

arsenal of poisoned pens, could have concocted a more effective expose of the Cairo camerilla's mentality as it is here innocently laid bare.

Since all previous accounts of the coup against Farouk attest that it ran smoothly, only two surmises are now possible. First, that el Sadat (though saluted in a foreword by Nasser himself) is only a court jester and does not reflect the steel in his square-jawed colleagues. Or, second, that the coup succeeded because the monarchy was even more incompetent than the revolutionaries.

The latter conclusion seems likelier on the basis of el Sadat's own evidence. Starting with a hare-brained wartime plot to seize key military points and defy the British—which fizzled because of a plain case of cold feet—the conspirators bungled every single scheme, without exception, right up to the night of the final uprising. The author solemnly parades one fiasco after another, never suspecting the ludicrous cumulative impact of his chronicle.

THUS a plan to spirit a pro-Axis Egyptian general out to the Nazis, by U-boat or by Luftwaffe, failed when the general's car broke down en route to the rendezvous. Later a getaway was tried in an Egyptian plane—which hit a post on takeoff and crashed. The military underground was preparing to put Egypt into the war on Hitler's side—until the Fuehrer's emissaries were found "dead drunk with two Jewesses"(!) A scheme to fly el Sadat and another officer out of prison and into neutral Istanbul lapsed because "the plan was too rigid"; another "to blow up the British embassy and everybody in it" was too risky. An enormous mine in four packing cases, intended "as a Christmas present to the first British ship through the Suez Canal," never got assembled. Once el Sadat raced to Cairo on "urgent summons" from Nasser; finding no message at home, he took his children to the movies. It happened to be the night fixed for the revolution. When el Sadat finally showed up, "the operation had already begun."

Apart from organizing their secret group, the conspiratorial officers seem to have done virtually nothing during the thirteen years they were supposed to be conspiring. The colonel fills the vacuum by ponderous allusions, year after year, to tremendous things about to be achieved: "Soon, Egypt's day would dawn . . ."; "Destiny was knocking at the door . . ." This knocking continues up to the closing chapter, when the uprising at last occurs—but the author's confused account of it tells considerably less than we already knew.

A Part, Not the Whole

"India: The Awakening Giant," by W. S. Woytinsky (Harper, 201 pp. \$3.75), is a review of India's economic programs and a study of how they are affecting the sub-continent's future.

By Marion Daniel Bailey

IN "India: The Awakening Giant," W. S. Woytinsky has written a detailed and informative study of Indian economics, a review of wages, foreign trade, industry, natural resources, Five-Year Plans, education programs, the Community Development projects, and India's efforts to define her own brand of socialism. The book thus fills a void in post-inde-

pendence Indian literature, for it presents, for the first time, a picture of the sub-continent's various official programs to overcome its manifest poverty.

The book, however, must be viewed almost solely as an economic review in which most of Mr. Woytinsky's attention and skill have been devoted to economics and to matters immediately affecting economics. The book's pretense as a broad report on India is unjustified, and as a prognostication of India's future it is incomplete and misleading. In his hunt for the basic causes of India's difficulties he has assumed that they are largely economic and he has not investigated properly the related and transcendently important fields of politics and social matters, on which he apparently



Pick of the Paperbacks



NAKED MASKS. By Luigi Pirandello. Everyman. \$1.45. Italy's foremost dramatist of this century is represented by five plays about illusion as it is opposed to reality.

REBELLION IN THE BACKLANDS. By Euclides da Cunha. Translated by Samuel Putnam. Phoenix. \$1.95. Brazil's epic novel about a gallant band of backwoodsmen who held out against the Federal army is a powerful tribute to man's belief in freedom.

THE PROPER BOSTONIANS. By Cleveland Amory. Everyman. \$1.55. Social commentator Amory is an intrepid traveler in that land where the Lowells speak only to Cabots.

A GENERAL SELECTION FROM THE WORKS OF SIGMUND FREUD. Edited by John Rickman, M.D. Anchor. \$1.25. The theory of psychoanalysis as conceived by Dr. Freud is explained through an anthology of his own writings.

TALES OF GOOD AND EVIL. By Nicolai V. Gogol. Translated by David Magarshack. Anchor. 95¢. Among these stories by the nineteenth-century Russian master are "The Overcoat" and the long story "The Terrible Vengeance," both in smooth translations.

THE BIG ROCK CANDY MOUNTAIN. By Wallace Stegner. Sagamore. \$1.95. A large-scale novel of the American West in which Bo Mason seeks his fortune in the days of a vanished frontier.

THE AMERICAN TRANSCENDENTALISTS. Edited by Perry Miller. Anchor. \$1.25. Transcendentalism in its most vigorous aspects represented by the prose and poetry of its New England exponents.

D. H. LAWRENCE: PILGRIM OF THE APOCALYPSE. By Horace Gregory. Evergreen. \$1.25. Poet Gregory's long critical essay on Lawrence remains one of the most discerning studies of a complex personality.

HOSPITAL SKETCHES. By Louisa May Alcott. Sagamore. \$1.25. This early book by the author of "Little Women" tells of Miss Alcott's experiences as a nurse in a Washington hospital during the Civil War.

THE ENGLISH NOVEL. By Walter Allen. Everyman. \$1.55. A critical history of the novel from John Bunyan to James Joyce in a cogent and provocative survey by an English critic and novelist.



Woytinsky—"details India's economics."

accepted pat, optimistic answers. His conclusion that India's problems can be cured simply by overhauling her economic programs therefore is faulty.

One of his principal recommendations—a sharp increase in the educational and agricultural projects—is very correct. The trouble is that Mr. Woytinsky does not realize just how desperately right he is; for when he cites a lack of initiative among the masses as the cause and a new "community" spirit as the goal and leaves the reader with the impression that India has a chance of success in a few years, he is reckoning for an almost non-existent climate of social and political compatibility. He dismisses lightly such issues as caste, religion, Communists and linguistic states, although the latter problem has dealt the Congress, just in the past twelve months, a stunning blow of consequences not yet fully realized. The hope that India *could* wait a few years for the success of the government's programs has been destroyed by the Communist victory in Kerala state, a development which came about while Mr. Woytinsky's book was on the press. Thus also is demonstrated an error of the Congress's very efforts to establish a new community attitude: paradoxically, the government's attempts to change India's established cultural orders have had the effect of defeating their purpose and driving the people in another direction.

The fundamental question, then, is not whether India's various economic programs will succeed, but whether the country will survive as one, free nation. The First Five-Year Plan substantively was a failure; the second is compounding errors of the first, with even greater emphasis on industrialization, actually furthering the plight of the masses. For the first time since

1952, there is starvation in many areas. The *New York Times* recently quoted "an Indian official" as saying "The people want food and cloth" and understand little else.

A miracle is asked; and the challenge may be beyond the physical strength and the already frustrated ambition of the sixty-eight-year-old Nehru. History may question whether it was ever promising and wise to undertake the governmental unification of the sub-continent democratically; and history suggests also a solution which many Indian intellectuals are urging and which Nehru might yet consider: an authoritarian regime.

If India is an awakening giant, as the title of Mr. Woytinsky's book proclaims, it also is a giant in a grim struggle to keep from strangling to death in the tangle of his own bed covers.

FROM JUDO TO ATOMS: While in Japan as part of the American occupation troops in 1945 and 1946, one of the things that amazed me was the optimistic talk and spirit of Japanese businessmen and industrialists despite the surrounding rubbish heaps to which their cities had been reduced. Today that optimism is justified if we but look at Japanese industrial production, which has zoomed to at least 200 per cent over prewar figures. "*Shoriki*" (Exposition Press, \$3.50), by Edward Uhlan ("The Rogue of Publisher's Row") and noted busi-

ness editor Dana L. Thomas ("Fifty Great Americans"), should help the general reader to understand the vast stake we have in Japan's future and to recognize both friends and enemies of our political and economic interests.

With reportorial zest, Messrs. Uhlan and Thomas analyze the contemporary Japanese scene by drawing a portrait of Shoriki, Japan's first Atomic Energy Commissioner and a newspaper publisher whose influence and ingenuity has been likened to Hearst's. Seventy-two-year-old Shoriki can look back at a career that resembles that of many an American business success story. Starting out as a police official he proved to his billy-swinging colleagues that peaceful means could be more persuasive in handling riot-bent crowds. As publisher of Tokyo's *Yomiuri* newspaper he outdistanced his big competitors by capturing public attention with such stunts as cramping newsmen into a gondola to explore a volcanic crater, sponsoring master game tournaments, and offering free excursion tickets. By tying up with the American International News Service, Shoriki outmaneuvered his competitors in providing news coverage while his admiration for American ways led him to introduce professional baseball, commercial radio, and television. In all, Shoriki's career is a remarkable one and his eulogistic biographers have given it a bouncy journalistic treatment.

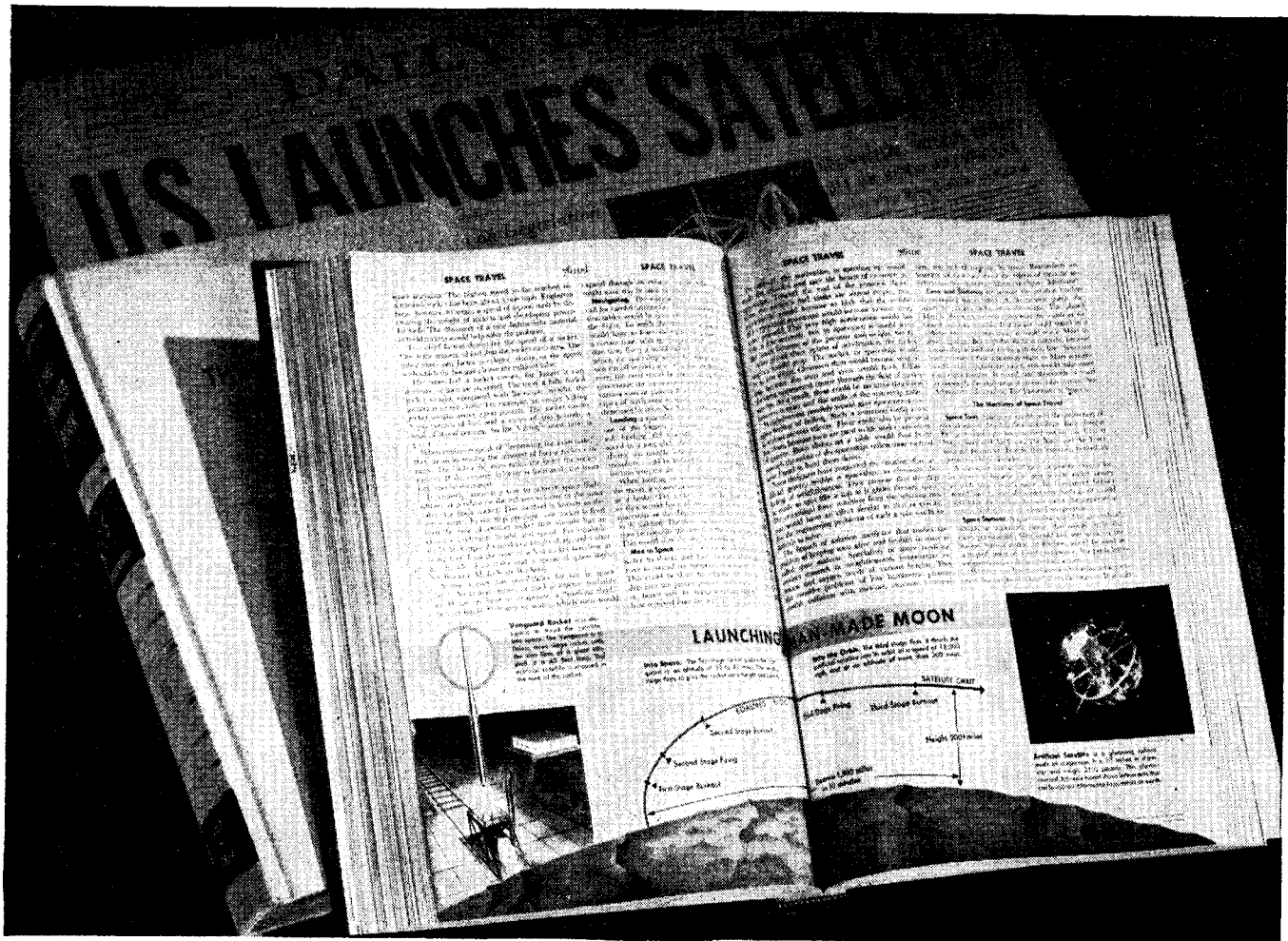
—SIEGFRIED MANDEL.

The Criminal Record

The Saturday Review's Guide to Detective Fact and Fiction

Title and Author	Crime, Place, and Sleuth	Summing Up	Verdict
THE BRINK OF SILENCE Charlotte Jay (Harper: \$3.50)	Australian brother and sister grow up on New Guinea isle; violence flares as second lad pays visit while natives celebrate Feast of the Dead.	Exotic yarn in exotic setting covers many years and is told by various narrators; pace halted by descriptions, emotional passages, introspection.	Atmosphere abounds.
THE GUILTY AND THE INNOCENT William Bixley (Philosophical Library: \$6)	Subtitled "My Fifty Years at the Old Bailey"; author was official at London's Central Criminal Court.	Cases will be largely old hat to true devotees: Crippen, Thompson-Bywaters, Heath, Christie, et al.	Sketchy.
THE TROUBLE WITH FIDELITY George Malcolm-Smith (Crime Club: \$2.95)	Lenny Painter, Hartford insurance eye, trails 500 G's removed by clever jugglery; numerous cops lend good help; there are dead.	Trail takes in NY, Newark, Buffalo, Detroit, Boston, Bangor; fast, sprightly yarn sparkles with bright lines; pace beautiful.	A lulu.
JUDICIAL BODY Margaret Scherb (Crime Club: \$2.95)	US Supreme Court justice is overtaken by arsenicated cheese dip at NY cocktail blowout.	Family involvements bulk large; dialogue all over; other deaths precede finale.	Medium.
ONE MINUTE PAST EIGHT George Harmon Cox (Knopf: \$2.95)	Boston mfr. flies to Venezuela to engineer deal with step-brother; death strikes in Caracas as 120 G's are sought.	Scenery pleasant, as always; female lead not too credible; local cops businesslike; pace not so fast as usual.	As noted.

—SERGEANT CUFF.



WORLD BOOK

encyclopedia

**brings you the
facts behind the
news!**



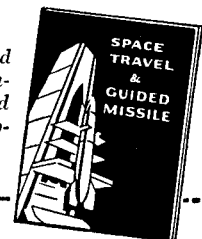
Field Enterprises, Inc., Educational Division
Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago 54, Illinois

"Read all about it! . . . in World Book Encyclopedia. While the scientific world is astrir over the prospects of hurling a satellite into space, World Book tells you about the planning and preparation behind this dramatic milestone in man's ventures into the mysteries of the universe.

World Book is as modern as the moment; it combines excitement with authenticity in presenting facts of the past, the present, and the future.

Because it is interesting to read as well as informative and up to date, World Book continues to increase its leadership in America's homes, schools, and libraries.

FREE! Booklet, "Space Travel and Guided Missile," reprinted from World Book Encyclopedia. See for yourself how World Book makes even the most difficult subjects easy to understand.



World Book, Box 3565, Chicago 54, Illinois

As a sample of the way all major subjects are treated in World Book, please send me your booklet containing reprints of the Space Travel and Guided Missile articles.

1260

(Mr.) (Mrs.)

Address _____ County _____

City _____ Zone _____ State _____

Children's Ages _____

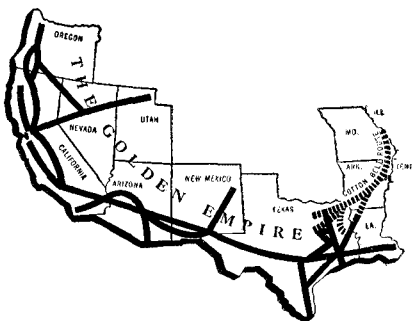
In Canada, write World Book-Childcraft, Ltd., 85 Bloor St. East, Toronto 5, Ontario.

I. Q.'s at S. P.

Here at Southern Pacific, the West's largest railroad, we make good use of electronic brains to speed operations, eliminate drudgery and do intricate calculations quickly.

But we are more impressed with human brains, which we cultivate by sending quite a number of our younger and middle group executives to college. This training program includes contact with the humanities for their broadening effect. Other courses sharpen up the technical side.

We aim to be progressive both with brains and equipment.



Southern Pacific

Undernourished Education

"What We Want of Our Schools," by Irving Adler (John Day. 256 pp. \$3.75), examines some of the major educational policies of the day and attempts to prove that they impoverish our modern schools. Our reviewer, Paul Woodring, is the author of "A Fourth of a Nation" and "Let's Talk Sense About Our Schools."

By Paul Woodring

IRVING ADLER is identified on the dust jacket of his book as "a parent, a school teacher, a scholar, a taxpayer, and an author of books for youngsters." Since all Americans pay taxes, tens of millions are parents, and more than a million are teachers, this seems to establish the author as a fairly representative citizen except for the fact that he writes books for children. His views are those of such a citizen who has given a considerable amount of thought to educational problems. Although the foreword was written by Robert Maynard Hutchins, whose views are not exactly at the dead center in the educational controversy, Mr. Adler has attempted to see both sides of many difficult issues and to state the problems in perspective. Except for one chapter the book represents a calm appraisal rather than an extreme view.

The author sets out "to examine critically some of the major currents in educational policy and show how they impoverish education." Among these "major currents" he includes the rise and fall of Progressive Education, the use of I. Q. tests on children, and the current attitudes toward the place of the three R's in the country's schools. "Our schools," he says, "are permeated by educational theories and practices that tend to hold children back, and that tend to deprive many of them of equality of educa-

tional opportunity. The crisis through which our schools are passing is a crisis of educational policy as well as a budgetary crisis. These two aspects of the school crisis are related. Inadequate financing of the schools makes education deteriorate. But no craftsman likes to admit that he is producing shoddy merchandise. The strong tendency toward self-justification that exists in us all leads some in the teaching profession to accept theories behind which the defects of the schools can be hidden."

This is true and important, but in choosing his prime example of unsound theories Mr. Adler comes close to tilting at windmills. In a chapter titled, "The I. Q. Hoax" he sets out to disprove what he calls "the I. Q. Theory," which he describes as the theory that the I. Q. is "constant through life," that its measurement is "accurate and easy to get" and that this makes it unnecessary to try to educate dull children. As evidence that there is such a theory and that it dominates American education, Mr. Adler quotes a British psychologist but does not give the name of the book, the publisher, or the date of publication—(this lack of documentation is found throughout the book). This reviewer, who is sympathetic with Mr. Adler's major aims, would be prone to ignore this attack were it not for the fact that the publisher in his jacket blurb singles it out as the major contribution of the book.

It is true that some teachers and parents have misinterpreted I. Q. scores and that this needs to be pointed out. But to build these misinterpretations up into a nationwide hoax is preposterous. The I. Q. is neither a theory nor a hoax. It is merely a ratio between mental age, as measured on a test, and the child's age in years.

Many psychologists believe that individual differences in learning ca-

