NEW BOOKS

LANGUAGE OF NATURAL DESCRIPTION IN EIGHTEENTH CENTURY POETRY. By John Arthos. University of Michigan Press; Toronto: Burns & MacEachern. Pp. 463. $7.50.

The main text of this study consists of 88 pages; Appendix A, of 266 pages; Appendix B, of 37 pages; Appendix C, of 12 pages; and the bibliography, of 41 pages. The book is also well indexed. We call attention to this proporton of the various parts as indicative of the immense work that has gone into the study and of where lies the value of the volume for other 18th century scholars.

Prof. Arthos opens with an examination of the nature of stock diction; he follows very closely the classification used by Mr. Thomas Quayle in his *Poetic Diction: A Study of Eighteenth Centuary Verse* (1924). He then examines the various theories and suggestions that have been made from time to time to account for this phenomenon: none of these he finds very satisfactory. He then advances his own theory: that the diction was much influenced by the growing interest in science, and was, in fact, a child of that interest in science. He traces the common words and expressions back to Latin and Greek writers of poetry and of scientific works and shows a long tradition behind most expressions. He also quotes from 18th century scientific [illegible]ks to show how close was the language of science and poetry.

It would take a careful study of many months of this volume in order to review it satisfactorily. One or two points may, however, be raised. This common diction is perhaps not purely scientific in [illegible]n; perhaps we might say its roots are philosophical and go back [illegible]e late Greek insistence on one law of nature for all things. Would not such a concept involve a common diction for all subjects? Again, the reviewer feels that Professor Arthos has not stressed sufficiently common writings like newspapers, journals, and other non-scientific prose writings of the day; in them we would perhaps find many of these words and phrases that he attributes to science and poetry. The reviewer was surprised to find that certain expressions he has always taken for granted as standard English were here treated as examples of poetic and scientific diction. Moreover, every age has had its peculiar poetic diction; for example 19th century poets were as fond of adjectives in -y as were 18th century poets. The reviewer feels that the whole trend of 18th century studies is excessively towards a scientific interpretation. Scholars, like every one else, have their fads, and what begins as a good study of a possible influence in the thought and expression of a period soon becomes in the hands of a band of scholars an obsession that destroys all sense of balance in studying influences.

These points are not meant to distract from one's appreciation of the great work and intelligence that Professor Arthos has brought to bear on a very important study. Every student of the period will be indebted to this work.

B.M.

A WORD GEOGRAPHY OF THE EASTERN UNITED STATES. By Hans Kurath. Univ. of Michigan Press; Burns and MacEachern Toronto. Pages, 81; figures, 163. Price $5.25.

By the time the colonies and settlements along the Eastern Seaboard of the United States had finally become a continuously populated strip, the language of this area was a distinctive branch of the English language. Viewed as a unit, it was a blend of British dialects into which had entered Indian, German and Dutch words. This unit of language was far from homogeneous, however, and the traditional view of scholars has been that a sort of linguistic Mason and Dixon line separated North from South. *The Word Geography of the Eastern United States* compiled by Dr. Kurath which shows among other things that this traditional view is not correct, is a close survey of word usages of the Atlantic Seaboard area. The findings of this study are important to language specialists and interesting to laymen.

Each regional type of Eastern American English spread inland as a settlement advanced up rivers and over mountains to meet and fuse with other types as it met and intermingled with them. Until 1720, with the exception of the Dutch in the Hudson River Valley, the settlers were almost entirely of English stock, New England being occupied by Londoners and families from East Anglia and Kent, while Virginia received people from most of the counties south of Yorkshire in even distribution. From the 1720's onward, large numbers of Ulster Scots, Hessians, and Palatine Germans began to settle in the Delaware Bay area, ultimately occupying a rough rectangle including Erie, Pittsburgh, Philadephia, and Newark. In this area, as elsewhere, the influence of the Ulster Scots apparently left no mark. The German settlement, bilingual for a long time, became a rather wide buffer region separating Northern from Southern dialect tendendies. This area has been named by Dr. Kurath the Midland region.

The 163 isoglosses, or maps showing word-usage boundaries, interesting in themselves, show that the creation of a new geo-linguistic term is entirely justified. From the word maps we may learn that in the south a "bag" is a"poke", whereas in the Midland region it is a "toot", a word riming with "foot." It is in this area, expecially around Philadelphia, that the "sidewalk" is spoken of as "pavement", and a baby carriage is a "baby coach". In the Midland area, "school leaves out (school gets out), one buys not a "side" but a "flitch" of bacon, and the "loft" of a barn is spoken of as "the overhead." There is also in this region a fairly well defined line, north of which people say "Merry Christmas" and south of which the greeting is "Christmas Gift."

The findings of the *Word Geography* are based on materials collected since 1931 by the linguistic survey sponsored by the American Council of Learned Societies and directed by Dr. Kurath. It is the first part of a linguistic atlas that will eventually cover the whole of the United States. By its very nature, the *Word Geography* contains a great mass of material. But order has been given to what might have been chaos by the discussion plus isoglosses method, and the result is illuminating, engrossing and often amusing.

C. L. LAMBERTSON

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY. By Philip Lake. Cambridge University Press; Macmillans in Canada. 2nd ed. Pp. 410. $2.85

For well over a quarter of a century Philip Lake's Physical Geography has been in wide use in Great Britain in elementary classes in geography at the universities, and with advanced classes in high schools. This edition is a revised and enlarged version of this standard work. It is well produced, well printed and well written, without any superfluous padding. There are over 200 illustrative figures in the text, about 50 excellent photographs, and half a dozen maps. To have produced such a book for $2.85 is something of a feat. The book is divided into three sections: the first on atmosphere, the second on the ocean, and the third on the land. To appraise its contents properly a professional geographer would be needed, but to the interested amateur (like the present reviewer) it is clear that all important topics have been covered thoroughly, though the treatment is neither exhaustive nor advanced—such is not the purpose of the book. The book does not try to make everything easy and demands on the part of the reader close attention in numerous places, but the fact that it is designed primarily for university students does not at all make it unsuitable for the general reader. On the contrary, any interested person could, with the aid of a good atlas, lay for himself a sound foundation in physical geography with this book alone. Or he could use the book to cull information and enlightenment on some point of particular interest. To one like the present reviewer, who has lived most of his life by or near the sea, the chapter on shorelines is nothing less than fascinating. The book has a peculiar merit, sometimes absent from introductory texts: where the explanation of geographical phenomena is in doubt, it does not attempt to gloss over the fact. There is no universally accepted explanation of the formation of coral reefs, nor of the formation of fiord basins, nor of numerous phenomena connected with winds, tides, and beaches. The solution of such problems will come only through further investigation and study. Thus the budding geographer acquires at the beginning the healthy point of view that geographical knowledge is not something rounded and complete, but a body of knowledge continually expanding and re-arranging itself.

It is strange that in the Maritime Provinces, which are geographically interesting, so little study of geography is done in our high schools and universities. Perhaps it is simply that we are behind the times, for elsewhere geography is well established as a university and high school subject; perhaps it is that geography is largely a cultural rather than a bread-and-butter subject; perhaps it is because the very wealth of geographical interest around us has made us careless. Whatever the reason, the condition should be remedied. When that time comes, Philip Lake's Physical Geography will be an admirable choice to play its part in vanquishing geographical ignorance. Meanwhile we recommend it to all those whose previous geographical education has been neglected.

A. S. MOWAT

THE WORLD CRISIS IN MAPS. By Dimitri J. Tosevic. Ryerson Press. Pp. 35. 85c.

This tract for the times, first published in September, 1949, has for its avowed purpose the enlightenment of the man in the street regarding the world menace of communism. The events of the last few months, though they have underlined the importance of its message, have not rendered it any less necessary.

The author is a Jugo-Slav driven out of Eastern Europe by the German invasion of the last war and now resident in Canada. He has long been interested in international affairs and has written extensively on European and world problems. The brief commentary is straightforward and to the point and succeeds in reminding us forcibly of many important facts of recent history that, because they are not directly connected to the actual fighting or peace-making, we tend to forget. It concludes with some sound practical proposals for the ordinary man, and an interesting bibliography.

It is a pity that one cannot mete out equal praise to the fourteen maps that constitute the main part of the booklet. They are clearly drawn and lettered, it is true, and they avoid too much detail. The colors, though inclined to be garish, we may pass, with important exceptions to be noted later. But they do not bear comparison, for example, with the maps of a somewhat similar class in the Penguin Atlas of the U.S.S.R. Perhaps the commentary realises this, since it warns us that "the maps are not meant to be either complete or in every respect exact". But is there any sufficient reason for omitting all scales of distance, all lines of longitude and latitude and even the equator, on world maps? Why is "Mediterranean" spelled wrongly (in two different ways) on twelve out of fourteen maps. Why is Malta colored red on some maps and not on others, and why is it omitted altogether from map 4, which is on a larger scale than any of the others? More important, why is the boundary line between North and South Korea incorrectly shown on map 11? Perhaps those errors or omissions should be forgiven in the light of the sentence quoted above. But one cannot forgive the folly that has used the color red for both Russian and British territories, and pink for Russian spheres of influence and, apparently, for British spheres of influence. The two reds are no doubt supposed to differ considerably, but in my copy they are so close as to render a map like No. 11 extremely confusing. A person who knows his recent history can, no doubt, separate the British from the Russian areas. But since the booklet is expressly aimed at the man who is not an expert on such matters, it is unfortunate that he is not given more help. This reviewer thinks the idea of illustrating the world crisis with maps an excellent one but feels that the deed has not matched the intention.

A. S. MOWAT

THE HUMANITIES: AN APPRAISAL. Edited by Julian Harris. Univ. of Wisconsin Press; Toronto: Burns and MacEachern. Pp. 168. $3.75.

This volume is the fruit of one of the many conferences held at the University of Wisconsin to celebrate the centenary of that institution. Academics from all over the United States were invited to give addresses to set off "fireworks". Naturally the contents of the volume vary considerably in value as well as length. Some were unworthy of print, for example, when the President of Lawrence College says that experience has shown him that professors of science and of the social sciences lack more than do professors of the humanities qualities of observation, co-opertion, etc., which their subjects are supposed to develop, he merely reveals his own ignorance of the insidious influence of prejudice in forming judgments and the need of the statistical method of association. The present reviewer, being somewhat anticlerical by nature, can always see the shortcomings of clergy and professors of Divinity more clearly than he can those of other confreres, but he trusts he has learned to allow for such prejudices before making a final evaluation. The two essays by Cleanth Brooks are disappointing: the writer is too much concerned to defend the "new criticism"—which really is not so very new, for long before Mr. I. A. Richards, Socrates had learned that people could not think clearly, the corresponding term to the modern "read"; one wishes he had clearly defined such terms as "criticism", "the formal critic", "new critics", "serious literature", which, in reality, are merely question-begging terms. As Professor Bush showed in a very witty essay two or three years ago, the trouble with this group of critics is that while they labor minutely over the text and profess scorn of the historical approach to literature they often make some amazing blunders through their ignoring of the fruits of the historical approach. The purpose of Mr. Brook's first paper seems to have been to show that if he wanted, he could be a first-rate historical critic. The ordinary reader's annoyance with the over-emphasis on texts springs from a suspicion that critics of this school are not innocent little Jack Horners pulling occasional plums out of the poem, but highly sophisticated magicians pulling untold plums—ironies, paradoxes, various planes of consciousness—out of their own sleeves. Professor Vivas, who has much sympathy with this school, uses the expression "the poem considered as a poem"—but has that shopworn expression any real meaning! What is a poem divorced from the times in which it was written and the experiences of the man who wrote it?

On the other hand, there are some very valuable essays in the collection. In "The Humanities and the Common Reader", Professor Howard Jones, of Harvard, writes with wit, learning, and common sense; he shows that the so-called humanists are never agreed on just what constitutes humanism, and what subjects (besides their own pet ones) are humanistic. Coming between Prof. Brooks' two efforts, his essay is like a fresh breeze between two sultry, cloudy days. Though a little heavier in style, Professor Buck's "Who Killed Cock Robin" is valuable in bringing home to the academics their own weaknesses in

developing a love of literature in students. Despite an occasional lapse whenever he thinks of logical positivists and social scientists, Philosopher Vivas has contributed two valuable essays. Professor Guerlac's "Humanism in Science" is a healthy corrective to the usual humanist tendency of looking down the nose at science—how can a man ignorant of the aims and methods of science be a true humanist? Professor Nostrand writes well of the possible influence of humanistic studies on world understanding, and Professor Grout's "The Divorce of Music and Learning" is learned, witty, and stimulating.

In a second edition the misspelling of the following words should be corrected: occurred (p. 54; 8), allusion (65; 3), and non (85; last line).

B. M.

CAN THE LEOPARD CHANGE HIS SPOTS?

EDUCATION; NEW HOPES AND OLD HABITS. By Roger Armfelt. Cohen & West. (in Canada, Burns & MacEachern). Pp. 183. $2.00.

HIGHER EDUCATION FOR AMERICAN SOCIETY. Ed. by John Guy Fowlkes. University of Wisconsin Press (in Canada, Burns and MacEachern). Pp. 427. $5.00.

NEW MODELS AND PROJECTS FOR CREATIVE WRITING, PART III. By B. C. Diltz. Clarke, Irwin & Co. Pp. 226. $1.50.

The most pressing educational problems of the present day result from a very simple fact—that young people are staying longer and longer at school. A generation or two ago most children remained at school long enough only to master the elements of reading, writing and arithmetic. Only a small minority remained to attempt the work of the high school grades. In general the high schools assumed that their pupils were preparing for university and supplied for them a course of the traditional academic type, demanding application and diligence and aiming to produce ability to think clearly, to comprehend well, and to write exactly. On the whole the high schools exacted high standards of scholarship, and on the whole their students were able to meet those standards, for they were a highly selected group.

This situation has already drastically changed in North America and is in process of change in England. It is not a minority, but a majority of pupils who now go on to the high school grades on both sides of the Atlantic, and in some parts of the United States a majority aspire even to college. But the plain undeniable fact is that many of those aspirants have neither the ability nor the will to undertake the traditional academic disciplines.

A clear recognition of the unsuitability of the traditional academic (or as he calls it "literary") curriculum for the majority of secondary school pupils is the burden of Roger Armfelt's book. The author examines the problem against the background of English education, and shows the growing recognition of it in the Hadow, Spens and Nor-

wood Reports and in the Education Act of 1944, which raised the age of compulsory schooling to 15 and established the Secondary Modern schools. He acknowledges the strength and continued vitality of the academic tradition and its indefeasable value for some pupils. He emphasizes, however, that it is unsuited to the majority and shows that what is needed is a child-centred education and hence "the organization of different kinds of education to correspond roughly with the different kinds of need". But, he states, "there are no signs of this development taking place". If this statement be true, it is a very serious indictment of education in England. Unfortunately Mr. Armfelt has no suggestions to offer except some of too general a nature to be helpful. This makes his book rather disappointing, but it is at least a clear recognition of a very pressing problem.

Higher Education for American Society is composed of approximately forty essays delivered at the National Educational Conference held in 1948 at the University of Wisconsin (whose centenary was thereby celebrated). As might be expected the essays vary in quality. Some are forceful, some are informative, some wordy, some merely platitudinous, some even have a suspicion of tongue-in-cheek. Perhaps it is allowable to single out as two of the best George D. Stoddard's essay entitled "The Plus and Minus of Higher Education Today", and L. A. DuBridge's essay on "Higher Education and Research". The essays deal with a wide variety of topics, all, however, connected with education at the college level. One theme, however, that recurs in various guises, is how to deal effectively with the increasingly large numbers of students of widely varying abilities and aptitudes who prolong their education into college. It cannot be said that any clear answer is given, but perhaps it is unfair to expect such from a book of this nature.

There are suggestions here and there that American high schools are failing in the traditional task of preparing pupils for university studies and that, while successfully catering to the average boy and girl, they are failing to stimulate and challenge those of superior ability. If this is so, their shortcomings are just the reverse of the shortcomings of the secondary schools of England. Is it too much to hope that some solution to the problem may be found in Canada, which in so many respects lies between England and the U. S. A?

Professor Diltz's book is entirely within the academic or literary tradition, and very good it is of its kind. It is designed for use in the advanced teaching of English composition and has been planned with a view to its use in Grade XIII of Ontario High Schools. But there is no reason why it could not be used with any pupils at a similar stage in high school or college. The book contains a minimum of advice and a maximum of opportunities for practice, and covers every aspect of style from figures of speech to humour and from grammar to reviewing. There is a large number of well-chosen illustrative passages from standard authors including numerous moderns.

A. S. MOWAT.

THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL NOVEL. By Ernest E. Leisy. University of Oklahoma Press (Burns & MacEachern, Toronto). Pp. x, 280. $4.75.

Today the most popular type of prose fiction in the United States, the historical novel, is in its third period of dominance in that field. The first came during the period of national expansion that followed the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812, the second in the early part of the twentieth century, and the third and most important during the last twenty years. Thus Professor Leisy's book is as timely as it is excellent. His introductory chapter, "History Vivified", is an admirable discussion of the technique of the type in theory and as exemplified in practice. The history of the form, from Colonial days to the present, is divided into five periods, with topical (mainly geographical) subdivisions under each, and with the novels of each topic generally in chronological order. Although the book is written primarily for the intelligent lay reader interested in his country's past and in the materials and methods of its authors of historical fiction, the author's judicious critical discussion of the novels, especially when they tend to show some of the weaknesses characteristic of the "debunking" biographies, makes the volume a valuable guide to the student of appreciation, and the appendix of additional historical novels, listed according to the general plan of the book as a whole, should prove very helpful to students making more detailed research in the various parts of this special field. Because of the ever-increasing output of books worthy of critical attention, more books on special aspects of American literature are needed. In fact, the necessity for such critical specialization in Canadian literature also becomes more manifest every day.

V. B. RHODENIZER

THE MIND'S ADVENTURE: RELIGION AND HIGHER EDUCATION. By Howard Lowry. Philadelphia: The Westminster Press. Canadian Agent: The Ryerson Press, Toronto. Pp. 154. $2.75.

Do we exaggerate the decay of religion among university students? It is difficult to know. Professor Allport at Harvard in 1946 found that only eighteen percent of a representative group stated positively that they felt no need of religion at all for the attainment of a mature personality. Others report that they find no marked difference in the religious concept of the average pupil in the eighth grade of school and the average college graduate. Adolescence is the age of revolt, and many who reject religion in their youth undoubtedly return to a more adult form of it at maturity. Yet it seems indubitable that religion has suffered a decay both quantitatively and qualitatively in our culture as a whole. It is surely the simple truth that the modern world with its predominance of commercial, scientific, technological and militarist interests and activities doesnot provide a soil congenial to the cultivation of an intense spiritual life.

This is reflected in higher education in the decline of the once numerous church colleges and the rise of the great, secular, state-supported universities. Here religious activities and enquiries are largely extra-curricular. President Lowry's book is a fair and reasoned statement of the case for the "curricular recognition" of religion in the secular university. The Report of the Harvard Committee, *General Education in a Free Society*, had come to the conclusion that "religion is not now a practicable source of intellectual unity" and had not felt itself "justified in proposing religious instruction as a part of the curriculum". With this point of view the author takes sharp issue, pointing out that a liberal education that excludes religion is not properly liberal at all. It is said that religion lacks the "objectivity" required for liberal study, but the fact is that the objectivity of rationalistic liberalism is not really objective. In assuming that it makes no assumptions reason ceases to be reasonable about itself. The cult of objectivity springs at least in part from a failure of nerve to face the issues and human responsibilities of modern life. In this lies the treason of the scholar which has played a part in the growth of the mass-mentality and mass-manipulation of the modern mass-state. Moreover, while there is a taboo against the explicit recognition of religion there are many hidden religions on the campus. of which liberal rationalism, naturalism and scientism are examples.

The list of references shews that the author has read widely in the now extensive literature of the subject, though Moberly's *The Crisis in the University* is not mentioned. There are occasional lapses into what may perhaps be most charitably designated as Presidential English and the book contains too many uprooted, disconnected and merely illustrative quotations which, while they display learning, do not materially advance the argument. If a thing is true, do we add to its truth by pointing out that Hugh Stevenson Tigner or Arthur G. Coons has said something very like it and printing their remarks *in extenso* to clinch the point? Sometimes a little of the cutting edge is lost in the process. The advertisement, for example, concerning the widow and the tractor actually appeared in a provincial English newspaper and the original was perhaps slightly funnier than that "satirized by an American humorist."

F. Hilton Page

Three Exemplary Novels. By Cervantes. Translated by Samuel Putnam and illustrated by Luis Quintanilla. New York: Viking Press; Toronto: Macmillan. Pp. 232. $7.00.

Readers will recall that a little over a year ago, the late Samuel Putnam's magnificent translation of *Don Quixote* was published. Before his death Mr. Putnam had just finished translating some of Cervantes' exemplary novels, or long tales. The present volume presents three of these with a brief but excellent introduction. As with *Don Quixote*, the present work is a masterpiece of clean, swiftly moving English prose that is a pleasure to read. The book is beautifully printed and bound, and the illustrations catch the spirit of the tales.

All three tales are picaresque in structure; the result is that we

have a very vivid and racy picture of the seamy side of late 16th early 17th century Spain. "Rinconete and Cortadillo" is the story of two young lads who went to Seville to earn their living by card tricks and petty thieving; they are introduced to the thieves' quarter of the city and we see the smoothly running organization of the underworld. Theft is all right, provided one gives a share to the organizer of the gangs and to the statues of various saints. "Man of Glass" may be, as Putnam suggests, a study of madness, but the present reviewer is inclined to think that it shows Cervantes as a Rochefoucauld or a George Savile, using the tale as a vehicle for his apothegms and observations of mankind; he is, of course, a much more genial and humorous observer of the human comedy than the other two, and so the apothegms are likely to develop into little mirthful anecdotes. "The Colloquy of the Dogs" gives the difference between what is and what ought to be in this world as seen by two experienced dogs who have for a short time been given the gift of speech.

Three Exemplary Novels is a work of art in the original, in translation, and in book production. It is worth owning, and it would make an admirable gift.

B. M.

EARLY CHRISTIAN CREEDS. By J. N. D. Kelly. Longmans, Green. Pp. 446. $5.25.

The story of the origin and development of the Christian creeds is always the most complex, and often the most obscure, of the studies presented by early Church history. The fact that it is incredibly fascinating may also be recognized, but it does little to ease the burden that rests upon the shoulders of a careful scholar. For this state of affairs many influences must be held responsible. The volume of literary evidence to be sifted is immense, but much of it is indirect and allusive, and it is often hard to distinguish basic fact from the later fancy that adorns and seeks to interpret it. Again, the process of credal development soon, and inevitably, came to be associated with the doctrinal controversies provoked and produced by the holding of the faith. Passionate devotion to what is held as truth rarely makes for impartial thinking, and the quite natural desire to find and claim indubitable authority for the settling of a controversial issue serves only to aggravate the historian's task. Time and time again the most that can be claimed for the proposed solution is that it is the least improbable of conflicting conjectures.

All this is illustrated a hundred times in the book under review, and its outstanding merit lies in the fact that it reveals the most complete and comprehensive knowledge of the relevant evidence and that it faces, with patience and impartiality, the problems that the evidence presents. Whether Mr. Kelly is examining the exact form and probable ancestry of the Old Roman Creed, or investigating the variety of meanings of the word "homoousios" and their significance for the Arian dispute, or tackling the still more involved problem of the traditional relationship of the Eucharistic Creed—used by East and West

alike—to the Council of Constantinople, he shows himself master of the essential issue. And in the last case, but not in that alone, he displays the kind of courage which is both required and expected in the exact scholar. After examining with painstaking thoroughness the arguments for and against the once widely accepted, and later discredited, ascription of the "Nicene Creed" to the Council of Constantinople, he does not hesitate to return to a defence, at least in a modified form, of the more traditional view. "There were grave weaknesses", he writes, "in the Hort-Harnack hypothesis which its brilliant facade could not conceal, and it "was more successful in drawing attention to the difficulties facing the tradition than in furnishing an alternative explanation of the facts". Mr. Kelly's solution of the problem raised by the Creed and its historical setting is proposed with a wise and characteristic caution. "The Council of Constantinople did in fact", he suggests, "promulgate and give currency to the creed we have designated C, but in doing so it did not conceive of itself as manufacturing a new creed. It is improbable that the Council actually composed C. In setting up C as a suitable formulary the Council assumed unquestionably that it was reaffirming the Nicene faith, but it was no doubt guided in its choice by the conviction that this particular formulation of the Nicene teaching, as modified by whatever additions it thought fit to make, was peculiarly well adapted to meet the special heresies it felt itself called upon to refute. And this conclusion does, in your reviewer's opinion, better meet the facts as a whole, including a tradition which goes back to the Council of Chalcedon, than any alternative of which he is aware.

Emphatically it must be stated that *Early Christian Creeds* is a book that requires in the reader a high degree of scholarly interest, if not also of exact scholarship. It leaves nothing to chance, and it proves its course with a sustained sense of direction that is highly commendable. It is so full of detailed evidence and argument that it defies anything other than a broad survey. This at least can be said: it is a monumental essay that no one can ignore who desires to see the pertinent facts assembled and assessed. Mr. Kelly says that it "represents the results of more than a decade of research and lecturing in the Oxford Faculty of Theology". It is safe to predict that it will remain a standard work for a much longer period than it took to prepare.

T. W. ISHERWOOD

INSIGHT AND OUTLOOK: AN INQUIRY INTO THE COMMON FOUNDATIONS OF SCIENCE, ARTS AND SOCIAL ETHICS. By Arthur Koestler, MacMillan. Pp. 442. $7.00.

This book, the author tells us in the Preface, "is about some of the forces and circumstances which make men laugh, weep, create, and destroy their creation."

Though one doubts that an effective balance can be struck between the achievements of the scholar and the needs of the general reader, one cannot but admire the attempt to bring the researches of specialists within the reach of intelligent laymen.

It is certain that science, art and ethics are close to the inter... of all human beings, not the exclusive concern of theorists. In a confused world it is high time that serious efforts be made to bring significant research within the purview of the intelligent citizen seeking a clear statement, if not always a solution, of his problems. For a time, such efforts will, of course, fall short of effective worth, as this book seems fated to do, for intelligent readers, in the recent past, have not been stimulated sufficiently to embark on thoughtful adventures in ethics, art and science. Far too often, the book stands have been flooded with new "insights" in capsule form.

Mr. Koestler gives us something much better to chew on than either the easily ingested clenches of slick writing or the tough kernels of the dry specialist.

This reviewer has found Mr. Koestler's clever smashing of the old dichotomies especially good. His three concepts—*operative fields*, *bisociation* and *integrative tendencies* are deviously explored to show that science, art and ethics rest on common foundations. *Operative field* seems to mean about the same as frame of reference. *Bisociation* is a novel concept designed to show, in its analysis, that frames of reference, or *operative fields*, can cross and furnish stimulating symbols of rich experience. *Integrative tendency* stresses the need to correlate the terms of numerous conflicting dualisms, such as life and death, self-assertion and altruism, tragedy and humour. Integrations are made more understandable with the acceptance of bisociation.

A second volume is promised in which the outlines given in *Insight and Outlook* will be filled in with scholarly detail. But *Insight and Outlook* is much more than the outline of a theory. In spite of what negative criticism has done to this book, it remains a brilliant array of suggestive ideas on the connecting threads of science, art and ethics.

David A. Stewart

Collected Poems of W. B. Yeats. Macmillans. Pp. 565. $3.25.

In this valuable book the reader has readily available the whole ange of Yeats' poetic output. The poems date from the lyrical *Crossways* and the dramatic *Wanderings of Oisin* (1889) to *Last Poems*, published posthumously in 1940.

As Yeats knew, the *Crossways* contains much immature work; yet even here Yeats' genius is evident. To this group of poems belong the well known "Down by the Sally Gardens" and the beautifully simple lyric "To an Isle in the Water". Yeats tell us in the notes to this collected edition that many of the poems in Crossways must have been written before he was twenty, for from the time he began "The Wanderings of Oisin", which he did at that age, his subject matter became Irish. This subject matter finds its inspiration in legends and ballads, in ancient Gaelic folklore, and in the political struggle for Ireland. Here we meet "the dark folk who live in souls of passionate men, like bats in the dead trees". Here also the love lyrics finds a place, and Yeats, like Omar Khayyam, can write of building things

closer to the heart's desire. Unlike Omar, however, he conveys a deep sense of pathos and realism, and whether mystic or earthy, love to Yeats is a vital experience rather than a garlanded fancy.

It is in the Irish subject matter that one finds the greatest part of Yeats' symbolism. This symbolism has presented, and will continue to present, difficulties to the reader. Some of the major symbols, however, are explained in the notes. We have, for example, the symbol of the Rose in the Rose poems. This Rose, Yeats writes, "differs from the Intellectual Beauty of Shelley and Spenser in that I have imagined it as suffering with man and not as something pursued and seen from afar". This is perfectly clear in "The Rose of Battle":

> Rose of all Roses, Rose of all the World!
> You, too, have come where the dim tides are hurled
> Upon the wharves of sorrow, and heard ring
> The bell that calls us on; the sweet far thing.

With regard to the unexplained symbols, any failure of the reader to master some of these will be attributable not so much to a lack of intellectual perspicacity as to a lack of sensuous comprehension. Such comprehension, if not brought to true poetry, true poetry should prompt one to develop. For such a development there are few better guides than Yeats if he is approached in the right manner, which is one of sympathetic receptivity. Many of Yeats' readers, however, seek to analyze objectively a symbol that Yeats has obviously felt as being indicative of higher meaning rather than seen as adumbrating a body of fancy, fact, or belief. Such symbols will suggest rather than convey, and they will suggest different things to different people. We have Yeats' own word as to the shifting values of these symbols. He writes of "The Cap and Bells": "The poem has always meant a great deal to me, though, as is the way with symbolic poems, it has not always meant the same thing."

Though Yeats' subject matter is mostly Irish, it also depends on other sources for allusion, illustration, treatment and symbol. We find in his work references to Frazer's *Golden Bough*, to the Arthurian material, to Macrobius, Plato, Plotinus, and others. All these sources are assimilated and subject to personal conception. They are not, as we find in too many modern poets, mentally half digested and then disgorged in a fit of intellectual gymnastics. For Yeats, art still guides art, and his erudition keeps "in contact with the soil". In one of his last poems he invokes the Irish poet to sing whatever is well made, to sing the peasantry, the country gentleman and the monks, and to sing others into which the reader himself will have to enquire.

As Yeats has had a great influence on modern poetry, this handy volume will enable the reader to clarify some of the trends of contemporary verse. It should also serve to show how far short some modern poets fall of one of their masters. A small poem by Yeats will emphasize the point more clearly than the reviewer possibly could:

A Coat

I made my song a coat
Covered with embroideries
Out of old mythologies
From heel to throat;
But the fools caught it,
Wore it in the world's eyes
As though they'd wrought it.
Song, let them take it,
For there's more enterprise
In walking naked.

EARL F. GUY

SHAKESPEARE AND THE ROMANCE TRADITION. By E. C. Pettet. London: Staples Press; Toronto: McClelland & Stewart. Pp. 208. $3.00.

SHAKESPEARE AND THE POPULAR DRAMATIC TRADITION. By S. L. Bethell. London: Staples Press; Toronto: McClelland Stewart. Pp. 164. $2.50.

Mr. Pettet is to be congratulated on having written a very fi book on Shakespeare. He has broken new ground, has never allowe his thesis to run away with his common sense or judgment, and alway presents his case with a quiet modesty that carries conviction. It is a book from which professional scholars and ordinary readers can gain knowledge and pleasure.

In Elizabethan days, marriage was pretty much of a financial matter. How, then, did Shakespeare come to write of love at first sight, of love making, and of serious love, not coquetry or seduction. Mr. Pettet gives a brief account of the theories of love that developed during the Middle Ages and notes the changes and developments in these views. He then examines such a work as Sidney's *Arcadia* in the light of this heritage, and passes on to the comedies of Lyly and Greene. The Renaissance had made available another attitude towards love and marriage—that of Latin comedy—but Shakespeare, after *The Comedy of Errors*, confined himself to the romantic view of love. Yet even in an early example like *Two Gentlemen of Verona* Shakespeare throws an oblique light on romantic love through various characters and situations. In the so-called dark, or problem, comedies, we have Shakespeare turning from simple acceptance of the pattern, but curiously he does not turn to the realistic comedy of Jonson, Middleton, and their school. Mr. Pettet would see the last plays as a return by Shakespeare to the romance of his earlier days—with, of course, a difference. The last sentences of the book may sum up the point: "But there were departures and innovations in the plays of Beaumont and Fletcher, while the Shakespeare of 1608, whether he owed anything to his young heirs-apparent or not, had stared too long into the dark pit of things to be the Shakespeare of 1598. Hence his romances are not identical with the romantic comedies, though the two groups of plays have many features in common."

As such a book may well go into later editions, we might note that ds have been misspelled: preceding (p. 124; 37), rarefied (128; 6), ying (180; 7), repentance (190; 18), and Choephoroe (191; 11).

"Extremism", says Mr. Pettet, "is the vice of reformers, in literary criticism and politics, as vigorous honesty is their virtue". We might well apply this sentence to Mr. Bethell, author of *Shakespeare and the Popular Dramatic Tradition*, a very stimulating, but somewhat annoying book, for the author seems to have no doubts that he has the key to the true interpretation of Shakespeare. He is a man of very strong views: he dislikes the modern climate of opinion, which seems to rule out everything that is not verifiable by scientific methods; he dislikes naturalism in drama and criticism; he sees the 16th century as a continuation of the Middle Ages and Shakespeare as strongly religious in the general pattern of his thought. Now all of these are debatable theses—except. presumably, for Mr. Bethell. Much of what Mr. Pettet would put down to the romance tradition (especially) in apter IV, Mr. Bethell would put down to the verse tradition and multi-consciousness. As the title suggests, Mr. Bethell sees Shakespeare as strongly influenced by the popular tradition. Rightly he decries the 19th century tendency, culminating in Bradley, to stress subtle psychological work in characterization. On the other hand, it seems to this reviewer that he himself falls into a similar error when he stresses multiple planes of consciousness. This emphasis ems to come from modern criticism of the metaphysical poets, but ere is a difference between lyrical and dramatic poetry. If Elizabethan plays were spoken at a rate of about 800 to 850 lines per hour, the audience had little opportunity to find subtle play upon words and various levels of meanings. Moreover, would a very mixed popular audience be capable of such refinements of language even if the plays had been written primarily for reading? The whole question of Shakespeare and print is very complex. Shakespeare presumably made no attempt to have his plays printed or collected; when he passed them over to the dramatic company he seems to have had no further interest in them. Yet, though the average length of a play for actual performance has been estimated at about 2,300 lines, Shakespeare, when he was seized by his subject, never hesitated to write well over 3,000 lines; presumably he was at the time more interested in giving his vision form than in merely writing for the stage. Hence we must be chary in asserting or denying that Shakespeare wrote on different planes of consciousness. To sum up, Mr. Bethell has written a challenging book—it was first published in 1944—one that shows fine insight and yet irritates one to violent disagreement whenever the author deserts scholarly reserve for unbounded and impassioned certainty.

Again we must note certain words that have been misspelled: *ourselves* (p. 51; 2), *text* (62; 5), *occurred* (94; 28), and *exegesis* (135; 7).

B.M.

THE R. C. A. F. OVERSEAS: THE SIXTH YEAR. With a foreword by the Hon. Brooke Claxton. Oxford University Press. Pp. 537. $4.00.

In this, the concluding volume of a trilogy tracing "the growth of the R. C. A. F. overseas", are related the activities of the airforce during the period from September 1944 to the Allied victory of 1945. The material for this volume is culled largely from the diaries of operational units, official citations, and intelligence reports, while the treatment stresses the outstanding personal achievements of the men who flew over land and sea. However, the trilogy is not intended to be a history of the R. C. A. F. Such a history, which would have to treat, among other things, the organization of the R. C. A. F., its course of training, its operation in Canada, the Commonwealth Air Training Plan, and the role of the R. C. A. F. in the strategic Allied offensive, remains yet to be written. Its writing can be achieved only through the use of documentary material not only from Allied sources but from enemy sources as well.

This volume will prove of interest not only to former airmen but also to the general reader, and the interest will be heightened by the sprinkling throughout of official photographs indicating bomb damage to enemy targets and flying conditions on European and Burmese airfields along with photographs of individual aircrews.

J. P. HEISLER

LABOR DICTIONARY: A CONCISE COMPENDIUM OF LABOR INFORMATION. By P. H. Casselman. New York: Philosophical Library, Inc. Pp. 554. $7.50.

Communication is a problem that has constantly bedeviled both labor and management in seeking solutions to their common problems in the field of industrial relations. Professor Casselman's Labor Dictionary will be of enormous assistance in the clarification of the terminology employed in the industrial relations field. The dictionary contains some 2500 entries, consisting of definitions of labor terms, biographical sketches of labor leaders, accounts of labor agencies and unions, labor legislation acts, as well as numerous other entries.

Treatment of each topic is basically pertinent and objective. This reference book should find a place in every industry as well as in the libraries of universities and institutes of research and in the various departments of government concerned with labour management matters.

C. F. FRASER

THE PRESS: A NEGLECTED FACTOR IN THE ECONOMIC HISTORY OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY. By H. A. Innis. Oxford University Press. Pp. 48. 65c.

In this pamphlet, which is sprinkled with witticisms about the press, Professor Innis attempts to point out how the freedom enjoyed

by the American press has tended to create press monopoly and how such monopoly endangers international peace. Also treated briefly but interestingly is the effect of recent technological improvement in the production of American and Canadian newsprint and newspapers. This is one of the Stamp Memorial Lectures.

J. P. HEISLER

FORGOTTEN RELIGIONS: A SYMPOSIUM. Edited by Vergilius Ferm. The Philosophical Library, New York. 392 pp.

None of the great historic religions appears in this book. It is designed to provide up-to-date information for students of minor but fascinating ways of belief in the ancient world about which formerly little was known. Sumerian, Hittite religion; Mithraism, Manichaeism, Mazdakism have chapters each by specialists in the field. The scope of the collection then widens, and Old Norse, Tibetan, Australian aboriginal, the religion of the Eskimos, of the Hopi and Navaho Indians and other similar studies are included. Such a volume is not planned to charm but rather to instruct, but the ordinary man interested in curious studies can have quite a good time with this book. For the teacher of Comparative Religion, first impressions of bewilderment give place to real appreciation. Here are labours condensed over a very wide area of research. He will be grateful to the editor for placing the results of such far-reaching inquiries within two covers and for the excellent modern bibliography attached to each section.

In "The Religion of the Hopi Indians" from the tense employed throughout the article one is not quite sure whether past or present is meant. Through lack of rain and threats of crop failure "they have turned" to the supernatural for comfortable assurance. But the American Indian service is very efficient, and there may also be a consciousness of the Great White Father in the White House.

I. F. MACKINNON.

THE UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA; THE STORY OF THE UNION. By George C. Pidgeon. Ryerson Press, Toronto. 107 pp.

Dr. Pidgeon writes with full vigour, although he himself is the contemprary of these events since student days in 1887. It is this eye-witness quality that give the book its first value. Future years will bring researches; here is the writer who knew the men and scenes. There are thirteen chapters. They form a convenient manual on the question of Union from early Protestant days in Canada and are prefaced by a keen discussion of the principle of sacrifice for unity in the Old and New Testaments. The other headings are: "Former Experiments in Union"; "Prophets of Church Union"; "Architects of Union". Dr. Pidgeon then moves on to discuss "The Minister and the Statement of Faith", and "Difficulties in the Presbyterian Faith". There is no by-passing of the hard battle fought in Presbyterian courts with skilled and deeply conscientious opponents. The truce of 1917

is appraised, and the high moment of consummation in 1925 brings the narrative to its close. There are two appendices from legal hands: "Legislation", by R. B. Whitehead, K.C.; "The Right of Churches to Unite", by Gershom Mason, K.C.; and reminiscences of the debates in the Maritime Provinces are done by Rev. Frank Archibald, Ph.D. in a very bright manner.

This is the barest outline of a very interesting book, filled with facts and arguments sharpened to their keenest form by the mature powers of one of Canada's foremost preachers.

I. F. MACKINNON

REPRIEVE BY WAR. By Lionel Gelber. Toronto: The Macmillan Company of Canada, 1950. Pp. 196.

This is another challenging book by the author of *Peace by Power* (1942). It is a reaffirmation of the thesis that in the world, as it is now constituted, the nations that desire peace can maintain it only by making themselves strong enough to resist aggression. Power, the author tells us in the Preface, can exist without freedom, but freedom cannot long endure without power.

Dr. Gelber begins his book with a chapter on the perpetual crisis. Throughout the ages man has been compelled to strive against the forces of nature and against his fellow men. National differences are but enlargements of individual struggles. In the western world the tradition of freedom tends to limit aggression, but in the east, where absolutism reigns almost supreme, the intolerance of human rights is a constant threat to freedom. Aggression unopposed leads to a war of conquest. It is the business of statecraft or diplomacy to prevent a contest for power from degenerating into armed conflict. At present the only check to aggression is adequate power. But peace by power is "no recipe for peace of mind". (p. 188). Power can bring a reprieve from war, "a respite in which to work out institutions whose purposes are a better, freer, and more abundant life for larger numbers everywhere." (p. 168).

Having shown that adequate power is the present prerequisite to peace, the author proceeds to discuss how the peace-loving nations may organize themselves to oppose aggression. He is irrevocably opposed to a restored and rearmed Germany to check the spread of Communism. In this he endorses the present policy of the French Government. Past experience, he declares, should teach us that a prosperous Germany does not guarantee either a peaceful or a friendly Germany. Moreover, there is the possibility of a Russian-German rapprochement on the pattern of the League of the Three Emperors of the 19th century, and the Ribbentrop-Molotov Agreement of our own day. Dr. Gelber has no desire to see a "Teutonic tail on a Slavonic kite". (p. 41).

The real need of today, in the opinion of the author, is the consolidation of the west. This requires close cooperation between the British Commonwealth of Nations and the United States. They may differ on minor issues, but their diplomatic negotiations must be on sufficiently high ground to appeal to "the hearts and minds of free men everywhere". (p. 166). To this end all potential sources of

riction must be removed. Among such sources Dr. Gelber names ast British policy in Palestine. Here, in spite of the arguments that e advances to prove that British policy in the near East was diplo- natically unwise, the author becomes an obvious propagandist for the tate of Israel. His remarks on the need of cooperation, however, re cogent, and he gives strong support to the Atlantic Pact. It is here hat Canada can play an important role as a "Middle Power". (p. 133)

Peace by Power is a reprieve from war rather than the elimin- tion of it. A means for the establishment of permanent peace is still o be found. A federated Europe or a federation of the countries of he Atlantic Pact might be a partial answer; a federation of the world would be still more effective, but with the present division between ast and west, it is not even a possibility. Yet the "stoic power of ndurance and self-renewal" and the will to live which characterizes ree men everywhere will keep them on the march toward the desired oal, the abolition of war as a means of settling disputes.

RONALD S. LONGLEY

THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK MEMORIAL VOLUME. Alfred G. Bailey, Ed. Fredericton: the University of New Brunswick, 1950. Pp. 125.

This book was published by the University of New Brunswick to commemorate the sesquicentennial of the granting of the first charter, February 12, 1800. It is prefaced by messages from the Chancellor, Lord Beaverbrook; the Premier of the Province, Hon. John B. McNair; the President of the University, Dr. Albert W. Trueman; and the editor, Dean Bailey.

The book contains ten chapters, each by a different author. The division of labour undoubtedly reduced the time required for research, and it enabled several members of the faculty to share in the project, but there were also disadvantages. The book lacks coordination, and there is considerable duplication. This is recognized by the editor; he did not attempt to bring the writers to a common point of view or interpretation, and he makes it clear that the definitive history of the University is still to be written.

The first four chapters tell the story of the founding of King s College, Fredericton; the development of the College into a University; and the growth of the University from 1859 to the present. "*Early Foundations*" by Dean Bailey whose paternal and maternal grandfathers were for many years revered members of the faculty; and *Kings College*" by Frances Firth, are well written and have the advantage of dealing with the romantic past. The later period by Professors MacKirdy and MacNutt also deserves commendation. Professor Pacey's excellent chapter on the Humanist tradition, and the chapters on Science, Engineering, Forestry, Law, and College Life contain much valuable material, but ought, in the opinion of the reviewer, to have been integrated into the chronological history of the University.

Appendices contain the Charter of 1800 and the first Provincial land grant to the University, also in 1800. There is no index.

RONALD S. LONGLEY