

A NEW ENGLAND. By Professor S. D. Adshead. (Frederick Muller; 7s. 6d.)

There are still those who dread the realisation of the planned England. Sometimes there are plans which give more hope of a less grim England and yet an England 'hat still has a soul. Professor Adshead's book is a grand survey, but I feel that he might have given more attention to such ideas as are contained in an article appearing some while ago on Regionalism in the *Geographical Journal*. One of the most illuminating chapters in this book is entitled 'London; Tendencies and Development.'

For one whose weakness is an inordinate interest in facts and figures some of the statements of the author are most irritating. 'There are in England and Wales about four towns that approximate to the *million* population, viz: Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Cardiff'; and facing this inaccuracy on the next page: 'In the case of towns like Buxton and Coventry, to select two well-known towns at random of about 30,000 inhabitants . . .'

G.A.F.

GREECE

REMEMBER GREECE. By Dilys Powell. (Hodder and Stoughton; 7s. 6d.)

A SHORT HISTORY OF MODERN GREECE, 1821-1940. By Edward S. Forster. With 5 maps. (Methuen.)

GREECE AGAINST THE AXIS. By Stanley Casson. With 11 illustrations and a map. (Hamish Hamilton; 8s. 6d.)

The colour and character of Dilys Powell's lovely book are needed to give life to Professor Forster's foreshortened political history, in itself excellent.

Miss Powell has an understanding of the character of the people and of the shape and the power of the land and the islands that is not very common in books about Greece. Her word-pictures are so good and she illustrates so deftly with snatches of conversation that the book is appallingly nostalgic at a time like this. After 'laying the scene,' she writes, in a single chapter, of the war with Italy and the final German attack, turning it into much more than a series of communiqués, illustrating it with revealing details. But the body of the book is of peace, not war. It consists of the chapters on the Capital, the Country, the Islands, the way of life in each and the character that seems, so remarkably, to have persisted since classical times. Finally, she returns to summarise Greek history. The book must be doing much to make people understand the reality of a country which has been one of our best allies and which is now suffering from a terrible starvation.

Professor Forster's book is a valuable summary of Greek history for the last hundred and twenty years, but it dwells too exclusively