

Konefsky's book, an attempt at comparative biography. Each of the chosen justices is representative of an era and a mode of judicial thought. And, given the limitations of space, each portrait is framed within the confines of the basic biographic method. Accordingly, the result is a highly readable exploration of the value structure of the inner man and the personality and humaneness of the outer.

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*Political Theory.* BY G. C. FIELD. (New York: Barnes and Noble, Inc. 1957. Pp. xvii, 297. \$3.50.)

This volume consists of the material the late Professor Field of the University of Bristol used in his lectures on political theory. These lectures are much like a quiet conversation of a past time, and few books published recently are so congenial with the manner of speech of the nineteenth century. Modern history seems remote from this volume, as remote as it might be at times from the English classrooms in which Professor Field delivered his lectures. Still, the method of the last century in discussing systematic politics is important, because it analyzed the problems of successful and relatively peaceful societies. There is more of the atmosphere of Green, Dicey, Seeley, Sidgwick, and others, than of the storm and stress of totalitarian movements and the newer attempts to formulate alternative theories of politics.

The author begins with a discussion of the history of political ideas and some inquiry into the leading modern schools of political thought, primarily considering Rousseau and the Utilitarians. Following this, state and sovereignty, the law and legal sovereignty, and forms of government are considered. However, chief attention is given to the classical arguments for and against democracy, including an extended analysis of the machinery of democracy, as in representative government. Other modern issues, such as the political party, the state and other societies, the question of pluralism, the state and the individual, and the relations between states, are considered.

At the conclusion of the volume, Professor Field inquires into the problem of ethical judgment and the social values of a political society. His ethical system seems to be Kantian, affirming the social creation of the ethical judgment. "It does, however, seem that one element in the 'good life' emerges as implied in the very conception of it. That is the attitude of mutual consideration and recognition of the needs and claims of other people besides ourselves. In Kant's famous phrase, every human being is to be thought of as an end and never merely as a means" (p. 273). Accepted ideas and standards are properly spoken of as moral ideas, and the author says that he cannot in this volume give indications of the positive content of the idea of the good life (pp. 232, 272).

Perhaps the most invigorating section of this book is the reprint of the author's article from the *Cambridge Journal*, November, 1949, on "Democracy, Ancient and Modern." Here we have an inquiry into whether there is anything in common between the democracy of Athens and that of the modern state.

Contrary to generally accepted critical ideas, Field concludes that an Athenian democrat might understand and sympathize with a goodly amount of the political practice of the modern state. There is, indeed, a striking number of essays on this problem in recent years, such as those of Lord Lindsay, Ernest Barker, Harold Nicolson, and E. H. Carr, which either indicate the lack of community between ancient and modern democracy or which compare Greek democracy with Communist democracy. The contemporary study of Greek democracy suggests the force of a contention that has long been made, that the proper starting point for the analysis of modern problems is often to be found in Greece and Rome.

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*Les élections du 2 janvier 1956.* EDITED BY MAURICE DUVERGER, FRANÇOIS GOGUEL, AND JEAN TOUCHARD. (Paris: Librairie Armand Colin. 1957. Pp. xvi, 504.)

The Fondation des Sciences Politiques must be congratulated for having carried through, despite adverse circumstances, the first study of this type ever undertaken in France. In the foreword the editors confess that the dissolution of the National Assembly in December 1955 "pregnant with consequences on the political plane was not without incidence on the plane of political science": three weeks before the election the Foundation had neither the funds nor the men to carry out the project it had planned to accomplish under more leisurely circumstances.

Despite this handicap the present study is amply rewarding. It offers a rich source of valuable information, including an abundance of maps and charts, and an impressive sampling of various methods of investigation, including analysis of documents, direct observations of the campaign, local and regional studies, each using a different method of approach, and a post-electoral poll. Introductory chapters by Maurice Duverger, Jacques Fauvet, and Georges Dupeux give the political background and the programs of the parties, and concluding ones by François Goguel and Mattei Dogan offer an analysis of the results concerning the geographical distribution of the votes and the characteristics of the candidates and of the new deputies.

This study must be placed in the context of recent publications by the Foundation, particularly "Le mouvement Poujade," by Stanley Hoffmann, "Partis politiques et classes sociales," under the direction of Maurice Duverger, and the forthcoming "Les moyens d'expression et la représentation politique du monde paysan," under the direction of Jacques Fauvet and Henri Mendras. It augurs well for the vitality of French political science.

Two remarks come to the mind of this reviewer. While the character of French politics may well impose a certain experimentation with various approaches to the study of elections, it remains true that a more uniform methodology is probably necessary for meaningful comparisons both in time and in space. The present study will undoubtedly permit a selection of the more valid