

social sciences in a united effort to solve the problems common to all". These are not novel conclusions, and yet the task the author set himself was well worth doing. For it is often forgotten that only as late as the sixteenth century did jurisprudence escape from theology, philosophy and ethics, and became a separate discipline. This emancipation was undoubtedly necessary at the time. But once achieved, it became even more necessary, with the growing complexity and interconnectedness of society, to bring law back into the totality of social life. Society is one, and each of the social sciences, including law, studies and attempts to manipulate but one aspect of it. They cannot therefore remain isolated from each other if they are to be useful instruments for theoretical understanding and practical manipulation.

Every topic here touched upon would require a separate volume for full treatment, and it says much for the author's wide reading and large equipment that he has been able to concentrate so much in such a narrow compass. At the same time, a certain discursiveness and lack of criticalness (see, for example, the discussion on intelligence tests and criminal responsibility) are evident, and no doubt the author would be the last person to claim that he has exhausted the field. The book is a pioneer work, and from that angle deserves close study.

J. R.

The Dorset Coast: a Geological Guide

By G. M. Davies. Pp. vii + 126 + 8 plates. (London: Thomas Murby and Co., n.d.) 6s. net.

PRACTICALLY the whole of the Dorset rock consists of formations of Mesozoic age, and it has, moreover, a wonderfully extensive and various catalogue of fossils. Whereas one may traverse the greater part of Cornwall without finding fossils at all, here in Dorset one cannot go into any little bay or cove without finding an abundant and extensive fauna. Few portions of our Jurassic rocks can be studied in such detail and admirable sequence as the Dorset coast line, which forms a very distinct opposite to the neighbouring coast of Devon.

The numbers of photographs in this book, and the meticulous care with which these have been chosen, and the care with which various details have been picked out, all add immensely to the value of the book.

We regret that so little has been said about the Chesil Bank, which still remains a problem. The Palæozoic pebbles are by no means so few as Mr. Davies suggests, and their persistent appearance has yet to be explained. For even supposing these erratics to have travelled all the way from their home in the St. Just cliffs, just around the Land's End, it still remains a problem as to why they should be piled up here, and yet why the beaches of Cornwall and South Devon contain so few.

We heartily congratulate Mr. Davies on having produced a book the clearness and simplicity of which make it a pleasure to read. Not only the tyro in geology but also many a professional geologist will take this with him when he travels the Dorset coast.

F. J. STEPHENS.

A World Production Order

By Dr. F. M. Wibaut. Translated from the Dutch by R. W. Roame. Pp. 240. (London: George Allen and Unwin, Ltd., 1935.) 6s. net.

THERE is much in this unpretentious book to commend it to the attention of the scientific reader. Its indictment of our present system of production and distribution as obsolete and inadequate, leading to a chronic condition of chaos in which unemployment on a large scale is endemic, is characterised by common sense and moderation. No less noteworthy for the complete absence of denunciation and class hatred or bitterness is its condemnation of the private monopolies which are the inevitable result of the present system and which control, in their own interest only, prices of the necessities of life. Its resolute attempt at fundamental thinking on the situation and to secure the economic conditions which will enable the scientific and technical triumphs of mankind to benefit the whole race has a sure claim on the sympathy of scientific opinion, and this claim is reinforced by the many years of administrative experience in Amsterdam from which Dr. Wibaut is able to speak.

Dr. Wibaut sketches for his readers no Utopia, nor does he make the mistake at this stage of outlining ways and means too closely. He defines with some certainty a fundamental change in the world's organisation and the improvements required to effect that change. He indicates too that in the League of Nations and the International Labour Organisation there already exist the germ of international and national councils and institutes required for building up ordered production on the basis of democracy. He is most concerned, however, to provoke thought, above all creative thought, through which alone can be worked out the details of a new production system based on the collective satisfaction of human needs.

The Geographic Pattern of Mankind

By John E. Pomfret. Pp. xv + 428 + 22 plates. (New York and London: D. Appleton-Century Co., Inc., 1935.) 15s. net.

DR. POMFRET views his 'geographic pattern' as an essential background for the comprehension of economics, politics, history and the other social sciences; and in surveying the modern world as composed of areas each exhibiting a preponderant type of climate or physiographic influence, he consistently maintains this point of view. His aim is to show in detail how this main factor has determined the social organisation, utilisation of resources, character of industries and type of occupation, incidentally bringing out with no little point and emphasis the differences in character and achievement of regional forms of culture which have developed under these varying influences. The differentiation, social and psychological, of China and Japan, or the characterisation of South America, with particular reference to its economic and political development, may perhaps be regarded as particularly successful examples of his understanding of the interplay of the forces involved.