

NEW BOOKS

AMERICA AND THE BRITISH LEFT. By HENRY PELLING. Adam and Charles Black, London. 174 pp. 1956.

Discussing, as he does, the period from Bright to Bevan, Dr. Pelling has had, necessarily, to confine himself to a few carefully selected topics. He has given us eight "snapshots of a long, complicated and continuous transformation of ideas," intended to be illustrative of the changing attitude of the British Left towards the United States during the last ninety years. One might well question the usefulness of the term "Left" when used to include both Bright and Bevan; moreover, it is not surprising that the major change in British attitudes should have taken place just at that time when a new "Left" had come into existence.

In the 19th century, democracy itself was a controversial subject in British politics, and it was at that time that the Left justified their preconceptions and the Right buttressed their forebodings by looking across the Atlantic. As a leader-writer of *The Times*, quoted by Dr. Pelling, put it in 1866, "Perhaps an American England may produce a higher average of happiness than the existing system, but it would not be a country for a gentleman, and I for one would be quite a stranger in it." But after a further extension of the franchise in 1884 and the Liberal split of 1886, when Bright himself supported the Conservatives, there was a change. The fusion of Tories and former Liberals produced a new Right, more in tune in its political and economic thinking with the United States; the appearance of a new economic Radicalism and the rise of a Socialist movement involved a new Left, the policies and attitudes of which were in large measure determined by relating a doctrinal interpretation of American capitalism to British experience. Not that the change was a sudden one. Opposing a solution of the Irish question along the lines of the Canadian constitution, *Reynold's Newspaper* in 1887 asserted that it would be opposed by "all good Radicals, whose cue is to look to the Great Republic for their precedents, and not to the corrupt and snobbish Dominion." In 1889 that Journal even advocated the annexation of Canada by the United States on the grounds that "anything that adds to the power and authority of the United States among the nations of the earth is to the advantage of all mankind."

A far cry from Mr. Bevan! But also, surely, a far cry from Sir Anthony Eden. Anglo-American relations were no more secure in 1956 because "Right was speaking to Right" than were Anglo-Soviet relations in 1946 because Left was supposed to be speaking to Left. International affairs are made of sterner stuff. In the words of Dr. Pelling, "it may be that the obvious differences between Left and Right over attitudes to the United States will increasingly fade into the background of a widely diffused national resentment arising from the relative decline of British power."

DONALD J. HEASMAN.

THE FRENCH CANADIANS 1760-1945. By F. MASON WADE. Mac-Millan Company of Canada.

A reader these days will pick up a book of 1136 pages with a certain amount of trepidation, yet with Mason Wade's book one's first

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reaction is a sense of pleasure at its beauty. It is one of the handsomest volumes recently produced in Canada. It is, for a history book at least, almost sumptuously illustrated; it is printed in a fine clean type; in short, it is put together with imagination and skill.

The matter of the book is a more complicated problem. It is a history of the French Canadians from 1760 to 1945. It is an attempt to explain—as Mr. Wade himself says in an oft-quoted preface—“why the French Canadians think, act, and react differently” from other Canadians. Mr. Wade's book is not therefore merely history in the conventional sense, but is intellectual and cultural history as well. It has to be, given Mr. Wade's premises.

The great difficulty in writing a book of this kind is the vast amount of material that is being brought under review for the first time. Inevitably this shows up in the proportions of the work. Of the 1100 pages over half are devoted to the period from 1905 to 1945. The book is neither a general survey nor a detailed study, but both, at different places, in different proportions, at different times. Mr. Wade surveys with skill where there are sufficient secondary sources to bridge upon; for example his introductory chapter on New France before 1760 is excellent; but where there are few secondary sources the reader is plunged into a detailed record of events. There is certainly excuse for this; such a record is in many places badly needed; but the general result for the book as a whole is to produce an uneven, perhaps disharmonious, effect that mars its proportions.

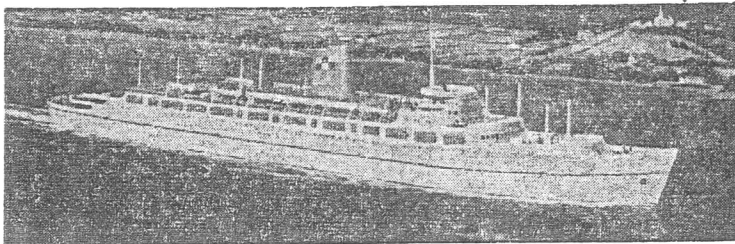
Then there is the matter of style. Maurice Heroux in *Culture* speaks of “the thick text and the dryness of the style.” This is a bit harsh. While it is true that the literary graces are not conspicuous, neither is the book the plodding, pedestrian work that M. Heroux implies. Nevertheless in a book of this length the style does become somewhat humdrum, the more reasons perhaps since the matter it has to convey in the last half occasionally resembles a Ph.D. thesis. This is not to criticise Ph.D. theses or for that matter their conversion into books: but a book ought to disguise the sweat of research and wear its learning lightly.

The book has received oddly mixed reviews in Canada. The English Canadians—who really need such a book—have on the whole praised it highly. The truth is it does fulfil a long-felt need for a detailed and competent study in English of the French Canadians. The French Canadians themselves seem less happy about the work, almost as if there were a certain jealousy of having their grievances ventilated in an English book, or their privacy invaded. Mr. Wade does not hesitate to judge, and when he comes to recent times his judgments will hurt. But on the whole he is conspicuously moderate and tends to be impatient of extremists on either side. On an issue like that of conscription in 1917 readers will find him refreshingly frank.

In all a book much needed and will be much used. It is not a little curious that the important book in English on French Canada should have been written by an American and a New Englander. So does the tradition of Francis Parkman live.

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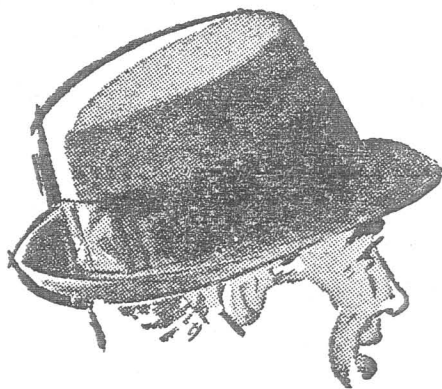
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SIX HISTORIANS. By FERDINAND SCHEVILL. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago, U.S.A. Pp. 201, Price \$5.00.

Out of the experience of a long and fruitful life—he died in 1954 at the age of 86—filled with the teaching of history at the University of Chicago and the writing of such distinguished works as “The Great Elector” and “History of Florence” the author has distilled his philosophy of history and expressed it in six essays. Although his death prevented a revision of his work the essays were sufficiently complete to permit publication.

This is fine challenging writing and thinking on the general thesis: “(History) is a branch of literature — that branch which deals with the recovery of past events and their orderly presentation”⁽¹⁾

The first historian to be introduced is Thucydides who is described as the founder of the analytical historical method and a surer model than Herodotus no matter how much the latter may intrigue our fancy.

St. Augustine and Niccolo Machiavelli may appear strange companions in a discourse which appears concerned mostly with great historians. The author develops with persuasive art his belief that the former represented what eight centuries of the Middle Ages took for history and that the latter is a prime example of a political philosopher who uses history for a national purpose.

Voltaire is credited with widening the scope of history from politics to the whole of civilization and thus after a lapse of some two thousand years continuing the concept of Herodotus. He is also admitted for his style and the power of his prose. It is easy to see where Professor Schevill's heart inclines! The re-establishment of history as literature, the embellishment of it by an attractive style and the insistence upon a rational interpretation of the facts are ascribed to Voltaire as notable contributions.

Of the remaining two, Ranke and Henry Adams, it is clear that the author has not such a high opinion but nonetheless he deals faithfully with their contribution. Ranke was in his day the acknowledged head of a new method of historical research: go back to the original documents, obtain the basic facts and form an objective picture of what actually happened. It is a comparatively short step from this philosophy to Adams' view that history is not literature but science. How these attitudes are dealt with and the faith of the author in his own definition justified is absorbing reading.

There is a seventh historian in this slim book—Ferdinand Schevill—and it will be agreed by many that he is by no means the least. His warm personality comes through to enhance his writing and to make his argument even more persuasive.

C. H. LITTLE.

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE WEST INDIES. By J. H. PARRY and P. M. SHERLOCK. Macmillan, London, New York, Toronto. 316 pp.

This is a timely book for all who are interested in the political and social developments of our hemisphere. Federation in the British West Indies has focussed attention on the colonies of the British Carib-

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bean which are seeking in union strength and expression. What are these islands? Are there others? What is their history?

In this work we find (as might be expected from authors who are respectively a Professor of History and a Vice-Principal) that the many islands of the West Indies are treated as a community rather than as footnotes to the various empires to which they were attached. As sea power waxes and wanes in Europe we observe the forces of Spain, Portugal, France, Britain, and Holland discovering, smuggling, capturing, settling and trading—not with any particular plan in mind but largely as a matter of individual or temporary profit incidental to more important matters on the continent of Europe. For many years Spain used the West Indies as a treasure-house to be exploited; France and Britain as a source of loot and means to attack Spain. It is interesting to speculate upon Spain's position today if the wealth of the New World had been more fruitfully expended than upon wars in the Old World.

Much of the history of the West Indies can be summed up in these words: piracy, sugar and slavery. These were the influences which determined the settled places, the commerce, the development and the population of the islands. Sugar requires many hands—it is a short step from this fact to the African and Indian background of the bulk of the people who live in the West Indies today. Slavery was abolished in 1833 but the emancipation which followed contained the seeds of many troublesome developments. In fact the further one reads the more amazing it seems that so much of solid political and social worth was, and is being, accomplished.

There are a number of pleasing features about this history. It is clear, well written and definitive with sufficient references for the earnest student but not so many that they interfere with "history as literature." There is a good bibliography embracing several languages. The maps have great historical interest but I was forced more than once to draw upon a modern atlas to orient myself. A new edition would benefit from a map of the West Indies today with the affiliation or status of the component parts shown in colour.

C. H. LITTLE.

THE TESTIMONY OF THE SPADE. By GEOFFREY BIBBY. Alfred A. Knopf, New York. (In Canada, McClelland and Stewart, Toronto.) 414 pp. illus. \$6.75.

It comes as no surprise to a reader of this book to discover that it was "planned and written explicitly as a companion volume to *Gods Graves, and Scholars*." Here is a pageant of the distant past presented in a clear, lucid style, and suffused with the excitement of archaeological adventure. It does for what is loosely known as "Prehistory" what Ceram's *Gods, Graves, and Scholars* did for what is loosely known as "Ancient History."

Mr. Bibby has traced the successive cultures of Northern Europe, affected as they were by the coming and going of the ice. Taking us far back in time, he unfolds a picture which until now has seldom been scanned on such a scale by any save a few specialists.

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There is so much of interest and excitement in the book that no brief review can begin to do it justice, but it may safely be said that Mr. Bibby proves his point with abundant evidence that "Prehistory" is not a common period of shambling, beetle-browed, jut-jawed semi-humans, but an immense space of time in which people of many kinds and of many cultures had their day.

Most of us have seen pictures and descriptions of the cave paintings which reveal hints of the talent of some of these early people, but probably few of us realize the artistic heights which some of the cultures attained. Now, however, it is here for us to understand, gracefully described and beautifully illustrated. A single one of the many illustrations is enough to shatter any opinion that the early Europeans were little more than animals: a photograph of a belt ornament from the Bronze Age, revealing incredibly fine metal work with a design whose delicacy and intricacy would surely challenge a modern craftsman using the most modern equipment.

And there is food for thought in Mr. Bibby's description of Cro-Magnon man:

"Above average height—the males approached six foot six—he was shown to have had a broad high forehead, prominent cheekbones, and a pronouncedly firm chin. His skull capacity was above the average for modern Europeans. If he was the ancestor of modern man—the view now accepted—there would appear to have been a process of degeneration from that point to the present day. It almost seemed that the 'descent of man' might be a literally true description."

As in *Gods, Graves, and Scholars* the author deals not only with the ancient peoples and the discoveries that are bringing their story to light, but also with the dogged explorers whose persistence unearthed so much striking and important evidence from the shadows of the centuries.

This is truly a scholarly and a gripping book.

W.G.A.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH: An Experiment in Co-operation Among Nations. By FRANK H. UNDERHILL. Duke University Press. (In Canada, Burns MacEachern.) xxiii, 127 pp. 1956.

This book, an essentially introductory one, particularly suitable for Americans, consists of three lectures given at Duke University in the fall of 1955. The first lecture dealt with "The Liberal Victorian Empire": as Professor Underhill tells us, "some of the darker and uglier aspects of its history are neglected" because, from the standpoint of the modern Commonwealth, "the real empire builders were the Victorian liberals, most of whom did not believe in empire." One might well ask whether we should be equally generous towards the Edwardian liberals who launched the Union of South Africa.

On page 21, Professor Underhill, in asserting that amendment of the Canadian constitution is still under the control of the British Parliament, surprisingly overlooked the British North America Act (No. 2), 1949.



New Books

History and Biography

The Christian Church in Canada

By H. H. Walsh. "Not only a history of the churches, it is a history of Canada presented from a different but none the less true viewpoint... has its place on the library shelves of every educationist and student of Canada's history." — *Ottawa Journal*. \$6.50.

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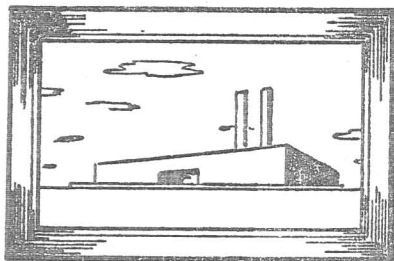
The Revolution In America

Translated and edited by Bernard Uhlandorf. The confidential letters and journals of Major Baurmeister, adjutant general of the Hessians who served the British as mercenary troops during the American Revolution. Baurmeister was a keen observer, a shrewd interpreter, and is refreshingly unbiased. \$10.75.

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"The First Commonwealth" covers the first four decades of the 20th century when, we are told, "Canada had the decisive voice in determining what the Commonwealth should become."

"By 1945 Canada and the other Dominions had stood by Britain in two world wars within one generation." But the view that "this is the fundamental fact that underlies the Commonwealth relationship" is true, surely, only if applied to those countries which were dominions at that time.

In "The Second Commonwealth," our attention is drawn to the danger of the Crown becoming a symbol which divides two grades of citizens, the elite monarchists and the second-class republicans.

One other observation should be considered. It is no doubt true that Britain "has irrevocably lost the position of the leading World Power"; this, however, does not mean that she is "just an island off the north coast of France." Moreover, is it true that "the Commonwealth offers the British governing classes their last chance to play a great part on the world stage?" Mr. Macmillan seems to find hope in a closer connection with the Continent of Europe.

DONALD J. HEASMAN.

ARTIST AT WAR. By CHARLES F. COMFORT. Ryerson, 1956. \$4.95.
I BROUGHT THE AGES HOME. By CHARLES T. CURRELLE. Ryerson, 1956. \$6.00.

Here are two books that every Canadian should read. They are by Canadians and in large part about Canadians; they tell the story of two eminently successful Canadian ventures. And each book is a credit to Canadian publication, being well bound, well designed, well printed and well illustrated.

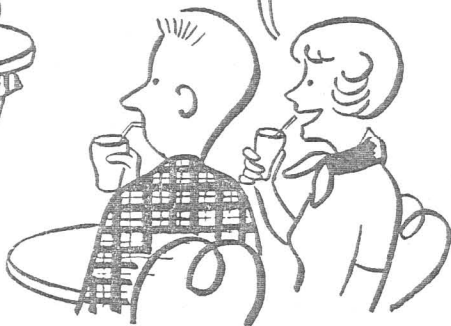
Mr. Comfort's book is the shorter of the two. It recounts his experiences as official war artist with the Canadian troops in Italy in 1943-44 and is illustrated by thirteen full-page reproductions of his war paintings (one in colour). As an artist, Comfort is known as one of Canada's outstanding water-colourists and his water-colour style is noteworthy for its breadth, its crispness and the consummate skill in handling a difficult medium, frequently on areas of paper seldom attempted by lesser men. Artists are not usually writers, and this reviewer must record mild surprise, as well as delight, in finding Comfort an artist in prose as well as in paint. His book is less a narrative of his experiences than a series of impressions drawn with a broad brush, skilfully coloured like life, and strongly evocative of the grey Atlantic in wartime, the heat and the storms of North Africa, the misery of winter in the Apennines, the stench of captured Italian towns, the strange tension behind the lines when a big attack is on, the sense of loss when the names of casualties come in and a hundred other scenes.

It is thirteen years or more since the Italian campaign of which this book is a timely and rich reminder.

Mr. Comfort's book records impressions of one year of his life. Dr. Currelly's book is the story of his life's work. One can only be most grateful that he wrote it. For this is the story of one of the world's great museums, The Royal Ontario Museum of Archaeology (now merged in the Royal Ontario Museum). Currelly was its cre-



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ator and its first curator. Many Canadians find it difficult to believe that it is one of the world's great museums, but such, despite its youth, it is, with a superb collection of Chinese material and first-class collections illustrative of archaeological remains from all continents of the world. What would you say if you learnt that its first curator began his adult life as a Methodist missionary in Manitoba and was turned out of the church (though soon after reinstated) for heretical opinions? Yet such is the case, and Currelly's chapters on his early life are among the most interesting in the book.

After graduation at Toronto he worked his passage to England on a cattle boat. In London, almost by accident he met Sir Flinders Petrie, the great Egyptologist, became his assistant and entered upon his career as an archaeologist. It is obvious, although he modestly does not say so, that Dr. Currelly was an unusually able and gifted young man. It is true that he had scholarly friends in Toronto who had scholarly friends in England. But the remarkable thing is that this unknown young man from Canada was soon accepted on intimate terms by people like Petrie, Sir William Ridgeway, the archaeological authority, Holman Hunt, the artist, and Sir Robert Mond. How the idea of a museum collection for Ontario was born, how the material for it was accumulated, how a home for it was envisaged and finally built—this is the story of the book. Part of Dr. Currelly's striking success has been due to his flair for recognizing the important part to his astonishing energy and a great deal to the principle he adopted for himself from the beginning, that he must *never, never*, make a cent for himself on any purchase whatsoever. Thus the dealers came to trust him, since they knew that nothing he bought would ever find its way back to the market, and his fellow archaeologists were ready to augment his collection with material of which they already had a sufficiency.

Dr. Currelly is an excellent raconteur and tells very well the story of a busy and interesting life.

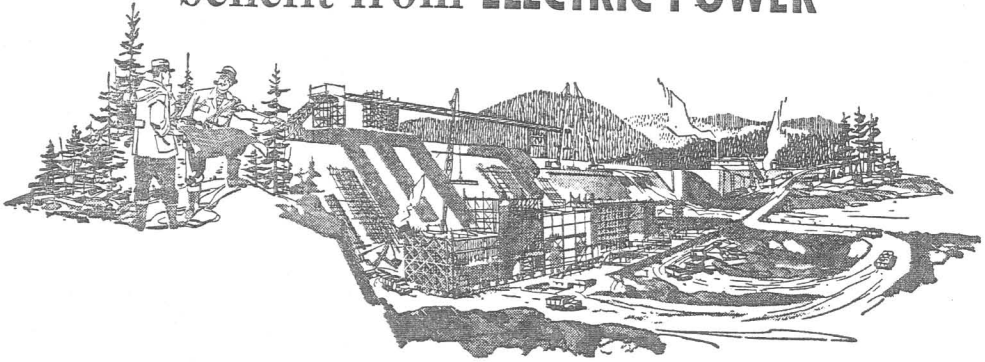
One minor criticism of both Dr. Currelly's and Mr. Comfort's books—surely they could each have been supplied with a map or maps so that the reader could more easily follow their journeyings.

A. S. MOWAT.

ESSAYS IN CANADIAN ECONOMIC HISTORY. By HAROLD A. INNIS.
 Edited by Mary Q. Innis. Toronto. University of Toronto
 Press, 1956. Pp. 418. \$8.50.

This handsomely produced book consists of twenty-eight essays, extending from 1929 to 1948, by the late Harold A. Innis, one of Canada's greatest scholars and one of the best-loved men of her academic community. All of the essays have appeared elsewhere, but widely scattered in books and journals many of which are not readily available. It is of great value to those interested in Canadian economic history to have these important contributions in one volume. Professor Innis's two monumental and pioneering works: *The Fur Trade of Canada* and *The Cod Fisheries*, have also been republished recently. These essays, covering as they do an astonishingly wide range of subjects, in conjunction with the two other volumes, provide excellent coverage of the author's contribution to Canadian economic history.

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J. F. GRAHAM.

MURPHY. By SAMUEL BECKETT. Grove Press, New York, 1957.
Pp. 282. \$3.50.

MALONE DIES. By SAMUEL BECKETT. Grove Press, New York, 1956.
Pp. 120. \$1.25.

Negativity is made tangible in these novels. Beckett's philosophy has scarcely altered since *Murphy* was published in 1938; the difference between that novel and the trilogy of which *Malone Dies* forms the second part is a difference of technique and intensity, not of viewpoint. What Beckett has accomplished in the fifteen years which separate the two works is the perfecting of his literary means.

Murphy, which is here available to North American readers for the first time, is a delightful book with a peculiar plot—the sort of plot which is peculiar to Samuel Beckett. We meet its hero on the first page; he is sitting "naked in a rocking-chair of undressed teak," tied to it by seven scarves. With his body thus appeased, he finds that he is set free in his mind, which he pictures as "a large hollow sphere, hermetically closed to the universe without." Unfortunately, practical considerations prevent him from enjoying this position as a permanent thing; and the story of *Murphy* is his patient search for an existence in which he can comfortably be "a missile without provenance or target," "a mote in the dark of absolute freedom." The search is described with a wealth of hilarious detail, most of which is supremely extraneous to the central plot, and it involves a number of charming and eccentric characters whom Dickens might have created if he had been born in Dublin and brought up on Freud. *Murphy* wanders vaguely and determinedly through this book like Antoine Roquentin set down in the middle of *David Copperfield*.

Malone Dies was written originally in French, in 1952, and has been translated by its author for the American edition. Like *Molloy*, the first volume of the trilogy (the third is *L'Innommable*, not yet translated), it has the form of a stream-of-consciousness, composed with a sense of immediacy and reality as great as in the celebrated final section of Joyce's *Ulysses*, and with a greater intensity. Where Joyce's characters seek fulfillment through other people and in the world, Beckett's heroes—if that is the right word—progress steadily toward nothingness quite unaccompanied. Each has a simple, unvarying function which is a metaphor for his search for a void: *Murphy* seeks the peace of his own hermetic mind, *Molloy* looks for his mother who does not remember him, *Moran* hunts *Molloy*, *Didi* and *Gogo* wait for *Godot*. *Malone dies*. While he dies, he passes time by writing down everything that he thinks and observes and imagines, including a story

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about a young man called Macmann (the names of Beckett's central characters always begin with "M") who goes quietly insane.

Malone Dies is virtually plotless, even more so than *Molloy*. But Beckett succeeds in the remarkable feat of making fascinating not Malone's character nor the contents of his consciousness (as Joyce did with Molly Bloom), but that consciousness itself. Never has the stream-of-consciousness technique been used to more powerful advantage. Malone's situation is one of a type familiar to readers of Kafka, Sartre and Camus; what is extraordinary in this novel, this realization of the empty unity of a mind with itself, is its "existential force"—a phrase highly opposite here. But whereas it is the fashion for the leading Existentialist writers to apotheosize "commitment," to regard freedom positively, Beckett achieves the greatest impact by presenting freedom as utter negativity.

One eagerly awaits *L'Innommable*.

DAVID MURRAY.

THE LIFE OF ARTHUR STANLEY EDDINGTON. By A. VIBERT DOUGLAS. Thomas Nelson and Sons Ltd., London, Edinburgh, Paris, Melbourne, Toronto and New York, 1956. xiv and 207 pages, with 15 plates.

Eddington was a gifted astronomer, a powerful mathematician and a brilliant expositor of scientific progress. He was able to communicate abstract concepts in a language fascinating and readable. In him, the student showed the man, as morning shows the day. His literary gifts, his proficiency in the classics and his mathematical ability showed that he would make his mark in whatever field he chose.

After graduating from Cambridge, he accepted the post of Chief Assistant at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich. Six years later, when he was thirty years of age, he was appointed Plumian Professor of Astronomy at Cambridge and, the following year, Director of the University Observatory. These positions he held until he died thirty-one years later.

Eddington was the first to explain Einstein's theory of general relativity to the English-speaking world, and was commended by Einstein as his best interpreter. His popular book on the expanding universe fired the imaginations of men. For his original contributions to astrophysics, honours of all kinds were showered on him, at home and abroad. He was knighted and, later, received the Order of Merit. His researches on the internal constitution of the stars were epoch-making. One of his most brilliant results was the deduction that the luminosity of a star depended mainly on its mass. The last years of his life were chiefly occupied with a quest for connections between atomic and cosmological constants and an attempted unification of quantum and relativity theory. He left, as his last scientific testament, "an unfinished symphony," now known as his Fundamental Theory, which will be provocative of discussion for years to come.

Even in life, some of his contemporaries disagreed with some of his conclusions; but, he did more than any of his critics to open up new fields of investigation, including the frontiers between metaphysical and physical science.



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Eddington was a Quaker, with faith in an unseen world. He believed that a scientific theory is a tool, not a creed. He trusted his tools. Dr. Douglas aptly quotes: 'God will not have his work made manifest by cowards.'

As a teacher, Eddington was a success, that is, his pupils distinguished themselves. Furthermore, they remained loyal. They carried his gospel to corners of the earth: Lemâitre to Louvain, and Douglas to Kingston. Dr. Douglas has added to her distinction by her biography of Eddington, which is a piece of literature and a work of art. It is highly commended to all who read. And those who do read it, will be reading the first, and an official, biography of Eddington. The author had at her disposal all that the friends and relatives of Eddington and the legatee of his estate could provide. From this wealth of material, she made an excellent choice, and with taste and care produced a portrait of the great astronomer as clear as a reflected image.

To Eddington is applied the words (first said of Newton): 'Let Mortals rejoice that there has existed such and so great an Ornament of Human Nature'. These same mortals should rejoice that his biography has been added to his life with an elegance and grace that befits so great an ornament.

M. W. BURKE-GAFFNEY, S.J.

THE LABOUR INJUNCTION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA. By PROFESSOR A. W. R. CARROTHERS; C.C.H. Canadian Ltd., Toronto, 1956. Pp. xxvii, 276; price \$7.50.

There is little writing on the Canadian law of labour-management relations and Professor Carrothers' penetrating and analytical book on one important aspect of the law is very welcome. In it he discusses the use of the injunction in labour disputes generally and the problems of its enforcement. He has a lengthy chapter describing the incidence of the injunction in labour matters in British Columbia since 1945 and another chapter summarizing and evaluating its use. These chapters, although of particular significance in British Columbia, contain many observations of common interest in Canada.

But the great service of the author is evident in Chapter III entitled, "A Study in the Law of Picketing," and his excellent treatment of this difficult subject will be of assistance to all students of labour law. He considers the legality of picketing from the points of view of form, object and result. As to the form of picketing, briefly, any type of tortious conduct on the picket line is unlawful. Although he recognizes that the legal bounds of mass picketing that may amount to a nuisance or intimidation are not defined, his review and discussion of all precedents in point not only aptly summarize the present law but aid clear thinking on the path of the law in the future. The object of picketing involves the application of the law of civil conspiracy to picketing. If its object is to injure rather than to defend or to advance justifiable ends, it is tortious and enjoined. Due to the state of the law, Professor Carrothers finds himself often in the field of conjecture here by his treatment and conclusions on such common circumstances as sympathetic picketing, picketing accompanying unlawful strikes and picketing to enforce objects in breach of statutory law

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are detailed and sound. The author persuasively shows that these objects constitute conspiracies either to injure or to offend a statute and therefore may be enjoined. The result of picketing, his third classification, is a less common basis of determining its legality. This is the consideration of picketing that constitutes the tort of inducing breach of contract. He doubts (p. 82) that justification, that is, picketing to advance *bona fide* interests of the trade union, would absolve from liability if the elements of the tort are present. His view has been upheld recently in Alberta (*Bennett & White v. Van Reeder*, (1957) 6 D.L.R. 2nd 326) which possibly lends a judicial aura to the worth of this book.

The reviewer feels that legal thinking and development in the law of picketing will be considerably influenced by Professor Carrothers' work. He has done a valuable service in clarifying a very important and obscure phase of our law.

J. McL. HENDRY.

THE CANADIAN MUSIC JOURNAL. Published by the Canadian Music Council and edited by GEOFFREY B. PAYZANT. Sackville, N. B.

The first two issues of this publication (those for Autumn 1956 and Winter 1957) indicate that this new venture is off to a flying start. In both issues the editor and his associates have contrived to present a journal of interest and value for musicians in the broadest sense of the word—for the amateur and the professional, for the performer and the listener.

A glance at the names of some of the contributors is more than reassuring. Sir Ernest MacMillan writes on the Canadian Music Council. The world-famous musicologist, Dr. Percy Scholes, writes about Burney and Hawkins, the two musical friends of the tone-deaf Dr. Samuel Johnson. Glenn Gould, one of Canada's best-known pianists and composers, discusses the dilemma of the Dodecacophonists. Harry Adaskin, another well known Canadian musical figure, has some provocative things to say about music and the universities, making a strong plea for emphasis on educating music-lovers as listeners rather than concentrating on the production of performers. Helmut Kallmun, librarian for the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, reviews a century of musical periodicals in Canada. Marius Barbeau writes about folk songs of French Louisiana and their relationship to those of Quebec and Acadia. And Maurice Lowe attempts to lead the reader through the "labyrinth" of modern music, not necessarily to reveal something good.

There are other articles but this sampling indicates the quality of the material. And the principal articles are supplemented by reviews of publications and recordings, as well as other information of the world of music.

The Journal is attractive in format as well as in content and should appeal to everyone with more than a casual interest in music.

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THE RESTORATION OF LEARNING. By ARTHUR BESTOR. McClelland and Stewart Ltd. \$6.75.

Arthur Bestor is the United States counter-part to our own Hilda Neatby. Like Dr. Neatby he is a Professor of History and like her he is shocked by the anti-intellectual trend in public school education. His shocked feelings found expression in his book "Educational Wastelands," as hers did in "So Little for the Mind." The present book reproduces or restates his views as expressed in "Educational Wastelands," expands and explains these views and adds a "Program for Redeeming the Unfulfilled Promise of American Education."

Dr. Bestor, like Dr. Neatby, is at his best in opposition and especially when he is attacking what he calls "the interlocking directorate of professional educationists." The critical parts of his book are a delight, both because his criticisms are so richly deserved and because of the vigour and gusto, the skill and the accuracy with which he lays about him. One must also admit to a horrid pleasure in watching the educators squirm under his lash. He flays the anti-intellectualism he finds in American education in the schools; he ridicules its lack of direction; he denounces its tendency to attempt to be all things to all children; he decries currently held false conceptions of equality and adapts Gilbert and Sullivan to illustrate his point:—

"The Ph.D. who rules the state,
The Ph.D. who cleans the plate,
The Ph.D. who scrubs the grate,
They all shall equal be."

He deplors the shallow nonsense sometimes taught in the name of pedagogy and the stifling effect such pedagogy has on the good teacher.

Out of this emerge certain principles which this reviewer applauds: that the school is an instrument, and, using the term widely to include the university, the *only* instrument in modern society for developing disciplined intellectual power; that the school's essential job is to teach "how to think" and that it must not allow itself to be diverted from that task; that discussion of contemporary affairs without a basis of knowledge is futile and dangerous; that a good teacher is first of all a scholar; that it is neither necessary nor desirable for teachers to sugar-coat the pill of learning; that the public schools should aim to provide a liberal education rather than an education in vocations or techniques. Those principles, as already stated, this reviewer applauds. But whether you agree or not you will find Bestor's statement of them always clear and always forceful. At the least his opinions make an excellent starting point for that debate and discussion without which educational advance is impossible.

When Dr. Bestor comes to apply his principles to practice, he is, as might be expected, less successful. His chief solution to the problems of America's schools is simply an elaboration of the old method of advancement of bright pupils through the grades and retardation of the dull. This seems inadequate, and the inadequacy stems from Dr. Bestor's apparent assumption that the same intellectual pabulum is equally good for everyone, provided it is presented at different rates.

Fortunately in eastern Canada we have not yet succumbed to anti-intellectualism in our schools. But the pressure is there and it has made some dents. It is exercised, in minor ways so far, but still



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exercised, through susceptible individuals who have studied pedagogy in the U.S.A., through text-books written and published in the U.S.A. and used in our schools, through some American educational journals. Much good, of course, both in educational theory and practice has come, and continues to come, to us from across the border. But not everything that comes is good; some is harmful. After Arthur Bestor, at least we cannot say that we have not been warned.

A. S. MOWAT.

SOME OBSERVATIONS ON AMERICAN EDUCATION. Macmillan. By ROBERT M. HUTCHINS. \$3.00.

This is an excellent short account of American educational ideals and practices with especial reference to university education. It comprises a series of lectures given at British universities in 1954 by Robert M. Hutchins, the eminent American educator, former President of the University of Chicago and now President of the Fund for the Republic. It reflects his well-known opinions, as expressed in his previous book "Education for Freedom" and elsewhere, but those opinions are tempered here by the knowledge that he is speaking to a non-American audience, and he is at pains to explain that there may be as much to praise as to blame in American education and that other countries should avoid a holier-than-thou attitude.

None the less the tone of the book is in general critical; and in his criticisms Dr. Hutchins knocks off some memorable phrases. He finds that there is a tendency for American high schools "to become custodial rather than educational." "The American people are nominally devoted to education, for they have memorized the slogans that were realities to their ancestors." "'Public relations' is simply a way of referring to the hope of money." "A rational and intelligible programme (in the university) might lead to rational and intelligent alumni."

That there is a malaise in American education is clear. That it is caused in part by a lack of depth and clarity of thought concerning the purposes and aims of education is equally clear, but a reading of this book and Bestor's "Restoration of Learning" has convinced this reviewer that there is an equally important, though so far concealed, emptiness of thought regarding the true nature of human beings. This is borne out by current American books on educational psychology which uniformly skate easily and unconcernedly on the surface of what is at best a fragile and limited view of human nature. A good cold plunge into the depths of this most difficult of all studies is needed before reform is possible.

Dr. Hutchin's book will be of particular interest to Canadians who in educational, as in other, matters find themselves somewhere between America and Great Britain.

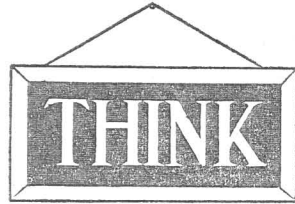
A. S. MOWAT.

THE NATURE OF SPACE (A METAPHYSICAL AND AESTHETIC INQUIRY.)
By I. RICE PEREIRA. Privately published, New York, 1956.
\$3.50.

This is a beautifully printed little book by a well-known American artist. The best thing in it is an interesting abstract design printed

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opposite the title page. The thesis of the book seems to be that "the development of a society depends on its ability to participate in space," and it would appear that the argument runs somewhat as follows: primitive man has little understanding of space; he begins in a one-dimensional world; the Egyptians reached out vertically but failed to understand the horizontal; the Greeks and Romans lived in two dimensions; Renaissance man developed the laws of perspective and lived in three dimensions; the twentieth century incorporates time with space and lives in four dimensions. This seems an over-simplification. If the thesis has a basis in truth it would take much more than sixty pages to argue it convincingly. Many of the author's remarks seem to have an intuitive rather than a scholarly basis. They may of course none the less be true.

More surprising are some curious remarks she makes about art. For example, "the Greeks gave two-dimensional pattern concrete mathematical form;" among the Romans "there was no representation in art." One would expect an artist not to forget that Greece produced some of the finest sculpture in the round that the world has yet seen and that the best Roman art is the magnificent series of sculptured portrait heads.

A. S. MOWAT.

BOOKS IN BRIEF

YEARBOOK OF THE INTERNATIONAL LAW COMMISSION 1956. VOLUME I.
United Nations, New York. (In Canada, Ryerson, Toronto.)
291 pp. \$3.00.

This volume contains summary records of the Commission's eighth session.

YEARBOOK OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE STATISTICS, 1955. 720 pp.
United Nations, New York. (In Canada, Ryerson, Toronto.)
720 pp. \$7.00.

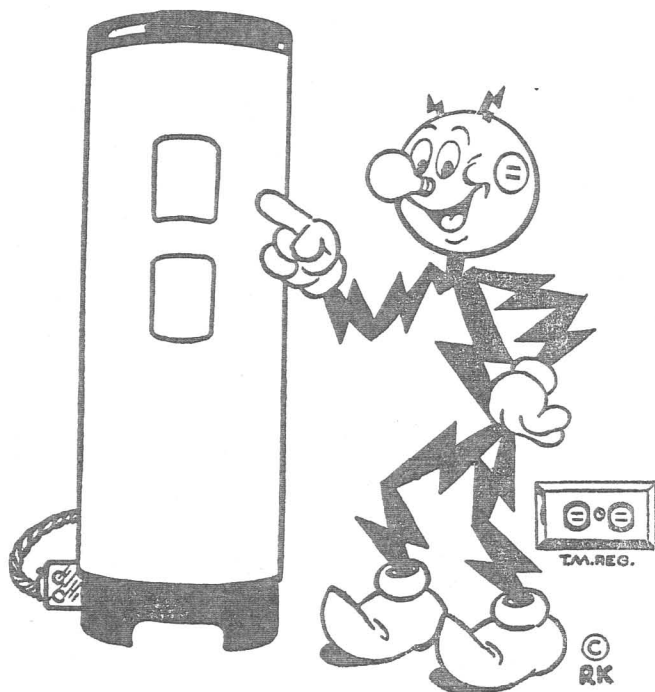
Composed almost entirely of statistical tables, this book offers a vast amount of information on world trade which, in 1955, reached an all-time high.

TALES RETOLD UNDER THE OLD TOWN CLOCK. By WILLIAM COATES
BORRETT. Ryerson, Toronto. 212 pp. \$4.00.

Tales from our history as told by Major Borrett in his broadcast series. Stories from some of his earlier books are here reprinted and others appear in print for the first time.

THE FUR TRADE IN CANADA. By HAROLD A. INNIS. University of
Toronto Press. 463 pp. \$8.50.

The well-known and authoritative work by the late Dr. Innis has been revised on the basis of marginal notations entered by him in the printed work and according to a plan of revision which he had devised. A bibliography has been added. Publication of this revised edition will be the more welcome since the work for some years has been out of print.



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THE EVERGREEN REVIEW. A quarterly magazine published by Grove Press, New York. \$1.00 per copy; yearly subscription \$4.00 in Canada.

The Volume I, Number 1 issue of this magazine promises an excellent future for it. It contains studies of Georg Büchner and of *Lady Chatterley's Lover*, poems and a short story by Samuel Beckett, a description by the artist Henri Michaux of experiments which he undertook with mescaline, and—*pièce de résistance*—an interview with Sartre about the uprising in Budapest. There are various other features. The magazine has an attractive format, and a minimum of those misprints which Grove Press seems to find unavoidable. Subscriptions can be obtained by writing to *The Evergreen Review*, 795 Broadway, New York 3.

CANADA YEAR BOOK 1956. Prepared by THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS, OTTAWA. 1280 pp. illus., maps. \$4.00.

This dependable old friend appears in a slightly less sombre dress, but bringing its usual rich fund of information on things Canadian. The 1956 edition includes the usual overpowering array of facts and figures together with sixteen special articles of current interest and of a variety which embraces traffic on the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Seaway, poliomyelitis vaccine, and the National Capital Plan. An invaluable reference book.

LOGGING WITH PAUL BUNYAN. By JOHN D. ROBINS. Edited by Edith Fowke. Ryerson, Toronto. 97 pp. \$3.00.

These are Dr. Robins' own versions of some stories about the fabulous logger of the North Woods, printed in the dialect the narrator employed when they were broadcast in 1951 by the C.B.C.

CITIZENSHIP OF THE FREE WORLD. By SIR ROBERT BOOTHBY, K.B.E. Mount Allison University, Sackville, N. B. 70 pp.

A plea for organic union delivered by the noted British parliamentarian as the Josiah Wood Lecture for 1956 at Mount Allison, in which he calls for a United States of Western Europe, closely associated with the British Commonwealth and the United States of America.

HOW TO SOLVE IT. By G. POLYA. Doubleday, Toronto. 253 pp. \$1.10.

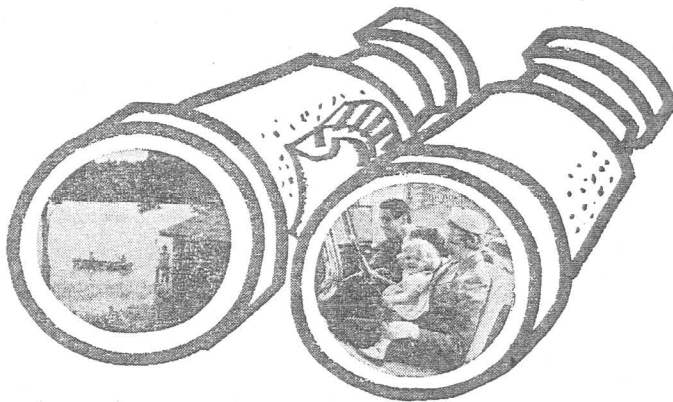
Professor Polya's work on heuristic, issued in pocket size as one of the firm's Anchor Book series.

THE FUTURE OF AN ILLUSION. By SIGMUND FREUD. Doubleday, Toronto. 102 pp. \$1.10.

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THE FLOOD. By SCOTT YOUNG. McClelland and Stewart, Toronto. \$3.50.

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