

subject-matter in each of the cases; and in the most important ones, he describes the arguments of the delegates taking part in the debate.

The author demonstrates that the veto is not a mere matter of constitutional structure, but a symptom of the underlying unwillingness of the Great Powers to admit the non-permanent members to equality of decision, and of the suspicions which prevail between some of the permanent members themselves. It is not the veto power itself which is to blame, but the use of it as a diplomatic weapon for political purposes.

ARTHUR K. KUHN

Foundations of World Organization: A Political and Cultural Appraisal.

Edited by Lyman Bryson, Louis Finkelstein, Harold D. Lasswell, and R. M. MacIver. New York and London: Harper & Brothers, 1952. pp. xiv, 498. Appendix. Index. \$4.00.

This volume presents the forty-odd papers and memoranda considered at the Eleventh Conference on Science, Philosophy, and Religion held in New York City in September, 1950. Condensations of comments made at the conference upon some of the papers are also included. The book is organized under five main headings: social forces for world organization, experience of nongovernmental organizations in international co-operation, experience of governmental organizations in international co-operation, philosophical and religious bases for world organization, and general observations. The papers are published not exactly as delivered, but as edited to conform with the general plan of the book.

The papers and memoranda included in the book vary greatly in length, pretentiousness, and quality. Some, such as that by Karl W. Deutsch on "Nationalism and the Social Scientists" (with an appendix), and by Gray L. Dorsey on "A Porch from Which to View World Organization," are serious scholarly efforts to break new ground. Others, such as those by Arno G. Huth on "International Organizations and Conferences—Experiences and Lessons," and by Otto Klineberg on "Some Experiences with International Organizations and International Conferences," offer practical wisdom. Still others, such as those by Michael A. Heilperin on "An Economist's Views on International Organization," and by Harold D. Lasswell on "Government Coöperation 'To Win the Peace'" (urging *inter alia* the development of a "paralysis" weapon which only temporarily disables an opponent), project long-term policy. Many of the essays are, however, most casual and anecdotal. One cannot escape the feeling that the comment (p. 101) by one observer on one of the papers that "The problem starts where Mr. ——— ends" could be given wider application.

Taken all together, the papers, memoranda, and comments do not add up to systematic and comprehensive treatment of the problems raised by

the title and organizational headings of the book. A fair number of the items are, however, suggestive and stimulative of further inquiry, and several may be of particular interest to the student of international law. Among the latter, in addition to some of the titles indicated above, may be mentioned the papers by Quincy Wright on "Experience in Transnational Activities and Organizations"; Oscar Jaszi on "World Organization for Durable Peace"; Kingsley Davis on "The Demographic Foundations of World Organization"; Emory Ross on "Colonies and World Organization: Non-Governmental Responsibilities and Stimuli" (especially interesting and much commented on); Sigmund Timberg on "Corporate Techniques in International Administration—Small, Solid Steps to Peace"; Charles Ascher on "Scientific Study of the International Conference"; Richard McKeon on "Knowledge and World Organization" (some account of discussions of philosophical backgrounds of human rights proposals); Hans Morgenthau on "International Organization and Foreign Policy"; and Royal M. Frye, "On a Unified Philosophy as One of the Foundations of World Organization." Concluding papers by Royal M. Frye and Simon Greenberg review and summarize some of the findings of previous items. The latter suggests that the papers presented "demonstrate anew the extraordinary value inherent in approaching a problem from the point of view of the greatest possible number of different disciplines and varying experiences" (p. 435).

MYRES S. McDOUGAL

Politics, Trials and Errors. By the Right Honorable Lord Hankey. Chicago: Henry Regnery Co., 1950. pp. xiv, 150. Index. \$2.50.

This JOURNAL, in October, 1952, carried a review of a book by Viscount Maugham;¹ Lord Hankey has written what may be regarded as a complementary volume. The two make a strong case against the "Nuremberg Principles." Lord Hankey's book is much more personal, even emotional; it consists largely of quotations of what he has said on previous occasions. It is not well organized, but the personal presentation makes an impact on the reader. Back in February, 1948, he had asked that the war trials be dropped. He devotes a chapter to condemnation of the policy of unconditional surrender, as to which England was not consulted. A chapter on Norway indicates that England was as guilty of aggression there—if necessary war measures can be called aggression—as was Germany. He regards the Tokyo trials as unfair, and is particularly concerned with the fate of Shigemitsu. A final chapter summarizes his condemnations and demands a general amnesty.

CLYDE EAGLETON

¹ This JOURNAL, Vol. 46 (1952), p. 761.