

cate: the League "is an effort to found a constructive peace policy upon the realities of today as distinguished from the ostrich-like naïveté of those who seek to base great national policies upon effete theories of isolation which are negated by the most obvious facts of modern life" (p. 142). Finally, in the League or out of it, the Monroe Doctrine of the future, as of the past, will, he thinks, "be a policy of self-defense" to the United States.

J. S. R.

*Official History of 82nd Division American Expeditionary Forces, "All American" Division, 1917-1919.* Written by Divisional Officers designated by the Division Commander. (Indianapolis, Bobbs-Merrill Company, 1919, pp. vii, 310, \$1.75.) In the winter following the armistice while the Eighty-Second Division was awaiting transport home, Major (afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel) G. Edward Buxton, jr., was detailed to prepare its history. Brother officers lent all possible assistance by conference and by excursions with him over the main battle area and by reading and approving his manuscript. On his own part, the author shows high competence and complete freedom from vainglory. It follows that in tone and substance the book is just what such a book should be.

The composition and career of this National Army Division, which properly styled itself the "All American", was remarkably typical of America's participation. After six months of training at Camp Gordon, near Atlanta, Ga., it reached France in May, 1918, when its aid seemed likely to be needed in the defense of the Channel ports and it took training station behind the British front. In June, however, it moved for front-line experience to the fairly quiet Lagny sector near Toul. In August it was shifted to the neighborhood of Pont-à-Mousson, where in September it formed the southern pivot of the St. Mihiel drive.

All this, though it comprised some sharp fighting, proved to be but practice-work. It was in the middle stage of the Meuse-Argonne offensive, October 6-21, that the division met its destiny. The vivid tale of these tremendous days on the western edge and at the northern end of the Argonne Forest fills the greater part of the book. Here are in detail, heavily documented from the division's records, all the characteristic episodes of open warfare: the night approach in driving rain through (not over) improvised and congested roads across the shell-torn recent battle-grounds; the day-break jump-off; the charge up and over wooded heights; the flanking of machine-gun nests, Corporal York's famous exploit being of course set forth especially; the rolling barrage and controversy over its proper rate of advance; *liaison* and the lack thereof resulting in the inevitable "fog of war"; the attempt to establish a bridge-head; the advance from forest into open country where the Kriemhilde-Stellung must be penetrated; exposed flanks and untenable salients; barbed wire, phosgene, fox-holes, and pill-boxes;

friendly tanks which never came, and hostile airplanes which brought machine-guns in full action; complaints to the divisional artillery that its shells were bursting in its own infantry's ranks, and proof that the charge was untrue; rain, mist, and mud; illness, casualties, and exhaustion; and finally, when power to advance had been utterly spent, the holding of a salient for ten days by battalions decimated well nigh to platoon dimensions, until at the end of the month relief and replacements eventually came.

It is perhaps because the general theme is one of success that the most impressive chapters are those telling of adversity. One of these relates the efforts of a battalion of the 326th Infantry to get a bridge-head across the Aire River north of Marcq. A persistent search by night failed to find a ford, but when troops in process of crossing on a makeshift foot-bridge were fired upon and jumped into the river they discovered a ford unawares. When this was utilized for the advance, however, such a storm of machine-gun fire was met that the survivors had to retreat as they best might; and this particular bridge-head, apparently, was never established. Other such chapters tell of the making and abandonment of an untenable salient in the Kriemhilde-Stellung by the 325th Infantry, and of the grim holding of the line by the attenuated and exhausted units.

Supplementary chapters from other pens than Colonel Buxton's relate, among other things, the history of the division after the armistice and the experience of its artillery, engineer, medical, and signal units.

ULRICH B. PHILLIPS.

*The Government of the United States, National, State and Local.* By William Bennett Munro, Professor of Municipal Government in Harvard University. (New York, Macmillan Company, 1919, pp. x, 648, \$2.75.) The introductory collegiate course in government has become well-nigh standardized throughout the country. It had its origin, somewhat over a decade ago, in a realistic revolt against the attempt to initiate underclassmen into the art of government through discussions of sovereignty and of the classifications of states. It proposed to begin with facts and with the facts at home; it became essentially a description of the governmental mechanism of the United States. Professor Munro does not break with this norm.

This essential conformity is illustrated in the use of history. Professor Munro informs us in his preface that it is his purpose "not only to explain the form and functions of the American political system, but to indicate the origin and purpose of the various institutions" (p. vii). In his opening chapter on English and colonial origins he emphasizes our indebtedness to colonial institutions. But these, he as quickly points out, were relatively matured; below them was "the heritage of the whole Anglo-Saxon Race". The story of the development of that heritage necessarily goes untold. The consequence is that the underlying ele-