

with the experience that comes with age. These two dramas are "The Jewess of Toledo" and "Libussa", both of which show the influence of Grillparzer's study of the works of Lope de Vega and Calderon. In the history of tragedy Grillparzer forms an important link, filling in the gap between the older writer Schiller and the more modern Hebbel.

M. A.

FRENCH

LULA A. CARPENTER

LE JUIF DANS LE ROMAN FRANÇAIS D'APRÈS-GUERRE.

Unfavorable attitude toward Jewish characters evidenced in French novels before the World War: Balzac to Anatole France. More tolerant attitude of French novelists of the post-war period as seen in two groups: those who portray the Jew outside of France: the Tharauds, Benoit, Rhais, Fassina, Cohen, Malaurie, and Arnoux, and those authors who use France, and especially Paris, as setting for Jewish types: Proust, Fleg, Morand, Lacretelle, Bloch, Lecache, Sarah Lévy, Jacob Lévy, Giraudoux; MacOrlan, Navon, Duhamel, Billy and Twersky, Jéhouda, Augier, Némirovsky, Durand, Friedman; Jacob; and Arennes. Division of authors into three groups: friendly, hostile, and impartial. Reasons for increased tolerance evidenced by majority of authors of this group aside from possible racial bias: rôle of the Jew in World War, other forces tending to break down social and religious barriers in modern life, France as a pioneer in religious tolerance, and consequent relatively favorable situation of Jew in France to-day.

M. A.

ECONOMICS

GEORGE SWAN CHALLIES

THE UNITED STATES OF EUROPE.

The thesis opens with an historical summary and criticism of projects for a United States of Europe from the Fourteenth Century until the outbreak of the Great War. The post-war plans of Count Coudenhove Kalergi and Aristide Briand are examined and the development and apparent decay of the European Union Commission of the League of Nations is summarised. Special emphasis is placed upon the seriousness of economic conditions in Central and Eastern Europe in 1932. The causes of this state of affairs are analysed and a series of remedies proposed.

The very disorganization of many European countries has caused a tendency toward the formation of regional economic unions along the Danube and elsewhere which offer possibilities of eventual development into something approaching an economic United States of Europe.

M. A.

HISTORY

EDWARD BRUCE COPLAND

TRACES OF THE INFLUENCE OF THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR
UPON THE CHINESE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT, 1904-11.

The thesis begins with an account of the ten years leading up to the period under review. After briefly recounting the events of the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-5, several direct effects of the Japanese victory on China are mentioned, for example, the sending of a Commission to Europe to study Western forms of government, the great migration of Chinese students to Japanese schools, especially technical institutions, and the increase of Japanese advisers in China. The war is considered as an event which brought hope to every Asiatic people, and in China the Japanese victory stimulated every reform movement and progressive enterprise, such as the construction of railways and the founding of modern newspapers. A Chapter is devoted to tracing the development of the constitutional reform and the revolutionary movements, showing how the latter under Sun Yat-sen appealed to youth. The Russo-Japanese War is considered to have profoundly influenced the leaders of the Chinese Revolutionary movement during the period under review.

M. A.

SOCIOLOGY

GLENN HORACE CRAIG

THE MEANS AND MODES OF LIVING ON THE PIONEER FRINGE
OF LAND SETTLEMENT,
WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE PEACE RIVER AREA.

The pioneer fringe of land settlement develops in a natural cycle from the stage of dependent outpost settlement with self-sufficient economy to that of regional autonomy with a stable agriculture and an