

lize the inductive approach of the physical sciences for the solution of social problems.

However, for man scientifically to study man in his social relationships is admittedly a far more exacting task than for the astronomer to study the stars in their courses. Momentous new scientific discoveries leading to greater understanding and control of the forces of nature have not as yet been paralleled by a growing understanding and control of human nature. Nevertheless, one must hope that even in the field of international relations if scientifically tested generalizations concerning specific social institutions and beliefs point to their inadequacy or harmful character, a new perspective may develop with respect to them. Thus they may be abandoned, although human nature itself has not changed.

It is universally recognized, however, and for obvious reasons, that it is much easier for the so-called exact scientists to agree on what they are looking for and how to find it than for the social scientists. In particular "the fluidity and boundlessness" of the field of international relations, as one of the essayists characterizes it, was well illustrated in the contributions to this contest. The essayists were far from reaching a consensus on priorities for peace research, and in some instances they even questioned whether research into the causes and prevention of war is as important as concentration on the positive requirements of peace. Moreover, although most of the contestants seemed to accept the continued existence of sovereign and independent national states, and tailored their essays accordingly, a few were disinclined to postulate for the future the fundamentals of the present order.

Pondering the views of the foregoing essayists, and especially the warnings of our most respected scientists, one has the uneasy feeling that it may, indeed, be later than we think, and that research of a more fundamental nature may be indicated. For while the pacifists of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries could argue that eternal peace was demonstrably in man's *interest*, nuclear scientists today tell us that it is necessary for our *survival*. If

so, no tinkering with the present international order will serve.

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J. F. C. FULLER. *A Military History of the Western World: From the Earliest Times to the Battle of Lepanto*. Pp. xiii, 602. New York: Funk and Wagnalls Company, 1954. \$6.00.

This volume, the first of three which will constitute a military history of western peoples down to the present, is a reminder from the pen of one of England's leading military critics that war and not peace has been the characteristic state of international relations in the past; and that this together with the imminent threat of the outbreak of hostilities on a global scale today is adequate reason for a study of conditions which produce wars, the factors which determine their outcome, and the use or misuse of their success by victorious peoples. It is a sober, not a sensational narrative, and so all the more deserving of serious attention. Following an Introduction which gives a rapid survey of military developments from the fifteenth century B.C. to 490 B.C., twenty chapters are devoted to the analysis of as many campaigns culminating in decisive battles. These chapters are linked by nineteen short chronicles aimed at giving a politico-military background for the campaigns studied in detail. Quite properly, the author makes no distinction between battles on land and battles on sea, for in this period naval engagements followed the pattern of land fighting, and there was no real difference between the training and functions of a general and an admiral. One is glad to find both Marathon and Poitiers omitted from the list of decisive engagements, but will not so readily agree that Pydna was more significant in this respect than Cyncephalae and Magnesia. The analysis of military operations is lucid, in general convincing, and shows evidence of careful study of ancient and medieval sources. References to modern works indicate wide reading, but there is no bibliography and the footnotes do not reveal how completely the writer has mastered the

specialized literature of his subject. Naturally, specialists in military history will dispute details of battle plans and the like. For example, many will prefer the Kromayer-Veith disposition of the Greek fleet at Salamis to that adopted in the book. Professional historians will find more serious ground for challenging some of the many judgments pronounced on historical developments in the chronicles. What impresses most of all, however, is the evidence that the basic principles of warfare have not changed since the days of Salamis, and that politicians, military leaders, and indeed whole peoples have shown the greatest incapacity to profit by the experience of both their own and other countries either in the remote or the immediate past in the preparation for and conduct of wars or in the formulation of military policy.

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AMELIA C. LEISS and RAYMOND DENNETT (Eds.). *European Peace Treaties After World War II*. Pp. xvi, 341. Boston, Mass.: World Peace Foundation, 1954. \$4.75.

This very useful book is a supplement to the World Peace Foundation's series *Documents on American Foreign Relations*. Its second half contains the text of the peace treaties with Italy, Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania, and Finland. The first half is given to a narrative report on the negotiations leading to these five documents. There is a general account of the diplomatic setting and procedure, followed by the story of the actual negotiation broken down by chief issues regarding each of the treaties. The story is told from the official documents and some of the memoirs of the protagonists without any attempt to analyze, evaluate or appraise. The positions of the negotiating powers and their modifications in the course of the conferences are clearly outlined. It is a reference book which the student of diplomatic history can hardly afford not to have on his shelf. And the general reader may, with its help, reflect on how far things have moved from the order that those peace treaties intended to establish, and

how little of the diplomatic accomplishment of 1946 still stands today.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND HISTORY

PAUL HORGAN. *Great River: The Rio Grande in North American History*. (Vol. I: *Indians and Spain*; Vol. II: *Mexico and the United States*.) Pp. xvi, 447; vii, 573. New York: Rinehart and Company, 1954. \$10.00.

Mr. Horgan has written many books but none has been a greater achievement than this one. Years of meticulous research were spent in gathering material for the *Great River*. The author has lived for years in the arid area of the Rio Grande. At home in the Southwest, Mr. Horgan has written as a lover of the region.

Probably Mr. Horgan has had the most difficult assignment of all who have written of the rivers of America. He made his task a labor of love and has told a story that is unexcelled. His artistic skill is revealed in the vivid descriptions, whether he is writing about a pueblo dance or a river house. Typical of the author's talent for characterization are the pen portraits of Sam Houston and General Zachary Taylor.

The Rio Grande river has a twofold role in American history. It both divides and unites. It marks the boundary line between peoples of Spanish origin and folk of Anglo-Saxon derivation. It separates two vastly different cultures, two contrasting civilizations, yet these two peoples unitedly belong to the Rio Grande basin. They share the mountains from which enough water is squeezed to create the upper part of this great river. Throughout the long course of this meandering stream these different nationalistic groups share in the history of the Great River. All of this story may be gleaned from these pages, numbering almost a thousand. Although he is fair to the Anglo-Saxon, the writer is in love with the Spanish.

Each of these volumes is divided into