

function of a book of this character; the better the book, the more important this final service becomes. The author can do much for the average reader and for the growth of scholarship by communicating not only his finished judgments but also his critical reactions to the best literature on the subject at the time of writing. Scholarship is cumulative; growth is stimulated most readily, and progress to the ultimate goal is most direct when the reader is given an opportunity of following the author through the controversial problems of the subject. Several instances of the value of such helps have already come to the attention of the writer, but it is not easy to present the detail of these cases within the compass of the review.

We have been told by Sombart that Germany became a great industrial nation by sheer force of the will to power; Veblen has told us that Germany became great through an unusual racial instinct for imitation; much interpretation of recent European development is based upon the industrial dependence upon coal and iron. Professor Clapham puts forward no simple formula of interpretation, but the writer does not know of any judgment of these matters that can be ranked with Professor Clapham's in its careful discrimination of the relative importance of the political and physical factors involved. The territory of France was not suited to extreme industrialization, especially after the losses of the border provinces; but Professor Clapham feels that more might have been accomplished if the political history of France had been less troubled and the attention of her statesmen less distracted. The influence of the defeat of 1871 is sympathetically appreciated. The relations between economic and political factors in the development of Germany are sketched with clear and sober judgment, notably in respect to the influence of tariff policy upon industry and agriculture.

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*The Labor Problem and the Social Catholic Movement in France: A Study in the History of Social Politics.* By PARKER T. MOON. (New York: The Macmillan Company. 1921. Pp. xiv, 473.)

The first four words might well have been omitted from the title of Professor Moon's volume. Except for a section in the first chapter, the labor problem in France is described only incidentally to the treatment of the development of the Social Catholic movement and theories.

Social Catholicism represents the endeavors of the French Catholics to adjust modern society to two new facts of the nineteenth century, the industrial revolution and the democratic revolution. Up to 1892, the Catholics who denounced economic liberalism for causing social injustice also repudiated political liberalism. The intervention of Leo XIII, urging all French Catholics to cease anti-Republican agitation, led to a greater emphasis on their social program; the Dreyfus affair brought the conviction that the Catholic religion in France was menaced by the Waldeck-Rousseau anti-clerical *bloc* of Moderates, Radicals, and Socialists. Hence the resulting need for a constructive politico-social program and a fighting organization of the *Action Libérale Populaire*. The party got its Social Catholic character from Count Albert de Mun, organizer of the Catholic workingmen's clubs, advocate of labor legislation, social insurance, and Catholic guilds. The Social Catholics have since extended their organization and elaborated their program of social reconstruction and constitutional reform.

Professor Moon has succeeded in giving impartial treatment to highly controversial material. By giving considerable space to the critics of the Popular Liberal Party, to the dissident groups among the French Catholics, and to other social reconstruction programs, he has put the reader in a position to judge for himself the real nature and significance of the movement and its theories. The reader may not agree that "the Social Catholic movement may be regarded as a force comparable in magnitude and in power to international Socialism, or Syndicalism, or to the coöperative movement," (p. vii) and he may not find the Popular Liberal Party "quite as interesting, in point of political theory and social doctrine, as the Socialist and Syndicalist movements in France." (p. x.)

When so much material is given the reader to permit him to form his own judgment, it is perhaps ungrateful to ask for more. The reviewer misses a discussion of the extent to which the Social Catholic program, "a synthesis of the leading ideas that have been put forward by each of the opposing schools of social reform," represents the result of the interchange of opinions among all schools, rather than the original thoughts of the Catholics. By restricting his treatment to Catholic thinkers, Professor Moon gives rise to the impression that the Social Catholic theories are more original than the reviewer believes them to be. Moreover, there is too little emphasis on that characteristic of the Social Catholic program which differentiates it from those of all other schools, —the insistence on authoritative determination of the aims and methods

of social reform by the interpretation put on Christian principles by the clerical hierarchy. However much some points of the program may find acceptance, this most important characteristic is repellent to the modern spirit.

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*Allied Shipping Control. An Experiment in International Administration.* By J. A. SALTER. (Oxford: The Clarendon Press. 1921. Pp. 354.)

After reading this book, which is one of the volumes published under the auspices of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace on the economic and social history of the world war, the reviewer feels that he is in little danger of overestimating its value to those interested in current international problems. It is the work of a man with a broad philosophy of international well being, balanced however, by common sense well fortified by experience. The book brings gifts to the economist who wants to know the effect of substituting public control for private competition; to the strategist who wishes to estimate the relative importance of sea power and land power, of war against the enemy's economic life and against his military forces; to the international lawyer who desires, as he ought to, a more intimate acquaintance with the means of controlling neutral and enemy commerce required for conducting effective warfare against the enemy's economic life; and especially for the internationalist, who, desiring a diminution of war and an increase of international coöperation, wants to know why many apparently direct roads to these desiderata are rightly considered futile by practical men and how real progress can be made.

The author discusses in detail the development of British and Allied control of shipping with reflections upon the necessity brought by the war for a continually increasing public control of shipping and through shipping of practically all commodities. At first national, this control became more and more international, until finally the effective seat of power was in the Interallied Maritime Transport Council. This "hot house development of international coöperation, normally a delicate plant of slow and precarious growth" (p. 243) throws important light upon the problem of international organization in time of peace. The author is convinced that international administration in matters of political importance, can not be effectively conducted by organs