

GERDA RICHARDS CROSBY. *Disarmament and Peace in British Politics, 1914-1919*. (Harvard Historical Monographs, No. 32.) Pp. viii, 192. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1957. \$4.00.

This small volume is a fine memorial to the competent scholarship of Mrs. Crosby, who unfortunately did not live to see her excellent study emerge as a book, or to extend her investigations into disarmament proposals and efforts in the decades after 1919. Here she has concerned herself with the greatest of problems, that of men thinking about and working for peace while caught in a war whose sufferings and sacrifices possessed their minds and filled their hearts with fear and hate. To the thoughts of men and women concerned with the 1958 debate on disarmament a third dimension of understanding will be added by this able analysis of the last generation's preoccupation with peace-making.

As the title makes clear, the author deals with British thinking on disarmament and peace. A sketchy account of British liberal thought on the matter in the nineteenth century precedes a thorough, detailed, and well documented analysis of the ideas and programs proposed and discussed in Britain during World War I. Obviously, the study could not be confined to British ideas alone when it came to the peace conference of 1919. Here Mrs. Crosby gives the essential thinking of Frenchmen and Americans about disarmament, ideas naturally affected by national interests and points of view. In that conference British views had to be reconciled with those of other nations to be transformed into the compromises of the treaty finally presented to Germany.

This reviewer believes that more consideration should have been given to American naval policy after 1916, particularly to the determination of the United States to have a navy second to none because of British views about "freedom of the seas" and because of a conviction in some naval circles that Great Britain and Japan were seeking a share of surrendered German warships in order to make themselves strong against the United States.

One wishes that a thorough examination could be made some time of the assumption that disarmament leads to peace. Cer-

tainly, as Mrs. Crosby rightly intimates, the century of relative peace and tranquility which Europe enjoyed after 1815 is not to be explained by adherence to that principle. While the author does not state it explicitly, her book shows how peace-making has suffered greatly from the belief of statesmen and politicians that it is possible to start with naive ideas as to the causes of war and from that point to work indirectly, backwards, and through a principle of opposites towards the thinking on which peace is to be established.

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T. G. W. POWELL. *The Celts*. (Ancient Peoples and Places Series, No. 6.) Pp. 282. New York: Frederick A. Praeger, 1958. \$5.00.

This book, written by the head of the Department of Prehistoric Archaeology at the University of Liverpool, is a greatly needed and highly successful attempt at an up-to-date synthesis of what may be accepted as the results of specialized research regarding the ancient Celts and their culture. It is designed for the educated public, not for the specialist, although the interests of the latter are not altogether neglected. With a masterful touch which reveals a full command of the sources—both literary and archaeological—as well as of the pertinent recent literature, the author, while avoiding excessive details, fruitless controversy, and dogmatic conclusions, has given us a lucid and highly informative treatment of his subject.

The initial chapter traces the gradual formation of Celtic civilization and a Celtic nation in Central Europe from the close of the last Ice Age to the Hallstatt period (7th-5th centuries B.C.), and the subsequent diffusion of Celtic peoples and their civilization in the Hallstatt and following La Tene periods into the first century A.D. It also serves as an introduction to the sources of our knowledge regarding the Celts. Chapter two deals with Celtic physical types and temperament, Celtic social institutions, agricultural and pastoral life, arts and crafts, arms and warfare, settlements and fortresses. Chapter three

introduces us to Celtic views of the supernatural world, their priestly class, their religious rites, their sacred places, and their burial practices. The fourth and last chapter traces the transformation, disappearance, or survival of certain western Celtic peoples, with their cultural legacy to Medieval Europe. Here we also find interesting discussions of some well known Celtic place and tribal names, such as Cimbri and Teutones, Germania and Germani, Welsh, Caledonians, Picts, Scots, and Gaels.

The volume is generously provided with figures throughout the text and a fine set of plates is appended, accompanied by useful explanatory notes. The marginal references to both figures and plates are very helpful to the reader. At the end of each chapter there are notes, chiefly bibliographic, directed to the more serious reader, and the author has also provided a list of the chief museums having notable collections of Celtic materials, a general Bibliography, and an Index.

In general, the presswork is excellent, but a few slips must be noted. The place name Aquae Sextiae appears as Aquae Sextia (p. 82) and again as Aqua Sextiae (p. 163). *Interpretatio Romano* on pages 128 and 136 should be *interpretatio Romana*. On page 183, "evidences" would be preferable to "evidence." And it is hard to see the pertinence of the references to Plate 26 on page 101, and to Plates 39-41 on page 128.

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WARREN C. BAUM. *The French Economy and the State*. (A Rand Corporation Research Study.) Pp. xvi, 391. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1958. \$7.50.

The Fourth Republic sickened in Indochina and died in Algeria. Its malaise was inseparable from political *incivisme* and complex economic and social dilemmas at home. Students of French affairs will therefore turn eagerly to this Rand Corporation Study, with its ambitious title, hoping to find therein an analysis of the domestic diseases of political economy during

the declining years of a regime now dead.

They will be disappointed. Mr. Baum, now with the Federal Communications Commission, set himself a far more limited, albeit difficult and useful task: that of setting forth, in full statistical detail, the policies of the late power-holders in Paris in their strivings to reconstruct, modernize, stabilize, finance, tax, and regulate French industry, commerce, and agriculture. His questions are: Why did government act? How did government act? What were the results of state intervention in the economy? His answers are richly factual, well-reasoned, and ably written. They provide a storehouse of data not readily available elsewhere. They will please those economists who see no relationship between "economics" and human behavior and those political scientists who see no relationship between politics and social structure. "The 'State' has (here) been treated as an entity separate from the people who compose it. The popular pressures giving rise to state action have not been systematically explored, nor has it been asked where the responsibility for the state's performance might lie . . ." (p. 343).

Mr. Baum is modest. Despite the utility and merit of his labors, he has, as Churchill once said of Attlee, very much to be modest about. He has skillfully sketched the skeleton of the relationships between government and business in the Fourth Republic. Someone else must put flesh on the bones and relate these relationships to parliamentary politics, interest groups, class warfare, and widespread civic irresponsibility in contemporary France. Let us hope that Mr. Baum, who has here made a beginning, will himself undertake the task.

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GEORGE CLARK. *War and Society in the Seventeenth Century*. (The Wiles Lectures Given at the Queen's University, Belfast, 1956.) Pp. vii, 156. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1958. \$3.50.

ROBERT S. QUIMBY. *The Background of Napoleonic Warfare: The Theory of Military Tactics in Eighteenth-Century*