

Just Published

MANY of the books described below, which cannot be reviewed in this issue because of limitations of space, will be given more extended notice in forthcoming numbers.

ALEXANDRE DUMAS. By André Maurois. Translated by Jack Palmer White. Alfred A. Knopf. \$2.50. M. Maurois has brought the creator of d'Artagnan and the Count of Monte Cristo back into a happily none-too-serious, brief anecdotal life.

ARIZONA. By Joseph Stocker. Harper & Bros. \$3. A guide to easier living in a state of easier living, Arizona, together with some business and health opportunities to be found there.

THE ART AND ARCHITECTURE OF RUSSIA. By G. H. Hamilton. **THE ART AND ARCHITECTURE OF THE ANCIENT ORIENT.** By Henri Frankfort. Penguin Books. \$8.50 each. Two new volumes in the Pelican History of Art Series, the first being of that part of Russia which lies west of the Urals and the second embracing Mesopotamia, Asia Minor and the Hittites, the Levant in the Second Millennium B.C. the Aramaeans and the Phoenicians in Syria, and ancient Persia. Both heavily illustrated.

ART IN EAST AND WEST. By Benjamin Rowland, Jr. Harvard University Press. \$5. A picture-and-text study of the art of two cultures, Oriental and Western, together with matching photographs of representative works of both cultures to show the contrasts—and the similarities—of the two traditions in style, iconography, and technique.

ASSIGNMENT: CHURCHILL. By Inspector Walter H. Thompson. Farrar, Straus & Young. \$3.75. An old guard's-eye view of Sir Winston, done by an old Scotland-Yarder whose job it was to guard the Prime Minister for twenty years, both before and after he became an old guard's Prime Minister.

AUNTIE MAME. By Patrick Dennis. The Vanguard Press. \$3.50. Our hero is a wealthy sprout who was left—during a cocktail party—on the gold chaise-longue of his rich and rebellious Auntie Mame, and, as he grows up, these two manage to have shaking adventures into progressive education, Princeton, Park Avenue, and other rough places.

THE BOMBAY MEETING. By Ira Morris. Doubleday & Co. \$3.95. Another novel with a novelist as its chief character, this one being the search for the scars and magic of life which will make him write better, all told amid an Eastern-Western conference of—of course—novelists.

THE CAPTAIN LEAVES HIS SHIP: The Story of the Captain of the S. S. *Batory*, Jan Cwiklinski. As told to Hawthorne Daniel. Doubleday & Co. \$4. Mr. Cwiklinski tells what it was like to be a captain on a Polish liner when Polish liberty disappeared under the Communists.

CLASSICAL AFRICAN SCULPTURE. By Margaret Trowell. Frederick A. Praeger. \$6. A dual approach toward its subject matter, arguing that African sculpture must be understood in context of the culture which created it as well as in the context of esthetics. Mrs. Trowell proceeds to do exactly that.

COMMON SENSE AND WORLD AFFAIRS. By Dorothy Fosdick. Harcourt, Brace & Co. \$3.50. A hopeful listing of twelve common-sense principles which work with local and domestic problems and should, therefore, Miss Fosdick reasons, work with such international complications as armament policies, economic aid programs, Kremlin negotiations, and other affairs. The author, a daughter of Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, is the only woman ever to have served on the Policy Planning Staff of the State Department.

THE DARKNESS UNDER THE EARTH. By Norbert Casteret. Henry Holt & Co. \$3. The adventures of a man who makes a sport of exploring caves and who tells of some frosty silences and some sinkholes he has thereby encountered.

DIPLOMATIC CONCLUSIONS. By Roger Peyrefitte. The Vanguard Press. \$3.50. Some diplomatic diversion about occupied Paris during the days of the Gestapo and the collaborationists, all done in the mood of light chicanery.

DOC HOLLIDAY. By John Myers Myers. Little, Brown & Co. \$4.50. A biography of a Georgia dentist who, nearly dying of consumption, ditched his drills, made for the West, and managed to survive better as a gunman than he would have as a dentist.

FACE VALUE. By Robert Standish. Doubleday & Co. \$3.50. A bucketful of ribald and startling stories, ranging from the recollections of retired British colonels and their ladies to those of Chinese magicians, thieves, and cuckolds. By the author of "Elephant Walk."

THE FOUR WINDS. By David Beaty. William Morrow & Co. \$3.50. An airborne tale of some pilots and of their marital and extramarital troubles. A Literary Guild selection for February.

THE FRENCH LABOR MOVEMENT. By Val R. Lorwin. Harvard University Press. \$6. A detailed survey of the ins and outs of the French trade unions from 1789 to 1953, and of their relation to the French Government, the Communist Party, etc.

THE HEALER. By Frank Slaughter. Doubleday & Co. \$3.95. Cranial wounds, dead patients, shaky surgical hands, but Mr. Slaughter has not faltered.

HISTORY OF CHRISTIAN PHILOSOPHY IN THE MIDDLE AGES. By Etienne Gilson. Random House. \$7.50. A scholarly treatise on the men and ideas, religious and philosophic, which led to medieval scholasticism.

HOME AGAIN. By James Edmiston. Doubleday & Co. \$4. All about what happened to a family of Japanese-Americans when they were freed from their Colorado internment camp and could return to their flower gardens in California.

THE HUMAN CAREER. By Robert Ulich. Harper & Bros. \$3.50. A scholarly presentation of Dr. Ulich's philosophy of Self-Transcendence—a process by which, apparently, man has managed to ennoble himself a little by forming metaphysics out of speculation, thought out of theory, ethics out of practicality.

INVITATION TO AN EASTERN FEAST. By Austin Coates. Harpers & Bros. \$4. The author tries to share his Asiatic experiences with the reader, particularly those which he had with some average-educated Asians who have a lot more in common with average-educated Westerners than, says the author, the average-educated Westerners suspect.

JET: The Story of a Pioneer. By Sir Frank Whittle. Philosophical Library. \$6. The story of the invention by Sir Frank of the world's first jet plane, culminating in its successful flight on the evening of May 15, 1941, at the Royal Air Force Station at Cranwell in Lincolnshire.

LEWIS CARROLL. By Derek Hudson. The Macmillan Co. \$4.50. An un-Victorian biography of the kindly but touchy writer, containing much that is new, such as material discovered at Christ Church, Oxford, some letters owned by American collectors, some analysis of his handwriting at different eras made in the hope of assessing a highly complex character.

MAHATMA GANDHI. By Vincent Sheean. Alfred A. Knopf. \$2.50. Mr. Sheean, who once emphasized Gandhi's spiritual nature in "Lead, Kindly Light," now emphasizes the political and practical nature of the man who every now and then managed to outdo the British politically and practically as well as spiritually.

MY ZOO FAMILY. By Helen Martini. Harper & Bros. \$3.95. This one all began when Mrs. Martini's husband, who is head keeper of the Lion House at the Bronx Zoo, brought home a new-born lion cub and asked his wife to save its life. Since then, which was a dozen or so years ago, Mrs. Martini has reared dozens of lions, tigers, leopards, jaguars, gorillas, and others, and is seemingly very pleased with them all.

OF TIME AND THE CALENDAR. By Elisabeth Achelis. Hermitage House. \$2.75. A small plea for a revised—but still twelve-month—calendar which, if accepted, would be inaugurated in 1961, together with some history proving that calendars have always been a source of confusion.

THE ORIGIN OF RUSSIA. By Henryk Paszkiewicz. Philosophical Library. \$10.

A fundamental inquiry into how Eastern Europe got the way it is, this time linking its past in some new ways with Norsemen, Byzantium, the Tartar Golden Horde, and other early peoples.

PLANNING YOUR FINANCIAL INDEPENDENCE. By John E. Leibenderfer. University of Oklahoma Press. \$3.95. Of an estimated forty-four million families in the U. S., only 61 per cent are putting any money away for a rainy day. Mr. Leibenderfer tries to help out.

THE PLEASURE IS MINE. By Mircea Vasiliu. Harper & Bros. \$3.50. Some gay memories of a diplomatic life by a young Rumanian diplomat who received his earliest training in international relations in a nursery where Fräulein and Mademoiselle clashed over the League of Nations.

PORTUGAL AND MADEIRA. By Sacheverell Sitwell. British Book Centre. \$4. A travelogue by Mr. Sitwell (who did "Spain" not so long ago) in which he makes Portugal seem soft, scented, and somewhat dazzling. Illustrated with seventy or so photographs.

PRISONER'S BLUFF. By Rolf Magener. Translated by Basil Creighton. E. P. Dutton & Co. \$3.75. The adventures of two Germans who broke out of the Dehra Dun prison camp in Northern India during World War II, masqueraded as British officers and Swiss businessmen as the occasion demanded, and managed to make it to Japan and safety.

RECOLLECTION CREEK. By Fred Gipson. Harper & Bros. \$2.75. The characters in this short novel have names like Hopper Creech and Vesper Creech and they all live on Recollection Creek and go to Salt Branch occasionally.

THE RENEWAL OF MAN. By Alexander Miller. Doubleday & Co. \$2.95. A faith-is-on-the-boom book which has a try at showing that the modern analyst of our culture is forced to raise questions that can be met only by Christian answers. The modern analysts who are analyzed: Arthur Koestler, Graham Greene, Robert Penn Warren, and others.

THE SINGING AND THE GOLD. By A. B. Matthiessen. Doubleday & Co. \$3.75. Some raw whiskey about Celia, a gal who was plunged into the sweltering mangrove jungles off the tip of Western Florida, and of how she survived. A fictionalization of an old Ten Thousand Islands legend.

THE SLANDER OF WITCHES. By Richard Gehman. Rinehart & Co. \$3. A sorrowing little tale of a provincial Pennsylvanian who has been to Europe and can't put up with it all when she returns any more than the faceless crowd can put up with her. A novel by the author of "Driven."

THE STRUGGLE FOR MASTERY IN EUROPE—1848-1918. By A. J. P. Taylor. Oxford University Press. \$7. A diplomatic history of the relations of the great European powers during the latter nineteenth- and early twentieth-century era of nationalism. The first published volume (which is to be Volume II) in a projected series to be called "The Oxford History of Modern Europe," the whole of which is to cover every European country from 1789 to the present time and to be worked up under the general editorship of Alan Bullock, who is censor of St. Catherine's Society, Oxford, and F. W. D. Deakin, who is warden of the university's St. Anthony's College.

THE SULTAN AND THE LADY. By Eric Linklater. Harcourt, Brace & Co. \$3.50. A novel about a sultan of the old school who has a try at fighting off some British with a little blackmail, a little amusement, and some impudent philosophy.

THOMAS MANN. By J. M. Lindsay. The Macmillan Co. \$3.90. An attempt to unify the works of the author of "Buddenbrooks," "The Magic Mountain," and "Doktor Faustus" and to find some common themes among them.

THE UNITED STATES AND ARGENTINA. By Arthur P. Whitaker. Harvard University Press. \$4.75. A cool-headed account of the pathological symptoms which made Argentina what it is today under Peron, and of possible perils and profits of our co-existing with that country.

—JOHN HAVERSTICK.

The Democratic Future

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ideal. Democracies believe, and think they have learnt, that no government, no outside power, can indefinitely dictate or force this spiritual direction, or control the wants that spring from it. Rather, the teachers, the divines, the great and the humble saints (or, if you will, the demagogues or the corrupters) hold the ultimate influence. So in aggregate the result is a population of individuals whose wants are good or evil, reflect strength or weakness, build or tear down, as the case may be. At long last the resultant of all these wants determines progress. Yet each of these decisions is the personal and quite individual choice of everyone. They include the tiny courtesies of drivers who obey the law of the road or are kindly to neighbors—or refuse to do so—to larger choices whether the family income will be pledged to give the children a good education or to buying a series of flashy new cars. Now the new technical age is about to enlarge the possibilities of choice to unforeseeable extent. In a democracy politics and business will move to satisfy these choices.

The second group comprises decisions looking towards what may be called "discovery": development of new processes, new forms of community organization, new means by which the country and the world can reflect itself. Discoveries made and offered to a free-thinking democracy are the basis of tomorrow's decisions (as they were of yesterday's victories) over nature. Here, freedom has a long lead over any other organizing principle. For these discoveries, technical, industrial, social, or esthetic, are largely the fruit of lonely thinking by men and women who refuse to be limited by what they see. The scientist with his formula, the poet with his perception and his words, the painter with his vision, the social thinker striking new sparks from established facts—these are the "superior agents" of civilization. Democratic insistence on fostering and protecting freedom of thought, information, and expression here is essential. When democracy limits or threatens this freedom its day is done.

The third group of decisions relates to action. They determine how the new resources, scientific, artistic, social, or technical, shall be applied. These are decisions which make headlines. They are the stuff of the day's work. They are made by the men who, transiently, hold economic or political power.

Some of these power-holders are businessmen, like the managers of strong corporations. Some are Government officers, men who propose and execute measures running all the way from slum clearance to developing guided missiles. Businessmen and politicians alike in a democracy must work within the framework of wants and decisions developed from our first category; and the men of power must know them. As citizens they may by persuasion try to guide the choices of others. But as men of power they must, within reason, satisfy such choices, or be discarded. This means, necessarily, that a primary concern of democracy must always be the purity of the process of public-opinion formation. Propaganda machines, run either by governments or by corporations, are all too likely to mistake for public wants the echoes of their own tom-toms.

The fourth and fast growing group of decisions offers the real puzzle. These are the primary technical determinations. Shall we develop the hydrogen bomb? Shall we automatize half our industry? What price do we pay for doing—or not doing—each? How and by whom is the price to be paid? What human life is interrupted, and how is the interruption to be redressed? Such decisions are hazardous and difficult. Technical considerations play a very high part in them—and here popular opinion on which democracies commonly rely is at its weakest. The technician alone can make reasonable estimate as to whether defense can shift from a manpower base to a mechanical base; whether new cities should be built for atomic power, or whether industry should be wholly decentralized. His is the best guess as to consequences. Laymen, having little knowledge of the consequences or the alternatives, are apt to be wrong in their instinctive judgments. (Even experienced men can err. Real-estate experts with top-technical advice constructed the Empire State building some years ago and its tower was designed to be a mooring mast and landing for dirigible balloons. The tower is still there; it makes a handsome revenue by charging admission as a show-place for visitors—and there is not a Zeppelin liner afloat in all the world!)

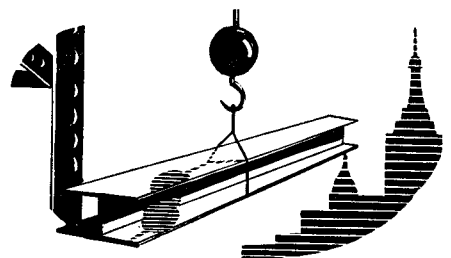
Probably the answer is that a democracy must state its wants. Technical men will be asked to suggest methods by which these can be met,

and to state the price and probable implications of meeting them. Then, the general opinion must guide action. One remembers the Spanish parable: "God offered man all the world and said, 'Take anything you want—and pay for it!'"

FROM this analysis, perhaps, emerges the outline of the real struggle democracy must win in this unexplored territory we see from the newly-scaled ridge of our technical hill-top. What is really happening is this. Twentieth-century technical civilization is offering to every individual a range of choices of material life beyond all dreams of the Utopians of yesterday. Already the average workman can buy all the books he wants for a quarter and read them, or he can listen to radio programs. He can save money to educate his children, or he can spend his vacations in Florida. Tomorrow he may be able, economically, to satisfy all these choices at once and still have unlimited future possibilities. Yet his day is still only twenty-four hours long; his mind has only stretched about so far. *For the first time in recorded history a huge population is concerned with the problem not of living, but of what life they want to live.* The "good life" of the Greek idealists will be within reach if we know what to choose.

So we return, as we must, to the minds of men. This choice is a matter of the mind and the spirit. I think there is already an awareness of this. It is no accident that the books most urgently sought are those of philosophers (good or bad); that the men whose acclaim is greatest are men like Albert Schweitzer who have some claim to philosophic greatness; that Lincoln is honored not as an American politician but as an American saint.

American democracy, despite its dust and thunder, its vulgarities and its cacophonies, has always sought, esteemed, and ultimately honored the still, small voice of its leaders of the spirit. So I think it will find its way through the uncharted, unlimitedly productive, lush, dangerous, tempting, and splendid wilderness it has now laid open to the world and to civilization.



The Revolutions of Power

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more than offset by the present indicated high cost of the atomic reactor compared to the furnace and boiler for conventional fuels. The investment in a conventional power plant for normal fuels averages about \$150 per kilowatt of capacity. There are certainly no very accurate figures on the cost of an atomic-power plant but it appears the investment may be about twice that of today's conventional units. If one follows this assumption through the use of atomic power would increase the cost of electricity by about 0.3 cents per kilowatt hour.

In short, present evidence indicates atomic energy cannot compete successfully in the field of electrical power production primarily because electricity is available today at an extremely low cost. Appreciable advances in the art will be required for atomic energy to be widely used for this vital purpose in America. A vigorous research program to accomplish this objective is being carried out by the Atomic Energy Commission and many private enterprises are becoming interested.

When uranium is fissioned to produce energy radioactive materials are created and other particles known as neutrons are released. They are, as we know, highly harmful. Man must protect himself by surrounding atomic reactors with massive shields, often taking the form of concrete several feet thick. For this fundamental reason no way has been pictured, as noted earlier, in which atomic energy will be useful for automobiles, trucks, and buses.

It may have application to aircraft for certain military uses but it is doubtful that it will be applied for civilian air transportation.

Atomic energy is seemingly adaptable for powering railroad locomotives. Even so, there are real problems to be overcome. And there is, again, the high cost factor. In addition there are major hazards. An atomic-powered train involved in an accident could release radioactive materials severely endangering a considerable area.

In transportation probably the most feasible use of atomic energy is in ships. It should have marked advantages for military vessels by largely eliminating the need to transport fuels to different parts of the world under war conditions. For most commercial vessels power requirements may not be high enough to justify the expense of an atomic plant. And the

hazards remain a sizable factor to be overcome in each instance.

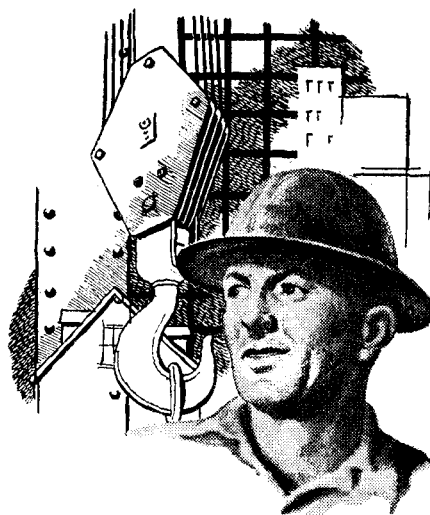
Will homes be heated with atomic energy in the near future? Probably not, from what we now know, unless one wishes to invest more in a heating plant than in the house itself.

For heating large groups of buildings in cities the outlook is more optimistic because of the much greater quantity of heat involved. Also there are undoubtedly numerous services which atomic energy can supply within the wide variety of industrial activities requiring electricity and heat. No detailed investigation of these possibilities have been reported, however, and it appears that the more significant uses of atomic energy in the near future are outside these fields.

Atomic reactions can and do produce new types of radioactive materials that offer powerful tools for research and the additional knowledge gained with these tools will in itself offer a very great benefit from atomic energy. Most progress has been made in using these new tools in medical and agricultural research.

IT has been stated by a leading authority in the field that the use of radioactive isotopes produced in atomic reactors has already advanced the state of medical knowledge by the equivalent of what it would otherwise be twenty-five years from now. In particular, radioactive isotopes have allowed progress to be made on diseases frequently occurring among older people, including cancer, heart ailments, and arthritis. Medical research, using these new radioactive isotopes and materials made from them, is being carried out along three main lines: one is to obtain a better knowledge of biological processes, a second is for diagnosis of diseases, and a third for treatment of diseases.

Radioactive iodine, which can be produced in atomic reactors, has proved very helpful in the treatment of thyroid cancer and as an aid for studying basal metabolism. Radioactive phosphorous gives excellent control of a normally fatal disease which is caused by hyperactive bone-marrow producing too many red blood corpuscles. Radiation from active isotopes has been helpful in treating cancer of various forms. In particular, radioactive iodine and phosphorous have allowed accurate determination of the location of brain tumors and this in turn has aided where surgery is applied for removal of the tumor. Numerous other ex-



amples of the importance of radioactive isotopes could be given and new uses are being found every day.

In agriculture much new information has been obtained through the use of radioactive isotopes as tracers. A better knowledge has been obtained as to the value of the various types of fertilizers and the depth in the ground at which they should be applied to give most effective results. Through the use of isotopes it has been found that plants are capable of utilizing fertilizers by absorption through their foliage in addition to absorption through their roots, and this in turn may lead to new methods of stimulating plant growth. Radioactivity increases mutation of plants and animals and makes possible the more rapid development of new species which may be more disease-resistant or have other more valuable features. It can be expected that, through the knowledge gained in studies with radioactive isotopes, the world's food supply can be very substantially increased.

The radiations from atomic reactors or from materials treated in atomic reactors have been found to cause many chemical reactions to proceed that would normally require use of high temperatures or catalysts, or both. In certain cases radiation causes reactions which have not been carried out before. Thus, it is likely energy from atomic radiations will extensively be applied in the oil and chemical fields for the production of new and valuable materials. Already radioactive isotopes are being applied in oil pipelines and in oil producing operations as "markers" or position indicators.

At this time two great benefits to mankind are foreseen from atomic energy. One is a great extension of the world's potential supplies of concentrated energy. The second is the contribution that atomic energy has made and is making to medicine, agriculture, and research in general.

Reading for Executives

IN PRESENTING his annual list of books for the professional executive Sumner Slichter, Lamont Professor at Harvard University, points out that these books ought to be read, at least in large part, during office hours and as a routine part of the top manager's job. "Much of the out-of-office reading of executives is for pleasure, inspiration, or cultivation," he explains. "The executive, like everyone else, wishes to get away from his work and much of his reading helps him to do this. That is why one finds adventure, history, and even fiction high on the list of titles read most frequently by executives. Executives have a strong tendency to select for their general reading the books that are most popular with other readers. The harder the executive pursues his job by increasing his professional reading the more carefully he should seek relaxation and inspiration by non-professional reading."

By SUMNER SLICHTER

PRODUCTIVITY REPORT ON INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING. *By the Anglo-American Council on Productivity. Office of Technical Services. Department of Commerce.* \$1.25. American industrial management and research as seen by a team of distinguished British managers and engineers.

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY CAPITALIST REVOLUTION. *By A. A. Berle, Jr. Harcourt, Brace & Co.* \$3. A searching exploration of some of the fundamental problems with which top managers of giant corporations deal, such as the effect of their operations on the community, on the good life, the moral and legal right to discharge employees who are alleged to be security risks.

THE CHALLENGE OF MAN'S FUTURE. *By Harrison Brown. Viking Press.* \$3.75. Bold and imaginative but well-documented speculation as to whether man has the power and intelligence to preserve the benefits of machine civilization for the fifth of the world's population that now enjoys them and to extend these benefits to the four-fifths who still live outside the machine culture.

HOW TO INCREASE EXECUTIVE EFFECTIVENESS. *Edited by E. C. Bursk. Harvard University Press.* \$3.25. Discussions of organizational structure and executive development methods and programs by leading executives, consultants, and others at a conference at the Harvard Business School.

DEFENSE AGAINST RECESSION. *Committee for Economic Development. Free.* A simple and brief

but well-informed analysis of the problem of limiting the ups and downs of business with specific suggestions for action by business and Government.

LONG-RANGE ECONOMIC PROJECTION. *By the Conference on Research in Income and Wealth. Princeton University Press.* \$9. Technical but stimulating discussions of the problems of judging future trends of the national product, productivity, manpower, population. Government expenditures by projections of past trends.

ECONOMIC REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT. 1954. *By the Council of Economic Advisers. Government Printing Office.* 65¢. One of the best descriptions of the American economy and one of the best discussions of the problem of keeping the economy stable and expanding with special reference to what the Government should and should not do.

PENSION PLANNING: EXPERIENCE AND TRENDS. *By W. J. Couper and Roger Vaughan. Industrial Relations Counselors.* \$5. Important

and thoughtful analysis of the fundamental issues involved in the establishment of private pension plans.

SIX UPON THE WORLD. *By Paul F. Douglass. Little, Brown & Co.* \$4.95. An exploration of the problem of building an American culture adequate for the responsibilities of a highly industrialized society presented through the life histories of six leaders of quite diverse background and philosophy.

THE ATTACK ON BIG BUSINESS. *By J. D. Glover. Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University.* \$4. A trenchant and well-documented statement, interpretation, and analysis of the criticisms of big business on economic, political, social, and moral grounds.

HOW TO LIE WITH STATISTICS. *By Darrell Huff. W. W. Norton & Co.* \$2.95. An elementary but amusing discussion of common errors and abuses in the present-day presentation of statistical material.

MANPOWER IN THE UNITED STATES. *By the Industrial Relations Research Association. Harper and Bros.* \$3. Sixteen essays on the manpower problems and policies of the United States with important constructive suggestions in the field of scientific and managerial personnel.

THE NATION LOOKS AT ITS RESOURCES. *Edited by Henry Jarrett. Resources for the Future, Inc.* \$5. Report of the mid-century conference on the adequacy of our resources, the possibilities of increasing them, and the problems of using them.

POTENTIAL ECONOMIC GROWTH OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE NEXT DECADE. *By the Joint Committee on the Economic Report. Government Printing Office.* 15¢. Important and illuminating factual analysis of conditions making for growth both in the capacity to produce goods and the capacity to demand goods. Indispensable for long-range planning.

BIG ENTERPRISE IN A COMPETITIVE SYSTEM. *By A. D. H. Kaplan. Brookings Institution.* \$4. Compact and clear presentation of the facts about the extent of big enterprise and concentration of production, the turnover among big concerns, the role of big enterprise in price competition, research, and innovation.

