

that "the tasks of scientific management [as applied to a whole industry and a whole economy rather than to an individual enterprise] are inherently beyond the power of private ownership of coal" because the effective area of scientific management necessarily is limited by the area of ownership and control; and that, although certain measures (such as unemployment funds, freedom of organization, workers' education, and "education" of the public) may be undertaken immediately to help provide workers' security and elimination of waste, the ultimate task in achieving "standards of living proportionate to the natural resources of the nation" can be accomplished only through a successful "struggle for power" and collective ownership by workers, including technicians and professional men.

Less "conservative" readers of *Miners and Management* will hail these conclusions as the only ones which could reasonably be induced from a sober survey of the competitive situation in coal. They will rejoice that Miss van Kleeck is not to be numbered among the futile "on-the-one-hand-but-on-the-other-hand" liberals who "give with nouns and verbs and take away with adjectives and adverbs" and try to conceal their affection for the economic *status quo* under the cloaking shibboleths of "objectivity" and "suspended judgment."

The book contains eleven appendices which all readers will find helpful in following the story told in the pages of the text. The Neurath pictorial charts contribute much to the clarity of presentation.

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ZIMMERMAN, ERICH W. *World Resources and Industries*. Pp. xix, 842. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1933. \$4.00.

This comprehensive book will be welcomed by all social scientists who wish to have an account of natural resources and industrial processes implemented with the sociological and economic concepts which it takes to give meaning to the whole mass of miscellaneous information which goes under the name of economic geography.

Part I, entitled "Background and Perspectives," discusses the problems which arise on the borderline between man and nature, the field formerly called Anthro-pogeography and now called Human Ecology.

The second part discusses the "Resources of Agriculture" and their utilization. Traditional concepts such as land and resources are given a new treatment in which it appears that "land" is as much a political and social concept as a geographical and economic one. In the light of that discussion one is surprised to find the explanation (p. 94) of an exchange economy as against a self-sufficient economy stated in terms of the availability of energy. "Availability" is here used in a geographical sense which does not explain "availability" in a cultural sense, the most important form of availability for purposes of an explanation of a change of economic organization. The same thing might be said with regard to the author's notion (p. 117-119) of natural "causes" of capital.

Part III discusses the "Resources of Industry" and their utilization. This is the best account available in English of the relationships between resources and the factor of economy which makes resources available under a scheme of human choices. The chapter on "Energy Sources and Resources" is interesting but in the nature of the case highly conjectural, particularly the diagram on page 543. The book closes with a short discussion in Part IV of "Foreground and Prospectives" in which is given a stimulating discussion of the concept of Conservation of Natural Resources. It is strange that the author fails to notice that conservation as over against economy means an allotting of resources according to uses which *cannot* be decided by a capitalistic system on any basis other than profit. The concluding chapter on "Nationalism, World Interdependence and Resource Hierarchy" contains some pertinent suggestions as to the relation between world power and the possession of primary minerals such as coal and iron, and secondary such as tin, copper, and petroleum.

We are indebted to the author not only

for an exceedingly useful restatement of the relationships between man and his environment in our economic system but also for a very stimulating one as well.

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BOGARDUS, J. F. *Europe, A Geographical Survey*. Pp. 715; 114 maps. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1934. \$4.50.

This book is primarily intended as a textbook for beginning college students. Various aspects of "The Continent as a Whole" are first discussed (170 pp.). The bulk of the book (540 pp.) is devoted to surveys of the various countries, grouped under Northwestern Europe, Eastern Europe, and Southern Europe. For most of the countries the surveys include mention of the location, the distribution and character of the population, the climate, and the geographic regions. Under each of the natural subdivisions recognized, population density, cities, and minerals are commonly mentioned. The account of the country is concluded by a summary of its agriculture, mineral resources, and commerce. For most of the countries a generalized relief map is given. Interspersed are statistical tables and photographs.

The attention given to regional geography is commendable, but unfortunately, although the individual paragraphs are often distinctly readable, the descriptions of the numerous areas known to the reviewer seldom seem well done. Moreover, although many individual patterns of land utilization are presented, they seldom are interpreted or integrated into a picture of man in his European environment.

It is regrettable that a book published in 1934 should have few data or other material more recent than 1931.

Evidences are numerous that the text was hastily compiled. For example, very few of the tables, charts, maps, or photographs are mentioned in the text. Errors and misimpressions are very numerous and are of many sorts, including: conflicts between the text and the tables, maps, and photographs; inaccurate legends; mistakes in the bibliographies; and failure to indicate that statements as to production, for-

eign trade, and so forth, which applied to a particular year, not mentioned, are no longer (1934) at all correct. Exaggerated and dogmatic statements are frequent. A few examples of errors of the sort which can be pointed out in a few words, scattered throughout the book, are the following:

Page 29, second sentence decidedly inaccurate, as it ignores the extensive mountainous areas, moors, rocky areas, and so forth. Page 44, legend grossly inaccurate, as many areas never covered by the continental glacier are shown thus covered. Page 59, legend of map wrong, as the black areas have more than 250 persons per square mile—not more than 500. Pages 87, 284, 346 and numerous other maps of agricultural production are of prewar age, without its being so stated. Page 144, Sweden is not "highly industrialized." Page 166, statements as to British trade not now true, although stated in the present tense. Page 174, the important area near Oslo which is shown as almost without population is in fact the most densely peopled region of Norway. Page 319, statements as to rainy and snowy days are incorrect; also that Netherlands climate is "suitable to most crops." Page 517, statements as to extent and character of glacial deposits in Russia incorrect, and in conflict with Fig. 44. Pages 527 and 535, several statements conflict. Page 570, lack of vitality and energy are not characteristics of civilized people. Page 583, statement as to trade is decidedly incorrect. Page 665, is "a glorious history" a curse? Page 681, there is no "Iberian range." Page 691 and repeatedly elsewhere, unwarranted conclusions drawn from foreign trade data for a single year.

Although there is need for such a book as Bogardus' *Europe* was apparently intended to be, the present book can scarcely fill the need, despite its attractiveness at a cursory glance.

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DIMOCK, MARSHALL E. *British Public Utilities and National Development*. Pp. 349. London: Geo. Allen & Unwin, Ltd. (distributed in the United States