

activities and accomplishments. The arrangement of the material in these chapters is often illogical, and at times bewildering. Still the confused impression one gets is probably indicative of the lack of method these hundreds of agencies are employing as they play with their elusive jobs. At any rate the reports will never be read except by reviewers. They, along with the nineteen statistical tables, three maps, one chart, and list of chief executives and ministers of state for foreign affairs, may be consulted as references by the seeker after information on inter-American affairs for 1942. The terrible monotony could be avoided only if such a volume could cover a decade or so rather than a single year.

In the entire volume the present reviewer has caught only one typographical error, "as" for "at" on page 103. And the format of the work he has found very pleasing.

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International Bearings of American Policy. By ALBERT SHAW. (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1943. Pp. x, 492. \$3.50.)

Albert Shaw at the age of eighty-six manifests immense physical and intellectual energy in delivering these Shaw lectures on a foundation erected in his name. An elder statesman, he carries into our troubled day the serenity of a seasoned optimism. Events and their participants take on a mellower hue than would be the case if seen through youthful eyes. The aged publicist takes invariably the long view. He is never fretful, never discouraged; on the contrary, always hopeful and fully assured that the best is yet to be. Touching upon all the leading movements toward international organization from the Grand Design of Henry IV and Sully to the League of Nations and the London Conference of 1933, he is not dismayed by past frustrations. Nor does he sharply criticize the devil's advocates who halt the march of progress. Somehow his theme transcends the personal and partisan. It is the ambition of great souls from Isaiah onward. It will not be denied.

The author speaks not only as a man of age and of the ages, but he writes with the authority of one who for more than half a century has been close to great events and in the confidence of their motivators and participants. Notwithstanding extensive quotations from his own editorials this authority is not obtruded. When Dr. Shaw alludes to Woodrow Wilson or Herbert Hoover or Henry Cabot Lodge, to Calvin Coolidge, Frank M. Simonds or Bernhard Dernberg, who, incidentally, gave away the whole German case at a tête-

à-tête in 1914, it is not as an outsider looking in upon the great but as an insider introducing the reader to arcana where normally he might not penetrate. These intimate glimpses are infrequent. More of them would be welcomed. But they are only incidental to the author's purpose, for Dr. Shaw moves steadily toward a solution of his own.

Where the League of Nations becomes inevitably a central theme, some partisanship is unavoidable, but it is well subordinated. Woodrow Wilson is given only his proportionate share of credit for the project; the opposition is acquitted of any special guilt in wrecking it. A somewhat surprising contention maintains that better than its actual members, the United States upheld the League in its main purposes. Here the author ignores the insulting neglect with which communications from Geneva were treated by President Harding and his Secretary Hughes. A Republican assuredly is speaking when the Association of Nations is represented as a serious substitute for the abandoned League. Perhaps a Republican again is speaking when the Washington Conference for the Limitation of Armaments is lauded in the face of present need for increased armament. The author comes nearest to the censorious in his comments on Franklin D. Roosevelt's torpedoing of the London Economic Conference. But views are stated moderately and the impression is created that the conflicts of the day are merely incidental to the larger unfolding of the destiny of man.

The stand is stoutly taken that neither Great Britain nor the United States, separately or in combination, should assume the permanent guardianship of the seas. Rather, a maritime authority should be created, supported by a tax on tonnage everywhere, with power to maintain peace—a first step thereto being the total abolition of the submarine. Surprise is expressed that such abolition was not demanded at Versailles. This plea for a separate sea control is the author's central contribution to his theme. Internationalizing of the seas offers a more immediate hope for peace than a redefinition of land areas and boundaries. The author's proposals are ingenious and deserve the most thoughtful consideration.

Quotations are tempting from so ripe a treatment of so rich a subject, but enough has been suggested to credit Dr. Shaw with a valued contribution to a truly major theme. As the prophet of Israel long ago foretold, your old men shall dream dreams.

LOUIS MARTIN SEARS.

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