

ography at the end of the book, both of which contain many new references to books and articles by Latin-American writers and public men.

Any one desiring a readable account of current problems in the great Far Eastern Republic will find much of interest and importance in *China's Place in the Sun*, by Stanley High (The Macmillan Company, pp. xxix, 212). Mr. High, who has traveled extensively through China, has built his book around the thesis that the people of the United States "are destined to be drawn into increasing commercial contact with China, and China potentially powerful in human and material resources, is destined by the development of these potentialities, for a place of world leadership." The greater part of the book deals with the movements now on foot which indicate that China is already being stirred by new aspirations and is undergoing an industrial and intellectual renaissance which will ultimately win for her "a place in the sun." Former Ambassador Reinsch has written an introduction to the book confirming Mr. High's opinions.

Professor Meredith Atkinson, of the University of Melbourne, has done a helpful piece of work in editing a book on *Australia* (Macmillan, pp. vi, 518). The volume contains a series of economic and political studies written by a dozen or so representative authorities, such as Professor Atkinson and Jethro Brown, who have had many years of experience with life in the commonwealth and can therefore be regarded as experts in their various subjects. Among the more important articles are those on "The Political Systems of Australia," "The Australian Labor Movement," "Judicial Regulation of Industrial Conditions," "Education in Australia," and the "White Australia Policy."

The lectures delivered at the Lowell Institute by Dr. Talcott Williams in 1920 have been published by Messrs. Doubleday, Page and Company under the title, *Turkey, A World Problem of Today* (pp. 336). The book presents a direct plea for the acceptance of a Turkish mandate by the United States.

Commander F. L. Robertson of the British Royal Navy could not have selected a more opportune time for the publication of a volume on *The Evolution of Naval Armament* (Dutton and Company, pp. vi, 307). The author presents in popular language the "materialistic side of

naval history" by tracing the progress of the three principal elements of armament ship, gun and engine—from the days of the early sailing ship to those of the ironclad. The book is primarily concerned with the evolution of armaments in the British Navy, but some attention is paid to French and American developments. The history is carried in detail only to 1880, the year in which the modern British navy had its beginning, but a short section has been added at the very end of the volume setting forth the effect of the torpedo and torpedo craft upon the evolution of the ironclad. The material is presented in a readable and interesting manner and the various types of craft and armament are made clear by a number of carefully selected illustrations.

*The A. B. C's of Disarmament and the Pacific Problems*, by Arthur Bullard, is published by the Macmillan Company (pp. 122). It is a discussion of the vital interests of America, Great Britain and Japan in the Pacific regions.

The fourth and fifth volumes of *A History of the Peace Conference of Paris*, under the editorship of H. W. V. Temperley, have been published by Henry Frowde under the auspices of the Institute of International Affairs. These volumes conclude the series. Volume IV deals with the collapse of the Central Powers, the Armistice, and the preliminaries of peace, also with the treaties of Trianon and Neuilly, and with what the editor calls "The Liberation of the New Nationalities." Volume V is devoted to the topic of economic reconstruction in the treaties and to the provisions affecting the rights of minorities. Many useful documents are appended, including the texts of the Austrian, Bulgarian and Hungarian treaties. The entire series forms a reference work of very great value.

Following his earlier book on the peace negotiations, Mr. Robert Lansing has published a volume on *The Big Four and Others of the Peace Conference* (Houghton Mifflin Co., pp. 213). The book contains portrayals of the dominating personalities of the conference, four full portraits and four "impressions." The former include Clémenceau, Wilson, Lloyd-George and Orlando; the latter Venezelos, Emir Feisal, Botha and Paderewski. Mr. Lansing's exceptional qualifications for sketching the characteristics of these various notables will not be denied, and his attitude on the whole is restrained, although not always non-partisan. The book makes good reading.