

the election of the Chamber of Deputies (1948) for Italy, and the rules regarding the internal business of the government of France (1947), are but two examples of new source materials appearing in this book.

The section dealing with the USSR is quite complete. Beginning with the Declaration of the Rights of the People of Russia (November, 1919), the sources are intelligently selected. It is regretted that space did not permit a more extensive presentation of some of the documents. The Program of the All-Russian Communist Party, adopted at the Eighth Congress, March 18-23, 1919, leaves out some important paragraphs, notably those dealing with public education, religion, public health, and housing. A student might get a better picture of the Soviet philosophy if some of these paragraphs had been included.

A valuable contribution of the editors is the inclusion of charts of recent elections in each of the five countries. Especially important are the table of elections for England from 1929 through 1950 and the chart on the growth and change of the Communist Party from 1905 through 1946.

The value of this source book would, no doubt, be greatly enhanced if there were more explanatory notes. Beginning students need to have the sources explained before they read the official texts. Then, too, omissions should be explained. There is no index to the volume, though a detailed Table of Contents largely makes up for this deficiency.

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The Adaptable Commonwealth. By F. H. SOWARD. (London and New York: Royal Institute of International Affairs. 1950. Pp. 62. 50c.)

This brief report summarizes the discussions of the fourth unofficial Commonwealth Relations Conference held during September, 1949, at Bigwin Inn, Ontario, Canada. Prepared by Professor Soward, the conference Recorder, it will be followed by his full report (Oxford University Press, Toronto).

In the introduction, Professor Mansergh notes that the purpose of the summary ". . . is to make available quickly in concise form some of the more significant trends in Commonwealth thinking that emerged from the discussions at Bigwin." Mr. Soward has succeeded admirably in accomplishing that purpose.

The seventy politicians, professors, publicists, economists, strategists, and businessmen who met at Bigwin represented a cross section of informed opinion from the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, Pakistan, Ceylon, and Eire. Judging from the pages allotted to the seven subject headings employed by the Recorder, their

attention was directed primarily to "Economic Problems," (a section written by E. A. G. Robinson of Cambridge), "Problems of Security," and "The Post-War Evolution of the Commonwealth." The conference members did not seek specific conclusions to the problems discussed; they hoped only to narrow differences through open discussion.

Significant, though necessarily unofficial, areas of agreement ensued with respect to (1) recognition of the communist menace; (2) the necessity for a high-level balance of payments between the sterling area and North America, and the restoration of a multilateral pattern of trade as prerequisite to the satisfactory solution of economic problems; (3) ". . . the very close inter-relations between economic, political and strategic considerations"; and (4) attracting western Germany to "our side" by giving her more political and economic freedom.

Though the participants disagreed on many issues, as might have been expected because of the diverse interests represented, it is encouraging to note with Professor Soward that

In an age of super-Powers and satellite States it was a sign of grace that men and women of all walks of life from nine countries in the four corners of the globe could meet to argue vigorously and differ openly without losing that sense of community which is born of shared experience.

Professor Soward has done an excellent job of preliminary reporting that is well worth the attention of those interested in Commonwealth affairs. This initial summary serves as a tasty hors d'oeuvre whetting the appetite for the complete report to follow.

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DANIEL S. McHargue.

Macedonia, Its Place in Balkan Power Politics. By ELIZABETH BARKER. (London and New York: Royal Institute of International Affairs. 1950. Pp. 129. \$1.00.)

Historians interested in the Balkans will readily agree that the discovery of a solution to the Macedonian problem which would be acceptable to the Bulgars, Greeks, and Jugoslavs would be one of the greatest contributions to intra-Balkan peace and stability. Elizabeth Barker, in this brief but highly significant work, discusses the attempts made to settle the question in the period between the two World wars and after 1941. Her major interest, however, and the principal contribution of the book centers on the role of the Bulgarian, Greek, Yugoslav, and Russian Communist parties, and their inability to find an answer that was in any way more satisfactory than the settlements reached by the bourgeois governments which they condemned so violently.