

NEW BOOKS

"THE PROBLEM OF INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT." Issued under the auspices of the Royal Institute of International Affairs. Oxford University Press. 1937.

This book is described in its subtitle as "A Report by a Study Group of Members of the Royal Institute of International Affairs." The chairman of the group was Mr. H. D. Henderson. Dalhousians will be interested to note in the foreword that Mr. J. F. Cahan shares with Mr. A. W. Shelling the credit of drafting the Report. The subject matter is divided into two parts. The first is analytical and topical, dealing with such subjects as "Types of International Investments" (Chapter IV), and "Exchange Stability and International Investment" (Chapter VI). Part II is descriptive, and deals mostly with the situations of various countries in regard to international investment. One chapter is devoted to each of the principal creditor countries, Great Britain, the United States, and France, while the debtors are given shorter shrift in a single chapter, as is fitting and, perhaps, not insignificant.

Part I deals with the larger questions, and should command wider interest than Part II. It is competently done. Its conclusions follow the rule of the golden mean in declaring that the two extreme views about international investment—at all events long-term investment—are both wrong. It is neither essential to a healthy economic system nor always a bad thing. It is fair, to say, however, that the general tenor of the Report favors the judgement of Sir Arthur Salter, quoted with approval on page 11, that with the exception of those recommended by the League of Nations and the central banks the *bulk* of the foreign public loans during the years 1926-8 would better not have been made. There significant differences are noted between world economic conditions to-day and in the past. The first is the approaching change in the trend of population growth in Western Europe and North America. The second is the revolution in agricultural technique. The third is increasing national self-sufficiency. All these have the effect of diminishing the capacity of borrowing countries to service foreign debt, and reducing the prospects of profit for the lenders. The Report foresees a change, too, in the technique of international lending. New issues of foreign long-term securities will be increasingly replaced by "direct" investments by business firms engaged in foreign trade, by medium-term credits, and by stock exchange investments. The Reporters regard the first two changes as desirable, and the latter not. Finally, the increased and increasing control of the state over the whole field of international investment is noted.

At the end of the book there are three appendices, the first of which contains "Some Notes on the Sources and Accuracy of Statistics of the British Balance of International Payments." It states that "the sources from which the statistics have been obtained differ widely in accuracy." It concludes with the words, "The estimates which we have presented here must be regarded as merely tentative. They are an attempt to show what can be done with the meagre information

available." It was well to tuck this away in an appendix instead of putting it in the foreground. To have done so would have been a serious blow to international confidence, and would have detracted from the majesty of The Royal Institute and its Report.

W. R. MAXWELL

THE MIND OF THE JUROR AS JUDGE OF THE FACTS, OR THE LAYMAN'S VIEW OF THE LAW. By Albert S. Osborn. With introduction by Professor John H. Wigmore, author of "Wigmore on Evidence". The Boyd Printing Company. Albany, N. Y., U. S. A. 1937.

The author of this book is well known to many Canadians. He is the author of "Questioned Documents", a book which is in most Canadian law libraries, and is the standard textbook for the world on that subject. He has given evidence in forty-three States of the United States of America, and in most of the Provinces of Canada. In all places which he visited, he has left behind him a memory of ability and reliability.

In his introduction, Professor Wigmore says:

Here are the recorded reflections of a wise man who has sat in court-rooms, day after day, for the better part of a generation, in nearly every region of our country, before every kind of a judge and every kind of a jury and in all sorts of contested cases, awaiting his turn to testify, and meanwhile studying the mental operations of the jurors, in the light of his knowledge of the case.

The book will be interesting not only to the lawyer, but also to the layman. It records the impressions of a layman who has given evidence before juries in hundreds of cases. It is the work of a gentleman of the highest culture, who has a profound respect for the majesty of the law. Prospective jurors can read the book with enjoyment, and it will enable them to perform much better the proper functions of a juror. Lawyers can read it and improve their method of handling jury cases. Even Judges may read it to advantage, and Members of Parliament—those who make the laws—can read it to real advantage.

"It is quite safe to say," says Mr. Osborn, "that as administered the jury system is not perfect, and if this is true, then improvement should be made which can come only as a result of constructive criticism followed by definite action."

The author gives us a constructive criticism of the jury system which, if followed, would result in improvement of that system, not only in criminal cases, but also in civil cases.

CHARLES J. BURCHELL

ENDS AND MEANS. By Aldous Huxley.

The well-known novelist of revolt has turned to a new métier. Few of his old readers will recognise him in his new rôle of philosopher, and what a philosopher! The prophet of the unconventional and the

unmoral has become the exponent, if not of the conventional, at least of the highly moral. Many, however, will still see the same essential Huxley, shocked by the deteriorating state of international society out of his rather superficial sexual attitudes into a new and more fundamental revolt against the general state of affairs, and in particular the wide-spread drift to war.

He preaches a metaphysic of mysticism and non-attachment to wealth, property, and power, and the other objects of the physical world. Because he realises that this is far too strong medicine for the many to follow, he proposes a mediating method for the realisation of non-attachment by the establishment of small carefully-selected communities of kindred spirits to leaven the lump of humanity. His thought is clear and flowing, his language is simple and beautiful, his message is sweet and consoling. The reflection, however, arises; Can this new monasticism be another flight from the dawning of fresh dark ages?

A. K. GRIFFIN

THE WRITINGS OF E. M. FORSTER. By Rose Macaulay.
Longmans, Green & Co. Pp. 304. \$2.50.

This volume, written, as it were, with all the thoroughness of a prospective Ph.D., is presumably the offering of a devoted admirer to her hero. Now, Mr. Forster has to his credit, besides some minor work, two excellent novels, a very good biography, and a lively book on the novel: surely such a modest output cannot justify a critical work of 300 pages. The book smacks very seriously of padding:—whole chapters are devoted to casual book reviews and ephemeral articles. "Genius" and kindred words are much too common, though it must be admitted that occasionally Miss Macaulay takes her hero to task for some of his views. The book contains much information; there are some excellent critical remarks. There was room for a brilliant critical essay on Mr. Forster and his works; one feels that Miss Macaulay could have written it admirably. The present 300-page tome, however, reminds one of Christopher Sly's remark: "'Tis a very excellent piece of work, madam lady; would 'twere done."

B. M.

THE HUMAN SITUATION. By W. Macneile Dixon. Longmans,
Green & Co. Pp. 438. \$5.50.

The Gifford lectures of Professor Dixon are somewhat misleadingly named; one might naturally expect a discussion of contemporary affairs, whereas the volume is a search for a philosophy. Part I is an examination of various philosophies: the criticism is kindly, yet incisive and witty. In Part II Professor Dixon examines the ground again, and then erects his own philosophy. Briefly, he is an idealist, with much respect for Leibniz's theory of monads. The reader may

not find this part of the work wholly convincing: proof of a "monadic" system is scant. One may feel that Professor Dixon puts too much faith in the "indeterminism" of certain scientists, and one may reasonably ask for further evidence of progressive stages of existence. Nevertheless, one will be won by the faith of the author as revealed in such sentences as: "The soul of man is not yet awake, not by millemiums. And his religious and ethical codes are no more than stammering efforts to speak a language imperfectly known", and "Immortality is a word which stands for the stability or permanency of that unique and precious quality we discern in the soul, which, if lost, leaves nothing worth preservation in the world." If professional philosophers had the style of which Professor Dixon is master, more laymen would read philosophy.

B. M.

BRITAIN FACES GERMANY. By A. L. Kennedy. (London, Jonathan Cape; pp. 194; \$1.50)

WATCH CZECHOSLOVAKIA. By Richard Freund; (New York, Thomas Nelson & Sons Ltd.; pp. 112; \$0.75)

Despite his title, it is the opinion of A. L. Kennedy that British foreign policy is *not* facing Germany, but with two exceptions has evaded coming to sound terms ever since the war. There was never a genuine Peace Conference to conclude hostilities properly; the problem of general disarmament was never seriously attacked; and the challenge of Hitler has been met in a pusillanimous fashion likely only to exacerbate the menace of catastrophe.

One may easily agree with the author that Germany was not too badly treated by the terms of Versailles. The frontier revisions roughly accorded with racial conditions (here Hungary fared very much worse); the reparations folly was necessarily abandoned in due course; and the disarmament clauses were not in themselves bad. More than anything, it was the principle of dictation that was wrong. There was no negotiation, and therefore no acceptance. Locarno was the first correct step fully taken, and the pity is that it was not followed by others. It is the contention of Mr. Kennedy that even Hitler offered an opportunity. In March, 1935, he professed a willingness to adjust the unequal armament situation by agreement; but as the settlement was to include defensive re-armament by Germany, Simon hesitated and Barthou said "No".

Then began that series of unilateral strokes which threw European foreign affairs into the present sea of apprehension. The chapter which compares Hitler's speeches for foreign consumption with his doctrine for home consumption is of special importance; and a philological digression which analyses the meaning of the German words for "treaty" and "promise" is of more than passing interest. Who can say that the democratic spokesmen were not rightly questioning the "sincerity" of the German proposals?

At present the colonial question is to the fore. It may be that a ceding of some African territory would ease the situation: it is worth

trying, and it is just. But Germany's ambitions are really in East Europe; and what is Britain to do about that? Squarely in the way of Nazi dominion along the Danube stands Czechoslovakia, surrounded on the west by a wall of rolling hills like a fortress. It is a small unoffending people which is really facing Germany. By no will of their own the Czechs constitute an outpost for the defence of the Ukraine; and bound in alliance to France and the Soviet Union, they must strike down the Elbe valley if the Germans should essay the Baltic route into Russia. Mr. Freund in his interesting pamphlet offers little consolation. Britain, he says, must never grant Germany a free hand. But such tensions cannot indefinitely endure.

G. McLURE.

THE LEGEND OF GHOST LAGOON. By Joseph Schull. Pp. 178. Macmillans in Canada. \$2.50.

Mr. Schull has written a long narrative poem dealing with the fate of a bold bad pirate, Solomon Sleavy. It moves briskly in loose heroic couplets. Some of the descriptions are excellent, and humour is always present. A good lively yarn for a winter night.

B. M.

CHARACTERS IN CADENCE. By Louise Morey Bowman. Macmillans in Canada. Pp. 91. \$2.00.

Readers of Mrs. Bowman's earlier volumes will welcome this new collection, some of which have appeared in the DALHOUSIE REVIEW. The subject matter is varied, the rhythm is easy and musical, and the imagery is rich and pleasing. In many of the poems there is always the feeling that we are very close to the ineffable and the intangible—a world that impinges on our everyday world; this is probably the finest achievement of the writer. On one score Mrs. Bowman's work is open to serious criticism: it has the wordiness of Victorian poetry, rather than the concision and speed of twentieth century work. This is more noticeable in the monologues—a typical 19th century creation—where the poet should heed the French maxim that the art of boring is to tell all. The shorter lyrics are delightfully free from this defect, and it is precisely in these that we have the feeling of other scales of value, to which reference was made above.

B. M.

ESSENTIAL TRAITS OF FRENCH-CANADIAN POETRY. By Jane M. Turnbull. Macmillans in Canada. Pp. 225. \$2.50.

This is a very useful, if at times rather heavy, study of French-Canadian poetry. Miss Turnbull shows very clearly the influence of Canadian history and the Canadian environment on French literary movements when these last were taken up by Canadians. The text

is enriched with many quotations from the poets under discussion. The bibliography is excellent. Miss Turnbull is under no illusions concerning the absolute merit of French-Canadian poetry. On p. 7 is a bad error concerning the area of Quebec.

B. M.

THE UNVANQUISHED. By William Faulkner. Macmillans in Canada. \$2.75.

It is difficult to classify this powerful work: it is more than a mere collection of short stories, and yet it falls short of being a thoroughly unified novel. The American Civil War is seen in these stories as it affected the civilians of the South. Granny is one of the great characters in modern American literature; it is after her murder that one feels a break in the structure of the book. There are places where these stories rise to the level of moving poetry: no one who reads of the masses of negroes moving on to "Jordan", only to be drowned or pushed back by Northern soldiers, will ever forget the scene. These tales reveal Faulkner at his best. Incidentally, why should a book that sells for 7/6 in England be \$2.75 in Canada?

B. M.

CANADA AND THE LAW OF NATIONS. Edited by Norman Mackenzie and Lionel H. Laing. Toronto. The Ryerson Press. 1938. Pp. xxvii, 567. \$6.00

This is one of a series of studies dealing with the relations of Canada and the United States prepared under the direction of the Division of Economics and History of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. There is a foreword by the late Sir Robert Borden, and an introduction by Dr. James Brown Scott.

The book is not a treatise, but a collection of cases in international law affecting Canada, the need for which was shown by a survey, made in 1931, of the teaching of international law in this country. Such material as there was on the subject was buried in law reports and official papers inaccessible to the ordinary student; and although the books in use included some of the more important Canadian cases, they were buried in the mass of authority from other countries.

The value of a collection primarily Canadian is that the study of international law will tend to become more realistic to the Canadian student as examples are provided of its application to this country, while the foreign student will have a fund of material hitherto difficult of access. This balance between the presentation of the law of nations as affecting Canada and the reminder that its rules are not merely national but international in application is maintained by the inclusion of cases decided by non-Canadian tribunals. We find decisions of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in cases from other parts of

the Empire, of federal and state courts of the United States, and of international tribunals.

The cases chosen have been arranged in seven sections. The first consists of cases decided within the last thirteen years which illustrate the new position of Canada as an international entity, and the constitutional problem of legislative power to carry out international obligations. Another, to which almost one third of the book is devoted, deals with questions which have arisen in determining the extent of Canada's territorial jurisdiction. One of the cases on "Transfer of Territory" is of interest to Dalhousians. In *U. S. v. Rice* the Supreme Court of the United States decided that, where goods had been brought into Castine, Maine, during its occupation by the British, and customs duties had been paid to the British Government, no further duties were payable upon the resumption of authority by the United States. It is pleasant to reflect that those who contributed, indirectly, to the founding of the university should not have been forced to pay twice for so doing.

The effect of treaties upon the rights of individuals is an important question, and the cases chosen on this point illustrate the difference between the law of the United States, by which certain treaties automatically become binding upon the citizens of that country, and English law, by which, as a general rule, treaties do not, without legislation, bind the individual citizens of the contracting states.

Three shorter sections cover "The Status of Indians", "Individuals in International Law", under which are gathered decisions on naturalization, extradition and the position of aliens in time of peace, and "Private International Law." The inclusion of the last section is explained by the editors on the ground that such cases, while they do not deal with the law of nations, often give rise to international litigation. A few of the Canadian cases are given, and the reader is referred to the standard digests for the large number of authorities on this subject. A group of cases on war and its effects on the rights of resident alien enemies, and on the duties of citizens and neutrals trading with the enemy, concludes the collection.

The editors are to be congratulated upon producing a collection of cases which will prove invaluable, not only to the Canadian student and teacher of international law, but also to others who wish to discover how Canadian Judges have approached questions involving the law of nations.

G. S. COWAN

THE CANADIANS. The Story of a People. By George M. Wrong. Macmillans. 1938. Pp. viii+455.

This is a useful book. It contains a great deal of information about Canada and Canadians assembled in one volume. It is the story of the growth of the component parts of British North America to the present more or less national status of the whole.

It is perhaps more a compliment than a criticism to say that the book contains nothing new or striking. The author has obviously avoid-

ed any attempt at undue emphasis, and has been as far as is humanly possible fair to all people concerned—English, French, and Americans. The origins of the people receive rather fuller treatment than might have been expected, in the sense that Henry of Navarre, even Edward IV of England, not to mention Isabella of Spain and Henry VIII, appear as living characters. The New World has a personal relation to the Old.

A curious feature of the narrative is a sort of fascinated horror at the sight of cruelty. We find Breboeuf and Lalemant tortured in detail; and even Ravaiillac's punishment is fully described to illustrate the thesis that in that age the Iroquois had no monopoly in that field.

Here and there one finds unnecessary epigram. "If nothing succeeds like success, nothing fails like failure," (p. 161) is perhaps the worst specimen of the kind. Some of Professor Wrong's phrases provoke thought, although they may arouse criticism. In what sense is Joe Howe "the Burke of Nova Scotia"? How does the tie with a great empire save Canada from the "obscurity of a minor nation"? It is not worth while to translate into German, as on page 287. By 1830, owing perhaps to this very repression, the spirit of the time, the *Zeitgeist*, had changed.

But these are all little things, and useful to a reviewer in his trade as Zoilus. The tone of the book is excellent, the narrative draws the reader on from beginning to end, the criticism is sane and temperate. In no other work can one get a connected account of Canada and Canadians from a period antedating their origin to the election of 1935. One may disagree with Professor Wrong, particularly with his optimism, "Democracy implies liberty, something of which Canadians are so sure that they never mention it." (p. 412) He has done well to emphasize the double partnership, with Great Britain and with the United States. It would seem (p. 109) that he has been a little unfair to George III, who has been too much abused in history books; but George has been dead for some time, and the problem of our relations with the United States is continually with us.

There is a curious error on page 421. Saint John appears as "the capital of New Brunswick." Exactly seven lines down the page one reads, "the capital, Fredericton etc."

E. W. N.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF CANADIAN CONDITIONAL GRANTS.

A study of Dominion-Provincial Relationships, by
Luella Gettys, Public Administration Service. Chicago
1938. \$2.75.

Canadian statesmen and scientists have often looked for models in foreign countries on which to shape their institutions. In Miss Gettys's book Canada was meant to give an object lesson to the United States. The administration of Canadian conditional grants from the Dominion to the Provinces, which forms the subject of this book, is of particular interest at present to American students of public administration, as the *Social Security Act* provides for huge grants from the federal government to be administered by the states. In order

to find out whether conditional grants are a suitable solution to that problem, the Social Science Research Council in New York has encouraged studies of the subject in three different countries—in the United States, Canada and Great Britain. Miss Gettys, who was allotted Canada, has been in this country for quite a while, has used all available sources, and has discussed the problem with the best Canadian experts. The result is the book under review.

Unfortunately—it is not the author's fault—the lesson to be learned from the administration of conditional grants in Canada is rather a negative one. Having read Miss Gettys's book, the American student will know more about the shortcomings than about the effectiveness of the important administrative device. He will have learned what mistakes are to be avoided if conditional grants are to be used as an instrument for regulating federal-state relations. The frankness and thoroughness with which Miss Gettys has carried out her investigations, and reports their results, is one of the features which make her book so valuable to the Canadian as well as the American student.

Conditional grants are a form of financial assistance extended from the Dominion to the Provinces. They differ from the direct subsidies in that their use is restricted to a specific activity, and the Provinces are held accountable to the Dominion for their expenditure according to conditions agreed upon by the Dominion and the Provinces. The device has been developed in Canada in order to overcome constitutional and financial difficulties. The grants have been used to introduce or increase new services, social, educational and others, for which as Miss Gettys puts it "The Dominion had the money but not the constitutional authority. The Provinces had the power but not the money and, in many instances, lacked the will." Such conditional grants have been given in post-war years for agricultural instruction, highways, technical education, venereal disease control, the Employment Service of Canada, old age pensions and unemployment and farm relief. For the last three groups grants are still being-given, while all the others have been discontinued.

Miss Gettys's study shows that the Dominion Government has given little leadership and direction in the administration of the grants. The conditions attached to them have very often not been clearly defined. The powers to supervise their fulfilment have been insufficient, and even these powers have, for political reasons, mostly not been used. These are important statements in view of the task entrusted to the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations. Miss Gettys's findings will have to be carefully considered, especially when a reform of unemployment relief in Canada is discussed: for of all conditional grants, those given to the Provinces for relief purposes are the largest. Miss Gettys shows us that the efforts of the Dominion Government to remedy evils in the relief administration and to secure effective supervision have met with but little success. Her chapter on unemployment relief fully justifies the recommendations made in the final Report of the Purvis Commission that unemployment relief should not only be financed but also administered by the Dominion Government. Conditional grants have certainly not proved a suitable instrument for safeguarding the financial interests of the Dominion or the social needs of the unemployed.

Miss Gettys has done an excellent piece of research dealing with a problem that hitherto has been very little explored. She has rendered a fine service, not only to her own country, but also to the young science of public administration in Canada.

L. RICHTER.

BOOKS TO BE "INWARDLY DIGESTED"

I KNEW HITLER. By K. G. W. Ludecke.

Few books that have appeared in English are so revealing on the conspiracies out of which Hitler grew. Ludecke himself was one of the earliest conspirators, and has etched an unforgettable picture of Hitler, of himself, and the others. It was Ludecke, according to his own account, who first told Hitler of Mussolini, and who cemented the Hitler-Mussolini alliance. He represented the Nazi movement in the United States, and in several other countries. Prison, where he was fairly well treated, but where he witnessed the torture of others, cured him of his idolatry of Hitler. He escaped through the help of Roehm, who was afterwards murdered by Hitler's own order. He has spent two years in the United States writing this book. It is worth noting that while Ludecke never hoped for anything from the Nazi movement in England, he is convinced of its good prospects in Canada, and admires the notorious, but still mysterious, Mr. Arcand of Montreal.

SOUTH OF HITLER. By M. W. Fodor.

This book deals in a very learned way with the welter on the Danube. No better answer has yet been given to the question: How does bankrupt Germany find the money? Towards the end of the book, the author shows how Schacht used Italy's preoccupation in Abyssinia to blackmail all the countries in the Balkans.

MUSSOLINI'S ROMAN EMPIRE. By G. T. Garratt. (Penguin Library. 20 cents.)

The author knows Abyssinia and Spain at first hand, and divulges many things that are not well known. The most revealing thing in the book, however, is his account of how the British Government has been led by the nose, and how British interests have been betrayed.

THE VILLAGE CARPENTER. By Walter Rose.

Here is a book that has nothing to do with politics. No more charming account of village life in England has ever been written. It will live as long as the language.

C. S.