

defeat breeds in her no bitterness. It is the most crushing of her disappointments, but she meets it with courage and understanding. Violet, too, must be with those that go before.

Mrs. Turnbull's artistry in fashioning this chronicle deserves the highest praise. She has not lavished her attention upon the central figure at the expense of the other characters; each is so firmly drawn as to be impressively real. She has thoroughly mastered the background and has made sharp and vivid every detail of that primitive life, from the plain drudgery of candle-dipping to the festive frivolity of a kissing-party. And, most important of all, she never drops into pathos. She has kept the touch so light, the tone so cheerful, that there is no place for permanent gloom in the lives of her brave and solid people.

### Ross . . .

*THE STRANGER.* By Lillian Bos Ross. New York: Morrow. 1942. 282 pp. \$2.50.

Reviewed by PHIL STONG.

**Z**ANDE ALLEN was a cattle rancher of the 1870's along the upper California coast. The country was still cruel and hard and so was Zande, but he was eminently just according to his lights; the difficulty being that raw male egotism made him accord large measures of justice to Zande, reserving small bits for his mail order wife if there was any left over.

The mail order wife was a reasonably urbane young woman from Kansas, who had worked at all kinds of minor employments and was seeking a secure place in the world, and a part of the world. Not even her first experiences with her solitary, half-savage husband, a long horseback ride to a lonely, filthy cabin and a brutal assault and rape on her bridal night could take from her her satisfaction at being part owner of a fixed home.

Her gentle devices very slowly assuaged some of the arrogance and tyranny of her husband, but the work was all undone when the girl exchanged mere casual politeness with a stranger from the east. It appeared that the stranger had once visited Kansas and to the brute mind it seemed that since both had been in Kansas there must have been something between them in the old days. Zande grew more unreasonable than ever. Partly in revenge, he had a passing affair with a Mexican girl.

The wife discovered this, though he did not know it, and abruptly refused

to have anything more to do with him or speak to him, while she prepared to take the next boat down to the stage station for the east. A faint sense of his own injustice and more sharply, of his own guilt, drove Zande down to San Francisco—to his astonishment he found he could not stay there. The solution is worked out largely in Zande's own character, though with the wife's new twins as potent auxiliaries.

This is an excellent piece of work in every respect. The development of the hero, from an intolerable ruffian to a sympathetic character, is very well and credibly done. The scene is fresh and the most is made of it; the writing itself has a good deal of the hero's own brutal strength.

**SOLUTION OF LAST WEEK'S  
DOUBLE-CROSTIC (No. 446)**

WHITMAN:

*THE MYSTIC TRUMPETER*  
(LEAVES OF GRASS)

I feel the measureless shame and  
humiliation of my race, it be-  
comes all mine—

.....  
Sing to my soul, renew its lan-  
guishing faith and hope,  
Rouse up my slow belief, give me  
some vision of the future,  
Give me for once its prophecy  
and joy.

The spiritual triumph of a  
woman trapped between love  
of a man and love of an ideal

by **SUSAN  
GLASPELL**

*Norma  
Ashe*  
A NOVEL

Five young people went forth from college to realize their dreams nurtured by a beloved professor. This is their story, and particularly of Norma Ashe, who lost her vision but, in the end, picked up the bruised remnants of her old ideals and achieved a pure and virile triumph of the spirit. Here are the dreams and experience of each of us in a perceptive, haunting novel with all the sensitivity and fervor of *The Morning Is Near Us*, *Brook Evans*, etc. \$2.50

J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY  
Philadelphia & New York

## "A Bulfinch for our time...

but that is hardly a description, even a suggestion of what Miss Hamilton has done."

—IRWIN EDMAN, *The Nation*

## MYTHOLOGY



By Edith  
Hamilton

Mr. Edman continues: "In a prose at once edged and colorful she has thrown the whole of even familiar Greek and Norse mythology into a fresh and luminous context. She has distilled into incidental observations the whole meaning of mythology itself to the modern scholar and man of letters. Though there is hardly a footnote, every page is a condensation of literary and anthropological learning.



"MYTHOLOGY is more than a guide book of gods and goddesses, heroes and heroines of the Greek and Norse world. It is a wise discourse on mythology itself, and shows what can happen when love and erudition animate a gifted writer."



"This beautiful book, retelling the old tales, has a bright and shining quality that only the imagination and understanding of the author of *THE GREEK WAY* and *THE ROMAN WAY* could give it."  
—*Harper's*. Illustrated by Steele Savage.

\$3.50

LITTLE, BROWN & CO.



## STRATEGY AND COMMUNICATIONS IN RUSSIA

(Continued from page 9)

the cutting of the pipeline right down to Grosny. North-South rail connection has been severed, and one of the main granaries of the Soviet, the vast steppeland south and east of Rostov, is in German hands.

This was probably the limited objective of the German Staff—the crippling of Russian supply and transport at any rate in the southern sector. They have achieved a noteworthy success, when we consider the staggering problems of supply and transport which they have overcome in spite of the enormous length of their lines of communication.

However we know that the Russians are most dangerous in winter. We have had so many instances of this—the drive into Armenia in the winter of 1916, the attack on Finland in an Arctic December, and the recent and very successful counterattack before Moscow last year between December 7th and the end of February. We know that this body blow shook the German General Staff, many of whom were in favor of retreating right back to the frontier. It should therefore surprise none to see a rapid reversal of fortune, when the steppeland is ice-bound once more. In fact, we should be surprised if the Russians did not stage some such counter-blow.

A serious omission in this well-documented work is a chapter on the role which communications will play in this war. From recent events in the Mediterranean, in the Barents Sea, in the Caribbean, in a word in all the Seven Seas, it is so patent that the outcome of military operations in this global war depends in the last resort on keeping our lifelines open and denying them to the enemy. This important aspect therefore merits pride of place in a work of this nature, and it is unfortunate that Mr. Werner with his obvious capacity for painstaking research and recording ability should not have touched on it.

We know that this was the rock on which the German War machine foundered in the last War. The "Ukrainian psychosis" has driven them once more into Russia—"the Ukraine is absolutely necessary for German war economy, because it feeds 1,000,000 men in the front line"—Ludendorff). As on the previous occasion they will not be able to move the harvest—"we need 500 trains, and of course we have not got them"—Ludendorff). Oil men say they will need six months to a year to start Maikop producing again, and then will only be able to use the oil locally, unless they

hold Tuapse and use the port installation for shipping crude oil by tanker to Costanza. If the Germans succeed in maintaining their hold on the banks of the Volga and the shores of the Black Sea, they will have dealt a shattering blow to Russian supply and transport. But this is Germany's Achilles' heel too, and the whole European railway system is now creaking its way to a breakdown, as happened in 1918. "There is no more meat and we cannot move the potatoes; we are 4,000 freight cars a day short of our minimum requirements" (Imperial Chancellor Schneidemann). The long-term effect of this over-extension has hardly been touched on by Mr. Werner.

THE author's conception of the inter-correlation of the three arms is aptly argued, and will support the body of material now being published to refute the theories of the protagonists of the one-arm school, most of whom choose the most spectacular and therefore the most easily swallowed by the public—the air arm. By no one, however, have these untenable theories been so neatly punctured as by Major Eliot in the *New York Herald* of September 30th, when he gave the 61 square miles of Malta as the outstanding example of the impossibility of reducing even a minor "place forte" by air power alone. Throughout this book, he gives us to understand that there was a "technical and production" equality between Russia and Germany, and quotes General Westhofen who attributes German successes "in spite of equality in equipment" to superior tactics and particularly better organization. Only once does he speak of the relative superiority of the Germans in offensive weapons, whereas it is a matter of common knowledge that the Germans had a definite edge.

He says little about the campaign in the Pacific, and attributes our temporary setback in this theatre to an inadequate military policy of coalition. It is true that Japan did profit to some extent from the lack of coördinated action in the camp of its enemies. But the initial success of the Nipponese was due entirely to our unpreparedness, and under such conditions a concentric attack from our Pacific bases, such as he avers should have been executed, was out of the question, because we did not have the material for it. Japan has now been halted because she has got to the end of her tether and her lines are hopelessly over-extended. Singapore, that key point of the Southwestern Pacific,

might have been saved, but only at the cost of abandoning everything else. In general however the Japanese outnumbered us by four to one, plus ten years of intensive preparation.

Japan's inherent weakness is dismissed in a few words—"her limited merchant marine." Admiral Tojo himself has stated that Japan needs another 15,000,000 tons of shipping and has not much more than four million in service, with a capacity of somewhat over 500,000 tons of new construction a year. American naval and air strategy is directed to further curtailing her extremely exiguous shipping resources. The capture of advanced island bases for air patrol and submarine operations will do far more for the undoing of Japan than any of the frontal assaults advocated by arm-chair strategists: these must be deferred until we are ready.

The United Nations have a better chance of correlating their strategy and of formulating a "military policy of coalition" than have the European and Asiatic partners of the Axis, who are separated by unbridgeable distances, and the time for concerted offensive action is fast approaching.

In calling for a bolder coalition strategy, Mr. Werner is in reality advocating a rash one, because we can be very sure that the Combined Chiefs of Staffs have this constantly in mind, and the move will be made at the first moment they consider possible, and not at the time of choosing of an ill-informed public, with which the author

so unfortunately associates himself. He falsely attributes the delay in creating this much touted second front to delay in coalition planning and consequent failure to coordinate Inter-Allied strategy to the best effect. Among the cognoscenti, it is common knowledge that the second front will come when we are sure of delivering to the point of onslaught a preponderance of material, as compared to the volume of fire we shall have to meet, and above all, there must be no question of our absolute supremacy in the air. That moment is not far distant, and the worst feature of an otherwise valuable book is the author's willful dismissal of these vital factors, in joining an ill-informed public in bringing inopportune pressure on the Combined Staff. His sympathies with the Russian cause are clear throughout; these sympathies are shared by all of us, and we yield to no one in our admiration of their magnificent resistance and in our appreciation of the unparalleled services they are rendering to the common cause. At this moment, however, only rash action can divert the irresistible flow of the hidden forces which are working for the downfall of the Axis.

Careful editing after translation from the original German would have vastly improved this book, which is throughout prolix and reiterative in the approved and traditional German style. As a historical document it will find its place, but it offers little guidance on strategic thinking.

## TOLSTOY'S ENCYCLOPEDIA

(Continued from page 9)

struggle he offers her marriage and is accepted. He does not, however, consider it necessary to inform his extremely young fiancée about his wife and children, because in the eyes of the law he was not married.

When the gypsy wife learns of Serge's engagement and his plans for the wedding she threatens to bring the affair before the Czar, making it impossible for Serge to get the sovereign's permission to wed. After a bitter quarrel between husband and wife Tolstoy is asked by his brother to inform Tanya of the tragic situation. We know from the scene in "War and Peace" in which Pierre tells Natasha about Kuragin's marriage how deeply Tolstoy was affected. The revelation about Serge's wife and children made a catastrophic impression on Tanya. She tried to swallow poison and was seriously ill. Subsequently she married young Kusminski.

In translating these experiences into "War and Peace" the author copies

the original Tanya in his description of Natasha, but he was unable to handle his own brother. From all accounts, including Kusminskaia's, Serge was in every other way an honorable man and Tolstoy, apparently, found it too painfully difficult to explain the complexity of his brother's unchivalrous behavior. It is possible that his own deep affection for Tanya precluded objectivity. Consequently he went to the other extreme and produced the unrelieved libertine, Anatole Kuragin. Kusminskaia's version of the Natasha romance is one specific illustration of Tolstoy's actual relation to the leading persons in the book.

In planning "War and Peace" Tolstoy's first intention was to write the story of the Decembrist insurrection of 1825. One of the rebels, Prince Volkonsky, was related to the Tolstoys. Later the author decided to "write about ourselves," as he put it. The result is not, however, merely a family chronicle, or a picture of Napoleon's

# Announcing FALL BOOK NUMBER

## OCTOBER 24th

### The Saturday Review of Literature

#### Feature Articles

"The Phenomenon of George  
Bernard Shaw"

by John Mason Brown

"Round-up of War Books"

by Fletcher Pratt

"Letter to a Publishing Friend"

by Christopher Morley

"The Enjoyment of Poetry"

by Max Eastman

#### New Feature—"Pro and Con Review"

"The Riddle of the State  
Department"

Roger Baldwin—"Pro"

Jay Franklin—"Con"

And Important Current Books Reviewed by Howard Mumford Jones, Henry Seidel Canby, Oswald Garrison Villard, James Truslow Adams, Carl J. Friedrich, William Rose Benét, André Maurois, and Louis Untermeyer.

also

"ALMANAC FOR FALL READING"—a favorite guide for persons who "see life through books."

Don't miss the Big Fall Book Number, and perhaps you would like to share the pleasure of reading it with a friend in service or "in mufti." Following convenient order form is for that purpose:

THE SATURDAY REVIEW, Dept. 17,  
25 West 45th Street,  
New York, N. Y.

Starting with your big FALL BOOK NUMBER will you please enter subscription for:

\$4 one year  \$7 two years  
 \$3 one year (special rate for men in service)

(Add \$1 a year in Canada and Abroad)

Name.....

Address.....

IF YOU'RE MAKING A GIFT, PLEASE FILL OUT THIS FORM

Please Enclose Gift Card

Donor's Name.....

Address.....

THE GENERAL  
BASIC  
ENGLISH  
DICTIONARY

For everyone learning  
English for the first  
time—or the second!

This *Dictionary* is designed not only for those taking up English as a new language, and for those interested in putting Basic English itself to work, but for all who are still making discoveries about words. It contains more than 40,000 senses or uses of 20,000 words which serve the general needs of modern speech, thought and writing, *defined* in Basic English\*. Shows how to make words convey *exactly* what you mean. 438 pages. 5" x 7 3/4". \$2.50

\*BASIC ENGLISH is the amazing vocabulary of only 850 words, that covers every language requirement.

THE  
GOLDEN  
HIND

AN ANTHOLOGY OF  
ELIZABETHAN PROSE & POETRY

A BOOK OF ELIZABETHAN  
PROSE AND POETRY

Selected and Edited by Roy Lamson, Jr.  
and Hallett Smith

The title of this book, taken from the name of Drake's vessel, suggests its rich content. It contains generous readings from the major Elizabethan poets and prose writers, with representative selections from minor writers of sonnet, lyric and satire. The texts were carefully prepared and modernized from the original sixteenth century editions and have been handsomely produced in keeping with their timeless quality. *The Golden Hind* is a book to own and to give to others. 900 pages. 6 1/8" x 9 1/4". Illustrated. \$6.00

W·W·NORTON & CO.  
70 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

"BOOKS THAT LIVE"

invasion of Russia, or the valiant defense of the Russian people, but all of these together and infinitely more. It is the portrait of an era as seen through the activities of a people. Its range is a vast humanity—the strong and the weak, the great and the unimportant, the deeply human and the shallow, all of them desperately striving towards an ideal and in so doing achieving at least a fitting moment of sublimity.

**I**n the First Prologue it is after the war and the defeat of Napoleon. Our friends of "War and Peace" have not yet attained Olympian stature and all is not yet well with the world. But as we find them on the estate of Nicholas Rostov they are all keenly alive, absorbing, and still in search of an ideal—freedom. We have the intimation that Pierre has joined the Decembrists. Natasha, though considerably less glamorous than when we first meet her, understands her husband's aspirations. Countess Mary and Nicholas are not always of one mind but they are a vast distance away from the ideas of serfdom and the general way of life of their parents. The boy, Nicholas Bolkonsky, has in him the makings of a future revolutionist. It is the forecast of things to come.

It all drives home the point that Russia was poverty stricken and reaction was in the saddle, but that did not undermine Tolstoy's confidence in the people. In the matter of complete faith in his countrymen Tolstoy was not an exception. All Russia's literary giants found their inspiration among the people. They knew how to distinguish between the government and the masses. During the most reaction-

ary period in the history of the country, after the Napoleonic invasion and until the accession of Alexander II, Russia's writers and intellectuals were busy fighting serfdom and spreading enlightenment. Not for a moment did they falter in their faith in the people, or seek inspiration in the Latin Quarter of Paris, or any other foreign country. They were always in the first ranks of the home front. "War and Peace" is very timely for more than one reason, but its most vital message, so far as our own novelists are concerned, is in the relation of the king of realism to his countrymen.

ANSWERS TO LITERARY QUIZ

12. Byron: The Isles of Greece.
19. Coleridge: The Ancient Mariner.
17. Fitzgerald: The Rubaiyat.
  2. Goldsmith: The Deserted Village.
  1. Gray: Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard.
14. Holmes: The Deacon's Masterpiece.
18. Hunt: Abou Ben Adhem.
11. Keats: Ode on a Grecian Urn.
7. Kingsley: The Three Fishers.
8. Kipling: When 'Omer Smote 'is Bloomin' Lyre.
10. Longfellow: Courtship of Miles Standish.
20. Marlowe: Faustus.
3. Poe: Ulalume.
13. Pope: Essay on Man.
  4. Robinson: Miniver Cheevy.
  5. Shakespeare: The Merchant of Venice.
  9. Stevenson: Requiem.
  6. Tennyson: Morte D'Arthur.
  16. Whitman: O Captain! My Captain!
  15. Wordsworth: Ode on Intimations of Immortality.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP,  
MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., RE-  
QUIRED BY THE ACTS OF CONGRESS OF  
AUGUST 24, 1912, AND MARCH 3, 1933

Of *The Saturday Review of Literature*, published weekly at New York, N. Y., for October 1, 1942.

State of New York }  
County of New York } ss.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Anthony J. Passaretti, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of *The Saturday Review of Literature* and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Act of March 3, 1933, embodied in section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are: Publisher, Saturday Review Associates, Inc., Harrison Smith, President, 25 West 45th Street, N. Y. C.; Editor, Norman Cousins, 25 West 45th Street, N. Y. C.; Managing Editor, none; Business Manager, Anthony J. Passaretti, 25 West 45th Street, N. Y. C.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unin-

corporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.) The Saturday Review Associates, Inc., 25 West 45th Street, N. Y. C.; E. L. DeGolyer, 25 West 45th Street, N. Y. C.; Amy Loveman, 25 West 45th Street, N. Y. C.; Harrison Smith, 25 West 45th Street, N. Y. C.; Henry S. Canby, 25 West 45th Street, N. Y. C.; Norman Cousins, 25 West 45th Street, N. Y. C.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

(Signed) ANTHONY J. PASSARETTI,  
Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 9th day of October, 1942, Sara Gross, Notary Public, New York County Clerk's No. 270, Register's No. 4635, Commission Expires March 30, 1944.

# The Phenomenon of Farben

*PATENTS FOR HITLER.* By Guenter Reimann. New York: The Vanguard Press, 1942. 338 pp. \$2.50.

Reviewed by DANIEL BELL

THE literature of "exposé," from the muckraking of Henry Demerest Lloyd and Ida Tarbell to the present day, is replete with empirical insights into the workings of our social system. But it is often forgotten that its sources were mainly the bulky volumes of Congressional investigating committees. No private investigators could possibly match the wealth of documents produced by a *subpoena duces te cum* or the opportunities for rigid cross-examination for hard-driving committee counsel. So from the voluminous files of the Pujo, the Nye, the Black, and latterly the Bone and Truman Committees, we have contributions like Louis Brandeis's "Other People's Money," Hanighen-Engelbrecht's "Merchants of Death," Kenneth Crawford's "The Pressure Boys," and now Guenter Reimann's "Patents for Hitler."

The story Reimann tells has its roots in what might be called the Technical or Second Industrial Revolution, a development whose first phase the war has brought to a close, and whose new larger chapter the war is writing. New chemical synthetic products are constantly coming to the fore. But the conflict between "industry" and "business" which Thorstein Veblen etched so deeply into our consciousness with his discussions of "sabotage," again crops up. Here the deadweight of an older vested-interest financial structure is holding back the new revolution of synthetic and light metals. That is the significant implication of Reimann's reporting.

The 1914 era of international rivalries and wars between domestic national monopolies has today become a closed book. Behemoths like Standard Oil and Shell no longer grapple for world domination and empire in the old ways. Paper agreements have been substituted for world-wide brawls. Patent rights have been used to sustain international agreements which divided up the world market and provided for the strangling of strategic industries where possible competitive threats might show themselves. It is this patent system, as Reimann conclusively points out, that forced the curtailment of new technological developments vital to national defense.

But that was not all. For, while a giant combine like Germany's I.G. Farben was a partner and ally in maintaining the economic empires of Standard Oil and others, it served also as

an instrument of the Nazi state in its own imperial aggrandizement. And in this country, the anxiety of the monopolies to maintain their international position meant the sacrifice for Herr Hitler's benefit, of war-production use of synthetic rubber, magnesium, machine tools, plastics, beryllium, acetic acid, military optical instruments, among others.

Although the details are complex, the pattern is startlingly simple. And in Reimann's book the documentation is little short of devastating. Drawn mainly from the Bone committee disclosures—the daily press has never revealed a tenth part of the evidence—the bulk of the illustrative material deals with the partnership between I.G. Farben and Standard Oil in particular reference to synthetic oil and synthetic rubber. The author traces the amazing resurgence of I.G. Farben following the close of World War I and their slow, shrewd manipulations by which the international patent rights for vital processes worked entirely to their own, i.e., Hitler's benefit. It is a story of secret deals, inter-

national chicanery, of greed, of stupidity, and naive blindness too.

Reimann's narrative is simple and telling. It is not comprehensive in the sense that the whole terrible story of the men who did "business with Hitler" is related. An appendix could effectively trace the influence of Standard Oil in government, in the heading off of rival grain-to-rubber and Houdry synthetic oil processes. Stylistically it lacks the caustic irony or trenchant analysis which a Veblen could employ to lift these facts into telling social satire and social analysis. But in its highly readable way it does raise the two basic questions involved in the strange spectacle of a once-proud world-empire bending its knee to the young Nazi upstarts. How are we going to release the power of the new chemical revolution from the repressive controls of the old capital investments? How are we going to face the challenge to monopoly empires by the new social revolution of the growing colonial countries?

*Daniel Bell is one of the editors of the New Leader.*

BUY WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

JUST PUBLISHED

## ANDRÉ MAUROIS

When you think of Byron, Shelley, Disraeli, you immediately think of Maurois. For he has made them come alive with an intimacy no other biographer has ever captured. There is a reason: M. Maurois has experienced life in its every aspect—the purely romantic, the political, the military, the tragic, the artistic. It is no wonder that his own story of his own life rivals in interest, excitement and importance the greatest of his biographies.

*A book of intimate memories that reads like a novel, by the author of "Ariel," "Disraeli," etc.*



# I Remember, I Remember

\$3.00 • HARPER