Book Reviews

Economic Change in Rural India. By Walter C. Neale. (Yale Studies in Economics, 12) New Haven: Yale University Press [Montreal: McGill University Press], 1962. Pp. 333. $7.50.

Apart from such irrelevant, but potentially irritating, aberrations as apparently dedicating the book to himself and mis-spelling the plural of "Appendix", Dr. Neale has produced a compendious study of a theme which is better disclosed in his subtitle: "Land Tenure and Reform in Uttar Pradesh, 1800-1955". This theme may seem a somewhat restricted one until one realises that Uttar Pradesh, the old "United Provinces" of British days, is a State "about the size of Italy with a present population of 63 million" (p. 11), the home of the largest number of the leaders of the independence movement of the past generation.

Dr. Neale sets out to "review the pre-British system of land tenures [of Uttar Pradesh], the system established by the British and the reforms made therein, the effects of the system upon agriculture and the rural economic structure and the reasons therefor, the reforms the Indians have undertaken since independence, and the relationship between the Western systems of law and economy and those of India which have been subjected to the Western systems for two centuries" (p. 9). This is a formidable task and results in a formidable book, but one of interest to serious students of the history, economics, and politics of "underdeveloped countries" in general, and not solely of North India.

It is perhaps both natural and right that fully one quarter of the book is devoted to the last five of the 155 years surveyed. Dr. Neale's observations on the pre-British period do not take us appreciably further than any of his predecessors. On the age-old question of whether the British on taking over power confused (deliberately or inadvertently) the tax-gatherers of the post-Mughal era with the actual owners of the land, his answer is originally phrased: the question itself is an improper one. "The question of who owned the land before the British period arises from applying the logic of a market system to a non-market society. . . . The entire difficulty of interpretation arose from the

attempt to force Indian institutions into the mold of British ones" (pp. 29-30). At least he does his best to lay forever the myth that before the British arrived in India there was a Golden Age—a myth much in vogue in independence circles of the last forty years, where it was all too often implied that the expulsion of the British would once more automatically usher that Age back in again. "The myth is just not true. . . . The British did not ruin a beautiful society. What they did was to pull the props out from under a functioning society without replacing the props or building a new society on other foundations. It is impossible to re-establish pre-British India. It would also be undesirable" (pp. 45, 47).

It is this thesis, that after the coming of the British a land market developed without a corresponding market in capital, which becomes the recurrent theme of the book. "If a market for factors [of production] is to work successfully, there must be *alternative* uses for the factors, which means that all the factor markets must mesh. The trouble in U.P. was that alternatives were lacking because the land market was not related to a properly functioning capital market" (p. 179). Dr. Neale exonerates the British from any blame in this connection; indeed, it is refreshing to find an American author so constantly leaping to the defence of the British against the equally constant tendency of Indian nationalists to find in British imperialism the scapegoat for all their country's economic ills. More realistically Dr. Neale, in the most interesting chapter in the book—"Why the Market failed: the Right Reasons"—finds the basic causes for U.P.'s agrarian problems in (1) the paucity of capital in proportion to population, and (2) the social structure of the Hindu village.

Through the one hundred dry pages of Part II, Dr. Neale traces in great detail the groping, pragmatic attempts of the British rulers during their century of domination to adapt their basic concept of a land market, derived from the successful experience of the U.K. and Western Europe, to the totally foreign environment of U.P. From 1833 onwards these attempts took mainly the form of safeguarding the interests of tenants, subtenants, and cultivators from the exploitation of landlords, thus both modifying the operation of the very land market that they had introduced and also divorcing ownership from control (and thereby enhancing still further the danger, ever-present in Asia, of an absentee, irresponsible, and parasitic "landed gentry"). Contrary to nationalist contentions, this policy did have the effect of increasing production enormously during the nineteenth century; in one District, irrigable cultivated land increased 233%, double-cropped land 475%, and value of outturn per acre 1,000% between the periods 1827-40 and 1897-1921 (p. 143). But by the turn of the century virtually all cultivable land had been occupied and the simplest methods of improving techniques had been introduced, and the twentieth century has seen U.P. agriculture stagnate.

A much more lively Part III examines the basic causes for this stagnation, and finds them *not* in the nationalists' bugbears of inequity of law, excessive land revenue, excessive rents, or fluctuating prices, but in the twin evils already quoted—relative scarcity

of capital, and the age-old, unchanging social structure. Interestingly enough, Part IV finds that the long-heralded and much-publicised land reform of the newly independent government, ushered in by the Zamindari Abolition and Land Reform Act of 1951, was in fact not radical at all, but rather "more of the same"; indeed, three relatively simple "amendments to the old system would have accomplished the substance of the abolition reforms" (p. 283). The Act completed the process—which had been going on under the British for over a century—of transferring rights away from landlords. In this case, however, these rights have been transferred to the State rather than to the tenants, who already enjoyed a fairly full measure of security by the end of the British era. Systems of tenure have admittedly been greatly simplified, there being now only three classes of tenants. But the lack of enthusiasm for the new systems in the general body of cultivators is shown by their tardiness in taking advantage of the provisions of the new Act to raise their own status. Those in Class II (roughly "occupancy tenants") have the privilege of moving up to Class I (roughly "proprietary tenants" able to do anything with their land but sublet it) upon payment of a lump sum equivalent to ten years' land revenue, after which their annual land revenue payments to the government will be cut in half. The government had hoped in 1949 that such was the prestige of the virtual land ownership conveyed by Class I status that Rs 170 crores, or almost enough to pay outright cash compensation to evicted landlords, would be subscribed; instead, only one-fifth of this sum had come in by 1953.

Neale concludes that "zamindari abolition may prove less astute politically than has been hoped, and may well contribute less to the sum total of welfare and happiness than has been believed . . . . We find ourselves back at the proposition that the difficulty lay in the lack of real savings and investment or in the social structure of village life" rather than in "a few thousand zamindars" (pp. 252-253). The percentage of the population which has actually gained has been small, while the lowest ranks of rural society, the landless labourers, have actually lost.

In a "tailpiece", Part V, which is the most interesting part of the book, Dr. Neale speculates on what *can* be done to rescue rural India from an increasingly insufferable situation. He is quite sure that the recent land reforms will make little, if any, difference (though here it is possible that he does less than justice to the nationalist contention that the subtle social changes resulting from the displacement of the old zamindars may put new life and energy and initiative into the cultivators, just as political independence has led to an impressive outburst of energy and enthusiasm in the country as a whole). He is equally sure, as economists have been for the last half-century, that U.P.'s agrarian problem, which is really that of all India, will be met only by a vast transfer of population off the land into alternative employment. This means (1) industrialisation, and (2) better farming, both of which in turn call for more readily available capital.

Thus at the end of a long book on land tenure Dr. Neale ends up with the same diagnosis as hundreds of his predecessors. Unfortunately he makes even less attempt at

suggesting therapy than many of them. He does indulge in interesting speculation as to exactly which *categories* of villagers it will be necessary to "deport" in order to render rural life viable for the remainder (pp. 276-278), and reaches the encouraging (!) conclusion that for U.P. alone the movement of 1½ million people might do the trick instead of the 5½ million which the idealistic hopes of the Zamindari Abolition Committee would require. "A solution along these lines", he blandly remarks, "might require some form of labour direction" (page 278). It might, and who short of the Communists is going to provide that direction?

This book, therefore, leaves one with a deepened feeling of pessimism. Careful and thorough and in places interesting though it is, it turns out ultimately to be one more addition to the innumerable volumes already in existence which analyse the root causes of economic distress in underdeveloped countries, but which offer no practical solution short of autocracy and totalitarianism. This is not to say, however, that it should not have been written, nor that it should not be read.

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Melville's Orienda. By DOROTHEE METLITSKY FINKELSTEIN. New Haven and London: Yale University Press [Montreal: McGill University Press], 1961. Pp. x, 317. $6.50.

Melville's Orienda is a study of Melville's Orientalism, investigating both the similarities and the distinctions between the Polynesian and the Near Eastern elements in Melville's art. The book is divided into two parts: the first deals with the literary background for Melville's interest in things Oriental; the second is concerned with the qualities of this Orientalism. A passage appearing well along in the second part of the study supplies us with the book's *raison d'être,* should we still have doubts at that point.

> In the face of this general preoccupation with Oriental religious thought it can hardly be doubted that Melville was as familiar with Sufism as Thoreau, Emerson, *The Dial*, the *Atlantic Monthly*, and the *Literary World.* What remains to be examined is the extent to which this general interest is reflected in the characters and symbols of *Mardi, Moby-Dick*, and his other works, all of which bear unmistakable traces of what may be called the nineteenth-century "Gesta Arabum et Persarum" (191).

Mrs. Finkelstein's book supplies us with more grist for the Melvillean mill, especially her chapter on "Islamic Characters and Symbols". The study inquires into the relation between Melville's tendency to philosophical determinism and the fatalistic character of the Near East, showing how his visit to the Holy Land confirmed many of the views he had already expressed in his work and how they may be traced to his reading. Mrs. Finkelstein does an especially fine piece of work on the rose symbolism and its Islamic sources.

"The clash between the ideal and the real" that dominates much of Melville's work is also found to be influenced by his interest and travel in the Near East. *Melville's Orienda* makes it clear that Melville's major effort in verse, *Clarel,* published in 1876, and the "rose" poetry of his last years, are much in debt to his reading about the Holy Land and his visit there. Once again, we are treated to the characteristically different reactions of Emerson and Melville to the same material. "The most heavily marked passage [in Saadi] of all inspires the reader not with 'good hope' but with pity and terror, and the frustration of Ecclesiastes" (95). As Mrs. Finkelstein writes elsewhere (121), "The monuments of ancient Egypt, particularly the pyramids, pervade Melville's consciousness of the artist's mission—to teach mankind a due reverence for its 'mummies' —and of the symbolic significance of structure and form—in Carlyle's words, visible and attainable—in which the sacred mysteries of existence are encased and enwrapped". Melville was forever mining into the pyramid, though he seemed convinced that he would find nothing there; he has bequeathed to his critics a similar but more rewarding zeal.

Melville's Orienda is primarily a background and source study, and it is a thorough one. But like most studies of Melville (see my review of two other Melville books in the Winter, 1962-63, number of the *Dalhousie Review*), Mrs. Finkelstein's book refuses to go all the way. This is too bad, because the Islamic material and the author's acute understanding of the basic relationship between Goethe's and Melville's interest in the Near East gives this particular study a great advantage over others. As Goethe implies in the second part of *Faust*, there is more to a reverence for "mummies" than a conscious historical past may be able to supply: "The Mothers! Mothers!—a strange word is said". Mrs. Finkelstein would do well to explore the "curious image" upon which she comments briefly on pages 133-134. Wombs and tombs have their obvious similarities, but sexual intercourse between the unborn, or incest within the womb, is an event which Melville himself sometimes comes close to celebrating.

Melville's Orienda acquaints us with valuable information about the Islamic coinages in Melville's work, especially in *Mardi* and *Moby-Dick*, and increases our understanding of his sympathy for religious or philosophical resignation; but perhaps the author's most important comment is the reminder that comes early in her study, since it introduces the reader to the Melvillean dilemma which can be found everywhere in his work and which is, indeed, related to his own soul's passage to "primal thought" and "more than India".

> Wandering Ishmael that he was, Melville had an early recognition that "Orienda" was "another disenchanting isle", as he recorded in his *Journal*. It was just another "grand masquerade of mortality". In the final analysis, his faith in America wavered as little as Whitman's: "We Americans are the peculiar, chosen people — the Israel of our time", he says in *White Jacket*. By contrast, the Orient is doomed: "Oh, Orienda! thou wert our East . . . But now, how changed! the dawn of light becomes a darkness" (11).

In his visits to the East, literary and otherwise, "The bitterness of the Dead Sea waters

and the stony sterility of Judea symbolize the essence of the 'terra damnata'—where man was stoned to death" and confirm Melville's vision of the existential predicament of man.

University of Alberta E. J. Rose

African Genesis: A Personal Investigation into the Animal Origins and Nature of Man. By Robert Ardrey. Illus. Berdine Ardrey. London: Collins [Toronto: Collins], 1961. Pp. 380. $7.50.

This book by Robert Ardley is intelligent, well-informed, and well-written; one feels that one has been awaiting it for years. The kernel of his tale is that not unfamiliar one of the discovery of *Australopithecus*, the South African ape, and of the struggle of Dart and Broom against the forces of administrative obstruction and scientific indifference. It is the ageless Greek tragedy of man against the gods, a drama without villains. One cannot condemn the South African government for permitting tooth-paste manufacturers to destroy the caves containing documents of this oldest human history while at the same time they put barriers in the way of Broom, who was trying to save that history. All governments are like that. Politics has too often been described as the "art of the possible"—that is, of the myopic view in which profits from tooth-paste are real and meaningful and history is a frill. Nor can one condemn the conventional scientists who brushed away Dart's evidence without even considering it, for science, like everything else, is divided into closed territories into which only the owner may legitimately venture. The time will come when governments will find that history is a tourist attraction and therefore real; the time has already arrived when the gathering mountain of evidence is casting shadows into scientific territories and is being discovered by those who formerly ignored its existence. Now the tale will be retold from a truly scientific point of view, and in it the names of the pioneers will be mentioned briefly for the purpose of correcting their errors.

The tale of *Australopithecus* involves a number of other issues. How far back was this very human ape who, according to Dart, haunted caves and bashed baboons over the head with thigh-bone clubs wielded in the right hand and cut off steaks with knives of antelope jaw? He seems to have been well back in the Pliocene and yet to be connected with the pluvial periods that we correlate with the Pleistocene. It is well to have ideas about these matters, but it is better to remain aware of how little we know with any exactitude. Potassium-dating is coming to the rescue of this difficult time, too early for radiocarbon, too late for uranium-dating, and the Leakeys' *Zinjanthropus*, reasonably equated by Ardley with *Australopithecus robustus*, has been bracketed to about 1,750,000 years ago.

But what has impressed Ardley so deeply is the fact that *Australopithecus*, not content with bashing baboons, which are dangerous enough, seems also to have very

effectively bashed his own kind. This ancestor of mankind, as his teeth, brain, and body suggest him to be, was a hunting carnivore and a murderer to boot. Surely this was to be expected. The development of mankind was in no way the result of necessity; it was a triumph of creativity, and creativity demands more energy than comes from grubbing roots. *Zinjanthropus* compromised and ate vegetables and turtles and small game, yet he learned the possibilities of breaking stones to make a cutting edge, opening up the long vistas of the Stone Age. Ardley considers that this largely herbivorous Abel ended under the club of the carnivorous Cain, *Australopithecus africanus*, who somehow adopted his heritage of stone tools. We cannot prove that it was not so. In the long period of human history we have seen the enthusiasm of men to bash other men, but, if they were wholesale in their destruction, they do not seem to have learned much from their victims. A more usual pattern has been to kill the men and to take over the women, and it is not likely that the victors would have been put off by the fact that scientists have defined these women as belonging to a different genus. The only reason for there being only one species of man today is that man has been willing to mate with anything approximately human and can do it with unimpaired fertility.

Ardley then moves on into the field of primate behaviour, and his treatment of this is as adequate as is possible in these days of proliferating research. In the behaviour of the noisy and obscene howling monkey he recognizes the territorial instinct, which is the basis of wars, and a family morality reminding one of a very modern novel. More complex is the society of the baboons in which the duty of defence is taught to the males, whose status depends upon their effectiveness in this alone, sex having become submerged in status as it is among men. Somewhere in the misty hiatus between ape and man there is a change in which the male takes up the duty of bringing home the bacon, a custom unknown among the apes. But it is probable that this is only a custom, not an inherited instinct, even among mankind.

On the basis of this study Ardley attacks the romantic fallacy of the "noble savage" and the "innocent child". We come into the world trailing clouds of simian instincts towards selfishness, violence, ganging, status-seeking, and aimless sexuality. Baboons brought up by hand do not even defend their females, for that is a learned behaviour-pattern. Civilization is made possible by the persistent remoulding of the instincts which are incompatible with complex social life. Happiness is obedience to the instincts: repress them and you create the neurotic; leave them unrepressed and you create the delinquent. The psychoanalysts have shown that the instincts must be sublimated, must find some satisfactory outlet that does not harm society. But our communities grow on in complete disregard of these essentials, of people without territory or status or sex or violence, and then we wonder at the wild collective dreams which result in a literature of sex and violence, in futile competitions for status, and the mass madness of war in which all instincts find their outlet.

It seems probable that many readers will take exception to Ardley's book and to

his theories, but here he has gathered what is already known into an intelligible whole which may form the basis of valuable new understanding.

Wolfville, N.S. J. S. ERSKINE

Skipper from Leith: The History of Robert Barton of Over Barnton. By W. STANFORD REID. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1962. Pp. 324. $6.00.

Too frequently in academic research does one find a wearisome repetitiveness. Familiar cruces are endlessly rehandled and old cavils are reiterated in answer to sophisticated speculation. However elaborate the cavortings around a problem, the essential situation is one of stasis. Until fairly recent times Scottish historical studies have shared these failings with English literary pamphleteering. Apart from learned journals perused by a tiny specialist audience, students at universities and the interested public have had to rely upon broad general studies which have been brought up to date or else rephrased and retitled by a succession of historians. There has been an obvious dearth of thorough studies on a scale larger than that of a journal article. Those that have been compiled are of a high standard of scholarship, but they have testified too long to the enormous gaps tantalizingly unfilled.

The implications are not that Scottish historians have been remiss or that there has been a lack of sustained investigation. The great problem in the field of mediaeval Scottish history is the paucity of material evidence. In the course of turbulent internal events and wars with England, documents were recklessly destroyed. There is always, therefore, a temptation to indulge in supposition as a substitute for facts or as a connection between what is ascertainable. In the historical works of the worthy Dr. Agnes Mure Mackenzie, for instance, patriotic romanticism became a large ingredient.

Dr. Stanford Reid indulges his imagination only once in a harmless, single-paragraph vignette of Leith harbour seen through the eyes of the youthful Robert Barton, who is his "Skipper from Leith". Yet this small section is out of place in his study, which impresses the reader with its care to collate facts only. It is clear that a great deal of patient sifting has been involved and that the result on many an occasion has been the finding of a detail which gives limited information or, at most, a possible clue. One constantly finds that Dr. Reid has to resort to a "may have been" or a "might have been", but this is no indictment of the researcher's honesty and self-discipline. The reader can never charge him with abandoning the facts in order to speculate, for his writing is so direct and precise that the distinction between what is indisputable and what is merely reasonable tendency is never obscured.

A figure who heretofore was mentioned in historical works only *en passant* now emerges life-size. The value of this study is not confined to the main portrait of a mediaeval merchant, representative of an emergent middle-class cadre destined to be in-

creasingly important in Scottish society. Robert Barton's activities and positions illuminate political, commercial, social, and marine life in Scotland at the end of the fifteenth century and in the first third of the sixteenth. The interactions of society are seen on a very wide scale with some surprising sidelights on eminent clergy and nobles previously regarded in their ecclesiastical or political significance alone.

The career of Robert Barton was remarkable. Beginning as a merchant on land, and as nothing less than a pirate at sea, he became a royal purchasing agent and minor diplomat for the quixotic James IV. After the death of James IV at Flodden, the royal schemes to make Scotland an important European power were shattered by faction fights and administrative and financial incompetence. Meanwhile, Robert Barton's reputation as a trader, financier, and man of action grew with justification. He became Comptroller of the Royal Household, and as such he was in many ways the key figure in Scotland until cohesion gradually returned. Such was his private substance that he himself supported large revenue deficits. He was popular with Anglophiles, Francophiles, and patriots. In England and on the Continent he achieved respect as an efficient, fearless administrator and diplomat.

He is an example of the survival of the fittest. He was a man whose ships were the victims of piracy and who, in turn, ruthlessly plundered when he had the opportunity. Advantage and enterprise preceded any ethical qualms. Ashore he purchased land and profited from money-lending, activities which involved him in perpetual litigation. In his official positions he was no altruist. He profited where he could, and used his position to advantage. In all this he was no different from his fellows at home or abroad. The wide scale and multitude of Barton's concerns bespeak a man of prodigious physical and intellectual energy. He died wealthy and full of years, possessor of a Barony and with members of his family wed to the gentry. The pattern of the new society was laid swiftly by Barton in his own lifetime.

What are nowadays bypassed little sea villages were to Barton and his colleagues centres of legal and illegal trading with the great ports from the Baltic to Biscay. The logic of the trade routes today tends to be forgotten, and although it is well known that there was trade with Europe from these places, the pace and variety of it all is not fully understood until a book such as Dr. Reid's *Skipper from Leith* is digested. His account possesses a balance derived from examination of the European scene in relation to Scottish affairs. With an outline of the reciprocity of trading and political outlooks and activities, the vitality of the past is recreated but always with firm bases in fact. In this way the international connections of St. Andrews, Crail, Anstruther, Largo, and Culross become more than almost forgotten facts forcibly culled from history. To take one example, the architectural influence of the Low Countries on these once important ports is far more readily appreciated when one reads this book. It helps the integration of knowledge and historical perspective.

A string of minor criticisms must be made. More could have been said about the

components of the Scottish middle class. Dr. Reid has not dealt with a middle class but rather with a merchant class. It would have been of great interest to the less informed had be indicated the direction of his thinking about the relationship of pre-Reformation and post-Reformation capitalists. It would have been helpful also to know, approximately, the value of the pound Scots and the merk in terms of the pound sterling in those days. Whether or not sums of money are in Scots or sterling is not consistently clear, specification being made at some points but not at others. Three typographical errors are noted —"emperior", "Piedmonstese", and "produce" for "produced". There are not a few instances where the gist of a paragraph is perfectly clear yet it is summed up in a last sentence, breaking the narrative continuity without reinforcing the sense.

In the first brief chapter surveying Scotland, Dr. Reid tells us that the country was more heavily wooded than it is today. Dr. Reid's claim would be supported by the Forestry Commission but not by his eminent colleague, R. L. Mackie, who, in his *King James IV of Scotland* (1958), has stated that there was *less* wood on the land than today. The final carping has nothing to do with Dr. Reid: the binding of his book is weak and shoddy.

Skipper from Leith will be a valued book. It has an excellent bibliography and extraordinarily full footnoting. It will be well used by historians, and it deserves to be, for it does not recast a well-worn subject. Here is the kind of research which will be respected because it has advanced the frontiers of knowledge in a neglected area.

Dalhousie University NORMAN MACKENZIE

Herbert Hoover and Economic Diplomacy. By JOSEPH BRANDES. Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh Press, 1962. Pp. xiv, 237. $4.50.

There is much of sound research and balanced judgment by Professor Joseph Brandes of Paterson State College, New Jersey, in this presentation of Secretary of Commerce Hoover's frustrations and accomplishment in the area of economic diplomacy. The period covered is that of the protagonist's tenure as a cabinet officer, with no effort to extend the evaluation to include his work as wartime food commissioner, or as European relief administrator in earlier years. The presidential term, with its anxieties and crises, is not treated. It is necessary to agree with Professor Brandes that the definitive work on Hoover's cabinet career is still to be written.

The author is unfavourable to Hoover's grossly over-simplified concept of the tariff controversies of the 20's, but he becomes somewhat lyrical in his characterization of Hoover's role in the Commerce Department. "An excellent administrator", with "energy, zeal and acknowledged ability", "a highly effective cabinet member" and a "popular public figure" are some of the phrases used. But there is excuse, perhaps, for Brandes' image of the engineer-administrator-humanitarian. None other than Franklin D. Roosevelt wrote

in 1920: "I had some talks with Herbert Hoover before he went West for Christmas. He is certainly a wonder, and I wish we could make him President of the United States. There could not be a better one." The liberal-wing support of Hoover included leading Democratic political figures, Louis D. Brandeis, and the *New Republic*. It remained for Calvin Coolidge to take the negative, with sarcastic references to "the wonder boy . . . . the miracle worker". The conservative Coolidge resisted some of Hoover's projects because they exceeded Coolidge's concept of proper, and limited, functions of government. John Foster Dulles, another Republican, was critical of what he felt to be a lack of moral justification for some of Hoover's policies.

The book is divided into three sections dealing respectively with the re-organization of the Department of Commerce, conflicts with foreign monopolies of raw materials (British rubber from Malaya and Ceylon, Brazilian coffee, and a Franco-German potash combine), and loans and investments abroad. In this reviewer's opinion, the last chapter, entitled "Loans and Foreign Policy: Pressures at Home and Abroad", should have been divided. As it is, the last two sections of the chapter, sub-titled "Controversy Over the Hoover Program" and "Conclusion", both significant in the value judgments expressed, are all but hidden away. There are many footnotes and references to trade journals, government reports, polemical pamphlets, memoirs, and consular and diplomatic reports, revealing inter-agency correspondence, and painstaking results of the use of The National Archives in Washington. There are good bibliographies and an adequate index.

Policies of the Department which Hoover headed included the following, some of them surprising in view of the ex-President's reputation: opposition to the economic blockade of Russia; opening up new sources of raw materials for U.S. industry; pushing the export of American goods and capital, while establishing higher standards for government approval of loans abroad; internal organization of the Department along commodity lines; and the development of public relations machinery with citizens' committees, press releases, and a flood of reports and pamphlets. There was a not too polite competition for jurisdiction over commercial attachés, and their reporting and negotiating functions, won by Commerce, opposed by State and Agriculture. The Department's budget and personnel grew five-fold during Hoover's incumbency.

The State Department, however, had the authority to determine whether or not there would be objection to the floating of foreign securities in the U.S. market. Consultations were held with Commerce and Treasury. In this area, Hoover's ideas were to favour constructive or "reproductive" loans for public utilities, mines, transportation, and the production of raw materials. He was opposed to credits for armaments, for shoring up unbalanced budgets, or for cartels or monopolies. The application of the Brazilian Board for the Defense of Coffee was rejected. A Czech loan for a brewery was turned down because of U.S. prohibition. Hoover did not like to see investment in factories abroad, which meant to him that the jobs created were for foreigners, not for U.S. citizens. In

1929 two hundred manufacturing firms possessed 4,000 branches abroad, half of them in Canada (p. 163).

As a member of the World War Debt Commission, Hoover shared in the evolution of the policy that required war debt agreements as a *sina qua non* for the approval of private loans abroad. By 1925 arrangements were completed with twelve allied governments, but not with France until 1928. This was the period of "Uncle Shylock" and the equating of French blood with U.S. dollars. An outstanding debtor was Russia, whose revolutionary Government had repudiated her war-time financial obligations. Even indirect loans to the U.S.S.R. were stopped, including one advanced by Averell Harriman (now Under Secretary of State) to finance some $35,000,000 of German exports to Russia. The connection between war reparations and international lending is discussed by Brandes, who cites approvingly Herbert Feis' comment that "American buyers of German securities financed the recovery of . . . Germany, the repair of the German monetary and banking system, and the payment of German reparations during the twenties." Professor Brandes gives repeated proofs of Hoover's warnings to investors to beware of loans to German industrialists, municipalities, and states. These advices were "weakened by Wall Street's failure to heed . . . by the general speculative mania, and by the opposition to controls by such administration stalwarts as Treasury Secretary Andrew W. Mellon." Not everything came Hoover's way.

Churchill was the opponent in the struggle over the Stevenson Plan for rubber production and price controls, as he then held the seals as Minister of Colonies. After threats of retaliation and counter-retaliation, Prime Minister Baldwin announced by the end of 1928 that the controls would be discontinued. As with rubber, so also with potash, the Department of Commerce sought alternative sources of supply. Large deposits in Texas and New Mexico were exploited, and in his *Memoirs* Hoover observed that "we not only destroyed German exports to the U.S., but we exported to the cartel's previous markets." This attitude, acceptable in the 1920's, hardly corresponds to U.S. international trade policies—or humanitarianism—of the 1960's. But Hoover's efforts to keep raw material prices down had some justification: between 1922 and 1925 several of these items doubled in their price to the U.S. importer.

Latin America was envisaged by the Secretary of Commerce as a huge market for U.S. goods, as a source of essential imports, and as a fertile field for investment. He was a precursor of Good Neighbour policies in that he did not want forceful intervention in Latin countries, nor the use of non-recognition as a form of pressure upon their behaviour.

The author concludes that there was wide support for the programme against monopolies based on the economic nationalism and the competitive business interests *of the time*, during which "the influence and popularity of the Secretary of Commerce rose steadily toward the pinnacle of the Presidency.

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Ideas on Human Evolution: Selected Essays, 1949-1961. Edited by WILLIAM HOWELLS. Cambridge: Harvard University Press [Toronto: S. J. Reginald Saunders], 1962. Pp. xiii, 554. $12.00.

The publication of Darwin's theory of evolution a little over a hundred years ago evoked a bitter controversy largely because he included man's origin in the general pattern of nature. Darwin had very little actual evidence in the form of fossils on which to base his theory of man's place in nature, but since that time new material has been discovered which justifies Darwin's view of the origin of man and apes from a common primate ancestor.

The new approach to genetics, which now deals with gene expression in populations rather than in an individual, and the more precise understanding, resulting from experimental work, of the process of natural selection can now be applied to the fossil evidences of man's evolutionary history. There are now sufficient numbers of some South African and Australian fossils to constitute a population in the modern genetic concept. Technical improvements in the dating of geological strata have also made possible a more accurate estimate of the age of the fossil deposits.

The essays contained in this book, edited by Howell, represent twenty-four authors of various disciplines in the study of evolution. Howell's preface emphasizes the point of view which he hoped to put forward to the reader—it is a collection of essays presenting "ideas not data—views and thoughts rather than facts". A fairly broad knowledge of anatomy and the synthetic theory of evolution is assumed on the part of the reader. However, if a layman wishes to understand the modern approach to the study of evolution, he can do so by reading the first two essays, by Simpson and Dobzhansky respectively. The essays are not dependent on each other, although they are chronologically arranged, so it is possible to select any one at random. If one is interested in the statistical approach to comparative anatomy, one might try the essay by Bronowski and W. M. Long. The anthropological point of view is well represented in Oakley's essay entitled "Tools Makyth Man". The essays are particularly valuable in presenting the varying points of view of specialists in the field of human evolution—they frequently disagree in theory (and also in the use of technical terms), but this makes for quite exciting reading. It will be interesting to see whether the next twelve years will bring another and an equally stimulating and informative book.

Dalhousie University DIXIE PELLUET

Luther's View of Church History. BY JOHN M. HEADLEY. New Haven and London: Yale University Press [Montreal: McGill University Press], 1963. Pp. xvi, 301. $6.75.

Luther has secured his place in history primarily as the founder of the German Reforma-

tion. Theologically his doctrinal teachings, of which the chief is justification by faith alone, have found expression in Lutheranism, the creed of about two-thirds of the German people, the official religion of the Scandinavian countries including Finland, and the faith of a large body of adherents in the United States and of nearly two-thirds of a million in Canada. As a man of letters Luther is famous for a great translation of the German Bible, the first version in that language from the original text, which contributed largely to the formation of the modern German tongue. He is notable also for several important scriptural commentaries, of which that upon Galatians is usually counted the most influential, and for his three celebrated reforming treatises of 1520, *An den christlichen Adel deutscher Nation, De Captivitate Babylonica Ecclesiae* published also in German, and *Von der Freiheit eines Christenmenschen.* Luther was not a church historian and the book under review, whose author is a member of the History Department of the University of British Columbia, begins and ends with the acknowledgment that he was not.

The Reformer was concerned constantly with the church's past, however, and his view of church history had an important influence upon his thought. In an informative book forming part of a series, under the general editorship of David Horne, entitled Yale Publications in Religion, Mr. Headley examines Luther's definition of church history, the problems presented to him by tradition and periodization, and his evaluation of the early church, the appearance of Antichrist and the end of the world. The Reformer was a voluminous writer—the Weimar edition of his works runs to more than fifty large volumes —and of course he wrote chiefly in German. The author has accomplished the considerable task of delineating Luther's view of church history within the context of his total thought, and his correspondence, tracts and especially his exegetical writings have been consulted. The main emphasis is placed on Luther's mature theology, although the earlier period is not neglected.

Luther believed that history was God's work. While he recognized that it was a description of past events, its ultimate purpose was, he held, to bring men to the knowledge of God. Luther's historical judgment was bound by religion and guided by theological assumptions. The Bible not only provided him with his view of history: it was also his greatest historical source. For church history faith alone provides the only criterion. But just as in human life nothing escapes corruption, so no period in church history, Luther was convinced, is pure. He held firmly that strife and controversy were an essential feature of church history and the life of faith. Certain of God's use of history and of the world's approaching end, he believed that ecumenical concord was neither possible nor even desirable. Luther's debt to St. Augustine was considerable. Both shared the belief that God was Lord of history, that the central event of history was Jesus Christ, that history moves towards that consummation that remains with God. Yet in the end, Luther's view of history was biblical rather than Augustinian. The history of the church, for Luther, was the history of the Word of God and its effects upon the world.

A reading of this book underlines the debt Luther owed to the past. The Old Testament, patristic, and mediaeval elements are marked. The conception of six periods in church history, based on the millennial typology of the week of Creation, found expression in Luther's three two-thousand-year epochs from Adam to Abraham, from Abraham to Pentecost, from Pentecost to the end of the world. Understandably the Bible is taken literally. The growth of church organization, Luther held, was a growth away from the spirit of the Lord, and he identified the Papacy with Antichrist.

While the strictly historical elements in Luther's view of church history have not endured, the fundamental assumptions underlying one of the main types remain. These the author delineates. A slight tendency to repetition and lack of uniformity in the italicizing of foreign words are blemishes in this useful study, which has had the advantage of Roland H. Bainton's scholarship in its preparation. The book, as one would expect from its printers, has been well produced.

University of King's College J. B. HIBBITTS

Guizot: Aspects of French History, 1789-1874. By DOUGLAS JOHNSON. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul [Toronto: University of Toronto Press], 1963. Pp. ix, 469. $10.00.

One of the most important men in the history of nineteenth-century France was François-Pierre-Guillaume Guizot. For long the head of the French government, he would still be famous and important even if he had never entered the field of politics. His versatility and his industry were amazing. He was one of the most distinguished of French historians, but that by no means exhausted the range of his activities. He was interested in the theory of government, in education, and in religion, and it is astonishing how far his mind ranged and how much he contributed to the thought of his time.

He was born at Nîmes in 1787 of an old Protestant family and became an orphan when his father was guillotined during the Terror. Without wealth or great family connections, he became with remarkable speed a person of importance in the Paris of the Empire and Restoration. In 1815, as a young man of twenty-seven, he went on a confidential mission to Ghent to interview the future Louis XVIII.

He was appointed as professor at the Sorbonne and there began his famous lectures on the history of civilization. Books poured from his pen. In January, 1830, he was first elected to the French parliament and soon his eloquence, his industry, and his ability carried him to the front ranks in the Chamber. He began his famous rivalry with Thiers, a rivalry not unlike the later rivalry between Gladstone and Disraeli. For a short time he was ambassador to England, but he was recalled in 1840 and began the long period of power which came to an end with the Revolution of 1848. That Revolution, and the years of Guizot's ascendency which preceded it, have been the subject of endless discussion

ever since. Guizot was a philosopher-statesman who had decided ideas on democracy, on conservatism, and the problems of government. As such he will always command our attention. He lived for twenty-six years after his fall from power, but he never attempted to return to the political scene.

The book under review is not a biography of Guizot. It might be more interesting if it were. It tells us a great deal about Guizot, about his time, and about his thought; but unfortunately the man does not come alive. The reader feels baffled and frustrated. A few pages by Boswell would be a blessed relief. Guizot remains remote, proud, eloquent, and industrious but never comes down from his pedestal. This is perhaps unfair. The student who already knows much about Guizot will undoubtedly learn more. It is a book of real erudition and will be welcomed by every serious student of French history. Apart from them, however, it is not likely to attract many readers. It is a book for the specialist, not for the general reader. It sheds considerable light, but it generates no heat.

Dalhousie University G. E. WILSON

Bismarck and the Development of Germany: The Period of Unification, 1815-1871. By OTTO PFLANZE. Princeton: Princeton University Press [Toronto: S. J. Reginald Saunders], 1963. Pp. 510. $10.00.

Next to Napoleon, Bismarck is the greatest political figure in the history of modern Europe. Interest has never died in the life and achievements of the man who founded the German Empire. His importance and his greatness have never been questioned, but the most varied judgments have been passed on both the man and his work.

This was probably inevitable. The courage, skill, and ruthlessness with which he carried through his policies, the extraordinary changes that these policies brought about in the European scene—all this combined with candour and a certain brutal honesty fascinates both the historian and the philosopher. Everything about the man and his work is a challenge. He is the great realist, and therefore the most profound ethical and philosophical problems face the critic who sets out to pass judgment on his work.

The fate of the German Empire has only added to the interest. How far have the tragic events of the twentieth century been the inevitable consequences of the turn that Bismarck gave to Germany's destiny nearly a century ago? To what extent was he responsible for the two great wars that have rocked the world in our day?

The book under review is the first of a two-volume study of Bismarck's career. It is more than a biography. It is a study of German history, and to a certain extent of European history, in the nineteenth century. The chief aim of the author is to make clear the forces that were moulding history at the time. Bismarck was always emphatic in denying that any statesman can create forces and so mould events. To him the only

possible role for the statesman was to see clearly the forces that are at work in society and then to guide these forces towards the goal that he has in view. To Bismarck history appeared as a great river, plunging ever onwards, but moved and tossed by forces, some of which are very obvious and some very obscure. The statesman does not create these forces, he uses them. His is the science of the possible. His guide is reason and intelligence. He knows the object of his quest and must never be turned aside by revenge or punishment or reward.

Bismarck was a conservative and an ardent Prussian. He was an enemy of revolution, but he was even more an enemy of anyone who stood in the way of the Kingdom ruled over by the Hohenzollerns. In the early part of his career his conservatism was predominant; later he was ruled by his Prussian nationalism. His masterfulness was always present and, if it was necessary in order to attain his end, his conservatism could be forgotten.

When Bismarck appeared on the scene, German liberalism and German nationalism seemed to be merely two aspects of the same progressive movement. Only the liberals could bring about the union of all Germans. Perhaps Bismarck's greatest achievement was to change all this. He united conservatism with patriotism. The achievement of German unity was the work of the conservatives and not of the liberals. The present volume comes to an end with the proclamation of the German Empire in the Hall of Mirrors in the palace of Versailles on January 18, 1871. It is a logical place to end, but it leaves the reader eager to read the second and concluding volume.

Professor Pflanze has written an excellent book, The narrative part is good but the philosophical part is better. He brings light into many a dark place. Even when the reader may question some of his generalizations, it is only because the question is open to argument. It is the kind of book that raises questions as well as answers them.

Dalhousie University G. E. WILSON

Canadian Books

Brown of the Globe. Volume II: Statesman of Confederation, 1860-1880. By J. M. S. Careless. Toronto: The Macmillan Company of Canada, 1963. Pp. ix, 406. $7.50.

Three years ago in this journal Professor Robin Winks described the first volume of J. M. S. Careless's biography of George Brown as "one of the best half-dozen biographies to come out of Canada in the last decade and a half." Readers who enjoyed that first volume will certainly not be disappointed by this sequel, which is every bit as interesting and well written.

During the 1850's Brown had become official leader of the Reform Party and unofficial defender of Protestant rights in Upper Canada. His career and that of his party had been seriously damaged by their premature acceptance of political power in the famous "two-day ministry" of 1858, and as Brown's story opens at 1860 in this second volume both party and leader are struggling to rebuild their political fortunes and party programme. The new platform, evolving from the great Reform Convention at Toronto in 1859, concentrated on purely sectional aims—the establishment of parliamentary representation by population to end Lower Canadian interference in Upper Canadian affairs, and Canadian acquisition of the Hudson's Bay Company's North West lands to provide a new frontier for the sons of Upper Canadian farmers.

Only as sectional deadlock in Canada deepened was Reform's limited goal of "rep by pop" expanded into the idea of a federation, perhaps to embrace other British North American colonies as well as the two sections of the United Canadas. When four ministries in two years failed to produce a stable government which could command majorities from both sections of Canada, Brown was presented with the opportunity—and the challenge—to replace deadlock with a larger political ideal—a British nation in North America. His courageous offer, to join his enemy John A. Macdonald in a coalition pledged to explore the possibilities of confederation, was "the crucial move that transformed a blank wall of deadlock into vistas of nationhood."

Here is the essence of Professor Careless's second volume—George Brown was the

real initiator of Confederation. This role has been depreciated in the past because Brown left the coalition cabinet before Confederation was achieved, and because Macdonald, the practical executor of the grand design, has been well described from his accessible and voluminous papers. The discovery of Brown's letters, especially those to his wife, now casts a new and rectifying light on the inner workings of the Confederation movement and particularly on Brown's contributions to its success.

Unlike Macdonald, for whom politics seemed the very breath of life, George Brown remained in Parliament only through a Calvinistic sense of public duty. He positively rejoiced when defeat in the 1867 elections freed him from all political obligations. Henceforth he could return to his two loves, journalism and his family. In fact, however, Brown had not been a real working journalist for some time, because the *Globe* had grown to such a size that his connection with it was almost entirely managerial. New outlets for his abundant energy were found in his model stock farm at Brantford, though his business acumen seemed sadly lacking when he failed to see the future of the telephone invented by his neighbour, Alexander Graham Bell. Brown's active political career virtually ended with Confederation. To the detriment of the Reform-Liberal party, he left the party to find its own way and a new leader in the new Parliament. Appointed to the Senate by his former lieutenant, Alexander Mackenzie, Brown performed his last political office at Washington in 1874, trying vainly to renegotiate the lost Reciprocity Treaty. His death in 1880 was, according to his biographer, as much the result of worry over financial difficulties as of the bullet fired by a disturbed *Globe* employee.

It is a new Brown that emerges from this biography—not just Brown the initiator of Confederation but the image of a very human person, a loving, devoted, even gay husband and father, most unlike the traditional picture of the sombre, wrathful, caustic defender of Upper Canadian secular Protestantism. Professor Winks entitled his review "In Search of a National Hero" and concluded that George Brown as a man "was not and is not inherently exciting." This characterization remains basically true through the second volume, so that the search for a national hero must go on. The great merit of this biography is that Brown's real importance, not as a hero but as a builder of Canada, shines clearly through despite the man's inherent stolidity. Professor Careless's two books are works of scholarship and literary ability that do belated justice to "Brown of the Globe" and do Canadians a great service towards understanding our national growth.

Carleton University JOHN S. MOIR

Design for Learning. Ed. NORTHROP FRYE. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1962. Pp. 148. $3.95.

This is the report of the Joint Committee of the Toronto Board of Education and the University of Toronto on the curriculum of the public schools of Ontario. Thus far the

report covers only these principal subjects: English, the Social "Sciences", and Science; but the statements on each are the result of very thorough discussions between a number of subject teachers and their corresponding university professors. The whole is prefaced by an introduction of the purposes of the study by Northrop Frye, a model of intelligent clarity. The central question was this: "Does teaching in the schools, or at least in the secondary schools, reflect contemporary conceptions of the subject being taught? The answer was no." The subject reports deal in detail with the curriculum, its aims, its methods, matter, and utility; but only in the question of provincial examinations do they recognize the dead hand of departmental administration. Dr. Frye is more outspoken in this regard, though chiefly with the university in mind: "If mediocrity becomes a kind of censor principle setting the standard for excellence, all teachers and all students at all levels suffer alike." He refers to "The bogey of the progressive educator, with his incessant straw-threshing of 'teaching methods', his fanatical hatred of the intellect, and his serene conviction that everyone who is contemptuous of his maunderings must be devoted to the dunce cap" and observes that "He does still exist, though educators pay him little attention and no respect." But progressive education flourished because its tenets of scant discipline, hatred of intellect, and automatic promotion appealed movingly to many parents, and, though educators may be abandoning them, parents are not. The degenerative influence of popular control of education, political pressure upon departments, local pressure upon schoolboards and teachers, make a background to the whole picture, though only the editor's comments indicate awareness of the fact.

This reviewer is handicapped by never having penetrated into the closed shop of Ontario education so as to learn the Ontario curriculum at first hand, but the criticisms, complaints, and quotations apply sufficiently closely to the Nova Scotia curriculum to make the conclusions applicable here.

The report of the English committee takes up roughly half the book, and this is probably justified. Most of us think in one language and think neither better nor more accurately than our mastery of the language allows. On the other hand, while the criticism of present practice is clear and well justified, many of the remedies seem vaguely ideal or leave judgment suspended for further experiment. It is better to be vague than to be speciously accurate, but the picture of high schools in which English is taught only by those with special training in linguistics, phonetics, semantics, and logic, as well as in contemporary and classical English literature and in the general culture of our civilization, savours of apocalyptic vision. Their comment that the material of the course is far below the intellectual capacity of the children is true, and not only in English. In the year 1908-09 I attended Grade IV in a private school in Chicago, and our reading was the *Iliad,* probably Andrew Lang's translation; in recess we fought our snowball battles, Greeks against Trojans, and the Trojan plain has remained vividly with me ever since; now children revel in "the rather soggy unadventures of Dick, Jane, and Baby Sally". Again we meet

Frye's "censor principle of mediocrity", that what cannot be given to all must not be given to any.

The report on the "Social Sciences" seems a little destructive. Only history and geography are discussed under this heading. Civics is dismissed briefly, history is regarded as non-essential, and geography is treated with respect, though their claim to be sciences is denied. This, I think, is to confuse the subjects with the treatment traditionally accorded them. Geography has long been emerging from the memory work of names and places on maps and is joining hands with geology, climatology, and economics to find causes and uniformities in true scientific fashion. History, which is capable of doing the same thing, though with additional dimensions, remains in its ancient form, ignoring the wood and concentrating upon the names and dates of the trees. Yet surely the only study which deals with the life of men in time has a value in general culture, but, while university historians dismiss all generalization of the subject contemptuously as "sociology, not history", it is not likely that school history will be modernized.

The report on Science exposes the usual popular confusion of true science with a jumble of facts and disconnected fragments of real science which are made meaningless by being out of context and without rational development. In this case the teachers seem well aware of the meaning of science while the writers of the texts with which they deal debase it to technology in popular fashion: "the study of the photoelectric effect ends in discussion of exposure meters rather than in the Einstein equation" (p. 133). The proposed remedies are given in a curriculum of admirable detail, and one recognizes Grade X topics appearing in Grade III, so that the present Senior High School course and more is covered before Grade X. One can hear the protests that children of Grade III cannot really learn science. Yet I remember a boy of seven who, during the last war, attached himself pertinaciously to an unwilling gang constructing a tower. There was a heavy case to be shifted. As the boy reported the incident, "Bill said, 'We'll have to wait for the truck to haul that for us.' I said, 'We shifted a van heavier than that with two rollers and a second-class lever.' Bill scratched his head and said he didn't know just how that worked, so I showed them and we moved it all right." Alas, Bill had never reached Grade X, for which simple machines are considered suitable fare.

It is to be hoped that this valuable study may in time dent "the typical stalling devices of educational bureaucrats" (Frye, p. 6), and give our children the opportunity to develop their natural abilities freed from the blight of "the censor principle of mediocrity"; but the facts of popular control of education make one sceptical.

Wolfville, N.S. J. S. ERSKINE

The Polish-Language Press in Canada: Its history and a bibliographical list. By VICTOR TUREK. Toronto: Polish Alliance Press, 1962. Pp. 248. $4.50 (paper $3.00). No. 4 in Studies of the Polish Research Institute in Canada.

The hazards to the survival of a foreign-language newspaper in Canada are numerous: the usual lack of capital, the lack of trained staff, the difficulty of securing advertising revenue, and the shrinkage of its subscription lists as its community becomes English-speaking. One can therefore easily understand the statistics mobilized in this rigorously scholarly study of the Polish press in Canada, according to which, of the 118 Polish-Canadian periodicals founded in the period 1904-1960 only 42 were still being published in 1960, with a total circulation of 28,000 copies.

The most striking fact to emerge from Dr. Turek's study is that these foreign-language papers, ministering only to immigrants of the first generation, have been a valuable and effective instrument in the gradual integration of their readers into the wider framework of Canadian life. Most of them, moreover, were founded and maintained by Polish social, cultural, and religious organizations on a non-profit-making basis. Except for one communist weekly, the Polish-Canadian press is strongly anti-communist.

Acadia University WATSON KIRKCONNELL

The Plough and the Pen: Writings from Hungary, 1930-1956. Edited by ILONA DUCZYNSKA and KARL POLANYI. With an introduction by W. H. Auden. Toronto: McClelland and Stewart, 1962. Pp. 231. $6.50.

This is a fascinating collection of prose and verse, representative for the most part of Magyar literature since the Soviet conquest of 1945. Of those actively publishing when I visited Hungary in 1938, only Zsigmond Móricz and Gyula Illyés are included. The poetry is of particular significance, with its climax of interest in the exciting non-Marxist flood of imagery in the work of the young Communist poet Ferenc Juhász. The work of the "freedom-fighter poets" of 1956 is strangely omitted. Special praise is due to the English-language Canadian poets who have dealt so masterfully with literal line-by-line renderings from the original—Margaret Avison, Earle Birney, John Robert Colombo, Louis Dudek, A. J. M. Smith, Raymond Souster, Eustace Ross, and Kenneth McRobbie.

The editorial presentation has a marked political slant. Its thesis is that the fundamental evil in Hungarian life was the existence (before 1945) of large landed estates as against 3,000,000 landless peasants. No credit is given to the Regency period for having distributed over a million acres of land among nearly 400,000 agricultural families between 1919 and 1938. Neither is it made clear that the total of arable land remaining on the big estates was only 2,772,000 acres and that to divide this suddenly among the three million landless peasants would merely destroy the country's agricultural economy, as had

happened under Czech hands in the Csallaköz district. The net annual value of all Hungary's agricultural products had rarely exceeded $300,000,000 per annum, and to divide this equally amongst a rural population of five million (three-fifths landless) works out at only about sixty dollars per capita per annum. A sheer concentration of excess population, almost as grave as that in Ireland in the 1840's, created the appalling problem. Land reform was not the glittering panacea for all this, although the pre-war legislation of men like Paul Teleki (who gave his own family estates to charity) was steadily grappling with it. On the other hand, the typical Communist tactic of "the land to the peasants" in 1946-48 led promptly and inexorably to state collectives in order to salvage any crop from the subsistence farming on the myriads of Lilliputian holdings. But the disciple of Michael Károlyi is blind to the logic of this sequel to her dream.

Acadia University WATSON KIRKCONNELL

Flying a Red Kite. BY HUGH HOOD. Toronto: Ryerson Press, 1962. Pp. 239. $4.95.

This small volume contains eleven short stories. Two of them have the air of autobiographical reminiscences, personal, direct, inconsequent, but the technique of telling in intimate detail carries on into the more frankly fictional pieces. The result is a most effective and evocative Canadian background, and in the stories which lack this aura the loss in effectiveness is serious. Against this backdrop the characters move two by two, saying credible things in credible language (including occasionally those four-letter words which demonstrate that one is up-to-date). Lovers reach out across the abyss that separates the intellectually developed. They quarrel over their incompatibilities as lovers will, and we are sure that they are lovers because they and the author have told us so. The attraction between male and female is here a feeble and colourless affair, the dim glow of a worn-out flashlight, and it is no wonder that it is powerless in the face of differences of outlook or of artistic poses. Only in the story, "He Just Adores Her", does the man feel the overwhelming urge to give that is the basis of so many unhappily one-sided marriages, and, when this one ends radiantly after an unbroken record of wifely self-centredness, it carries no conviction. Generally these are reasonable people in whom the instincts and emotions that normal flesh is heir to are pale background music. Triumph is an extra twenty-five dollars a week or a story sold. Disaster is the possibility of having to give up one's car. They will never know the storms of passion or the sick hunger of despair.

There are other themes. "After the Sirens" is a sketch of nuclear attack, as grim and meaningless as the actual situation; "Where the Myth Touches Us" tells of eager and jealous writers in search of a public; "Nobody's Going Anywhere" sees the horrid realities of intolerance, illness, and death as reflected in the eyes of an incredibly precocious three-year-old; "Three Halves of a House" builds up through realistic background and rambling

conversation to that bitterest of all situations, child-hungry women in the shadow of hereditary mental defect, and this is certainly the most powerful of the stories.

All in all, the writing is pleasant, colloquial, effective. The characters, if a little flat, are human, and emotional impact upon the reader is buffered. Perhaps this is a true reflection of Canadian literate urban life; certainly it is a style suited to today's magazines. Perhaps, too, that is why I so rarely read magazines.

Wolfville, N.S. J. S. ERSKINE

Amethyst. Ed. GREGORY M. COOK. Published by the students of Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S. Vol. II, No. III (Spring, 1963). Pp. 60. $0.50.

Chiaroscuro VI. Ed R. W. T. MCLEAN. By the Board of Publications, Waterloo University College, Waterloo, Ontario, 1963. Pp. 62. (No price listed).

Campus Canada. Ed. FRED FLETCHER. Published by the National Federation of Canadian University Students at the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C. Vol. I, No. I, (February, 1963). Pp. 64. $0.35.

These three student quarterlies are all relative newcomers to the uncertain field of Canadian literary publications. The uncertainty, however, may not continue, at least in the way it has been continuing until recently. Out of all the increasing numbers of university graduates each year, a substantial fraction will be sufficiently interested to read literary magazines, especially if they have been exposed to them while on campus. The new Canadian student literary magazines are thus important, even if their literary merit is yet undeveloped. The important fact is that they are beginning to exist, and it is up to those who are aware of them to make sure that they subsist, even though it seems that the certain increase in the number of students alone should guarantee them an audience in the future.

Acadia University's *Amethyst* provides an outlet for prose and verse produced by students mostly from the Maritime Provinces, though it also accepts material from even such veterans as Irving Layton and Watson Kirkconnell. This issue of *Amethyst* includes 37 poems from 25 hands. There seems to be a wide gap, in the student verse, between the best and the worst. Much of the worst verse here is characterized by faulty (or no) punctuation, trite and melodramatic subjects (such as the fourth day after the Bomb was dropped), and a vague mysteriousness in descriptive passages already overloaded with adjectives and adverbs. The best of it is, if limited, delicate, sensuous (much of it is imagistic) and extremely readable. The poems by Padriog O Broin, Barry Barclay, Gregory Cook, and about three others, seem to me to be extremely well done. The three stories in *Amethyst* are another matter; they are both badly conceived and poorly executed.

Waterloo Lutheran University's *Chiaroscuro* includes eight short stories, the

worst of which are similar to those in *Amethyst* in that it is not possible to take them seriously. Of the eleven stories in these two magazines, the most blatantly adolescent are those six in which either a child or a newspaper writer is the hero or the narrator. Of the remaining five, all in *Chiaroscuro,* one is purposely absurd and merely facetious. But the other four seem to be serious attempts at the writing of fiction. Taken as student exercises in "creative writing", they are excellent. The literary value of "Too Perfect" and "Nettin' Minnies" is marred by an excess of insignificant detail. The authors of "Too Perfect" and "Rendezvous Untimely" seem to reveal the greatest talent, but their stories are also the most pointless. "Nettin' Minnies" and "The Intruder", two outdoor adventure stories, if not so challenging to write, are competent pieces of naturalism. There are only eighteen poems in this number of *Chiaroscuro;* here the gap between the best and the worst is less distinguishable since most of the poems are well done, although limited to simple subjects.

The stories and verse in *Campus Canada* are a prize-winning selection from a national competition. The best of the fifteen poems in this, the first number, is Barry Barclay's "When My Golden Older Brother Died". The other poems, all of some literary merit, are mostly either satiric or imagistic. The prize-winning short story, Blake Brodie's, "Somebody Has to Buy *The New York Times*", is extremely funny and worth reading. The other three stories are good enough to be better than the average story found in most student literary magazines. The high quality of the literary work in *Campus Canada* is to be welcomed, especially in such a general publication. If NFCUS is able to support and promote the interest shown in its first issue, *Campus Canada* may well become the much needed voice of the young Canadian intelligentsia.

St. Mary's University KENNETH MACKINNON

Graduate Education in the Sciences in Canadian Universities. BY W. P. THOMPSON. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1963. Quebec: Les Presses De L'Université Laval. Pp. xii, 112. $5.00.

This book is likely to become a standard reference and argument-settler for all concerned with graduate studies. Information secured through a complex questionnaire is exhibited in a series of tables comparing all aspects of graduate study across Canada. To these the author adds interpretations and conclusions from his own wide experience. Problems which one thought were local often turn out to be national. For example, "misgivings on the part of many faculty members [regarding the ability of graduate schools to supervise properly the diverse fields of study] have not been entirely allayed." And again, "professors greatly dislike losing brilliant students and do their best to keep those students under their direction. The pressure against the rule requiring migration may therefore be strong."

Although the study was restricted to science, many of the conclusions are equally valid for the humanities and social subjects. For example, graduate deans were invited to express opinions regarding local and national faults. Among these they included the absence of real faculty authority, resulting in a tendency merely to ratify departmental and lower-level decisions; the lack of realistic graduate budgets, attributed to the tradition that graduate work is a slight, inexpensive extension or adjunct of undergraduate work; loss of prestige of the master's degree; erosion of foreign language requirements.

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Books in Brief

Our Living Tradition: Fourth Series. Ed. ROBERT L. McDOUGALL. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1962. Pp. x, 158. $3.95.

This is the fourth volume of the Carleton University series of lectures on interesting Canadians of the past. The contents are as follows: J. M. Beck on Joseph Howe, Desmond Pacey on Sir Charles G. D. Roberts, Stanley R. Mealing on John Graves Simcoe, Robert Elie on Saint-Denys-Garneau, M. S. Donnelly on J. W. Dafoe, Roy Daniells on Emily Carr, and André Laurendeau on Henri Bourassa.

Views and Reviews in American Literature, History and Fiction: First Series. By WILLIAM GILMOUR SIMMS. Ed. C. Hugh Holman. Cambridge: The Belknap Press of Harvard University Press [Toronto: S. J. Reginald Saunders], 1962. Pp. xliii, 292. $6.25.

William Gilmore Simms (1806-1870), as his editor explains, was "from the early 1830's to the Civil War the outstanding Southern literary figure and as close to being a representative writer as the Old South produced". His *Views and Reviews,* First Series, originally published in 1846, here appears in its first modern edition. Though Simms was not a great critic, his essays are historically important and interesting. He shared with his Northern literary confrères a zealous desire for a distinctively American literature free from British models and British critical influence, a subject he expounds in his essay, "Americanism in Literature". This is followed by six connected essays in which he explains how various American subjects (Benedict Arnold, Hernando de Soto, Gaspard de Coligny, Pocahontas) and the periods of American history may be used to advantage. In other essays on the American Indian, Daniel Boone, and Cortes, Simms continues his efforts to demonstrate the use of American materials for art. The concluding essay on James Fenimore Cooper sums up the thesis of the book by its perceptive analysis of Cooper's methods in fiction.

Route from Liverpool to Great Salt Lake Valley. By FREDERICK HAWKINS PIERCY. Ed. Fawn M. Brodie. Cambridge: The Belknap Press of Harvard University Press [Toronto: S. J. Reginald Saunders], 1962. Pp. xxx, 313. $7.25

This is a fine modern edition of a rare nineteenth-century volume published in 1855. Frederick Piercy was a British painter who accompanied a group of Mormons from Liver-

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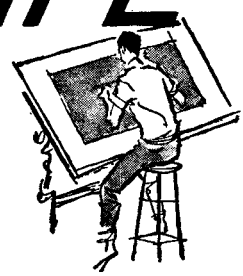

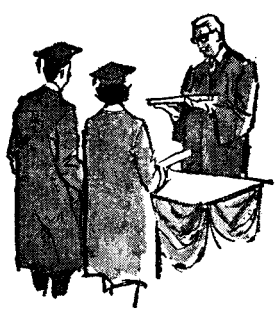

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All these leaflets and others in the series are offered free of charge and without obligation. Bulk supplies are available for schools and other organizations. For a complete set, write: *Sun Life of Canada, Values in Education, Sun Life Building, Montreal.*

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pool to Salt Lake City in 1853. His account of the journey is noteworthy for its vivid recounting of experience and for its detached view of Mormonism at a time when Mormon polygamy was a favourite subject of sensational journalism. Thirty-two pages of plates (steel engravings and wood cuts made from Piercy's sketches) and the voluminous notes of James Linforth, Piercy's editor and a devout Mormon, admirably supplement this engaging account.

The King's Messengers, 1199-1377: A Contribution to the History of The Royal Household. By MARY C. HILL. London: Edward Arnold [Toronto: Macmillan Company of Canada], 1961. Pp. 163. $6.30.

The author explains the objects of her study as "first to describe the means of communication available to medieval English kings, and second, to relate the king's messengers to the household of which they formed a part". The chapter headings indicate the scope of the book: "The Origin and Early Development of the Messenger Service", "Conditions of Service", "Provision for Sickness and Age", "The Servant's Duties", and "Recruitment and Personnel of the Household."

Two Early Tudor Lives: The Life and Death of Cardinal Wolsey by George Cavendish and The Life of Sir Thomas More by William Roper. Ed. RICHARD S. SYLVESTER and DAVIS P. HARDING. New Haven: Yale University Press [Montreal: McGill University Press], 1962. Pp. xxi, 260. $6.00.

These two sixteenth-century biographies, here brought together in one volume, are presented for "an audience not narrowly restricted, as heretofore, to specialists and antiquarians". Though modernized in spelling, capitalization, and punctuation, they are carefully based upon the scholarly editions of the Early English Text Society. The editor's introduction, an excellent brief essay, shows how both biographies are consciously and impressively artistic rather than examples of mere chronicling, and why they belong together. Not only do both "exhibit a remarkably similar structural development"; they are remarkable instances of counterbalance, of inverted parallel: "Wolsey, as portrayed by Cavendish, is in every respect the precise antithesis of More, as he is portrayed by Roper. . . . It is, in fact, almost as if Roper's *More* were designed as a veiled commentary on the character and career of the great Cardinal." Certainly these are excellent reasons for the publication of this book.

The Crater or Vulcan's Peak. By JAMES FENIMORE COOPER. Ed. Thomas Philbrick. Cambridge: The Belknap Press of Harvard University Press [Toronto: S. J. Reginald Saunders], 1962. Pp. xxx, 471. $6.25.

To the reader who thinks of Cooper only as the once-popular romancer of the Leather-Stocking tales whose stagey characters and improbable adventures were pretty well de-

molished by the acid criticism of Mark Twain, this handsome modern edition of *The Crater* will reveal a new and different dimension. The editor's introduction takes pains to dispel the stereotyped view of Cooper that still lingers on among common readers, for *The Crater* is no shallow romance but a blend of the drama of action and the drama of ideas. It is, in fact, Cooper's most impressive contribution to a *genre* of writing highly favoured by the modern reader—the novel of social and cosmic import usually called "Utopian", in which the author sets up an imaginary community, sometimes ideal and sometimes the obverse, and obliquely establishes a running comparison between it and the actual society of his time. Cooper's talents as an observer of human nature in society were not as profound as those of his greatest predecessors in this kind of fiction, but his account of the establishment and eventual corruption of an ideal society is certainly comparable in ideas and artistry to many better-known nineteenth-century Utopian novels.

Uncle Tom's Cabin or Life Among the Lowly. By HARRIET BEECHER STOWE. Ed. Kenneth S. Lynn. Cambridge: The Belknap Press of Harvard University Press [Toronto: S. J. Reginald Saunders], 1962. Pp. xxviii, 460. $6.25.

This is a very fine edition of the American novel which, as the editor observes, is "not merely a historical curiosity which sold half a million copies in the United States (and a million in Great Britain) in its first five years, stirred up the North, enraged the South, elicited numerous novelistic 'answers' and started, as Lincoln half-jokingly said, the Civil War", but "an unforgettable piece of American writing" as well. The editor's introduction is a useful comment on nineteenth-century attitudes to slavery, the expression of these attitudes in fiction, and Mrs. Stowe's particular achievement in *Uncle Tom's Cabin.*

Essays in Pre-Columbian Art and Archaeology. By SAMUEL K. LOTHROP *et al.* Cambridge: Harvard University Press [Toronto: S. J. Reginald Saunders], 1961. Pp. 507. $15.00.

The first essay in this volume, "Archaeology, Then and Now", summarizes the changes that have taken place during the period from 1915 to 1960—in transportation, in machinery for excavation, in financial support, in stratigraphy, in techniques of determining absolute age, and so on. The following twenty-six essays by archaeologists treat a wide variety of topics pertaining to the art and technology of the early Indian civilizations of Central and South America. The text is lavishly illustrated.

The Palaces of Crete. By JAMES WALTER GRAHAM. Princeton: Princeton University Press [Toronto: S. J. Reginald Saunders], 1962. Pp. xiii, 269; 64 pp. of plates. $8.25.

This volume, the result of eight years of research by a distinguished Canadian archaeologist

and curator, presents, as he explains, "what students of Minoan architecture have hesitated to attempt"—"a comprehensive account of the dwellings of the Bronze Age Cretans". Unlike many books on archaeological sites, *The Palaces of Crete* is written for "the layman and prospective visitor to Crete" as well as for the scholar. It is primarily concerned with interpreting the uses of rooms still partially surviving, reconstructing imaginatively the upper storeys, and re-examining crucial problems such as the use of the lustral chambers and the unit of measurement of the Minoan architects. The author's precise, uncomplicated prose is well supplemented by numerous illustrations, many of which are his own photographs.

Chinese Literature: A Historical Introduction. By CH'EN SHOU-YI. New York: The Ronald Press, 1961. Pp. xii, 665. $8.75.

This is the first comprehensive history of Chinese literature; the writer of the foreword, Lin Yutang, calls it "the authoritative work on the history of Chinese literature available in English". Beginning with the written records inscribed on bones and tortoise shells in the remote period 1400 B.C.-1100 B.C., the author unfolds the long and diverse history of his subject through three thousand years, closing his discussion with the "literary revolution" of the twentieth century.

The Discovery of the Great West. By FRANCIS PARKMAN. Foreword by John A. Hawgood. Toronto: Ryerson Press, 1962. Pp. 331. $5.50.

This reprinting of Parkman's classic account of the exploration of the Mississippi Valley is the first in thirty years. The text used was that of the eleventh edition, published in 1879. Parkman's account centres around the heroic figure of Réné Robert Cavelier, Sieur de La Salle (1643-1687), who was probably the most unlucky and most harrassed of all the great explorers of North America. The combination of the fine literary style and careful research that still retains for Parkman the stature of one of the greatest of American historians is well exemplified by this volume.

At the Hemingways: A Family Portrait. By MARCELLINE HEMINGWAY SANFORD. Toronto: Little, Brown and Company (Canada), 1962. Pp. viii, 244. $6.00.

The story of Ernest Hemingway's youth is here told by his sister. While the focus is on her famous brother, there is also an extensive account of the family background, of the father and the mother, and of the family life from 1898 to 1928, the year of the father's death. Many family photographs are included.

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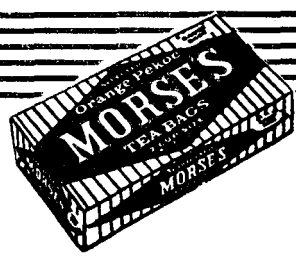

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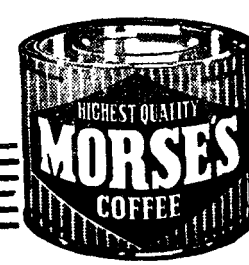

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Historian in an Age of Crisis: The Life and Works of Johannes Aventinus, 1477-1534. By GERALD STRAUSS. Cambridge: Harvard University Press [Toronto: S. J. Reginald Saunders], 1963. Pp. ix, 296. $6.95.

Johannes Aventinus was a Bavarian historian and pedagogue best known for his *Bavarian Chronicle*, one of the many world histories attempted by Renaissance humanists. As a minor humanist and a contemporary of Erasmus, he exemplifies many of the preoccupations and ideas of the Renaissance and Reformation. The real value of this study is not so much what it tells us about Aventinus but rather its picture of the times. The author concludes that Aventinus "interests the modern reader primarily because his life and work reflect so clearly the character of his age and culture".

Complete Prose Works of John Milton, Vol. III: 1648-1649. Ed. MERRITT Y. HUGHES. New Haven: Yale University Press [Montreal: McGill University Press], 1962. Pp. 652. $12.50.

This most recent volume in the *Complete Prose Works* contains *The Tenure of Kings and Magistrates, Observations upon the Articles of Peace*, and *Eikonoklastes*. Part One of Merritt Hughes' general introduction, entitled "Religious and Civil Strife", examines at length the principles and activities of the Presbyterians, Independents, and Levellers between 1646 and 1649. Part Two, "Milton's Anatomy of Kingship", analyzes each of the three pamphlets. Most likely to be of prime interest to all students of Milton is the essay "The Style of Milton's Regicide Tracts", in which Hughes throws much light upon the vexed problem of Milton's prose style. The texts of the three pamphlets are fittingly supplied with full annotation.

The Birth of Western Canada: A History of the Riel Rebellions. By George F. G. Stanley. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1961. Pp. xiv, 475. $6.95.

The University of Toronto Press is to be commended for assuming responsibility for a new edition of this important work. It was first published by Longmans in 1936, and their remaining copies were destroyed in the enemy air-attacks of December 29-30, 1940. The original edition was reviewed by Dr. D. C. Harvey in the *Dalhousie Review*, Vol. XVII, no. I, (April 1937) p. 114. The text of this work, of which the "general thesis is still accepted by Canadian historians", remains unaltered, but there are new maps and several new illustrations.

Canada and the British Army, 1846-1871: A Study in the Practice of Responsible Government. (Revised edition) By C. P. Stacey. Toronto: University of Toronto Press (in association with The Royal Commonwealth Society), 1963. Pp. xvi, 296. $5.50.

This book, like *The Birth of Western Canada* by G. F. G. Stanley, has also been republished by the University of Toronto Press following destruction of the publisher's stock in 1940. To the original edition (which was reviewed by Dr. D. C. Harvey in the *Dalhousie Review* Vol. XVI, no. 3 (October, 1936) pp. 400-401) have been added a selective bibliography, additional and corrected notes, and an expanded index with references to the present edition.

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