

the current Brazilian "mistica do progresso" which, among other things, is making of Volta Redonda, the new steel mill outside Rio, a sort of national shrine where the modern *sebastianistas* confidently await the coming of their saviour. He looks forward to a future shaped by the new diplomacy of economists, and the showering upon Brazil of all the material blessings of modern society.

This undistinguished book is not, of course, entirely without value. There is considerable information on such topics as the reorganization of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1931 and again in 1938, Brazilian economic diplomacy, the Leticia incident, the Chaco War, Brazil and Pan-Americanism, Brazil and the Monroe Doctrine, the Lima Conference, relations with the United States, Brazil and the European War, the Panama Conference, and the Peruvian-Ecuadorian boundary dispute. There are also some interesting sidelights on Dr. Vargas's visit to Buenos Aires in 1935. But in his attempt to reduce history to his own patterns, Snr. Barros has uttered many half-truths that cannot remain unchallenged.

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*América ante la crisis mundial.* (La Habana: Comisión Cubana de Cooperación Intelectual, 1943. Pp. 301.)

This volume contains the proceedings of the round table, attended by some fifty intellectual leaders from the Americas and Europe, held under the auspices of the Cuban Commission on Intellectual Cooperation in Havana, November 23-26, 1941. Following closely upon the sessions of the Second American Conference of National Committees of Intellectual Cooperation, the round table was to discuss the question of the Americas and the World War. Less a round table than a formal body in which set speeches and rhetorical indulgences predominated generally, the meeting nonetheless evinced a sense of urgency and concern somewhat unusual among professors and writers. The great majority decried any thorough, scholarly investigation of the topic; Rome was burning and European civilization hung in the balance. Action of a positive and militant sort must be taken. Consequently, without examining seriously the character of the world crisis, problems of the Americas, problems of peace, etc., the assembly denounced the Axis powers and all their works and clamored for united action against threatening or existing dangers. Some of these sentiments were embodied in a formal declaration adopted unanimously on November 26, 1941. Besides condemning American neutrality and Axis aggression, it proclaimed the obligation of all

intellectuals, wherever possible, to defend "the freedom of peoples" and "the principles of economic and social justice." The significance of all this must be left to future historians.

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*Papers Relating to the Foreign Relations of the United States. The Paris Peace Conference 1919. Volumes III and IV.* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1943. Pp. iv, 1062; iv, 880. \$2.00 each.)

Though the entire series on the Paris Peace Conference is still far from complete, the appearance of Volumes I and II, now supplemented by Volumes III and IV, provides ample evidence of the importance of this large addition to our *Foreign Relations* papers. The full significance of this documentary history of the Conference will not be apparent of course until further volumes have been published, but the four volumes that have already appeared contribute much to our understanding of the Conference and its problems.

Volume III contains the directories of the Peace Conference; the Minutes of the plenary sessions of the preliminary conference (January 18 to May 31, 1919); the Minutes of the plenary sessions of the Peace Congress (May 7 to November 27, 1919); Minutes of the meetings of the lesser powers with special interests (January to March, 1919); and finally, and most significant, the Minutes of meetings of the Council of Ten (January 12 to February 14, 1919).

Volume IV continues the Minutes of the Council of Ten from February 15 to June 17, 1919, and concludes with the Minutes of the Council of Foreign Ministers (March 27 to June 25, 1919).

Limitations of space preclude any attempt to review or even to list the major problems of the Peace Conference as revealed in these volumes. Suffice it to say that the student of recent history will find here a rich source, political, economic, and social.

In the light of our contemporary relations with Russia, the extensive discussions of Russia by the Council of Ten in 1919 are timely and of the utmost interest. The Minutes indicate again how abysmal was our ignorance of what was happening in Russia, and how fantastic were some of the solutions proposed. Lloyd George is revealed at times as approaching the Russian question with greater realism than many of his European colleagues. When on January 12, M. Pichon referred to Sazonoff, Lovoff, and Savinkoff (all then resident in Paris) as "representatives of Russian opinion," Lloyd George retorted that