

World War. In order to make the volume "internationally serviceable" the preface, table of contents, index and certain other parts are in both English and French. The material is presented in four sections; the first containing references to general collections of treaties, the second containing references to collections by states, the third collections by subject matter, and the fourth references to treaties on international administration. In order to afford the reader a general view of the subject, notes on the history of the publication of treaties have been brought together in narrative form in the appendix.

A small volume on *Secret Diplomacy: How Far Can It Be Eliminated?*, by Paul S. Reinsch (Harcourt, Brace and Company, pp. v, 231), contains much illustrative material on the subject with which it deals, much ripe wisdom, much practical counsel. After a review of diplomatic practice in the last two centuries, with special attention to the diplomacy of 1900-1920, certain general conclusions are drawn for reconstructive work in the future. The author steers a true course between the insanity of the red critic of orthodox diplomacy and the complacency of the professional diplomat. If rather general and inconclusive in tone, that is because the student can, in this matter, only indicate sound principles and hope that those in power—the people and their official representatives—will act upon them.

Raúl de Cárdenas in his book *La Política de los Estados Unidos en el Continente Americano* (pp. 281), published by the Sociedad Editorial Cuba Contemporánea, has made a careful study of the growth of American territory and influence. The book is divided into three parts, first a history of American territorial expansion, second a discussion of the development and significance of the Monroe Doctrine, and last a study of American "Preponderance in the Caribbean." In this last section the author criticizes severely the policy of the United States in Haiti and San Domingo, but he calls these exceptions and does not believe that the majority of Americans know what is going on. Himself a Cuban, Sr. Cárdenas is grateful for all that the United States has done for his country and is full of praise for its altruistic attitude.

*Japan's Pacific Policy*, by K. K. Kawakami (E. P. Dutton and Company, pp. xiv, 380), is primarily an account of the part taken by Japan at the Washington Conference but it also contains a careful analysis of the problems of that country due to her geographical situa-

tion and political necessities. The authors' conclusion is that Japan although not "the sole or even chief, sinner among the Powers . . . . has gone home from the Washington Conference on probation," and that the endurance of the good impression made upon the public opinion of the world will depend upon her future actions. There is an appendix of some one hundred pages presenting practically all the important documents on Japan, China and the Pacific submitted to, or adopted by, the Washington Conference.

*Japanese-American Relations*, by Ichihiro Tokutomi (translated by Sukeshide Yanagiwara, Macmillan Company, pp. 207), is the attempt of one of Japan's leading publicists to give an unbiased account of Japanese-American relations. It is not for an American to judge whether or not he has succeeded. Another recent book dealing with a similar subject is *The Real Japanese Question*, by K. K. Kawakami (Macmillan Company, pp. xiii, 269). In this book the author confines himself almost entirely to a discussion of the anti-Japanese policy of the Pacific states and presents statistics and arguments to refute the ideas of those who maintain that there is a "Japanese menace."

The veteran journalist, Charles Edward Russell, has written an entertaining and instructive book entitled *The Outlook for the Philippines* (Century Company, pp. 411). The early history of the islands and their occupation by the United States are traced and there are a number of chapters devoted to the peoples, their resources and to the industrial, educational, religious, social and political phases of life there. The author attempts to present both sides of the independence question, but in the end comes out rather emphatically in favor of immediate independence. The only doubt in his mind is whether the Filipino leaders have sufficiently considered the economic consequences of cutting adrift from the United States. There is a good index and an appendix containing statistical and other data.

*Asia at the Cross Roads*, by F. Alexander Powell (Century Company, pp. 369), is an excellent book for one who wishes to get an elementary idea of social and political conditions in the Far East. The problems of China and Japan are discussed clearly and impartially, but when it comes to the Philippines, the author turns advocate and pleads for the non-independence of the islands. Although royally entertained by Governor Harrison and given every opportunity to see the suitability of independence, his extensive and intensive visit and observations lead Mr. Powell to the opposite conclusion from that of Mr. Russell.