

present Soviet régime is infinitely superior to that prevailing in most European countries. Contrasting with the savage treatment of minorities in Germany and Poland, and in pre-Bolshevik Russia, the Soviet constitution provides for equal rights for all citizens irrespective of their nationality and race. And these rights are made irrevocable. All privileges and disabilities because of race and the "propagation of racial and national exclusiveness or hatred and contempt shall be punished by law." That these are not empty words, the Soviet government has proved in practice for twenty years.

It is unfortunate that the new constitution was promulgated at a time when the state of affairs in Europe inspires the Soviet Union with mortal fear of invasion; for fear is not conducive to democratic freedom. It can only be hoped that at some future time, after war madness passes, the people of the Union will be enabled to enjoy some of the liberties granted by the new constitution.

Miss Strong is to be congratulated on her excellent translation of the new constitution, and on the inclusion of an appendix indicating the chief changes from previous Soviet constitutions.

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Grundlagen und Methoden Internationalen Revision. BY WERNER GRAMSCH. (Stuttgart and Berlin: Kommissionsvereah Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt. 1937. Pp. 181.)

As is entirely justifiable and highly to be desired, the author of the present monograph conceives of revision and treats of the subject not merely as a revamping of certain texts, but as a reconsideration of international legal and factual arrangements in general. As a result, his treatment of the problem has much more to offer by way of general legal and social theory than, for instance, Kunz's monumental but limited study of a few years ago.

Not that Dr. Gramsch fails to get down to details. After a theoretical introduction on the concepts of peaceful change and revision, he proceeds to a discussion of the bases of revision in ethical principle and in conventional and customary international law. He supplements this with some consideration of more special bases for revision which he finds in certain principles of international organization, such as the doctrines of flexibility and reasonableness and others still more philosophical in character. The latter half of the book is taken up with a study of methods and procedure: revision of treaties on the basis of inapplicability, after some decision to this effect by the parties or a third party or agency, including the League or its organs, and revision of international arrangements not regulated by treaty. Seven pages are given in conclusion to a consideration of the

positive regulation, so far as it exists, of the bases and methods of international revision. A somewhat uneven bibliography follows (no mention is made of Kunz's main work or of the fragmentary but useful preliminary study published by the Geneva Research Center).

As implied at the beginning, the reviewer regards this contribution to one of the two main problems of international organization as valuable and stimulating. It carries the discussion over from a too close preoccupation with texts and details of procedure to the field of legal theory, and even ethics, sociology, and pure philosophy, and this is a salutary corrective. On the other hand, the treatment here seems to be somewhat too far in the direction of pure ideology and theory, thus appearing too facile and too optimistic. What is needed, however, is not merely a cross between Kunz and Gramsch. What is needed now is a study of forces making for and against the application of the Gramschian ideologies to the textual problems, examined by Kunz, of the relation between security and revision—the whole *realpolitik* of the problem.

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International Politics. BY FREDERICK L. SCHUMAN. Second Edition. (New York and London: McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc. 1937. Pp. xxi, 789.)

When this book appeared in its first edition four years ago, it impressed this reviewer as embodying the most brilliant and challenging interpretation of modern world politics of any volume of its scope and design. It was, however, even for a text-book, long and diffuse, partly because of the inclusion of omissible historical material, and partly because its author's felicity of expression (for which, among political scientists, he should not be condemned) made writing too attractive. This revised edition has lost none of its original power and acuteness, and it has gained through compression. Part I has happily been reduced by one-third, and page after page has been slashed from the remainder. In spite of its total abbreviation by one hundred pages, it contains much additional material on international events from its first publication down to March, 1937. The revision stands as an accomplishment of great merit.

Unlike most works serviceable as text-books in the field, Professor Schuman's treatise achieves unity and vigor through a driving consistency of interpretation. He starts with, and sustains throughout, a basic proposition: the forces of conflict in international politics are "more significant" than those of coöperation. Despite the invaluable service that he has rendered in demolishing the opposite assumption, which had been long in vogue, and despite the compelling quality of his thesis, this re-