

as well as on a mastery of many texts and it is very obviously inspired by a deep affection and sympathy for everything Ethiopian. There are nearly one hundred and seventy illustrations and a consistently high standard of accuracy. Perhaps there is a lack of proportion in its crowded detail. But if it is a quarry rather than a building, it is a quarry for which every student of African history will be permanently grateful.
G.M.

ROMAN SPAIN. By F. J. Wiseman. (Bell; 18s. 6d.)

This is an admirably illustrated guide to the chief Roman remains in Spain and Portugal. Inevitably there are omissions like that of the site at Carteia. Perhaps more avoidably there is some oddly slipshod history; Arius becomes Bishop of Alexandria, Hadrian is brought up in Rome by his 'Uncle Trojan', the Christian Church is established as the official religion of the Empire before the middle of the third century (p. 222). But it is more important that it is written throughout from first-hand knowledge of the sites and with an infectious zest.
G.M.

THE CYRENAICAN EXPEDITION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER IN 1952. Edited by Alan Rowe. (Manchester University Press; 25s.)

This report of archaeological fieldwork in Cyrenaica falls into three parts: a study in tombs by Mr Rowe, an account of town planning by Mr Buttle, a list of Jewish inscriptions by Dr Gray. The last is the most valuable for it illustrates vividly the life of a Hellenized Jewish community in North Africa, primarily in the first century A.D. There is an occasional odd misprint: 'the Christian Emperor Diocletian' appears on page 3. There is an occasional assertion that seems too positive: the very enigmatic, possibly Gnostic, scrawl reproduced on page 59 is entitled 'a Hebrew Christian Monogram'. It may be suggested that much more use might have been made of air photography as a guide. But, taken as a whole, the report illustrates how much useful work can still be done by field survey without excavation.
G.M.

ARNOLD TOYNBEE. A STUDY OF HISTORY. ABRIDGEMENT OF VOLUMES VII-X. By D. C. Somervell. (Oxford University Press; 25s.)

Mr Somervell's abridgement has been made in collaboration with Professor Toynbee, who describes it in a preface as 'first-rate'. It can therefore be taken as a reliable guide to the general argument and structure of his great work which it compresses to a size which busy people may hope to tackle. Those who have read the original ten volumes will also find the abridgement valuable, and not least perhaps

its concluding section, in which Mr Somervell summarizes his own abridgement of the whole work. In about forty pages he provides an excellent précis of Professor Toynbee's argument; no better introduction to *The Study of History* could be found.

A.R.

WHY WAGES RISE. By F. A. Harper. (Foundation for Economic Education Inc.; \$1.50.)

In this book Mr Harper shows that a rising standard of living for the worker depends upon increasing productivity, there being little scope now for achieving this end through a redistribution of income. He underestimates the importance of trade unions, however; without them a much larger share of income might now be going in rents, dividends, and interest than is the case. He shows how inflation is harmful, and that even if wages keep pace with the cost of living the worker loses, for the real value of his savings is destroyed and he becomes unable to make adequate provision for his retirement.

Later in the book the Welfare State comes under fire. There is some truth in Mr Harper's arguments, but one cannot help feeling that at times his rugged individualism is carried too far. Most economists would also reject his idea that unemployment can be cured simply by cutting wage rates.

Despite the weaknesses, this is a useful and interesting book, especially as it is written for the general reader, whom these matters concern very much, rather than the specialist.

J. M. JACKSON

PROCEEDINGS. Second Annual Convention of the Society of Catholic College Teachers of Sacred Doctrine. (University of Notre Dame.)

This latest volume of proceedings is as thorough and painstaking in discussion as its predecessors. We must not be put off by the 'Americanisms', especially in the titles. It takes very little effort to discover the plain English, and when once we have done so we find problems that we share in common with our American teaching brethren. The first title alone is instructive: The finality of the College Course in Sacred Doctrine—in the light of the finality of theology, in the light of the finality of the layman. Really we are here touching the question of the development of dogma, and at the same time the problem of applying immutable eternal truth to very mutable human conditions. It is in such terms that the vital question of religious instruction in schools must always be considered.

GERARD MEATH, O.P.