

still. But it is not encouraging to learn that the record of anti-Nazism falls off sharply below the top levels of the party elite; that cabinet ministers have been far less anti-Nazi than party hierarchs (20 percent belonged to the Nazi party or its affiliates, only 15 percent were imprisoned by the Nazis, and not a single cabinet member went into exile!); that members of the legislature had only a slightly better anti-Nazi record than ministers; and that higher civil servants, diplomats, and military men largely served loyally under Hitler and date back to the latter days of the Empire. This is not encouraging—first, because it means that as the top party leaders die off and are replaced, those most compromised (and presumably molded) by Nazism will achieve power; second, because any decline in the political influence of parties—any less duolithic party system—will mean a decline in power for the more reliable democrats. All the more is this the case when one takes into account the relatively poor anti-Nazi records of the leaders of interest groups (with the possible exceptions of trade-union officials and higher Protestant clergymen) and the still poorer records of leading German educators. Only the elite of the press, among the “influential” outside party politics have a strong anti-Nazi record. The press, of course, plays a large role in forming the foreign image of any country, and it is sobering to realize that the press of Germany is highly atypical of the general public and of the influential (and apparently not particularly able to influence either group). What is more, a relatively large proportion of the higher journalists have proved anti-Nazi records simply because it was the Allies who licensed editors and publishers until 1949; since then the figures have shifted considerably toward those for other elite groups, though they are still rather encouraging (42 percent were clearly anti-Nazi, 37 percent were persecuted).

There is, of course, much more to Deutsch and Edinger's book than I have even intimated; above all, I have omitted their interesting analyses of several cases of actual policy formulation; and while my concerns here have been with the specific political complexion of German opinion and German elite, their concerns are much broader. But if we restrict ourselves to the specifically political, what emerges from their book is this: a country with two shockingly disparate political faces, a reliably

democratic party hierarchy disjointed from a largely antidemocratic or uncommitted country; a press largely unrepresentative of opinion; a generation more corrupted by Nazism than its predecessors now coming to power; a still younger generation less corrupted by autocracy than either; and a gnawing doubt: is it wise to rely as much as we do upon a country with a past and a future still so largely unresolved?

But what could one expect of Germany except what she is? In the words of the authors: “How tempting to pretend that all could be forgotten—that a poker-faced generation of amnesia cases could build a new German future by spreading clean wallpaper over the family closets that contain too many skeletons. Indeed, they can be found—the smooth and evasive men of affairs, the elite members with the large gaps in their biographies—but how could they themselves forget what has happened?”

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Directory of Nuclear Reactors. vol. 1, *Power Reactors*. International Atomic Energy Agency, Vienna, Austria, 1959 (order from International Publications, 801 Third Ave., New York). 214 pp. Illus. Paper, \$3.50.

Sterling Cole, director general of the International Atomic Energy Agency, states in the foreword of this volume that it represents “one of the Agency's first major scientific publications, demonstrating the importance we attach to making data in this field readily available internationally.”

The power reactor *Directory* is to be followed by volumes covering reactors in different categories and by supplements which will keep the volumes up-to-date and complete.

This volume provides summary design information about 36 nuclear power stations in nine different countries. Each station has an electrical output of at least 2 megawatts and is either now in operation or scheduled to be in operation by the end of 1962.

The format of the volume is described well by the following paragraph from the introduction:

“Information is presented in a uniform way for each reactor. Thus, the first page contains general information,

reactor physics data and information on the core. The second and third pages provide sketches of the fuel elements or of the fuel element assembly and of the horizontal and vertical sections of the reactor. On the fourth page information is grouped under the following headings: fuel element, core heat transfer, control, reactor vessel and overall dimensions, and fluid flow. The fifth page shows a simplified flow diagram and the sixth page provides information on reflector and shielding, containment and turbo-generator; when available, information is given on cost estimates and operating staff. The description of each reactor ends with general remarks and bibliographical data.”

This uniform presentation of information gathered from international sources makes the *Directory* a valuable reference document. The format used is logical, legible, and reasonably complete. Unfortunately, no single format is the best one for all types of reactors, so the reader may find some design features of interest omitted or inadequately covered for clear understanding. In most cases, the reader is provided with a bibliography to guide more detailed investigations.

While there are relatively few places (considering the nature of the volume) where information has been listed as “not available,” I hope that future supplements will reduce this number still further.

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A Bibliography of Birds. With special reference to anatomy, behavior, biochemistry, embryology, pathology, physiology, genetics, ecology, aviculture, economic ornithology, poultry culture, evolution, and related subjects. Part 4, *Finding Index* (to the subject index). Ruben Myron Strong. Chicago Natural History Museum, Chicago, Ill., 1959. 185 pp. \$2.75.

The first three parts of this monumental, bibliographic compendium were issued during the years 1939 to 1946. These parts were reviewed in *Science* [106, 71 (1947)] by the late E. W. Gudger, who concluded his review with the following comment on Part 3, the subject index. “One has to work over the Subject Index, however, to realize its thoroughness and its complexity. So