

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

“they represented every opinion except the prevalent opinion in Russia” (III, 490-491).

The staff of the Division of Research and Publication is again to be complimented on these additions to *Foreign Relations*.

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New World Theme. By HENRY A. WALLACE, JAY ALLEN, and LEWIS MUMFORD. (San Francisco: Grabhorn Press, 1943. Pp. 33. \$10.00.)

This is a private edition, handsomely printed, limited to two hundred copies, of Vice-President Wallace's address of May 8, 1942, entitled "The Price of a Free World." Bound with it are comments by Jay Allen, a journalist, and the musing of Lewis Mumford, writer and critic, neither of whom adds much to the general theme. The work was published at the expense of James Ladd Delkin. The essence of Mr. Wallace's pronouncement, so far as Latin America is concerned, is contained in the following passages:

I say that the century on which we are entering—the century which will come out of this war—can be and must be the century of the common man. . . . Everywhere the common man must learn to build his own industries with his own hands in a practical fashion. . . . No nation will have the God-given right to exploit other nations. Older nations will have the privilege to help younger nations get started on the path to industrialization, but there must be neither military nor economic imperialism. The methods of the nineteenth century will not work in the people's century which is about to begin. India, China, and Latin America have a tremendous stake in the people's century. . . . Modern science, when devoted wholeheartedly to the general welfare, has in it potentialities of which we do not yet dream. . . . Cartels in the peace to come must be subjected to international control for the common man, as well as . . . adequate control by the respective home governments. . . . With international monopoly pools under control, it will be possible for inventions to serve all the people instead of only a few.

Better than most men of our day Mr. Wallace sees the economic and technical forces of the modern world and the powers who control them. He has presented an attractive vision of the future. It remains to be seen whether corporate capitalism and technology can be made to contribute to the welfare of the peoples of the world to a greater degree than they have contributed in the past. The signs of the times are not altogether encouraging. The forces of special privilege are strong, the prospects of the leaders devoted to the people are not brilliant. In respect to Latin America, we do not have the thorough knowledge of the immediate past and the present necessary