

purchase and sales price shall be, whether dealing in futures may be substituted for stock-piling—these are complicated matters, to which considerable attention has been paid elsewhere, but which are handled loosely here where they are mentioned at all. The one precise suggestion on financing, that the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development stand ready to extend loans to buffer-stock agencies does considerable violence to the Bank's present interpretation of its investment role.

Under the circumstances, the unanimity with which the analysis and recommendations are presented is hardly justified and can do only harm. One misses a minority report, or even a personal dissent, at points where our knowledge is least adequate and appraisal consequently most unsure. Instead, many passages smack of uneasy compromise. One would like also to see some use made of the academic practice of documentation: a bibliography prepared by the magnificent research organization of the United Nations would be extremely helpful to scholars generally, while citing the relevant literature would draw attention to the professional controversy that still surrounds most of the issues. Are we, for example, simply to ignore the fact that an earlier though equally competent group of experts rejected certain national devices for commodity stabilization¹⁰ here so lightly accepted? If the small stock of prestige possessed by the science of Economics is to be borrowed for endorsing a set of recommendations for international policy, prudence calls for a scientific statement that is properly limited, explicitly qualified, and duly restrained.

¹⁰League of Nations, *Economic Stability in the Postwar World: Report of the Delegation on Economic Depression*, Part II (Geneva, 1945), 254–6.

THEO. GEIGER, 1891-1952

THE MANY FRIENDS made by Professor Theo. Geiger in his year at the University of Toronto were greatly saddened by news of his death in mid-Atlantic on his return trip to Denmark. After a distinguished academic career in Germany, Professor Geiger in 1933 took up residence in Denmark where, with the exception of the years of Nazi occupation when he found refuge in Sweden, he lectured in sociology at Aarhus University. The author of a great number of books and articles, and prominent in the International Sociological Association, he was one of the best known of present-day European sociologists.