

KAUFMANN, WALTER, ed. *Existentialism from Dostoevsky to Sartre*. New York: Meridian Books, 1956. 322 pp. \$1.45.

Professor Kaufmann's book contains, in its introduction, an admirably lucid exposition of Existentialism. His attitude is fair but by no means uncritical; he makes particularly sharp comments about the limitations of Kierkegaard. In the course of his argument, it becomes increasingly clear that Existentialism is the agglomeration of the personal philosophies of a series of thinkers and artists who often disagreed with one another, rather than a consistent body of doctrine. Containing as it does selections from Dostoevsky, Kierkegaard, Nietzsche, Rilke, Kafka, Jaspers, Heidegger, Sartre and Camus, this inexpensive volume should prove most useful in courses in modern literature or philosophy. Kaufmann's comments on individual authors are penetrating and well-informed. I would quarrel however with his derivation of the name of Count Westwest in *The Castle* from "west," taken to mean "decomposes." Quite aside from the presumable difference in the length of the vowel in the two words, the meaning of "west" is almost the opposite of the compound "verwest." This is not to dissent from Kaufmann's view that "God is dead" in *The Castle*, but merely from the evidence he adduces.

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STUDIER I MODERN SPRÅOKVETENSKAP, ed. *Nyfilologiska Sällskapet i Stockholm* (Stockholm Studies in Modern Philology). Vol. XIX. Uppsala: Almqvist & Wiksells Boktryckeri Ab., 1956. 215 pp. Swed. kr. 30.

This volume is dedicated to Otto Heinertz on his eightieth birthday. It might also serve as a Festschrift for his fiftieth *Doktorjubiläum*, since that also occurred during the year 1956. Heinertz is probably best known to the readers of this journal as the editor (1912-1956) of *Moderna Språk* and as the author of a number of important articles on pedagogy and problems of German and Germanic philology. The volume opens with a short biographical sketch by Gustav Korlén (who now takes over the helm of *Moderna Språk*), and an impressive list of Heinertz' works, by Klaus von Bremen. Of the articles, I mention only those of interest to the readers of *GQ*.

Lars Hermodsson treats the names of the *Viola tricolor* in Germanic, with supporting evidence from Romance and Slavic, rejecting Krogmann's well known derivation of the German name *Stiefmütterchen*. Axel Lindquist finds North Germanic parallels for German *nass*, Germanic \**nat-* in Swedish place-names, and discusses place-names connected with the clearing of the forests, connecting *Schwamm* 'dried-up tree-trunk' and *schwemmen* 'to kill (a tree) by cutting or digging the roots' to *Schwand* and *schwenden* (same meaning) through Proto-Germanic doublets \**swiman/swinan*. Ivar Ljungerud discusses the age-old problem of which case to use for the infinitive subject with *sein lassen* and *werden lassen*. From the rich material he has collected, he gives numerous examples of both nominative and accusative, noting the accusative with other verbs also, such as: "Finden wir ihn aber einen ganzen Ketzer sein." He also finds that the noun or pronoun after *wie* has a tendency in Modern German to take the same case as the noun or pronoun to which it is compared,