succeed in pressing home their respective points of view. Mr. Drennan is saturated with Spenglerism, Mr. Dutt's gospel is Karl Marx. Fascism, according to the former, is "an insurrection of feeling against the conditions of the modern world": according to the latter, it is "the violent attempt of decaying capitalism to defeat the proletarian revolution." The rhapsodies developed from these themes could hardly be expected to harmonise.

Mr. Drennan is a warm admirer of Sir Oswald Mosley, and believes that the Blackshirt movement is a factor to be seriously reckoned with in our British politics. He is ingenious in justifying the changes in his leader's party allegiance; but his very ingenuity exposes him to Mr. Dutt's bludgeon. For Fascism, says Mr. Dutt, is only a variant of Social Democracy, a combination of deception and coercion; and social democracy, as represented by the Labour Party, is the real bulwark of conservatism in Britain. Thus in this country we are moving tortuously towards Fascism, as Italy, Germany and Austria have done, and as even France is doing; and the only remedy is, as in Russia, to forestall its arrival by the prompt victory of the proletarian dictatorship. Those who can bring themselves to accept this point of view will find an abundance of vituperative corroboration in Mr. Dutt's treatise.


In this Handbook what is regarded as the "essential information" about all countries in the world is given in a clear and succinct form—"the composition of the governments—the programmes of the political parties and their leaders—the political affiliations and editors of leading newspapers and periodicals." There are also sections on the League of Nations, World Court, and International Labour Office. The greatest difficulty confronting the editor of any such publication is the rapid change in governments. In this respect the present Handbook is already out of date in regard to several countries, a factor which will, of course, be remedied in the next edition, which will appear in February 1935. The Handbook is a mine of most useful information put together in a manner that makes it easily accessible to those readers desirous of verifying some fact in a hurry. But it seems a pity that—presumably—considerations of space have led to the grouping together of a number of small States—Afghanistan, Iraq, Danzig, Nepal, etc.—on two pages. It is not seldom in regard to these countries that the reader needs information.

I. F. D. M.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND INTERNATIONAL LAW

7. The Development of International Law by the Permanent Court of International Justice. By H. Lauterpacht. 1934. (London: Longmans, Green & Co. 8vo. 111 pp. 6s. 6d.)

In this little book, which is composed of lectures delivered at the Graduate Institute of International Studies at Geneva at the beginning of 1934, Dr. Lauterpacht deals, with his usual ability, with certain aspects of the work of the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague. He disclaims any intention of giving a complete picture of the Court's work, but has selected five topics for discussion: the law behind the cases, judicial caution, judicial legislation, effective-