

duction: "They may be doctrinaires, visionaries, mountebanks or plain unvarnished political opportunists, but they resolutely hew to the line of thought developed by Tom Paine, Tom Jefferson, Andy Jackson, Abe Lincoln and Bill Bryan, and give voice to American dreams rather than European nightmares." A good sequel to *The New Dealers*, an earlier work by the same author.



MR. JUSTICE CARDOZO, *A Liberal Mind in Action*.
By Joseph P. Pollard. The Yorktown Press
\$3 5¼ x 8¼; 336 pp.

Dean Roscoe Pound in his foreword, after listing the immortal names in American judicial history, says "When the future historian of American law comes some day to add a tenth name to the list of our greatest judges, we may be sure it will be that of Mr. Justice Cardozo." Justice Cardozo's position in our jurisprudence is both unique and secure, and this study of Mr. Pollard's is the forerunner of many that will follow. It is, of course, too early to expect an adequate appraisal of one who is still a vital, growing force in contemporary life; the author has contented himself with going to the law reports and compiling a readable digest of Justice Cardozo's more important decisions in the New York Court of Appeals and the United States Supreme Court. The bare statements of the cases show vividly the development of law as a living organism, and the author reveals forcibly how much our welfare is dependent upon the liberalism and vision of those who interpret our laws.



THE STORY OF AN AFRICAN CHIEF.

By Akiki K. Nyabongo. Charles Scribner's Sons
\$3 5¼ x 8½; 312 pp. New York

Nyabongo, a bona fide African prince educated at Yale and Oxford, writes skillful and amusing propaganda in favor of the unique civilization and culture of his native Buganda in Equatorial Africa, painting an idyllic picture alongside which Western civilization seems a barbarous and eccentric outgrowth. The book opens with an account of Stanley's visit to Buganda in 1875, which was followed by an influx of missionaries, Catholic, Protestant and Arab. After giving a quietly ironic and factually exact recital of the quarrels of these Chris-

tian and Arab proselytizers who plunged the once peaceful country into bloody civil war, the author describes in fictional form what is evidently his own boyhood and his early education in a British missionary school. There are many stories illustrative of Africa's deep intuitional wisdom and an uncritical but informative account of the social organization of the Buganda people. The writing is straightforward and simple, but far from naïve.



THE DISTANT PRIZE.

By Charles J. Finger. D. Appleton-Century Company
\$2.50 5¾ x 8¼; 330 pp. New York

This is a book about rovers, rangers and rascals: men who throughout the ages have had a common goal — namely "fullness of life". Among the numerous figures mentioned and described by the author are Eric the Red, De Soto, La Salle, Thomas Morton, William Phipps, Daniel Boone, Jesse James, William Cody, John Colter and William Sturgis. Mr. Finger approaches each of these, and many others, with an almost child-like enthusiasm and fervor. His style is vigorous and his treatment light and thoroughly entertaining. There is an index.

HISTORY

WAR CLOUDS IN THE SKIES OF THE FAR EAST.

By Tom Ireland. G. P. Putnam's Sons
\$2.75 5¼ x 8¼; 452 pp. New York

It is Mr. Ireland's belief that Japan is not entirely unjustified in regarding the United States as her relentless persecutor. We have excluded her people on the one hand, and have forced our way into the Far East on the other; we have opposed her territorial claims in two major wars; we have blocked her ambitions toward the Philippines and Hawaii; we have supported the idea of a strong and independent China which would endanger her very existence; in 1934 we violated neutrality to the extent of providing bombing planes for China; we have stubbornly opposed neutrality on the seas in the naval conversations; we have even molested her immigrants in the Salt River Valley of Arizona. On the other hand, all that Japan has been doing in the way of expanding has been necessary for the physical welfare of her over-crowded population. Unless America can understand this

trend, war is inevitable. Manchuria and China are the only places in the world where Japan's expansion is a practical possibility without trespassing on the white man's domain. And while America could eventually crush Japan in military conflict, it behooves us to moderate our unrelenting attitude toward her expansion, and to discuss political issues in a friendly fashion, for war would only result in paralyzing an important customer of this country and in delaying our own recovery. A clearheaded presentation of a vital problem in international relations. There are illustrations and an index.



POLICIES AND OPINIONS AT PARIS, 1919.

By *George Bernard Noble*. Macmillan Company
\$3 6 x 8½; 465 pages New York

The chief addition made to our knowledge of the Peace Conference by Prof. George Bernard Noble's new book is provided by his careful survey of press opinion on the various questions that had to be considered, notably the League of Nations, provisioning Germany, reparations, German armaments, the Saar, the left bank of the Rhine, the general problem of security, and relations with Russia. The author quotes mostly from the French and British press, and thus does not give a conspectus of world opinion during those months. He does, however, provide an adequate summary of the public opinion which mattered most at the moment, because it most immediately affected the Conference. Otherwise, he has written a handy short history of the peace negotiations. There is an adequate index.



BRITAIN AND THE BALKAN CRISIS: 1875-1878.

By *Walter G. Wirthwein*. Columbia University Press
\$5 6¼ x 9; 433 pp. New York

This book is a comprehensive examination of the part played by Great Britain in the Balkan crisis, written in such a way as to throw light upon the sentiment and opinions of the British public at the time. Dr. Wirthwein is a member of the Department of History at New York University; his work is obviously the result of patient and exhaustive research. Separate chapters deal with the insurrection in Herzegovina, the concert of powers, the atrocity crusade, the Serbian campaign, the Constantinople conference, the failure of diplomacy, the Russo-Turkish War, and the Congress of Berlin. Dr. Wirthwein's chief contention is that public opinion

played a more important role than has been realized in the affairs of Britain during the years 1875-1878. "The national mind was throughout in a state of hectic flush. Though ever swaying like reeds before each cross-wind, the British public, nevertheless, left their imprint on the course of events." There is a bibliography, and also an index.



HISTORY OF AMERICAN FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Second revised edition.

By *Louis M. Sears*. Thomas Y. Crowell Company
\$3.50 5¼ x 8½; 706 pp. New York

Professor Louis M. Sears, of Purdue University, has revised and brought up to date with the Roosevelt Administration the excellent *History of American Foreign Relations* which first appeared eight years ago. Various blunders have been corrected, and Professor Sears has somewhat altered his view of the World War. Otherwise the principal change is to be found in his discussion of foreign policy during the "new" era and during the Hoover Administration when it proved not to be so "new" after all. The chapter on the Roosevelt Administration is naturally incomplete. There is an extensive bibliography, a useful chronological table, and a table of American Secretaries of State, together with an index.

MISCELLANEOUS

LET'S GET WHAT WE WANT.

By *Walter B. Pitkin*. Simon and Schuster
\$2 5 x 7¼; 285 pp. New York

Mr. Pitkin is with us again, more hysterical and absurd in his generalizations than ever. This time he has made the startling discovery that our country is filled with millions of morons, perverts, and good-for-nothings; with unregenerate hooligans of the lowest degree; with weaklings, cowards, and self-sufficient suckers. We like to be deceived, he says; we sit back quietly and let the retailer put it over on us and then wonder why we don't get our money's worth. In short, we are a stupid lot — and, judging from the tremendous sales of Mr. Pitkin's own wares, one is almost ready to believe him. But the point is that Mr. Pitkin has not as yet despaired of our salvation. All we have to do, he says, is to cease being morons and illiterates and imbeciles, and we can be saved. We must cease fulfilling our present unhappy destinies and become shrewd,