

D. V. ARNOLD

Metallurgy


This book will be of great value to metallurgists and others interested, either academically or practically, in the heat treatment of metals; and Mr. Jenkins is to be congratulated on producing a work that fills a real need. Anyone familiar with heat treatment problems and practice knows that the reactions occurring on the surface of metals with reactive agents such as oxygen, carbon, hydrogen, sulphur and their gaseous compounds are both important and complex, and, having regard to recent developments in this field, Mr. Jenkins' book is most timely.

In general, the book deals with metal-gas reactions occurring in heat treatment operations, including carburizing and nitride hardening as well as treatments involving essentially only the application of a temperature cycle. The scope of the book takes in
a variety of non-ferrous metals and alloys, though naturally the greater part of the book refers to ferrous materials.

The book is divided into three sections dealing with 'The Generation of Controlled Atmospheres', 'Purification and Analysis of Controlled Atmospheres', and 'Industrial Applications of Controlled Atmospheres'.

In the first section, the author deals with all types of controlled atmospheres of any real importance, the main types being those derived from ammonia, either by cracking or partial combustion; those derived from hydrocarbon gases such as coal-gas, propane, butane, etc., and those obtained from charcoal gas generator units, by reaction with air or steam.

At an early stage, the author wisely introduces the conception of reversible chemical reactions and the effects of temperature and concentration on equilibrium conditions. Without this groundwork the value of the book would necessarily be greatly impaired, but the treatment is well done and no student of engineering or metallurgy should be deterred from reading the book through lack of previous acquaintance with the principles of physical chemistry.

The second section is comparatively short but deals adequately with the removal from the furnace atmosphere of unwanted agents such as carbon dioxide, moisture and sulphur compounds which, incidentally, is of extreme importance for certain applications.

In the third section, the author shows how the control of furnace atmospheres has been applied to different alloys. Different applications are dealt with in a thoroughly practical way but theoretical considerations are discussed also in relation to choice of atmosphere, type of equipment used, advantages and limitations of different processes. This part of the book should be of particular interest to anyone responsible for manufacturing operations involving metal heat treatment.

The book is illustrated with 268 pictures and diagrams, including drawings and photographs of many modern furnace installations, photomicrographs, showing surface changes resulting from gas action and many graphs. There are also sixty-eight tables. There is an author index and a good subject index at the end of the book and full references at the end of each chapter. The book is well planned and written so that a most complex subject is presented in very readable form.

L. E. BENSON

Manufactures


Index.

The author of this work is a well-known figure in the leather world. He is himself a manufacturer of leather goods and a leading champion of better design in industry. His book, a comprehensive history and analysis of the British leather industry, is unique and fascinating and not only should have a very wide appeal, but should prove a useful source of reference. It gives an absorbing account of an ancient and yet modern industry which is intimately connected with the social and industrial changes which have taken place in quite recent times.

The making of leather and leather goods is one of the oldest and most important of crafts and has adapted itself to changing conditions and ever-changing needs. Through the centuries the British leather craftsman has built up the high reputation

From Leather in Life, Art and Industry by John W. Waterer (Faber & Faber)
Portrait head of a young boy carved from Catalin by E. J. Doudney

All-Plastics Railway Buffer Car

Piano Keys made from Xylonite (Cellulose Nitrate)

Petrol and Oil Piping made from ‘Welvic’

From British Catalogue of Plastics (National Trade Press)

See page 584
for leather goods which Britain possesses today. High standards were achieved in the early middle ages by the trade guilds, of which several still survive. The author touches upon these in Part 1, 'The Past', which begins with a general historical sketch tracing the existence of leather in pre-history and describing the uses to which it was put in ancient times. Following a chapter on the medieval trade guilds, which played such an important part in the development of the ancient crafts, the author gives an interesting account of the history, activities and products of various leather crafts.

Part 2, 'The Present', describes what leather is and how it is made. The many illustrations taken from well-known tanneries amplify the author's statement that the making of leather under modern conditions is rapidly becoming a science requiring careful control and supervision by trained technicians. The sources of hides and skins, their nature and preparation for tanning, are discussed, and the tanning processes described are the usual vegetable, mineral, oil, aldehyde and combination tannages. The dressing and finishing of leather for its ultimate purpose is next considered. These final processes are complicated and require great skill, since they vary according to whether the final product is required to be soft or stiff, porous or impermeable, waterproof or absorbent, smooth or rough, according to design.

The Glossary of Leather included in Part 2 indicates the original or correct usage of terms common to the leather industry in England, as far as these can be ascertained. In a chapter on 'Some Points of Interest' the author includes a reference to the pests, diseases and injuries which affect the quality of leather. Other chapters cover the important topics of the care of leather, footwear, harness and saddlery, gloves, leather for clothing, bookbinding, upholstery and interior decoration, fancy leather goods, luggage and sports equipment. Leather work as a hobby receives attention and leather for trade and industrial purposes is not forgotten amongst the very many uses for leather which are described.

Finally, Part 3—'The Future'—summarizes the facilities which are available in this country for education, research and development, all of which are essential links in keeping the industry abreast of modern requirements.

The volume is beautifully produced, and the illustrations include examples of fine leather craftsmanship, ancient and modern.

E. W. MERRY


This book is the story of the textile industry. It gives fundamental information on the physical and chemical structure of fibres, natural and man-made, and summarizes the processes and machinery (including the most recent developments) employed in the manufacture of all the main fibres. The bearing of fibre properties on various operations and the results obtained, the difficulties encountered and the modifications applied to overcome them, are explained. Similarities and differences between fibres, processes and machinery are discussed. There are no intricate technical details, but a general outline of the different processes and machinery, some in more, some in less, detail is presented in a most informative and interesting manner.

In the first chapter the cultivation, production, and nature of the fibre of cotton and flax are described—in considerably more detail for cotton. Wool and silk are similarly dealt with, and other natural fibres are mentioned briefly. A comprehensive account is given of the synthetic fibres, as regards their origin, development, manufacture and properties. These fibres at present fall into three main groups: those of which cellulose is the raw material; protein fibres, made from casein, nuts, or other natural nitrogenous
material; and fibres made from purely synthetic raw material. Particular attention
is paid to nylon, its manufacture, special properties, and the dyeing and finishing
problems which it originally presented, many of which have now been overcome.
In a general section on properties of fibres, it is shown how the molecular structure
largely determines their strength.

In dealing with the conversion of fibres into yarns and fabrics much information is
given on cotton, from opening of the bales to spinning and weaving. Flax, wool and
silk are outlined in less detail. The principle machinery used in the preparing, spinning
and weaving of fibres is described, and there is a section on knitting.

Approximately a third of the book is devoted to bleaching, dyeing, printing and
finishing. The general principles of these processes and the reasons which necessitate
their employment are set out. The basis of all these operations is the movement of the
material in a stationary liquor, or the circulation of liquor through stationary material.
Kiering and scouring of cotton and wool in loose form, scouring of cotton, linen, wool
and silk in skeins and packages, singeing, washing, drying, scouring of small wares, and
all the machinery involved, are described. A de-sizing treatment in which enzymes are
used is mentioned. This liquefies starch and makes it water-soluble, and is suitable
for fragile fabrics. The bleaching of yarns and fabrics by stoving, chlorine or hydrogen
peroxide is outlined, as is also the process of mercerization. A similar account is given
of the principles, methods and machinery of dyeing and printing, including the
history of dyes, cross dyeing of fabrics containing two types of fibre, the development
of screen printing, the Airdye process which involves the use of a pigment paste
containing a resin which binds the paste to the fabric, and dyeing of knitted goods.

When fabrics and garments leave the bleacher or dyer they are in a wet state, and
generally considerably distorted, and in finishing they have to be dried, and straightened
to the desired dimensions and shapes. Mangling, hydro-extraction, drying by means
of heated cylinders, brattice drying of hosiery, drying of lace, use of stenters for
straightening and stenters which both dry and straighten the cloth, methods for
mechanical softening, Schreinering (to improve or produce lustre), beetling (a process
of particular importance in linen manufacture), brushing process, and different ways
of finishing hose are described. As before, there is an account of all the machinery
connected with these operations.

There is a chapter on colour and finish from the viewpoint of the manufacturer and
user, in which desirable properties, such as handle and lustre, durability to light,
water-repellency, resistance to shrinking and creasing, etc., general methods for
promoting these properties, and some testing apparatus, are discussed. Finally, there
is a short chapter on the care of clothes and identification of fibres.

MARGARET H. PRESTON

BRITISH CATALOGUE OF PLASTICS. An Encyclopaedia of the Plastic
Industry for all users of plastic materials. E. Molloy and thirty-five expert
Numerous half-tone illustrations. 5 folding charts. Glossary of terms.
Trade Directory. Index.

Mr. Molloy directs a team of expert contributors drawn from every section of
that complex network which is, collectively, the Plastics Industry. The network is
represented most thoroughly, from the manufacture of the basic plastic materials
to the making of instruments for measuring and controlling the physical conditions
governing their efficient use.
Essentially this is a work of reference and, with so many new entrants to the plastics industry, a valuable one. No greater disservice could be done to plastics as materials than their indiscriminate application to inappropriate purposes and, against such tendencies, the present book should serve as a useful corrective. Not that it discourages initiative in the use of plastics. On the contrary, it sets out fully, yet concisely, the chemical and physical properties of these recently created substances, so that contemplation of their potentialities may be restricted to the feasible. Conversely, the manufacturer of plastic materials will find here an education in the practices of his potential customers, and will be helped to understand why the latter have 'special requirements'. The book is arranged in four sections. Section I is, in a sense, introductory, although it occupies the first 200 pages of the book. After dealing with the organization of the plastics industry, and of its component Trade Associations, it gives concise descriptions of the many types of plastics. Design and development is then treated with the aim of reconciling properties with design and fabrication, special chapters being devoted to the larger consumers such as the electrical industry, architecture and interior decoration. The more diverse applications of plastics are well described and illustrated, including the now popular fancy goods and toys, as well as the less familiar uses in surgery, radio, printing and engineering. The latter, in particular, indicates how plastics have grown out of the button and ash-tray stage to heavy applications such as machine-beltimg, wagon-bodies and pipe-qualities.

Section II is devoted to a more detailed study of the plastics materials themselves. First, they are reviewed as families within the chemical community, and their chemistry correlated with their processes of manufacture, with their properties and with their mode of employment. A sub-section mentions some of the more recent plastics and developments such as the silicones, upon which latter an extensive bibliography is appended. Later, the specific branded materials are described with a wealth of tabulated property data in convenient form for rapid reference. Finally, the section presents two admirable schedules, the first setting out the chemicals and raw materials used in the manufacture of plastic materials, quoting suppliers, trade names and details as to physical form, packing, purity, etc., and the second giving similar data for raw plastics of British origin.

Section III deals comprehensively with moulding and moulding equipment, and should be particularly valuable to the new plastic-user. Functional mould design is well discussed and illustrated side by side with illustrations of the physical operations involved in the various methods of moulding. The imperative need for close temperature control makes welcome the pages describing instruments for its measurement and automatic control and the recent technique of high-frequency heating. The automatic control of pressure and timing are also dealt with. Selection of mould steels is briefly treated and a schedule of proprietary steels included. The heavy equipment—presses, accumulators and heating apparatus—is then described. Fundamentals are discussed and mechanical variants presented with the aid of well-chosen exemplary illustrations. Instruments and tests for quality control and machine tools for working and finishing plastic materials complete a well-illustrated review of the essential plant and apparatus. Finally, the branded moulding materials are listed with their essential moulding and fabricating data together with working instructions for their effective employment and illustrations of the operations involved.

Section IV comprises glossaries of technical terms and of trade names, trade directories, and a general index. The latter responded well to a few test synonyms.

Five wall charts are provided, setting out the characteristic properties of: (a) the
various plastic materials; (b) plastic liquid coatings; (c) synthetic adhesives; (d) solvents for plastics; and (e) plasticizers.

This volume will assist both the expert technologist and the student and, therefore commend itself alike to industry, to the individual and to the public library.

W. E. BATTEN

FINE ARTS AND RECREATION

Chinese Art

Im. 139 pages. Coloured frontispiece. 129 illustrations. 17 black and white drawings in the text. List of Chinese dynasties. Notes. Index. (709,51)
The author of this beautifully produced book is Professor of the University of Chicago Art Department, and a well-known authority on Far-Eastern art. He begins by describing the two types of Neolithic pottery found in western Honan, the one coarse and grey, and the other finer and painted with spiral designs, a type traceable through Kansu to Central Asia and eastern Europe. The former type and the subsequent black pottery of Lung Shan foreshadow the later ritual bronzes.
The second chapter deals with these bronzes themselves, describing how their designs under the Shang (1532-1027 B.C.) passed gradually from simplicity to exuberance, with fanciful animal heads thrown into relief and flanges and monsters' heads overwhelming the lines of the vessel. Reaction came with the Chou dynasty (1027-221 B.C.), ornament being at first confined to narrow bands, but it stole at length over the whole surface once more, and during the eighth century flamboyance returned. It was again ousted however, and replaced by simple geometrical designs (Hsin Chêng style), conventionalized dragons (Li Yü style), and minute spirals (Huais style). Gold and silver inlay (Chin T'ien style) appeared early in the fifth, and lasted till the first century; the designs were at first rectilinear, but curves and spirals were introduced later. The naming of these styles has been initiated by the author, and is a great help in classification.
The last section of this chapter deals with mirrors, the earliest of which date from the seventh century; between 550 and 450 B.C. they were adorned with animal and geometric forms against a fine diaper of the Huai pattern, and late in the third century inscribed examples were made. Mirrors of the first century are thick and heavy, and among many static and symmetrical designs, that known as the 'TLV' (from the appearance of the motives used) is prominent.
Sculpture, the subject of the third chapter, is traced by the author from ritual bronzes in the form of animals. Human figures first appear in bronze during the sixth century B.C., and by the third century the rendering is extremely competent, as is that of certain animal figures, notably bears. Stone tomb-figures of the period are stiff and primitive.
Professor Bachhofer emphasizes the strong Central Asian influence introduced with Buddhism, but shows that towards the end of the fifth century A.D. the Chinese were evolving a style of their own, which a hundred years later had become simple and austere. He places the beginning of the 'classical' age of Chinese sculpture towards the middle of the seventh century, with its increasing interest in the human body and a relaxation of archaic rigidity into easy movement. The middle of the ninth century, however, saw a reversion to severity under the influence of Tantric Buddhism, but again the style relaxed until by the middle of the eleventh century what the author appropriately labels a 'baroque' style has been evolved. Exaggerated movement

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'Portrait of an Old Lady' on silk in the Del Drago Collection of Chinese Paintings, New York. From A Short History of Chinese Art by Ludwig Bachhofer (Batsford)
Canterbury Cathedral: Nave and Crossing, 1391–1405.
Designer: Henry Yevele; of strainer arch: John Wastell.
From *Gothic England* by John Harvey (Batsford)

See page 389
marked this style during the fourteenth century, but after a further phase of stiffness and symmetry in the early fifteenth century, artists harked back to the earlier 'baroque'. After the sixteenth century the past was freely drawn upon for models; craftsmanship was perfect, but creative power was lacking.

In the fourth chapter, maintaining his admirably lucid chronological arrangement, the author traces the history of Chinese painting from the earliest documents, consisting of engravings on bronze and stone (particularly the Wu tombs) with fragments of first century B.C. murals and a little lacquer. Ku K'ai-chi (A.D. 321-379) is the first painter about whom anything definite is known: Professor Bachhofer makes his famous 'Admonitions of the Instructress' in the British Museum a copy of the T'ang period.

The next section, 'Fifth to Seventh Century', begins with a description of the Tun-huang Caves, which provide a panorama of Chinese Buddhist painting from the fifth to the thirteenth century. As with sculpture, Central Asian influence was at first predominant, but Chinese genius soon asserted itself in landscape, and introduced a sense of space into the hieratic compositions of the Buddha and his saints. In the seventh century representation of the human figure made great strides, and by the middle of the eighth the use of a line of varying thickness was well developed. This was the period of Wu Tao-tzu (700-760) famous for his Buddhist subjects, of the great horse-painter Han Kan, and of the landscape artists Li Ssu-hsin and Wang Wei.

From this period Professor Bachhofer demonstrates the emphasis on large-scale landscape, which by 1000 had developed a most effective technique of monochrome stippling; winter scenes were much favoured, and the greatest name in the eleventh century is Kuo Hsi. Landscapes of the following century are of narrower conception, and towards the end of it Hsia Kuei and Ma Yüan are the best-known among a number of eminent painters. Mist invaded the landscapes to a remarkable degree up to the early fourteenth-century, but a neo-classicist movement also existed led by Chao Meng-fu (1254-1322), who was also famous for his horse paintings.

Ming taste looked back to the Sung landscapes, and a simplified pseudo-Sung style persisted to the end of the fifteenth century. Much poor work was produced by complacent dilettanti. Ch'ü Ying in the mid-sixteenth century, with his exquisites of both sexes, is regarded by Professor Bachhofer as the last notable figure in Chinese painting.

This scholarly yet simple work is excellently illustrated. It will be seen from the above summary that its scope is not quite so wide as the title suggests, and that lacquer, textiles, and porcelain are not included. But its great value is its clarity and straightforward arrangement, and both amateur and expert will find it an easily digested and thoroughly reliable appreciation of China's chief contributions to the world's art during a period of over three thousand years.

B. W. ROBINSON

Architecture
A HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE ON THE COMPARATIVE METHOD.

This is one of the best and most useful books on architecture ever written. Every building of note, from earliest times to the present day, has its place in a book which fully covers the history of architecture from its very beginning. A glossary of architectural terms makes it easy reading for the layman, while an index, very ably arranged, both for names and illustrations, renders invaluable service to the architect.
or art historian. Although many chapters are devoted to non-European styles, such as Islamic architecture, Chinese and Central American architecture, the main subject of this book is the history of architecture in Western Europe. Each period or style is systematically analysed or described. Climatic influences, as well as geological, historical, social or religious, are brought to light in a brief but concise form and help the reader to grasp the meaning of architecture in each of its successive phases. The general features and characteristics of the different styles are dealt with in chapters on the main elements which form the style, such as treatment of roofs, walls, mouldings, fenestration, etc. Various diagrams, illustrations and maps make it easy to follow. In many cases, the analysis of architectural character is made on a comparative basis, as, for instance, when Greek and Roman plans, elevations and details are contrasted. At the end of each chapter a rich bibliography proves to be of great use to the scholar.

The wealth of information contained in this book makes it indispensable to teachers and architects. The pre-classical and classical architecture occupies 210 pages, with much interesting reading in the introductory pages to each period. The tombs and temples of Egypt, the palaces and ziggurats of Mesopotamia; the Temples of Greece and the Baths and Triumphal arches of Rome, etc., are described and illustrated; in many cases there is valuable chronological information.

Most of the book, however, deals with the architecture of the European countries during the Christian era. Byzantine and early Christian, Romanesque and its spread throughout medieval Europe, are adequately dealt with. In the Gothic section there are valuable diagrams of vaults, and, naturally, the medieval architecture in England is dealt with in extenso, with some admirable pages on college and domestic architecture. The Gothic in France, Flanders, Germany, Italy and Spain is fully encompassed with a wealth of illustrations—so much so that this book could be a valuable companion and guide to the tourist. The Renaissance architecture is systematically analysed from its very inception, in the three centres of Florence, Rome and Venice and is followed throughout its spread in Europe. The reaction to it in France and its adaptation in England are explained and fully justify Ruskin’s axiom ‘Good architecture is the expression of national life’.

Modern architecture in England occupies some fifteen pages. Although its latest phase is not represented. There is a good chapter on the architecture of the United States of America, though here again no illustrations of the latest modern buildings are provided. This new edition contains some interesting illustrations of Mohammedan architecture. The term ‘Saracenic architecture’, although often used instead of Islamic architecture, has always been a source of controversy with regard to its origin. In this book a novel explanation is offered that the term is derived from ‘Sahara’, the desert. This derivation, however, is doubtful, as ‘Saracenic’ is more likely to have been derived from an Arabic word meaning ‘eastern’, or from the denomination reserved for the descendants of Hagar and Sara. This point is a minor one in a book which gives a remarkable account of the world’s architecture in such a compact form, and is one of the classics of architectural literature. As the author says in his Preface, ‘The book aims at displaying clearly the characteristic features of the architecture of each country, by comparing the building of each period and by giving due prominence to the influences which have contributed to the formation of particular styles’. The first edition appeared in 1896 and was based on the lecture notes of the author’s father, when Professor at King’s College, London. To what extent the book has grown can be realized from the fact that the first edition contained about one hundred illustrations, while this last one contains upwards of 4,000. This growth is due to the indefatigable efforts of the author, Sir Banister Fletcher, a remarkable figure in the architectural
world. He holds the degrees of Master of Architecture, and Doctor of Literature. As an architect he became President of the Royal Institute of British Architects; as a Barrister-at-Law he is a member of the Inner Temple. In addition he is a surveyor, author, lecturer, and antiquary, being a member of the Society of Antiquaries. Learned societies abroad, recognizing his great merits, have bestowed many honours upon him. In his many books on architecture he has striven to show that 'architecture is an art for all men to learn, because all are concerned with it.'

H. O. Corfiato

GOTHIC ENGLAND: A SURVEY OF NATIONAL CULTURE, 1300-1550.


(723-5204)

The period covered by this book follows the rise, culmination and eclipse of the distinctively English style of Gothic architecture known as 'Perpendicular'. The author has brought a wealth of scholarship to bear upon his subject and his survey embraces the related arts and crafts of sculpture, painting, carpentry, music, poetry and even cookery. He has also filled in the general political and economic background against which English medieval culture arose, and the book is enriched with an unusually fine collection of plates illustrating details of craftsmanship. Appendices give some contemporary references to building (particularly in the poetry of John Lydgate), extracts from the household accounts of Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, for the year 1431-2, medieval menus, and the wills of craftsmen mentioned in the text. A classified bibliography is provided and endpapers give a chronological chart of English artists, poets and composers of the Gothic period.

Mr. Harvey's thesis is set forth in an introductory chapter, 'The National Style of England'. He argues that English Gothic, which first emerged as a distinctive style with the national unification achieved by Edward I at the beginning of the fourteenth century and reached its culmination under Richard II at the close of the century, only to be eclipsed by the foreign influences of the Renaissance under the Tudors, represents a synthesis of all that was best and most individual in the English genius. Only English Gothic, he says, achieved a perfect synthesis of structural and aesthetic elements, for in England alone was there a truly national life in the Middle Ages. Through the two centuries of its free existence it exhibits a vitality far in advance of Scholastic theory, for its practitioners were usually laymen brought up in a tradition not of authority but of experimental research. The marked individuality of the greatest achievements of the 'high Middle Ages' in England is, he argues, sufficient to give the lie to 'the strange theory of artistic anonymity'. Mr. Harvey counters the popular idea of an anonymous communal medieval art by many examples which show the hand of a master designer or craftsman—Yevele of Canterbury Cathedral and Westminster Hall, Everard of Norwich Cathedral, Wynford of Winchester Cathedral, Redman of Hampton Court, and many other sculptors, glass-painters, designers of rood screens, tombs, fan-vaulting and hammerbeam roofs, whose names have come down to us. The fact that no more is known about these men is due in many cases to the destruction of monastic archives at the Reformation. Even so attribution is not always an easy matter in the absence of written records, for the medieval mason worked wholly in terms of formulas, though individual use of these formulas frequently betrays the anonymous artist. Thus, many of Mr. Harvey's attributions are necessarily qualified.

English Gothic art is here presented as in no sense democratic, but as taking its inspiration from 'the enormous vitality of the Plantagenet Royal Line', a succession
of kings who were themselves frequently creative artists and nearly always men of uncommon talents and taste. Richard Cœur-de-Lion and Richard II were composer-poets; Henry V a musician of fine quality; his son almost a professional architect; Edward I an orator who, in each of three languages, could move his audience to tears. The active patronage of the arts by such a series of rulers was bound to have far-reaching effects. Like William Morris before him, Mr. Harvey sees the fourteenth century, the age of Chaucer and Yevele, as a golden age, going so far as to write: 'Outside the Court of China at its greatest and most enlightened moments, and possibly the supreme reign of Minoan Crete, the world can never have seen the equal of Westminster under Richard II'. Apart from such excesses of enthusiasm, the author betrays an admirable feeling for the historic shape and character of the two centuries with which he deals. He shows that the great development of English choral music at the hands of Fairfax, Taverner, Tye and Tallis came as a later manifestation of English Gothic than the principal architectural glories, synchronizing with Tudor developments on the eve of the Renaissance, and continuing in unbroken progress through Byrd and the Elizabethans to the death of Purcell at the close of the seventeenth century. He claims the early fifteenth-century composer Dunstable as the founder of European harmony and that the keyboard remained an English monopoly until the seventeenth century.

For all its enthusiasm, scholarship and sensibility, this book cannot be said to break fresh ground or to contain anything fundamentally new for those who are already familiar with the achievements of the fourteenth century. It provides rather an admirable commentary on its subject and is valuable for its emphasis on the fact that popular over-estimation of the Renaissance has thrown centuries of English culture out of perspective, where it has not obscured them altogether. To Mr. Harvey the Renaissance was an unmitigated disaster for English art. The book is divided into six chapters with an introduction dealing successively with: The Golden Age of the Gothic Genius; The Great Slump, with its change-over from feudal ties to money economy and the religious persecution following the heresies of Hus and Wyclif; Indian Summer, the short spell of revival before the outbreak of the Wars of the Roses in 1455; Pregnant Winter and the years of deepening crisis; Frozen Spring and the earlier years of the Tudor dynasty up to 1550; and Survival and Retrospect.

PHILIP HENDERSON

Painting

TRACKS IN THE SNOW. Ruthven Todd. Grey Walls Press, 12s.6d. D8.
133 pages. 56 illustrations. References. Index. (750.4)

This beautifully produced book consists of four essays dealing with the relation between English painters of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries and various branches of contemporary science. The author says that his intention has been 'to explore some roads left unregarded by most other people'. The title is taken from Edward Gibbon's Mémoires—'The principles of these sciences, and a taste for books of natural history, contributed to multiply my ideas and images; and the anatomist and chemist may sometimes track me in their own snow'. The first chapter illustrates the influence of scientific experiments on the preoccupations of the poets Christopher Smart and John Clare and the painting of Joseph Wright of Derby, particularly experiments with the air pump, and the skill of the painter George Stubbs in anatomy. It is illustrated by Wright's candle-light painting of the air pump, two of Stubbs's anatomical drawings and a series of exhibits from Frederick Ruysch's anatomical
museum at Amsterdam on view about 1700—included presumably because of their similarity to certain surrealistic exhibits of our own day.

The main interest of the book is to be found in the succeeding chapters on William Blake, Henry Fuseli and John Martin. The chapter 'William Blake and the Eighteenth Century Mythologists' is based on an examination of some of the books which Blake is known to have read. Mr. Todd remarks that many commentators have sought an explanation of the mystical elements in Blake's work with reference to Paracelsus, Boehme and Swedenborg, but, with the partial exception of M. Denis Saurat, the speculative mythological background seems to have escaped attention. Chief among the books which he thinks exercised a decisive influence on the direction of Blake's thought were: Jacob Bryant's A New System, or An Analysis of Ancient Mythology (3 vols., 1774-6), Sir William Chambers' Treatise on the Decorative Part of Civil Architecture (1791), and William Stukeley's Abury, A Temple of the British Druids (1743).

Common to all these authors was the belief that Greek and Roman culture was merely a debased version of a far superior culture inherited from predeluvian times, of which the Druids were the guardians, and that this culture had its original seat in the British Isles. Mr. Todd points out that this view of the superiority of predeluvian culture has been taken up again by the believers in the Cosmic Ice Theory of Hans Hoerbiger and is expounded and developed in the work of the English archaeologist H. S. Bellamy. He shows, therefore, that many of Blake's opinions about the Druids and the British Israelites, which have been regarded as mad, had a wide currency in the eighteenth century. The chapter is illustrated by many examples of Blake's work.

In 'The Reputation and Prejudices of Henry Fuseli', which is by far the best chapter in the book, the authors cite much contemporary opinion of this remarkable Swiss artist who passed most of his life in England and was the friend of Blake and Flaxman. A perceptive estimate of Fuseli's achievement is given. Sir Thomas Lawrence wrote on Fuseli's death: 'In poetic invention it is not too much to say that he has no equal since the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries', and Charles Robert Leslie that 'he has expressed the terror and evanescence of the world of phantoms with a power unequaled by any painter that ever lived'. With the progress of the nineteenth century Fuseli's reputation was all but eclipsed. It is only in our day, with its research into the psychic phenomena of dreams and an awareness of the part played by unconscious processes in imaginative creation, that his extraordinary originality has once more been recognized. Fuseli himself remarked that 'one of the most unexplored regions of art are dreams.' Mr. Todd also traces his influence on several almost forgotten contemporaries, who, needless to say, were considered as mad as their master. Several of the illustrations to this chapter are taken from Professor Paul Ganz of Basel's forthcoming book Die Zeichnungen Johann Heinrich Fusslis.

Mr. Todd begins 'The Imagination of John Martin', whose 'triumphs of perspective in paint and the mechanism sublime' enjoyed a vast reputation in the mid-nineteenth century, with an account of Martin's extraordinary family. His brother William, a remarkable inventor who subsequently went mad, styled himself 'the Philosophical Conqueror of All Nations'. His third brother Jonathan, a religious maniac who set fire to York Minster, was also certified as insane. John, the painter, himself produced, among other schemes and inventions, a plan for purifying the waters of the Thames in London and for the disposal of its sewage. Like Blake, he was interested in the chronology of the Book of Genesis and particularly in the causes of the Flood, and the majority of his paintings are of biblical subjects conceived on a vast scale. The relationship of Martin's and Danby's work is analysed and also Martin's connection with the American romantic painters Thomas Cole and Washington Allston. 'As
far as I know,' remarks Mr. Todd, 'John Martin is the only artist of any reputation or standing who has seriously adopted mezzotint as a medium of self-expression.' He designed many of his subjects directly on to the plate as in the case of his twenty-four illustrations to Paradise Lost (1825–7) and his twenty illustrations to the Bible (1831–5) and it was this engraved work that brought him European fame. In the atomic age Martin's work has taken on a new relevance. 'His interest in man', the author concludes, 'was not in him as a sensate being, but as the ant-like creator of colossal buildings and grandiose schemes. . . . His people perish in the ruins of a world too great for them to understand, and the vast pointless towers which they create become their tombstones.'

PHILIP HENDERSON

Music

MUSIC AND SOCIETY. Wilfrid Mellers. Dobson, 8s.6d. D8. 160 pages. 7 illustrations. 3 charts. Bibliography. Notes. (780.9)

Mr. Mellers traces the growth of English musical idiom in relation to European tradition from the Middle Ages to the present day, attempting to relate this to the social concepts that went to produce it. His general thesis is that every technical development in music 'corresponds to a change, however gradual and tentative, in men's attitude to God, and to each other, in their fundamental beliefs and assumptions'. This thesis, however, is developed only intermittently and with partial success; its adequate application would require a very much longer book. But within its limits this book is both learnedly and brilliantly written and provides an admirable introduction to its subject. His chapters on the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries are particularly fine, and are to be welcomed, not only for their sensitive analysis of the greatest period of English music, but because they do belated justice to such neglected composers as John Jenkins and Henry Lawes (1602–43), who produced a baroque instrumental music which was a worthy successor to the great polyphonic tradition of the sixteenth century. Of the Elizabethan and Jacobean composers, Mr. Mellers justly says that they may stand beside the contemporary achievement in poetry and drama. The eight chapters deal successively with: Monody and Belief in the Middle Ages; From Monody to Polyphony—Belief and the Community; Voice and Dance in the Sixteenth Century; 'Humanism', Chromaticism, and the Dance; From Polyphony to Homophony—the Baroque, Opera, and Henry Purcell; The Dark Ages—Culture and the Oratorio; The English Renaissance; American Music and an Industrial Community. A useful feature of the book is its perspective charts which show parallel developments in other spheres of culture and history in England and on the Continent.

The widespread ignorance of the great English musical inheritance of the fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the author argues, is due to the mistaken notion that European musical culture is synonymous with that of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries—a period when music in England was at its lowest ebb. It is to this older inheritance that contemporary English music at its best has returned. Thus, in the works of Vaughan Williams, Edmund Rubbra, Michael Tippett and Benjamin Britten, 'Tudor polyphony, Purcellian declamation and medieval lyricism are seldom completely lost sight of'. Tracing the growth of this tradition, Mr. Mellers remarks that it was in England that the Middle Ages became, musically speaking, superseded by the Renaissance world, 'since with the decay of medievalism and the rise of the English wool trade, this country began to usurp France's position as the leader of European culture'. At the close of the Middle Ages a distinctively British school
of composers arises for the first time in the work of such men as Dunstable, Taverner, Tallis, Whyte and Tye—"a merging of the modern and medieval worlds that produced the richest of all the phases of our cultural history", a phase that reached its culmination in the music of Byrd, Dowland, Weelkes, Wilbye, Gibbons and Bull. The achievement of these men is then compared with the parallel development of Palestrina, Vittoria, Gesualdo, Monteverdi and others, and is shown as representing a merging of local and European tradition. The difficult position of music with the advance of the seventeenth century, which saw the decay of both the popular aristocratic traditions in the conflict of Crown and Parliament, the emergence of Puritanism and capitalism, is then analysed. At the Restoration, England had only one composer of real greatness—Henry Purcell—though the period produced several talented and frustrated composers such as Matthew Locke, John Blow and Pelham Humphrey. England, however, did not, for various reasons, give Purcell the support given to Lully in France.

The eighteenth and nineteenth centuries are shown as periods of relative darkness for English music, though it is admitted that eighteenth-century music has still to be fully investigated. On the whole, however, these two centuries witness the dominance of foreign idioms, first that of Handel, and later those of Mendelssohn and Brahms. The vast popularity of Handel oratorios Mr. Mellers attributes to the fact that his idiom was 'exactly suited to the temper of the Roast Beef of Old England and imperialist expansion.' The native tradition did not emerge again until it was taken up by Vaughan Williams in our own century, though with many significant modifications in emphasis, more or less at the point where it had lapsed at the end of the seventeenth century. The chapter dealing with 'The English Renaissance' gives an admirably concise and lucid account of the modern English school, tracing its source from Elgar, Delius, Holst and Vaughan Williams to the latest generation of Rubbra, Tippett, Britten, Walton, Rawsthorne and Lennox Berkeley.

In an Introduction the author seeks to find a reason for the gulf that separates serious creative music today from the 'commercially imposed industry of music manufacture' which presents composers with 'a problem which they have never before had to deal with on anything like a comparative scale'. One purpose of Mr. Mellers' book is to discover how this state of affairs has come about.

PHILIP HENDERSON


This book gives an account of the evolution of the orchestra in England, and the social and economic conditions that contributed to its growth from the Elizabethans to modern times. The author is a musical historian who has devoted more attention than usual to the social background of music and the conditions in which musicians have worked and earned their living. The present book embodies a good deal of original research and material that is not otherwise readily accessible, and it will be found indispensable to all students of musical traditions in England. It is written with a liveliness unusual in a work of reference.

The first five chapters deal with the orchestra prior to Haydn and Mozart, an aspect of the subject that has not hitherto received nearly so much attention as the classical and modern orchestra. Mr. Nettel points out that composers of the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries had not only to create new musical forms and train their performers to play them, they had also to wait for instrument makers, working in co-operation with players, to improve their instruments until the sounds they wished to come from them became possible. The general standard of performance was so
low that Lully had to teach his orchestra how to read their parts. Chamber music performed by cultured amateurs on viols in gentlemen’s households still followed the vocal polyphonic style of an earlier age, and Purcell and Handel in their orchestral and choral works still treated their instruments vocally, writing extremely difficult obbligato parts for the horn and trumpet to compete with the human voice. The great problem that the eighteenth-century composer had to solve was the combination of the different instruments of his band to form a sustained harmony in all parts, a problem that was not solved until the emergence of the classical symphony of Haydn.

With the exception of Handel at the Duke of Chandos’s palace at Canons, the composer in eighteenth-century England did not have a trained orchestra at his disposal on which to experiment, like Bach at Anhalt-Cöthen or Haydn at Esterhazy, but was mostly dependent on the prowess of the town band. Societies such as the Academy of Ancient Music and its more up-to-date rival the Philharmonic Society existed for the performance of works of established reputation, but William Boyce owed the opportunity to write his symphonies largely to his position as a conductor and Master of the King’s Band—the word ‘symphony’ being used in his time to cover almost any piece of instrumental music. Mr. Nettel counters the popular myth of Handel as an English composer. Handel’s continental style had by 1740 practically eclipsed the native style of Purcell in popular favour, and it is to Boyce and Arne that we must go for the melodic charm of the English tradition. The former had none of Purcell’s greatness, but his eight symphonies, practically forgotten since the eighteenth century, have been edited recently by Constant Lambert.

Many German composers, such as J. C. Bach and Karl Friedrich Abel, were attracted to England during the eighteenth century on account of its political stability, and it was these two men who instituted the famous subscription concerts at the Hanover Square Rooms, where the classical symphony and its orchestra first came to occupy a permanent place in London Life. The series of concerts given there by Haydn in 1791 was the true starting point of the history of the modern orchestra, for Haydn established in England ‘a standard of symphonic musical expression that eclipsed all other previous essays in orchestral music’. His success was also the result of an entirely new method of concert promotion on the part of Salomon, whose business enterprise made possible the performance of his twelve greatest symphonies.

The second and third parts of Mr. Nettel’s book are devoted to the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. During the nineteenth century he shows how the main support for music came from the middle classes and wealthy manufacturers and the growth of civic consciousness in the great provincial cities which supported their own orchestras. The London Philharmonic Society was founded in 1813. It was this society which commissioned Beethoven’s Ninth Symphony and gave him much financial assistance. From this time onwards the development of the orchestra in England is associated with such men as Berlioz, Wagner, Sir August Mann, Sir Charles Grove, and above all Hans Richter, who during a period of thirty years raised the standard of orchestral playing to hitherto undreamed-of heights. Chapters deal with Beethoven’s and Mendelssohn’s relations with the London Philharmonic, Wagner’s reception in England during his year as their guest conductor, Costa’s concerts during the Great Exhibition of 1851, the Crystal Palace concerts of Grove and Mann, the Wagner Festival of 1877, and the Hallé Orchestra of Manchester. A final section, dealing with the twentieth century, pays tribute to the work of such English conductors as Sir Dan Godfrey at Bournemouth, the Promenade Concerts of Sir Henry Wood, the triumphs of Sir Thomas Beecham, and other orchestral organizations at work in Britain today.

PHILIP HENDERSON

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Amusements

**GRIERSON ON DOCUMENTARY.** Forsyth Hardy (Editor). Collins, 16s. D8. 256 pages. 92 illustrations. Index. (791.4)

This book is an anthology of John Grierson’s writings on the social significance of the cinema in general and of the documentary film movement, with which he has always been associated, in particular. In the history of British cinema Grierson is recognized as the founder of the main tradition of documentary, a tradition which makes use of the medium of the film as a public information service. A graduate in philosophy of Glasgow University, Grierson studied press, radio and cinema in America on a Rockefeller Fellowship in Social Science. Returning to Britain in 1927 he became producer in turn to the Empire Marketing Board and the General Post Office Film Units. During the War he was Government Film Commissioner for Canada. Now he is organizing independent international documentary film production in America.

Grierson’s friend and editor, Forsyth Hardy, has collected some of Grierson’s challenging essays and critiques written during the last fifteen years. The first section of the book contains thirty pages of Grierson’s general film criticism (mostly of feature films of the period 1930-36); sections two and three are concerned with the principles and organization of the documentary film movement in Britain, period 1930-38; section four deals with the importance of documentary as the expositor of democracy during the War and contains Grierson’s Canadian essays; sections five and six turn increasingly to post-war social problems in general and especially to matters of education for international understanding.

Grierson seldom wrote during the years of his maturity without having some battle to fight on behalf of progressive education. He admits (p. 179): ‘We were reformers open and avowed: concerned—to use the old jargon—with bringing alive the new materials of citizenship.... Take that away and I’d be hard put to it to say what I have been working for these past fifteen years.’ That Grierson is humourless will be disproved by his critiques of film comedy in the first section of the book, but always in his style there is the rhythm of the reformer, the man whose eloquence of tongue or pen is fired by the need to convince his audience of the integrity and importance of his cause. This cause has always been education: the film as such was the finest medium he could find to excite his desire for expression. In the central sections of the book he is constantly explaining the principles in which he trained his young directors, most of whom in a dozen years have become distinguished film-makers. Writing of them at the time (p. 84) he says: ‘They believe that beauty will come in good time to inhabit the statement which is honest and lucid and deeply felt and which fulfills the best ends of citizenship. They are sensible enough to conceive of art as the by-product of a job of work done.’

Grierson’s theories of documentary and education both derive from a desire to serve the common people as a whole. He says (p. 161): ‘It seems to me that the emotional and spiritual maintenance of democracy depends on an absolute acceptance of the idea that a man is a man for a’ that, and that the most important poetry or beauty in the end is that which bubbles traditionally—and not always academically—out of ordinary people.’ Absolute honesty in the elucidation of the various subjects of documentary is essential. Carried forward into wartime, Grierson reiterates that the truthful presentation of contemporary problems is in the end the best propaganda democracy can achieve. Writing after the War, his concern for education is that it should serve international understanding, serving no particular nation, but all nations collectively. It is for this purpose that he has founded his new independent company.
with a production schedule of forty documentaries a year. Peace, he argues, must be made as exciting as war. This can only be achieved with an educated community of citizens. He therefore summarizes the objectives of education as follows (p. 162): 'Let me distinguish the principal problems of education in a democracy. First, you must inspire interest in the community life. Secondly, by creating such warm sentiments in regard to one or other aspect of the community life, you will inspire that initiative which is the heart and soul of the democratic idea. Thirdly, you must help in creating common standards of community thinking and community doing, if democracy is to be not only spirited but fine.'

ROGER MANVELL

THE PUPPET THEATRE. Jan Bussell. Faber & Faber, 12s. 6d. M8. 143 pages—39 illustrations (1 in colour). 54 constructional diagrams. 1 graph. Index.

This admirable book should be of interest to anyone working with glove puppets, shadow puppets or marionettes. Mr. Bussell writes with ease and authority. He is one of the leading puppet showmen of today; with his wife, Ann Hogarth, he has built up the largest troupe of marionettes—the Hogarth Puppets—in Britain; and he has had much experience in the theatre, radio and television. The outstanding merit of his book is its combination of practical detail with high artistic standards.

Mr. Bussell begins by discussing the artistic and psychological values of puppetry, from the points of view of the puppeteer and the audience; he defines the chief types of puppets, and he makes the very important point that they should always be conceived and treated as puppets, living in their own characteristic world, not as imitations of human actors.

The various methods of making and using marionettes are then explained in detail—carved, modelled and moulded heads, wooden and stuffed bodies, different types of joints, painting, dressing, stringing and manipulation. The construction of marionette stages (for theatres, small halls or the home) from platform, prosenium and manipulators' bridge to scenery and lighting, is described with equal clarity.

Shadow puppets have never been so popular in Britain as in many other countries, from Greece to Japan, and Mr. Bussell is probably the only English professional shadow-showman. He makes a strong case for the artistic possibilities of these little actors in silhouette, and certainly the Javanese Wayang figures which appear in this chapter are remarkable works of art. Instructions, with diagrams, are given for the making and operating of shadow puppets—translucent, coloured, jointed, operated by rods and pressed firmly against a taut cotton screen with a light behind them. The author recommends under-stage manipulation, as used in China and Japan, rather than horizontal manipulation, as in Turkey.

Glove-puppets have been kept very much alive in Britain (partly by Punch and Judy) and other countries. Mr. Bussell shows how to make and use them and their theatre-boost—the simplest of all puppet shows, but at their best very effective, and particularly popular in British schools.

The chapter on production in general, its artistic principles and practical methods, provides many stimulating ideas, and the experienced puppeteer may find it the most valuable in the book. The concluding chapter on 'Puppets in New Spheres' deals with the possibilities for puppet shows in cabarets, music-halls, films (with particular praise for the shadow-puppet films by Lotte Riehinger), television, advertising, propaganda, and, at greater length, in education, where the value of puppetry in handicrafts, history, speech-training, drama and pure enjoyment can be very great.

The practical value of the diagrams and the beauty of the illustrations make them
Still from *Drifters*, a film directed by Grierson.
From *Grierson on Documentary* edited by Forsyth Hardy (Collins)

A scene from *Gammer Gurton’s Needle* (anonymous early English comedy, 1566) performed at the Malvern Festival, Worcestershire, 1932. Setting by Paul Shelving.
From *The Other Theatre* by Norman Marshall (Lehmann)

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A PRINCE ON HORSEBACK FROM BURMA: an illustration by Francis Gower from The Puppet Theatre by Jan Bussell (Faber and Faber).

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FULLER PILCH, FAMOUS CRICKETER, 1803–1870: an engraving (c. 1838) by G. F. Watts From Lord's, 1787–1945 by Sir Pelham Warner (Harrap)

See page 598
important features of the book. The coloured frontispiece is from a painting by Barnett Freedman of a queenly Sicilian marionette. The drawings by Francis Gower and the numerous photographs show an inspiring variety of puppets—men, women, animals, insects, monsters, gods and heroes, Belgian, Burmese, Chinese, English, Italian, Javanese and Sinhalese—witnesses to the universal appeal of this ancient art. The address of the British Puppet and Model Theatre Guild (of which Mrs. Bussell is Honorary Secretary) is Wood View, Hadley Highstone, near Barnet, Hertfordshire, England. The catalogue of the library is a valuable book list of the subject. The Guild publishes a magazine.

Rosalind Vallance


46 illustrations. Index of plays, theatres and companies.

There is a real need for a complete survey of "non-commercial" dramatic activities in Britain since the end of the First World War, because of their great value and variety and their artistic and social significance. Mr. Marshall disclaims any attempt at "a comprehensive and impartial history," and his book, though never egotistical, is indeed "a personal record," for it follows closely his own experience as a playgoer and as one of the most distinguished producers of the time. It is, nevertheless, the best and most comprehensive record yet published.

In his introductory chapter on 'The 'Twenties' the author explains how the large London theatres had become so commercialized that the only hope for plays of artistic sincerity and for experimental efforts of any kind lay with little companies of enthusiastic professionals and amateurs. To them drama meant something more than cash profits, and they faced gallantly all the difficulties of acting in small improvised theatres, usually in London suburbs or in the larger, provincial towns of Britain.

It was one of the professional repertories, the late J. B. Fagan's first season at the Oxford Playhouse in 1923, which fired Mr. Marshall's enthusiasm while he was still an undergraduate. He outlines the later, sad history of that Playhouse, and then goes on to describe Sir Nigel Playfair's picturesque career at the Lyric Theatre, Hammet-smith, London (which included productions of The Beggar's Opera and Riverside Nights), and the superhuman efforts by which Peter Godfrey kept the tiny Gate Theatre, London, alive for nine years.

The author entered the profession as an actor, and then graduated to producer at the Festival Theatre, Cambridge, and he devotes a lively chapter to the war against realism which Terence Gray conducted there with such originality and verve from 1926 to 1933. Mr. Marshall next surveys the work of the Stage Society (which gave him his first London production) and the other playgoers' clubs whose Sunday performances included an astonishing number of interesting plays, British, European and American, for which the commercial theatres had no place. Mr. Marshall saw a good deal also of the vast amateur dramatic activity, ranging from the very good to the very bad, which is one of the striking social phenomena of the period; he trained amateurs at the British Drama League's short 'schools' and adjudicated in the extremely popular National Festivals of Community Drama. This chapter includes very interesting accounts of the Leeds and Bradford Civic Playhouses, the Maddermarket Theatre of Norwich, the Unnamed Society of Manchester, Unity Theatre, London, and other outstanding amateur ventures.

Early in 1934 Mr. Marshall bought the Gate Theatre, London, from Peter Godfrey, and there he made a reputation for himself—and for several players and authors—with a remarkable succession of productions, including The Gate Revue, Asmodée,
Victoria Regina and Distant Point, which continued until war closed the theatre and German bombs destroyed it.

Turning next to the 'Old Vic' and Sadler's Wells theatres, the author describes how that most astonishing of managers, Lilian Baylis, gave Britain the nearest approach to a national theatre which it has yet had; and how greatly the genius of Ninette de Valois and her collaborators has helped to naturalize the art of ballet in this country. The work of Sir Barry Jackson also has a chapter to itself for his generous maintenance of the Birmingham Repertory Theatre, the Malvern Festival and some notable London productions. There follows the unfortunate history since 1926 of the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre at Stratford on Avon, and Mr. Marshall then surveys rapidly the work of the repertory theatres in many cities and towns outside London, and of Sadler's Wells Opera, the Mercury Theatre, the Westminster Theatre, the Arts Theatre, the Children's Theatre, and many others in London. The story is brought up to date with an account of the Arts Council, which administers a Government grant for the sustenance of drama in Britain.

This book brings together a vast amount of detailed information not easily to be found elsewhere, and in its pages appears almost every dramatist of note in the long record of British, European and American dramatic literature, and all the most outstanding plays and players of the British theatres of the last quarter-century. Mr. Marshall's wide experience and discriminating enthusiasm give the book permanent critical and historical value, and make it fascinating reading for anyone interested in the subject.

P E L H A M W A R N E R


Let us begin with the author's own warning that this book is a history not of the Peersage of England, but of a famous cricket ground and of the events and personalities connected with it. Its plan is strictly chronological. Only occasionally does the author allow himself to stray forward or back for the sake of comparison or illustration. This plan, of course, aided by an almost impeccable index, enhances its qualities as a reference book.

Cricket is played under the 'Laws of Cricket' and is governed by the Committee of the Marylebone Cricket Club (M.C.C.) whose headquarters are at Lord's cricket ground in the London suburb of St. John's Wood. The author of this book, Sir Pelham Warner, was Deputy Secretary of the M.C.C. from 1939 to 1945. He is a famous cricketer and has played cricket all over the world.

Lord's began in the eighteenth century, and the first part of the book is devoted to brief sketches of the great, almost mythical, cricketers of the early era. These are uncommonly well selected. Lord Frederick Beauclerk (1773–1850) and Alfred Mynn (1807–61) are famous figures; but in Sir Pelham's skillful hands they become living persons. With the coming of Dr. W. G. Grace (1848–1915) a new era begins; and although that great figure dominates the scene until the turn of the century, the historically important feature of that era is the spread and development of first-class cricket into the game we know today. No longer is it a matter of assembling a few giants to contend together for high stakes and enormous side bets. The betting is largely eliminated, and players appear regularly in county teams competing for the championship.

Before the Grace era ended, the author made his own appearance, and the narrative gains an added vivacity from personal reminiscence. He is not afraid to speak his mind either about events or people, and he throws new light on such controversies.
as ‘body-line bowling’ which nearly strained relations between Great Britain and Australia in the 1930s. There are interesting accounts of the use made of Lord’s during both wars; and the Secretaries of the M.C.C. and all the staff—groundsmen, caterers, and dressing-room attendants—are introduced to a public that for the most part knows and thinks little about them. The book has many well-produced illustrations of cricketers and cricket scenes, and a number of useful appendices include a note by Viscount Ullswater, one-time Trustee of the National Portrait Gallery, London, on the Lord’s collection of cricket pictures.

Though concerned solely with a game, this book affords an excellent example of how British institutions are built up. There are many parallels between the evolution of the M.C.C. and the evolution of the British Constitution. Here, in miniature as it were, are changes in conditions and public opinion: reformers checked by the conservatives; a fully acceptable solution worked out after some point has been the subject of long controversy, but always before an explosion takes place. In this, the author has played a far greater part than his all-pervading modesty allows to appear. Just as, on the playing side, he omits the scene of the famous championship match of 1920 in which his own active cricket career finished in a blaze of triumph, so you can only discover by inference his influence on the evolution of the laws of cricket.

No one could guess from these pages that, like Grace, the author has become a legend in his lifetime, and will be honoured not only for his exploits in the field but also for his enthusiasm and wisdom in the council chamber as long as cricket is played.

B. KENNEDY COOKE

LITERATURE

English Literature


Taken together, these three essays in the British Council’s new series The Arts in Britain provide an excellent introduction to what has been produced in the related fields of creative and critical literature in Britain during the years of World War II. Mr. Hayward has more to say of the actual impact of the war than either Mr. Reed or Mr. Spender, because so far no great English war novel or war poetry has emerged, whereas a great deal of graphic and brilliant reportage was produced. Such works, for instance, as Front Line 1940–1941, which deals with Civil Defence against the great aerial attacks on London and other British cities, The Land at War, The Battle of Britain, War in the Air, and Build the Ships rank as classics of their kind. To this class also belong the books of such professional war correspondents as Alan Moorehead, whose African Trilogy and Eclipse, dealing with the African, Italian and Western campaigns, succeed so remarkably in showing what fighting meant to the average soldier, a section crowned by the five volumes of Winston Churchill’s splendid wartime orations.

Although much literary energy was put indirectly into the general war effort, outstanding works in many fields continued to be produced. In literary scholarship Mr. Hayward singles out Professor E. de Selincourt’s edition of Dorothy Wordsworth’s Journal and the Early Poems of her brother William Wordsworth, the first three volumes of a new annotated edition of Alexander Pope, the addition of several volumes to Professor Herbert Davis’s Prose Works of Swift, the first volume of Dr. W. W.
Greg’s great bibliographical Catalogue of English Plays, Dr. C. M. Bowra’s The Heritage of Symbolism and Sophoclean Tragedy, Basil Willey’s The Eighteenth Century Background, Lord David Cecil’s Hardy the Novelist, Humphrey House’s The Dickens World, and C. S. Lewis’s Preface to ‘Paradise Lost’. The most momentous contribution to history in the war years was Professor G. M. Trevelyan’s English Social History. The unusually large number of biographies and autobiographies suggest that many men and women were impelled not only to assert their individualities in print, but to escape from an all-but-intolerable world into the past. Among outstanding works in this field were: Aldous Huxley’s Grey Eminence, Forrest Reid’s Private Road, V. Sackville-West’s The Eagle and the Dove, C. V. Wedgwood’s William the Silent, Una Pope-Hennessy’s Charles Dickens, Cyril Connolly’s (‘Palinus’) The Unquiet Grave, the first volume of Sir Osbert Sitwell’s autobiography Left Hand, Right Hand and Virginia Woolf’s Roger Fry. Mr. Hayward also deals with recent contributions to the literature of religion, philosophy and science.

Henry Reed is a poet and critic who has become known since 1939. His brilliant and concise survey of the novel does not claim either comprehensiveness or impartiality and he has confined himself to a fairly detailed account of half a dozen outstanding writers. He has avoided that class of fiction known as ‘best-sellers’ and those writers for whom tradition is simply a guide towards something to imitate’, remarking that it is precisely such writers who are usually most widely known abroad. Mr. Reed begins with a brief consideration of the novelists whose work has had most influence on the serious English novel of the immediate past—Thomas Hardy, Henry James and James Joyce. Apart from these ‘giants’, two other writers, working on a much smaller scale, have also exercised a considerable influence—E. M. Forster and Virginia Woolf. Though Forster’s last novel, A Passage to India, was published twenty-two years ago, it was not, says Mr. Reid, till World War II that his work attained a decisively wide popularity. Mr. Reed writes sensitively of the development of Virginia Woolf, who died in 1941 and whose last novel, Between the Acts, appeared in that year. He deals next with Graham Greene, Ivy Compton-Burnett and Elizabeth Bowen—writers in whose work ‘we get a return of the sense of evil’ absent from Forster and Virginia Woolf. Graham Greene is a Roman Catholic writer whose approach to the novel Mr. Reed defines: ‘It is as if he had taken the bones of the conventional thriller, clothed them with life and character, and elevated them to a symbolic purpose’. His greatest novel is The Power and the Glory (1940), a work of much power and beauty, which deals with a hunted priest in Mexico. Ivy Compton-Burnett’s acid novels, which are almost entirely in dialogue and centre round domestic crime, are equally original and have been compared to Elizabethan dramatics. Of Elizabeth Bowen’s subtle and distinguished novels and short stories, Mr. Reed remarks: ‘If I had to choose a book which most gave the feeling of wartime England I should choose The Demon Lover’. A perceptive analysis of Rosamund Lehmann’s The Ballad and the Source leads to a discussion of how often the theme of childhood recurs in the work of almost every important English writer of the moment, instancing particularly Richard Hughes’s High Wind in Jamaica, Joyce Cary’s A House of Children, Denton Welch’s Maiden Voyage and In Youth is Pleasure, and the masterpiece of childhood’, Forrest Reid’s trilogy Young Tom, The Retreat and Uncle Stephen. ‘Joyce Cary’, says Mr. Reed, ‘may prove to be the one great novelist writing in English.’ Other notable novelists and short-story writers dealt with include Henry Green, F. L. Green, Nigel Balchin and V. S. Pritchett. A short discussion of recent work by Aldous Huxley, Evelyn Waugh and Somerset Maugham is included under the heading of best-sellers that are also original and creative novels. Mr. Reed concludes by observing that there are no
definite 'movements' or 'tendencies' observable in the contemporary English novel. Mr. Spender says that the purpose of his essay is simply to answer the question. What poems have been written in Britain between 1939 and 1945? It fulfils this purpose admirably, especially as many complete poems and long quotations are included in the text. Perhaps the most remarkable thing about poetry in Britain during the war was its abundance and popularity, but by general consent the most considerable work was T. S. Eliot's *Four Quartets*, of which Mr. Spender gives a good analysis. Next, or possibly equal, in importance is Miss Edith Sitwell, who developed during the war into a poet of astonishing power and lyrical intensity. Mr. Spender then considers the wartime production of other elder poets of established reputation, such as Walter De la Mare, Edmund Blunden, Laurence Binyon, John Masefield, Robert Graves and Edwin Muir, observing that Muir has shown a development almost as marked as that of Eliot and Edith Sitwell. In the section 'W. H. Auden and the Poets of the ’Thirties' he considers the recent work of Auden, MacNeice, Day Lewis and his own. The section on 'William Empson and Others' deals with the highly intellectual Cambridge group, which includes Charles Madge, Ronald Bottrall and Michael Roberts. Kathleen Raine, though included in this section, is an intensely lyrical and religious poet who does not really link up with the self-conscious intellectuality of the Cambridge group, but ranks as the most important woman poet after Edith Sitwell. Dylan Thomas, whom Mr. Spender groups with George Barker and David Gascoyne, is a Welsh 'bardic' poet of great natural genius, and his last book, *Deaths and Entrances*, published at the end of the war, contains some of his finest work. The poets who have become known since 1939 make a long list which includes such talented young writers as Laurie Lee, F. T. Prince, Vernon Watkins, Henry Reed, Sidney Keyes (killed in Africa), Terence Tiller, Roy Fuller, Alun Lewis (killed in India) and John Heath-Stubbbs. A short final section is devoted to Regionalism, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, as well as Northern England, having lately produced some of the most original poets of our time.

In his summing up Mr. Spender claims that though there cannot be said to be any one definite tradition of contemporary British poetry, 'there are a dozen or so poets writing today who may indeed be among the company of immortals'.

PHILIP HENDERSON


References. Appendices. Index.

With these two volumes Allardyce Nicoll, Professor of English Language and Literature in the University of Birmingham, concludes his extensive history of English drama from the Restoration to the end of the Victorian epoch. The *History of Restoration Drama* appeared in 1923, to be followed by *Early Eighteenth Century Drama*, *Late Eighteenth Century Drama* and the two volumes on *Early Nineteenth Century Drama*. Each volume contains a catalogue of the plays produced during the years under review.

The present volumes cover the period in which they were born and established the conventions and conditions of the stage as we know it today. During this time the number of theatres and of the theatre-going public was increasing rapidly, and the number of plays exceeded that of any corresponding period of the past. It was a period, says Professor Nicoll, which exhibited something of that breadth of spirit and wider vision which once animated the stage during the great age of Queen Elizabeth. If the Victorian drama did not reach the heights attained three centuries
before, the failure is to be traced not to lack of universality of appeal but rather to the prevailing materialism of the age, to a mania for realism and a Puritanic censorship which restricted the scope of the playwrights and effectively prohibited any larger utterance. It was not till the 1870s that the more vital forms of drama began to take shape in England and we were, in fact, consciously exploited, but any examination of theatrical literature during the last half of the nineteenth century, Professor Nicoll points out, 'must make apparent the truly extraordinary alteration of attitude and accomplishment which came after the year 1870', until 'the theatre of 1900 represents the final and assured growth which may be traced back at least to the stage of the Restoration.'

In 1800 the playhouses of England were still very much what they had been in the sixteenth century; by 1870 gas illumination was well-nigh universal and Fechter was in London experimenting with sectional stages and cycloramas. The period also saw the birth of the modern conception of the producer or director, and with it the older farce and melodrama, which had appealed entirely to popular tastes, gave way to the realistic problem play enjoyed by an educated audience. The breakdown of the repertory system also made possible the production of a serious drama with the chance of long runs of a single play and, therefore, of adequate returns for the author. And when the Queen began to patronize the London theatre, the aristocracy followed. In fact, as Professor Nicoll points out, contrary to common belief, 'no single individual did more to effect the great alteration that came over the English theatre after the middle of the century than Queen Victoria herself'. Even the Church lost its old animosity to the stage and 'pastors and play-actors shook hands'. The theatre had now become not only fashionable but respectable. The age saw also the birth of an extensive dramatic criticism, both of the advanced type lead by William Archer with his championship of Ibsen, and of a widespread periodical criticism. The Victorian age, in short, created the conditions for a rebirth of serious drama in England.

After a general survey of Victorian audiences, theatres, actors, managers and authors, Volume I assesses the dramatic output of the period decade by decade. A chapter on 'Dramatic Conditions' is followed by studies of the types of drama popular up till the 1880s, when the true revolution in the English stage began. Succeeding chapters deal with the work of Henry Arthur Jones, Sir Arthur Pinero, Wilde and the early Shaw. An appendix gives a list of the theatres and music halls in London and its environs, and the chief provincial playhouses. Volume II is devoted to a 'Handlist of Plays Produced between 1850 and 1900'. It contains over 20,000 titles and is a comprehensive catalogue of the total dramatic productivity of that time. As such it will provide others working on this period with a general conspectus of the entire field.

PHILIP HENDERSON

HISTORY


Professor Toynbee is Director of Studies in the Royal Institute of International Affairs, and Research Professor of International History in the University of London. His Study of History places him in the company of the great historians, and constitutes, in knowledge, scope and imaginative insight, the greatest historical work of the century. Mr. Somervell's abridgement is a masterpiece of clarity and compression that preserves the form, the spirit, and often the words of the original. It may not as leisured as the bigger book, but it has literary qualities of its own worthy of its
subject. Professor Toynbee's revision of it acknowledges its authoritativeness, and it should be almost as valuable to those who have read the larger work as to those who have not.

The Introduction establishes that the unit for historical study is a society or civilization. Twenty-one civilizations are identified and, the arguments for their common origin having been dismissed, the author states that his book embodies his attempt to formulate laws from the study of these comparable units of history.

In the section 'The Geneses of Civilizations' the problem is stated clearly at the outset: How and why primitive custom was broken down to allow the development of civilization. Race and environment are rejected as explanations but a survey of the great myths suggests that man achieves civilization by responding with new effort to the challenge of special difficulty. This clue of 'challenge and response', a striking example of the author's historical insight and grasp, is the key to the appreciation of Professor Toynbee's book. In dealing with the different challenges he shows that human environment provided the greatest stimulus, and that the ability of a society to respond to spiritual challenges measures its progress. This section concludes with the proposition, important in the development of the author's theme, that creative individuals or small minorities convert their society or persuade it to follow the leaders by mass imitation. Numerous illustrations are given of this and of the differentiation involved in a growing society.

The next section considers 'The Breakdown of Civilizations'. Professor Toynbee uses 'breakdown' as meaning 'termination of growth', which, he maintains, occurs when the creative minority loses its creative power and becomes a 'dominant' minority losing its disciples and turning them into an alienated 'proletariat'. With two exceptions in history this state of affairs is always followed by the disintegration of a society.

The author then examines the nature of disintegration, and discovers the criteria of this process. First, the schism of the body social into a dominant minority, an internal proletariat, and an external proletariat. Proletarians are defined as those feeling themselves in, but not of, a society. The activities of these groups and their contribution to the crumbling civilization, or to a new one emerging, are illustrated by examples, many from most recent times. In treating the second schism, that of the soul, Professor Toynbee shows his astounding ability of seeing into the life of things. He analyses the feelings, behaviour and way of life in disintegrating societies, and shows the devices they adopt as substitutes for their lost creativity. Returning to his already established 'challenge and response clue', the author argues that leaders will arise to answer the challenge of disintegration, to save a society from it. In the presentation of the long procession of would-be saviours, from the founder of Universal States to the saviour-gods, the literary quality of the book is impressive, and the author's sense of the increasing purpose of all civilizations is revealed. It is doubtful whether the classical historians have ever excelled this in restrained eloquence.

This section of the work ends with two conclusions drawn from the survey of disintegrating societies. The first is that disintegration proceeds by a rhythmical alternation of routs and rallies, and this is applied to Western civilization to ascertain its present stage of development. The second is that as differentiation marks growth so does standardization mark decay.

The problems for examination in forthcoming volumes from Professor Toynbee are indicated at the end of the book.

W. J. RUSSELL

In Britain between West and East (1946, Contact Publications, 3s. 6d.) there is an illuminating article by Professor Toynbee on 'My View of History' which can be recommended as a valuable prologue to Mr. Somervell's abridgement.
Biography


This work, first published in 1922 and now reissued in a form happily free from wartime economy restrictions, remains the standard life of the great English essayist. Percival Presland Howe, who died in 1944, was also responsible for the definitive Centenary Edition of Hazlitt in twenty-one volumes (Dent). The present book is not only the outcome of a lifetime’s loving research, but a monument of modest, self-effacing labour. An introduction by Frank Swinnerton gives a short account of Howe himself and an estimate of his subject.

The life of Hazlitt (1778-1830), remarks Howe, stressing its symbolic value, was ‘bounded on one side by the [American] War of Independence and the French Revolution, and at the other by the Reform Bill’, and a great extension of democracy. Howe’s method is to present the narrative as far as possible in the words of contemporary witnesses and by lengthy extracts from Hazlitt’s work, which covers the vast field of human nature, politics, literary history, metaphysics, art and the drama. ‘If this method has drawbacks, of which I am conscious,’ he says in the preface to the first edition, ‘it will be found also, I hope, to have certain advantages, not the least of which is that everything which appears in this book bears its own authority, good or less good, on its face. In a life, the groundwork of which has already been fixed, this would not be a matter of so much importance, but a life of Hazlitt is still, after a hundred years, in the nature of a pioneer work. It is so, at least, that I have regarded it.’ He makes a point of Hazlitt’s style, which is always as lively as good conversation—a characteristic which earned for him the scorn of more elaborate stylists like Coleridge and De Quincey. ‘Many people mistake a familiar style for a vulgar style, and suppose that to write without affectation is to write at random,’ says Hazlitt in his essay On the Familiar Style. ‘On the contrary, there is nothing that requires more precision, and, if I may say so, purity of expression. . . . It is not to take the first word that offers, but the best word in common usage; it is not to throw words together in any combinations as we please, but to follow and avail ourselves of the true idiom of the language . . . setting aside all pedantic and oratorical flourishes.’ Hazlitt’s heir, as Howe points out, was Macaulay; but Macaulay’s high-pitched tone is mannered and monotonous compared with the plain and easy naturalness of his predecessor.

Any life of Hazlitt must also be to a large extent an account of the literary world, and particularly the journalistic world, of England during the first three decades of the nineteenth century. British journalism during this period frequently descended to the worst type of personal abuse and all his life Hazlitt, as a Liberal in politics, was pursued by the malignity of such Tory organs as the Quarterly Review and Blackwood’s Edinburgh Magazine, which did not scruple to blacken his character because they disagreed with his principles. Hazlitt replied in kind with a power of scathing satire which none of his opponents could command; but his life was embittered by this literary warfare, which he began by accusing Wordsworth and Southey of deserting the revolutionary principles of their youth for the sake of Government patronage. ‘I am no politician,’ he wrote in his preface to his Political Essays, ‘still less of a party man, but I have a hatred of tyranny, and a contempt for its tools, and this feeling I have expressed as often and as strongly as I could.’ As a result, his death passed almost unnoticed in his own country, which after the Napoleonic Wars passed through a period of severe political reaction, though he was honoured in France and championed
William Hazlitt as a Young Man: from an oil painting by John Hazlitt in the Maidstone (Kent) Museum.
From *The Life of William Hazlitt* by P. P. Howe (Hamish Hamilton)
Old Santo Domingo City (West Indies), from Santo Domingo Past and Present, by Samuel Hazard (1873).
See page 608.
by Heine in Germany. In his literary criticism Hazlitt, while only too ready to recognize original genius, steadily refused to be influenced by contemporary reputation. His criticism of such men as Wordsworth, Southey, Byron, Crabbe, Scott and Coleridge, in such books as The Spirit of the Age (which Mr. Howe describes as a collection of ‘incomparable character-portraits’) and his Lectures on the English Poets, is the severest and wittiest to which these writers have ever been subjected, while his Characters of Shakespeare’s Plays contains some of the finest Shakespeare criticism in the English language. Similarly, his Lectures on the English Comic Writers is unsurpassed in its brilliance and vivacity. His most extended work, however, is his life of Napoleon, which belongs to his closing years. While collecting material for this work, in Paris in 1824, and again in 1826–27, he met and became friendly with Stendhal, to whom Mr. Howe thinks he was indebted for advice and criticism.

Hazlitt began life as a painter and failed because he aimed too high, modelling himself on Titian, but remained a life-long connoisseur of the arts, as is testified by such books as Conversations of James Northcote and Sketches of the Principal Picture Galleries in England. With the painter Haydon, he was largely responsible for securing the Elgin Marbles for the nation. In an appendix, Mr. Howe gives a summary of the paintings known to have been executed by him between 1800 and 1812. Other appendices give a list of the principal printed authorities for his life, an account of his patron (who is identified with Richard Sharp, and not Wedgwood or Jeffrey, as formerly supposed), a note on the authorship of the review of Christabel in the Edinburgh Review for September 1817, attributed to Hazlitt, and a discussion of his relations with Leigh Hunt. On its first appearance, Mr. Howe’s book contained much new material from manuscript sources and its principal conclusions have never since been questioned.

PHILIP HENDERSON

World War II
NORMANDY TO THE BALTIC. Viscount Montgomery. Hutchinson, 25s. M8. 239 pages. 46 maps. 3 diagrams. (940.541)

This is Lord Montgomery’s own story of the invasion of Europe, and is one which is surely destined to take its place among the most important histories of the war. It is a detailed, factual and excellent account of the operations from the point of view of the commander, first in his role of ‘over-all’ land commander in the invasion phase, and later, when General Eisenhower had assumed command of the land forces, as commander of the 21st Army Group.

Lord Montgomery has always held that high morale is a quality without which no war can be won; and that morale, in the first place, is based on leadership. Having settled the joint plan for the invasion, he concentrated upon his soldiers. He was new to many of them, and lost no time in ensuring that they both saw and heard him. In his Introduction he pays ‘a tribute to the splendid fighting spirit, heroism and endurance of the ordinary soldier of the British Commonwealth of Nations’, and later in the book, he gives an appreciation of ‘the staunch fighting qualities of the American soldier’; these are the only revelations of personal sentiments or reactions to events.

The first six chapters deal with the planning of the operation and the organization of administration. The narrative opens with Montgomery’s appointment as Commander-in-Chief, 21st Army Group, at the beginning of January 1944, when he was first shown the draft plan of the invasion: after a brief study of it, he concluded that the proposed assault was too weak and on too narrow a frontage. The plan was revised in accordance with his views, but on account of the shortage of craft it was
made possible only by postponing both the main invasion and the subsidiary landing in the south of France.

The major interest of the book perhaps lies in Chapters VII to X where the actual assault on 6 June and the consolidation of the initial bridgeheads for the final break-out are described. These were critical days. In the assault not only was surprise achieved, but the situation was completely misappreciated by the German Supreme Command. The general plan, once ashore and firmly established, was to threaten to break out of the bridgehead in the Caen area, and there to draw, fight and hold the enemy’s main reserves; then to make the actual break-out on his western flank, pivoting the whole Allied front on Caen, and, sweeping southwards to the Loire and eastwards to Paris, to cut off all enemy forces south of the Seine. This plan succeeded, but it must be said that the enemy showed skill and grit in effecting his concentration in face of constantly bombed communications, cut bridges, lost transport and fuel. It was no soft enemy that was defeated in Lower Normandy, and to underestimate German power and will would be to form a false and depreciatory conception of the Allied achievement. Lord Montgomery has always stressed that a commander must decide how he will fight the battle before the battle begins, and so balance his dispositions that he can continue with his own plan until success is assured; and in reviewing the Battle of Normandy he ‘never once had cause or reason to alter the plan’.

Chapters XI to XVI deal with the development of Allied strategy north of the Seine up to the Battle of the Rhineland. On reaching the Seine the first and most important difference of opinion between General Eisenhower and Field-Marshal Montgomery occurred. Montgomery advocated a single, whole-hearted drive to the Rhine on a narrow frontage. The Supreme Commander did not favour this, and he broadened the front of the advance. There will always be discussion as to what would have been the effects of Montgomery’s strategy, but it must be largely speculative.

The Field-Marshal deals at some length with the Arnhem battle and also that of the Ardennes in December 1944, and his appreciations and reflections on these two actions are of great interest. It is revealed that even after the check at Arnhem Montgomery at first hoped to proceed with his plans for launching an offensive into the Rhineland, but the overriding supply factor made this impossible. The opening of the port of Antwerp proved a slow and arduous task. Perhaps the grimiest of all the operations undertaken by the 21st Army Group was the passage through the Reichswald in the approach to the Rhine, where ‘the enemy parachute troops fought with a fanaticism unexcelled at any time in the war’.

The remaining five chapters cover the Battle of the Rhine, the advance to the Elbe, the drive to the Baltic and the final surrender on Luneberg Heath. The decisive German defeat was suffered west of the Rhine, and resistance petered out after the passage, although the one-man anti-tank weapon called the Panzerfaust was troublesome and fairly costly.

The book throughout is written with a lucidity and clarity of vision and description that should be a model for all military history of so detailed a character; it will always stand its ground even when fuller official versions have been produced. It has to be remembered that the writer is holding the highest military office in the country; that of Chief of the Imperial General Staff, and the account necessarily avoids references to the more sensational aspects of his experiences. The value of this historic book, which cannot be too highly assessed, is greatly enhanced by the excellent series of coloured maps and diagrams which accompany it.

P. S. M. WILKINSON
Scotland

Scotland. A Description of Scotland and Scottish Life. Henry W. Meikle (Editor). Nelson, 15s. 8s. 275 pages. 9 colour plates. 96 pages of illustrations. Line drawings in text. Geological map and end-paper maps. (941)

This book, designed primarily (though not exclusively) for the visitor to Scotland, more than satisfies the physical conditions required of such a work. Dr. Meikle, the editor, is His Majesty's Historiographer in Scotland and a former Librarian of the National Library in Edinburgh, and has brought to his work the sense of proportion and breadth of outlook to be expected of an outstanding research scholar and administrator. Apart from himself—he writes a full chapter on history, as well as a note on cultural institutions and societies—there are twenty-eight contributors, all possessing undoubted knowledge of their subject. The book is therefore of interest to students of Scotland and of her contribution to the world, while achieving a high standard of execution in a pleasant and authoritative style.

Professor A. G. Ogilvie contributes the first chapter on physical features and scenery; the second, on fauna, is by Seton Gordon; the account of flora and afforestation by Dr. H. R. Fletcher, of the Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh, is admirably presented (wherein he shows that the sycamore is not an indigenous tree, and we must reject the comparison in Old Mortality of the character of the Scots with 'the native sycamore of their hills, which scorns to be biased in its mode of growth even by the influence of the prevailing wind').

By way of prelude to Dr. Meikle's historical summary, Dr. W. Douglas Simpson, the University Librarian at Aberdeen, writes an excellent chapter on archaeology, showing the importance of recent work in Aberdeenshire, and in Orkney and Shetland, where names such as 'Skara Brae', 'Maeshowe' and 'Jarlshof' have become world famous. A good deal of the modern history of Scotland is contained in the lucid analysis of population contributed by Mr. J. G. Kyd, the Registrar-General, who concludes that 'although the population has increased, the average annual number of deaths has fallen from about 77,000 at the beginning of this century to about 66,000 at the present time. This fact is evidence of the virility of the Scottish people notwithstanding the drain of their life blood by the emigration of the flower of their youth.'

Agriculture is dealt with by Dr. S. J. Watson, Professor of Agriculture and Rural Economy in the University of Edinburgh, sea fisheries by Mr. Peter F. Anson, industry and commerce well presented by Mr. C. A. Oakley, Scottish Regional Controller of the Board of Trade, and hydro-electricity by Dr. John Berry, Information Officer of the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board. The growth of Glasgow as a shipping and shipbuilding town and also as a hive of general industry, is vividly depicted by Mr. Oakley, who points out that with a few exceptions, such as jute and linoleum, everything made elsewhere in Scotland is also made there. His catalogue of Glasgow's lighter industries—brewing, publishing, the making of jam, biscuits, aluminium foil, blotting-paper, Christmas cards, automatically numbered tickets ('first developed in Glasgow'), clay tobacco pipes, leather footballs, wood-pulp containers, paints and oils—will astonish many Scots. There follow chapters on legal and land systems, administration (local and central) and social and industrial welfare; on the Church, by Mr. James Ferguson, of the editorial staff of The Glasgow Herald; and on education, by Dr. J. R. Peddie, Secretary and Treasurer of the Carnegie Trust for the Universities of Scotland. The sciences, physical and natural, are entrusted to Professor James Ritchie, of the University of Edinburgh; and medicine and public health to Professor T. Ferguson, of the University of Glasgow.
In the best-informed and wittiest essay yet published on the subject, Mr. H. Harvey Wood, Scottish Representative of the British Council, points out that Scottish literature started late, suffered many interruptions, and, viewed from a European standpoint, is deficient in certain qualities—mysticism, for instance, and high poetic imagination. Nor, with one or two exceptions such as 'Bridie, one of the most thoughtful and ingenious of contemporary dramatists', has it produced much for the stage. On the other hand, it has its peculiar excellence, finding its métier in a 'painter-like fidelity' of natural description and in the literature of satire and revelry and deriving from the national qualities a sense of reality, an eye for detail, shrewdness, distrust of extremes, and a rigid moral sense, 'narrow, but consistent and strong'. The estimates of individual authors—Burns, Scott, Carlyle, Stevenson, Barrie—arrive at a truthful interpretation with uncanny regularity. Architecture and the arts are fortunate, too, in well-written and well-illustrated chapters by Mr. Robert Hurd and Mr. Stanley Cursiter. Mr. Hurd's chapter has, in addition to a large number of half-tone plates, some illuminating architectural drawings of streets and houses. Of the eight coloured plates accompanying Mr. Cursiter's article, four, showing works of Ramsay, McTaggart, Peploe and Gillies, are supremely good.

There are also articles on the Press, contemporary art, music, drama, the cinema (by Mr. Forsyth Hardy), libraries, museums, art galleries, food and drink (by Miss Marian McNeill, author of The Scots Kitchen) and sport (by the Duke of Hamilton). The last deals not only with the Highland 'gatherings' and such national games as golf and curling, but also with mountaineering and other sports enjoyable in Scotland and with the Youth Hostel Movement. The volume concludes with a Calendar, in which the festivals—the various Ridings, Hallowe'en, etc.—are explained and described, and some stock is also taken of such events as the 'Open' at St. Andrews. The fly-leaf maps are attractive and useful, and the half-tone illustrations, especially of landscapes and buildings, excellent alike in choice, arrangement and execution.

W. BEATTIE

Spanish America


Señor Salvador de Madariaga's lives of Christopher Columbus and Hernán Cortés have established his reputation as a scholar who insists that a fresh and independent examination of all available evidence is a necessary preliminary to any biography. He will shortly publish a life of Simón Bolívar, thus completing the Spanish American trilogy of Discoveror, Conquistador and Liberator. He has published the present study 'as the indispensable background to the life of Bolívar'. In this well-documented and beautifully produced work, Señor de Madariaga boldly challenges accepted views, revealing his qualities as a lively and provocative writer and a conscientious historian.

The Empire which Bolívar and his contemporaries destroyed was governed by Spain's most high-minded monarchs. Under their guidance, the vast area extending from north of the Rio Grande to Cape Horn (except the greater part of Brazil) was explored, colonized and developed. Nevertheless, their work has been persistently attacked by European historians, mainly Protestants, and American writers concerned to justify the right of the republics to independence. Out of this accumulation of prejudices and antagonisms has emerged the leyenda negra, the black legend of Spanish obscurantism and oppression in the New World. Señor de Madariaga's purpose is to

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discover the truth of the legend by an objective consideration of Spain's colonial record.

'Facts honestly stated, inferences legitimately drawn—and nothing else' is the high ideal which he has set himself. That there is a 'dark side of Spanish history' he does not deny—'abominable cruelty' accompanied the overthrow of the three native civilizations; the colonists' treatment of their Indian and Negro slaves was often inhuman; the Inquisition did sometimes burn heretics, though not so many as popular fancy would believe. Nevertheless, evils identical with those imputed to Spain were to be found—and the author documents them—in all colonies, and European countries other than Spain had their witch-burnings and heresy hunts. Spain's actions are to be judged by contemporary and not by present-day standards. A comparative study suggests that the Spanish monarchs were the most enlightened of their time. Their rule was based on sound Christian principles, and abuses in the American realms were due not to their lack of good intentions, but to a fundamental anarchy in the Spanish character which resulted in their laws being obeyed but not fulfilled. 'After centuries of misrepresentation,' concludes the author, 'the way Spain understood and organized the Indies is today recognized by all honest and well-informed persons as one of the most honourable in the history of mankind.'

An impartial examination of the Spanish Empire is Señor de Madariaga's first aim; his second is to show that, although the Spanish-American nations are now politically separated from the mother-country, they are still bound to her by racial and cultural ties: 'the Hispanic body politic is no more: the Hispanic body historic lives on'—a fact which is proving of great moment to the world.

The book is divided into four parts. In Part I, the author examines the attitudes and beliefs which guided the Spanish monarchs in the administration of the New World. The newly discovered territories were not colonies, but kingdoms, equal in status and allegiance to those of the Peninsula. The rule of the monarchs was authoritarian, but sensitive to public opinion. It was based on the desire of the Crown to secure the material and spiritual welfare of all subjects, irrespective of colour or race, and in these tasks it was helped by the Church. In pursuance of these ideals, a fine civil organization was established; laws guarded the aboriginal from exploitation; hospitals, schools and universities were founded; the economic life of the Indies was nurtured and protected from foreign interference. How these principles operated throughout the three centuries of Spanish rule is shown in Part II (the House of Austria) and Part III (the Bourbons). These chapters, based on wide reading of published and unpublished sources, give the most complete picture of Spanish colonial life yet written. The work ends (Part IV) with a statement of Señor de Madariaga's challenging conclusions: Spanish rule was not cruel and oppressive, but enlightened and progressive, administered with a wisdom well in advance of the time.

Señor de Madariaga has long striven for a closer understanding between the Anglo-Saxon and the Hispanic peoples. This work, by removing centuries-old prejudices and misconceptions, is a notable contribution to that end.

The Rise of the Spanish American Empire is the English version of Part I (Cuesta Arriba) of his Cuadro Histórico de las Indias (1945, Buenos Aires). The English version of the second part (Cuesta Abajo) will appear as The Fall.
Australia

THE AUSTRALIAN PEOPLE. Brian Fitzpatrick. Melbourne University Press
(Melbourne, Australia), 12s. 6d. L. Post 8. 257 pages. 1 table. 1 chart. Maps.
Bibliography. Index. (994)

Mr. Fitzpatrick has spent ten years in research work on the history of Australia, particularly on the economic and social side and on politics as related to economics, and is the author of British Imperialism and Australia, 1783-1833, and The British Empire in Australia: An Economic History, 1833-1939. In the present volume he attempts to answer two questions: What have the Australians made of their continent? and What has the continent made of its European, mainly British, people?

The book is divided into three parts. 'Perspectives' is a bird's eye view of the whole historical procession. It sketches in the environment and describes the people who have played their part in making Australia a new nation and not merely 'a new Britannia in another world', to quote the words of William Charles Wentworth, 'the Australian patriot', whose efforts to secure self government for his native land led to Lord Stanley's Constitution Act of 1842 which granted representative government to New South Wales. The author emphasizes the division in Australian life between the traditional British forms imposed from without and the mode of life that has been evolved from within, and shows how this is reflected in Australian literature and politics.

'Process' deals with the economic growth of Australia from its beginnings as a convict settlement struggling to achieve self sufficiency to the industrialized Australia of the present day, an Australia in which, the author states, 'steel had replaced wool as the core of the Australian economic structure and the determinant of national policies'. There is much in this, but wool still goes a long way in determining Australia's policies.

'Story', which forms the bulk of the work, is an excellent survey of the great sweep of Australian history, from the founding of Sydney in 1788—a goal at the world's end—to the appearance of Australia on the world stage as one of the leaders in the founding of the United Nations at the San Francisco Conference in 1945. It gives a vivid account of the colony in the days of William Bligh (the notorious commander of the Bounty whose men mutinied under his harsh treatment and cast him adrift) whose conduct as Governor of New South Wales was so overbearing that in 1808 the 'Rum' Regiment, so called because of its participation in the liquor traffic, marched on Government House and arrested him. This is followed by accounts of the drawing of the pastoral frontier, the making of 'the squatters' Australia', the Australia of the gold diggers, the spacious days of the 'eighties, the industrial strife of the 'nineties, and the establishment of the Australian Commonwealth. The author lays due emphasis on the centralizing of people and of industry in a few great centres, which he sees as a dynamic movement and not merely as a drift to the city.

The author assumes the reader to have some knowledge of the history and institutions of Australia, but his book should prove of value to anyone who is interested in the story of Australia and what the Australian people have made of their country.

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PUBLISHERS' ABBREVIATIONS

Approved by the Publishers Association and The Associated Booksellers of Great Britain and Ireland.

**Abbreviation** | **Meaning**
---|---
OP | Out of print.
RP/6m | Reprinting: may be ready in six months.
RP/ND | Reprinting: no date.
NE/6m | New edition in preparation: may be ready in six months.
NE/ND | New edition in preparation: no date can be given.
B/6w | Binding: may be ready in 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

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Preceding an abbreviation the letter I = large, and the letter S = small; for example, LC8 = large Crown Octavo, ob = oblong.

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Books of the Month. Simpkin Marshall, Rossmore Court, Park Road, London N.W.1. Monthly, 3d. Each issue gives a list of current literature published in Britain, both new books and new editions, classified under subject, with reviews of recent books and publishers’ announcements.

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Clegg’s International Directory of the World’s Trade Book. James Clarke & Co. Ltd., 5 Wardrobe Place, London E.C.4. Biennially, 45s. The book trade directory of the English speaking countries of the world. The names and addresses of booksellers and publishers in Great Britain and Ireland, the British Empire and the U.S.A. are given, together with a list of private book collectors in these countries.

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