

NEW BOOKS

CANADA AND HER GREAT NEIGHBOR. Edited by H. F. Angus; with introduction by R. M. Maciver. Toronto; The Ryerson Press. 1938.

This is a comprehensive, instructive and stimulating book; and it deals with a subject that is of far-reaching importance. The purpose of the work is to investigate the opinions which Canadians have concerning their neighbours of the United States, and also to examine into the influences that have gone to the formation of these opinions. The subject presents many difficulties, and we enter a very precarious region when we try to take a census of the opinions of one nation concerning the virtues and failings of another. It is admitted in the foreword that "we can never know for certain what a man's opinions are"; but great care has been exercised to guard against insufficiently supported decisions, and the high standing of the writers is a guarantee for the competence of the work. The honesty of the general editor, Professor H. F. Angus, is evident in his confession at the outset of his personal view "that British loyalty, Canadian nationalism, or North Americanism would be a misfortune if it were to impede the unity of the world, in an organization that will not tolerate absolute national sovereignties." In this conviction he is at one with his co-partners, who warn us against any narrow nationalism that results in bitter controversy and possibly eventual war. It is a position which would be expected in a series prepared and published under the auspices of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

The book opens with a survey of the project by Professor Maciver. The area to be investigated is divided into six parts; the Maritime Provinces, French-speaking Quebec, English-speaking Quebec, Ontario, The Prairie Provinces and British Columbia. The six investigators are Prof. H. L. Stewart, Edward Montpetit, Mr. S. Delfort Clark, Professor Alexander Brady, Mrs. R. F. MacWilliams and Prof. George M. Smith.

The final conclusion reached by these experts is that while there are many serious criticisms which Canadians have to make of their American neighbours, yet these do not affect the genuine good will that exists between Canada and the United States. There is ample evidence in the book that Canadians generally have a friendly and neighbourly feeling towards Americans as individuals. Between no other two countries is the threat of armed conflict so utterly absent.

It is impossible to give more than a rough outline of the contents of this work. In Part I, dealing with the formation of opinion, we are reminded of the legacy of the past, and are then introduced to the various social forces that are now coming from across the border, such as books used in schools and colleges, religious associations and labor organizations. There are instructive chapters dealing with the per-

vasive influence of motion pictures, radio broadcasts, American periodical literature, economic organizations.

While it is natural for those who live in the East to turn with most interest to the chapters that bear upon the Maritimes, a section so adequately done by Prof. H. L. Stewart, yet there is much of great significance for us to be learned from the surveys of the other provinces. For example, it will be a matter of rejoicing to us all if the statement on p. 234 on the French Canadian attitude represents that province as a whole. It was expressed in a speech made by M. Camillien Houde, Mayor of Montreal; "It seems right and natural to couple the names of Canada and Empire in one toast. After witnessing the Jubilee celebrations, I understand the tie which binds the English-Canadian to the rest of the Empire. But it is fitting that I, as a French-Canadian, should offer explanations as to why the most loyal subjects the Empire could have were French Canadians."

Part III consists of well-balanced estimates of the Press in the Maritimes, Ontario and Winnipeg; and also of the Parliamentary Debates. Chapter 17 contains a study by Professor Clark on opinions and attitudes in English-speaking Quebec, and this is followed by another on opinions and attitudes in rural Manitoba. Enough has been said to show the importance of this contribution to a subject that is vital to Canadians, who may be called upon to play some part in interpreting the United States to Britain. There are many ways in which we can comprehend the mind and temper of our neighbours as others cannot do, while our British connection gives us a sympathetic insight into Imperial matters which those in the U. S. find it hard to understand.

Every important library will wish to have this book on its shelves. In future editions it would be well to supply an index.

J. W. FALCONER.

POST-VICTORIAN POETRY. By Herbert Palmer. Dent. Pp. 378. \$3.75.

Mr. Palmer, a poet in his own right, has written a very stimulating and useful book. Here is an abundance of reliable information, healthy and provocative criticism, and hatred of "modernism" in poetry. The lay reader will be astounded at the number of poets Mr. Palmer mentions and evaluates. The author has charted a clear course through the period, from the dying days of the 19th century to 1930; the discussion of the various Georgian groups is especially useful. The fun begins when Mr. Palmer comes to Mr. T. S. Eliot; through the earlier chapters there were occasional rumbles, but with Chapter XVIII the battle is joined, for this chapter is devoted to a scorching examination of "The Waste Land." Chapter XIX, "Modernism in Poetry", continues the attack on the lesser fry with the fiercest onslaughts against the Sitwells. If anyone thinks the day of invective is past, that person should read these two chapters. Whether Mr. Palmer is quite fair, is beside the question; here is a poet and critic who believes in the great tradition

of European poetry, defending that poetry, according to his own light, against the negation of poetry. Incidentally, it is healthy to find one man who refuses to bow his knee to the latest Baal: G. M. Hopkins. Yes, this is a book to read, study, and, above all, to enjoy even when the author is most wrong-headed.

B. M.

SPOKEN IN JEST. By Gilbert Norwood. Macmillans. 1938.
Pp. VIII-209.

This book contains sixty-five short articles; a collection of papers that have appeared, as the author tells us, in various journals during the last fifteen years. They discuss many topics; the variety is reminiscent of "shoes and ships and sealing-wax and cabbages and kings." Seven consecutive titles are : The Creeping Lion, Public Lectures, Evil Virtue, A Village Festival, Women's Clubs, Flea *versus* Bomb, The Cradle of the Deep.

It is a pleasant enough book for occasional reading, which is no doubt what it was intended to be. It would not be an unfair criticism to say that the humorous parts are a little heavy and naive, and the serious discussion is frequently exceedingly good. It is impossible within the limits of review to examine many of the essays; but "Public Lectures" should be read by all who support what the author rightly calls "these melancholy enterprises." "Teumenology" is explained in the text of the article, and contains sound doctrine, though it has some grave lapses. No man has a right to call Spenser's *Faerie Queen* "tedious twaddle", and Plautus is not a blockhead. There is also sound doctrine in "Pipes", and the conclusion that a straight stemmed briar is the thing is quite correct. There is a good story about Theodore Hook on page 134, and a well deserved fling at some affectations of English pronunciation in the very first article in the book, "Glass."

Every reader will make his own selection; but one may indicate a half-dozen essays for special commendation: "Babes Under Glass", "Better and Brighter Snobs", "Cellophane Morals", "What Shall I Read?", "Detestable Phrases", "Is This Paradise?", will do to start with.

E. W. N.

REALISM AND ROMANCE

SLEEP IN PEACE. By Phyllis Bentley. Macmillans in Canada.
Pp. 557. \$2.50.

REBECCA. By Daphne Du Maurier. Ryerson Press. Pp. 446.
\$2.50.

No greater contrast in method and point of view could well have been given a reviewer than in these two novels. Each is excellent in its kind, but each appeals to a different quality of imagination—as each has sprung from a different quality of imagination. *Sleep in Peace*

is a presentation of the generations as they pass from the turn of the century to the present. The scene is laid in the West Riding, and the characters are connected with the cloth trade. Through three generations we go, to see the third scorning the freedom that the second generation had won, as it thought, for posterity: liberalism is passing before regimentation of Fascism and Communism. At times one thinks of *War and Peace*, which has the same central theme of the passing of the generations; Miss Bentley's work is pitched, of course, in a lower key.

One can imagine Charlotte Brontë and Emily Brontë both looking over Miss Du Maurier's shoulder as she wrote, each approving and disapproving of the work in turn. As in *Jane Eyre*, Cinderella marries the Prince; but Miss Du Maurier avoids the cruder melodrama of Charlotte Brontë. (By the way, what will the psycho-analysts of 2038 have to say of Miss Du Maurier? Will they be as keen on the scent as their predecessors of to-day imagine themselves to be with poor Charlotte?) Emily Brontë would have approved of the skilful, almost uncanny, creation of atmosphere, even though it never carries us into the other world of *Wuthering Heights*. When one realizes that, added to romance well told, we have a first-rate detective story, then one can see why this novel will probably be one of the "best sellers" of the year. Our final word of advice is to read both novels.

B. M.

THE GREEN LEAF: A TRIBUTE TO GREY OWL. Lovat Dickson. Macmillans in Canada. Pp. 109. 90c.

Mr. Lovat Dickson, the late Grey Owl's publisher, here pays tribute to a person who seems to have impressed with a great love all those who knew him. This slim volume gives us an account of Grey Owl's last days, some of his letters, extracts from his writings to illustrate his philosophy, the famous B. B. C. address which he was not allowed to deliver because he refused to tone down his hatred of fox hunting, and a number of excellent photographs. The reader will be eager to read not only Grey Owl's own books, but Mr. Dickson's *Half-Breed: The Story of Grey Owl*, which is promised for this month.

B. M.

ALFRED THE GREAT: A POETIC DRAMA. By Ralph Gustafson. London: Michael Joseph. Pp. 112. 5/.

Readers of the DALHOUSIE REVIEW will remember Mr. Gustafson's first volume of lyrics, *The Golden Chalice*, which held real promise for Canadian letters. They will not be disappointed by the present volume. Poetic drama is a difficult field to cultivate in these days, but Mr. Gustafson has come off well in his attempt. The material is well moulded, the dialogue is vigorous, and the blank verse has remarkable fluidity. The author has wisely curbed the richness of

diction that was so marked a feature of his first work; as a result, the play reads with vigor and movement. Only occasionally, in the creation of historical background and atmosphere, does the reader feel a certain strangeness resulting from the free use of archaisms. In his first volumes Mr. Gustafson has shown a versatility amounting almost to virtuosity; the future should hold much for him.

B. M.

POSTSCRIPT TO ADVENTURE. THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF RALPH CONNOR. By Charles W. Gordon. Illustrated with photographs. Farrar & Rinehart, New York and Toronto, 1938. Pp. xvii, 430.

To those readers of Ralph Connor who may have felt that some of his characters were overdrawn and some of his emotional scenes insincere, *Postscript to Adventure* will serve as a corrective and explain all. After reading it carefully, they may still feel that some of the characters were overdrawn, but they cannot think that the emotion was insincere, for Connor himself was deeply emotional and made his characters do, think, or feel nothing that he would not have done, thought, or felt, under similar circumstances. Moreover, this, his last book, is written with the same emotional fervor that characterized his earlier writings, and makes quite a convincing story, as well as vivid portraits of his parents, particularly his mother, and their influence upon him and the various communities in which they lived.

The autobiography throughout is frank and unreserved, with none of those reticences which men often exhibit when writing about themselves. His loves and his hates, his prejudices and hasty judgments, are all recorded as he felt them at the moment, and revised in the light of fuller experience. Altogether one feels that his was a positive character, incapable of sitting on the fence in any crisis, and eager to throw his whole soul into every cause that he had espoused. As a result he became one of the great figures in the evolution of both Canadian fiction and Canadian national consciousness.

In literature it is true that he struck a popular note in the muscular Christianity of the great West, and that that note is now outmoded, but that West was the last great West and can never again be found as it was. In writing about it as he saw it, through the eyes of a missionary and his Great Superintendent, he did a service both to literature and to history. Nor was his writing confined to the West. His Glangarry stories are faithful pictures of pioneer life in Central Canada, and his essay in the Maritime field showed at least a broad Canadian sympathy.

But Ralph Connor was more than preacher and writer. He was an ardent Canadian patriot, as his work during the Great War on behalf of American participation and Canadian unity attests, as well as his efforts on behalf of the League of Nations and the amelioration of social conditions in Canada.

Perhaps, at the moment, the most interesting chapters in the book are those which deal with his experiences in France, his services

in the United States on behalf of the allied cause, and his efforts on behalf of a united Canada before and after the formation of the union government. It is in these chapters that his frankness and emotional fervor are most marked, and his comments on public men most vivid. His sketches of President Wilson, Hughes, Meighen, Sifton, Laurier, Borden and Bennett show how important it is for the historian of any stirring period to get behind official documents to the characters of men of affairs and the circumstances in which they are placed before reaching his final conclusions, and, also, how important it is to read more than one autobiography.

On the whole, this book may be regarded as one of the best autobiographies of a great Canadian, a conscious Canadian who played no small part in the formulation of Canadian ideals and the formation of Canadian character. The author has communicated to its pages that same zest in living and spirit of adventure which his whole life exemplified, maintaining the unflagging interest of the reader to the end.

D. C. H.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF DOMINION STATUS 1900-1936. By R. MacG. Dawson. Toronto: Oxford University Press. 1937. Pp. xiv, 466. (\$5.00).

Dr. MacGregor Dawson has provided in this book a most useful collection of formal and informal documents illustrating the constitutional development of the Empire from 1900 to 1936. The documents are preceded by a 130-page constitutional history of the period. This volume is admirably adapted to the use of university students, since it makes many of the most important documents much more accessible, and in the introduction a clue is given to their significance.

It is easy in reviewing any book like this to point out that certain essential documents have been omitted. No editor can possibly include all the documents that all his readers will expect. But it is submitted that in any new edition of his book Dr. Dawson would be well advised to include more documents drawn from Dominions other than Canada. At present, of the Dominion documents probably two-thirds are of Canadian origin. The book would be strengthened were documents included relating to Australian controversies on imperial defence in the first decade of the century, and to the controversies in South Africa over the right of neutrality and of secession. Since Mr. De Valera is responsible for the most important recent constitutional developments, there should be added certain Irish documents on the Treaty of 1921—Draft Treaty A, which contained in it the germ of Eirè's present "external association" with Great Britain, Document No. 2 submitted by Mr. De Valera to the Dail at the time of the debate over the Treaty, and his letter of September 7, 1922.

Dr. Dawson's introduction is refreshing, in that he makes it clear that the advance by the Dominions towards autonomy was accomplished only as the result of much bitter controversy between Great Britain and the Dominions. The legend of the mother country acceding

gracefully and immediately to all the constitutional demands of the Dominions needs to be demolished. Dr. Dawson does not, however, draw sufficient attention to the fact that the Dominion autonomists had to face bitter opposition, not only from powerful groups in Great Britain, but from powerful groups at home. If further steps in Canada, the acquisition of the right of neutrality and the right of secession, are accompanied by heated domestic controversy and charges of disloyalty, it will be merely in accord with political tradition.

This book should be read along with Professor W. K. Hancock's *Survey of British Commonwealth Affairs, Problems of Nationality 1918-1936*, since Mr. Hancock sees the story of recent Commonwealth development in better perspective than does Dr. Dawson. Mr. Hancock continually reminds himself that he is too close to the event to state dogmatically whether such-and-such a recent trend in Commonwealth relations is evidence of a long-term trend or is a mere temporary deviation from the normal. Dr. Dawson speaks of the present constitutional position of the Dominions as the "logical and inevitable goal" of the long history of the movement towards greater self-government; he leaves elsewhere the impression that the experiment in a "one foreign policy Empire" which broke down in the early twenties will never be revived. Perhaps the historian of the future will talk of the temporary experiment of decentralization from 1926 to 1936 which constitutes a brief interlude between two centralized Empires—one based on the virtually unlimited control by the United Kingdom over Empire foreign policy, the other based on a close defensive alliance between the United Kingdom and all the Dominions except Canada. The future constitutional history of the Commonwealth may be divided into two main parts: Part One, "Empire to Commonwealth"; Part Two, "Commonwealth to Alliance."

ESCOTT REID.

HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH PEOPLE. By Elie Halevy.

For sixty cents, one can buy, in an English translation, this monumental work (Penguin Library). Taking his stand in the year 1815, the author sets out to discover what had saved, and was still to save, the English people from revolution. Unlike French investigators, he does not find that there was anything in the English constitution to steady the country. English political institutions were, at this time, and had been, a ramshackle structure. In his second volume, he looks at the economic life and finds that it was chaos. Finally, he analyses the work of John Wesley and his influence not only on Methodism, but on the Church and on those who were outside all the Churches; and here he finds his answer. Many other writers, Tawney, for example, and the Hammonds, have investigated the Nonconformists and especially the Methodists from a political and economic point of view; but nothing else is as full and well documented as this book. Hitherto it has been well known to scholars: this cheap edition should make it known to thousands.

THE LEGACY OF INDIA. Edited by G. T. Garratt. Oxford University Press. Pp. 428. \$3.00.

This addition to the well-known Legacy series maintains the high standard set by earlier volumes. Every essay is overflowing with information; yet most of them are very readable. One's preference will be governed by one's interests; the present writer found the essays on "India in European Literature and Thought" and "Caste and the Structure of Society" among the finest; the former with its parallels between the miracle stories about Christ and Buddha should be read by all intelligent Christians. The volume might have been improved if a table of dates had been added for convenient reference, for most readers will not have the chronology of Indian history at their finger tips.

B. M.

THE WHISPERING GALLERY OF EUROPE. By Major-General A. C. Temperley. Collins. London, 1938.

The author of this book had extraordinary opportunities for observing, at Geneva, those ten years of development in proposals to disarm which so often promised much and, in the end, accomplished perhaps considerably less than nothing. General Temperley was a chief British representative, with expert military knowledge, at the sittings of that Disarmament Conference which continued at intervals, 1925-1935. This is the story of how and why that enterprise failed; of how what began as a project of disarming culminated in an effort, on a larger scale than ever known before, to equip all nations for war. Here is what may be called "an inside story", and it is recommended for its informative value in a foreword by Mr. Anthony Eden. General Temperley was not merely an observer but, in no small degree, also an actor at some of the world events which he has to describe; for example, he organized the international force to safeguard the Saar plebiscite. He depicts leading figures at the Geneva Conference Table, confiding to us his own analysis of the unavowed motives by which they were impelled. In a certain sense this is a most humiliating book, revealing an almost incredible lack of scruple in some of those who had charge of great decisions. As this review notice is being written, the awful development of the alternative to disarming makes one think of the guilt of those who, for selfish reasons, frustrated the effort to achieve it. General Temperley's book should be read by everyone who, at this time, has been driven by the march of events to think again of the dark pathology of statecraft.

H. L. S.

SOUTH OF HITLER. By M. W. Fodor. George Allen & Unwin. London, 1938.

Mr. M. W. Fodor shares with Mr. John Gunther, Mr. Alexander Werth, and the vivacious lady whose pen-name is Dorothy Thompson the gratitude of very many who, without their descriptive articles,

would be without a clue to the Central European scene. The book entitled *South of Hitler* includes material previously published in such organs as the *Manchester Guardian*, *Foreign Affairs*, and the *American Mercury*. It is a study of the situation just now in the mutual relationship of such countries as Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Rumania. Mr. Fodor sets forth, in that vivid descriptive kind of writing which makes good journalism, how the problems of the present in Vienna, in Bucharest, in Prague, have grown out of the post-war attempt to organize Central and South-East Europe on quite novel principles. He is the sort of writer who would naturally express himself in the *Manchester Guardian*, combining a robust belief that the feudal ways of the past may be effectively (though not abruptly) democratized, with a keen insight into the pretences to the contrary which professing authorities on that part of the world put forward to deceive us. This book may be warmly recommended as an example of the service which the best journalism can render, not in closing but in opening a field of discussion.

H. L. S.

UNDER THE AXE OF FASCISM. By Gaetano Salvemini. The Viking Press.

CARLO AND NELLO ROSELLI. By G. Salvemini.

The comparison has often been instituted between Mussolini and Napoleon III. They resemble each other in that each, for a period of years after the conquest of supreme power, seemed notably to raise the level of social conditions. It is Mussolini's boast that Fascism has given to Italians abroad a status which constitutes a most welcome change from that of the organ-grinder, the knife-cleaner, the restaurant waiter, or ice cream vendor which the Italian in a foreign city was so frequently found to hold. More frequent among the grounds of compliment for the Duce's admirers in this country has been his alleged service in making life easier for Italians at home. Just the same kind of praise was bestowed upon Napoleon III until after his fall: when that took place, a scrutiny into his alleged services showed an awful picture of delusion. It is the enterprise of Professor Salvemini to subject the domestic record of Fascism to this sort of scrutiny, and the book here noticed (which should indeed have been reviewed in these columns long ago) is an invaluable aid to such disillusionment.

The author is probably the most distinguished of anti-Fascist exiles from Italy. He shares with refugees from dictatorial countries the distinction and the burden of exercising abroad the great talent which could no longer find its field at home. We have long known him as a brilliant historian, whose work at the University of Florence was not overshadowed even by the memories and traditions of so great a place. Abroad, availing himself of the hospitable shelter of a Chair in Harvard, and diverted from the remote past to the immediate present, he has set forth in this book what is really going on *Under the Axe of Fascism*. Here is a study, by one entitled to be heard, of matters not visionary but altogether concrete; here is an

analysis, for example, of how labour is really treated in Fascist Italy, of the facts about unemployment, of the standard of living, of the alleged triumphant public hygiene, and much more that enters into the Fascist propaganda to the world. It is the work of a critic who combines with wide knowledge of the circumstances of his own time the help of an historian's memory for, unfortunately, too many such situations of the past. *Under the Axe of Fascism* is a book not to be missed by anyone who desires to escape from glib, rhetorical imposture about the efficiency of an authoritarian State.

This last summer Professor Salvemini has added to our debt by the little monograph, *Carlo and Nello Roselli*. The assassination in France of those two Italian anti-Fascists remains a discreditable incident in the records of the French police force. On French soil, at least, they ought to have been safe from a vendetta. Professor Salvemini tells the story with poignant and minute detail. Here is the sort of event which makes one ashamed of this generation; and yet there is the element of pride supplied by the reaction which, slowly but very surely, in literature, and in more than literature, such outrages have begun to elicit.

H. L. S.

BURGOS JUSTICE: A Year's Experience of Nationalist Spain.
By R. Vilaplana. Translated by W. H. Carter. Constable. London.

Mr. Vilaplana describes in this book his own experiences when, as a Spanish magistrate, he endeavoured to fulfil the obligations of justice in an area of Spain under "insurgent" control. Any normal activity must be hard to exercise under present Spanish conditions, and probably that of administering justice is most difficult of all. Here is a ghastly story, told by one who at length made his escape from compulsions intolerable to a man with a sense of fair play, and from scenes which anyone of humanitarian disposition could not long endure. This book is no party pamphlet written for a side in a scene of violent controversy. Its sub-title is *A Year's Experience of Nationalist Spain*. The author lived in Burgos, General Franco's capital, where he held the post of President of the College of Commissioners of Justice—a witness surely entitled to be heard, and one altogether outspoken. *Burgos Justice* is not a pleasant book, but in these times and on such a subject pleasant books are likely to be untrue.

H. L. S.

THE COMING VICTORY OF DEMOCRACY. By Thomas Mann.
Alfred A. Knopf. New York, 1938.

It has sometimes happened that those who do most to preserve a country's good name for the future are those most reviled in it during their lifetime, and the name of Thomas Mann for Germany, like that of Gaetano Salvemini for Italy, may well live to recall what

coming historians will describe as the redeeming exceptions at a shameful period. Dr. Mann has long been known to everyone as a Nobel prize winner for literature, and his novel entitled *Buddenbrooks* has been for many of us an invaluable picture of 19th century life in Germany. But he is more than a German Anthony Trollope, although to call him so is no slight praise. He has an enthusiasm for social progress, a belief in the possibility of a higher civilization and a resolute will to promote it, such as one does not readily attribute to the charming author of *Barchester Towers*. This little book, *The Coming Victory of Democracy*, reproduces a lecture delivered by Dr. Mann at various points on this continent in the present year. Its very title, used by an ex-patriated German, reveals just now an unconquerable spirit. It has a thrilling appeal, by no means flattering the democratic faith, but combining with a firm confidence that democracy must, in the end, prevail, a keen analysis of those causes (chiefly moral) which have led to its temporary eclipse. We must somehow, as the writer says, contrive "to take the wind out of the sails" both of Bolshevism and of Fascism. The aptness of his suggestions as to how this may be done is no less notable than the glow of his eloquence about its urgency and its prospects.

H. L. S.

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU. An Autobiography. John Lane, The Bodley Head, London.

Why should the Indian Congress party have so opposed the instalment of an autonomous constitution which the recent British Act provided? This autobiography, by one who knows well the Congress mind, supplies an answer.

Nehru succeeded Gandhi in spiritual direction of the native movement. In the pages of this fascinating record of his own career he explains why he thinks the new constitution calculated to obstruct rather than to promote the national purpose. It is a new State, he insists, that India wants, not just new administrators with the old ideas, differing from the old in that the percentage of native would be higher and the percentage of imported British would be lower! To our curiosity as to what reforms in detail the writer desires, and as to why he thinks they cannot be expected under this apparently "generous" plan, he replies that India wants, for example, to have her land system transformed from the feudal tenure which still afflicts it. She wants more of western Socialism in that respect, and knows she will never get this from British officials. Even those of the British official caste who have fostered Socialism, or at least acquiesced in it, at home will exclaim "It is a different thing for India: those natives, don't you know, have got to be directed by an upper class." Nehru is very scornful of the satisfaction shown in British circles over the inclusion of Indian Princes under the new scheme. He points out to rejoicing English democrats that those Princes are the very last to enter into a democratic order except with the purpose of wrecking it from inside. The words of the Chancellor of the Chamber

of Princes are quoted with great zest: "If British India is hoping to compel us to wear on our healthy body politic the Nessus shirt of a discredited political theory, it is living in a world of unreality." That sounds Fascist, or Nazi!

Apart from the opinions so fiercely set forth in this book, it is one of entrancing, though melancholy, interest. It tells of the writer's education and social contacts among British people. "Personally", he says, "I owe too much to England in my mental make-up ever to feel wholly alien to her. And do what I will, I cannot get rid of the habits of mind and the standards and ways of judging other countries as well as life generally which I acquired at school and college in England. All my predilections (apart from the political plane) are in favor of England and the English people, and if I have become what is called an uncompromising opponent of British rule in India, it is almost in spite of myself."

But such passages are more interludes, pleasant breaks in the argument conducted to show how the projected Federation would prepare the way for tyranny of the despotic Indian States over all India. The "real imperial links", we are admonished, in a sombre paragraph, are those Chains of Debt by which India would be forever bound to the City of London, with her currency and monetary policy controlled, through a Reserve Bank, by the Bank of England. Nehru dwells upon the vested rights and interests for whose security Indian revenues are to be mortgaged; upon the great imperial Governors with dictatorial authority in reserve, and the All-Highest Governor-General, whose power would be subject in the end to no limit at all. "Truly", he exclaims, "the genius of the British ruling class for colonial government was never more in evidence; well may the Hitlers and Mussolinis admire them, and look with envy on the Viceroy of India."

It is an hysterical outburst such as this last which makes one doubt so much more of the presentation. So obviously has the writer there parted company with facts and evidence that one wonders where, in the earlier part of his paragraph, the exaggeration began. But again and again, as his mood of feverish unfairness becomes calmer, and the spirit which one feels to be his true self reasserts itself, he regains the reader's rapt attention. Surely one who can write in such terms as those of Nehru at his best about Great Britain, while incarcerated in a British prison, can somehow be reconciled. Those who know him well do not doubt that he meant these cordial appreciative words. The right hand of British statesmanship will have lost its cunning if it fails finally there.

H. L. S.