Book Reviews

Peace without Victory. Woodrow Wilson and the British liberals. Laurence W. Martin. Yale University Press, New Haven, Conn., 1958. xi + 230 pp. $4.50.

Although much has been written about the sources of Woodrow Wilson's views on foreign affairs, one important influence which has not previously been described in detail was that exerted by the radical wing of British liberalism. In a scholarly, readable book, Laurence W. Martin, who teaches political science at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has traced the interplay of ideas between the American President and the British radicals, a relationship which began early in 1915 during Colonel House's mission to Europe and which continued throughout the war years. Martin has prefaced his account with a brief but informative discussion of the liberal inheritance that was shared by Wilson and the radicals.

The outbreak of hostilities in 1914 profoundly shocked the Liberal party. The majority of its supporters quickly rallied behind the Government and accepted the position of Asquith and Grey that Britain had no choice but to join her Continental allies in opposing the Central Powers. However, a highly articulate minority of politicians, journalists, and publicists—know as the radicals—were critical of the decision to enter the war. The radicals blamed the "system" of diplomacy and power politics more than the aggressive designs of any one country, thus expressing a traditional liberal view of foreign affairs and one that had been developed in the writing of such students of international relations as J. A. Hobhouse, Norman Angell, and E. D. Morel. Through the press and in parliamentary speeches the radicals warned their countrymen that a military victory alone would not ensure a lasting peace; a new approach to world problems was required. In President Wilson they saw a powerful ally. As the leader of the strongest neutral nation, he could exert influence on the belligerent governments and induce them to think in terms of "peace without victory."

These were views to which Wilson was receptive. The President began to draw ideas from the radicals, and they in turn gave support to his efforts at mediation, elicitation of war aims, and formulation of conditions for peace. Some of Wilson's speeches after the American declaration of war troubled the radicals, but they found reassurance in his Fourteen Points. He carried to the peace table their hopes for reasonable terms and a new international order.

The realization of many of the aspirations of Wilson and the British radicals was frustrated, as the author indicates, by the difficulty of applying "liberal precepts to the real world of fear, ambition, and unaccommodating geography," and by the popular passions aroused during a long and bloody conflict. Nevertheless, their approach to international affairs has remained influential on both sides of the Atlantic.

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The Geology of Uranium. Supplement No. 6 of the *Soviet Journal of Atomic Energy,* Atomic Press, Moscow, 1957; translated from the Russian. Consultants Bureau, New York, 1958. vi + 128 pp. Illus. $6.

The title of this translation is a misleading abbreviation of the Russian title, *Problems in the Geology of Uranium.* The book makes no pretense of being what the English title implies—a comprehensive treatise on uranium geology—but is simply a modest collection of a dozen papers by various authors on a few topics related to uranium.

The first three papers are detailed descriptions of specific occurrences of uranium ore and are marred only by the fact that they contain no geologic maps and no indication as to where the deposits are located. The first two concern bedded deposits in metamorphosed clastic sediments of Paleozoic age. As is so often true of such deposits, the relations of ore to sedimentary structures, tectonic structures, and intrusive contacts permit a variety of interpretations; the authors favor concentration of uranium by metamorphism of original uranium-rich sediments but recognize that the evidence is not conclusive. The third paper describes a uranium occurrence in folded Jurassic sandstones and coal beds, where field relations suggest deposition of uranium from ground water moving through permeable beds, the uranium being derived by leaching of adjacent granites and being deposited by adsorption and reduction by the organic compounds in coal.

The next four papers are technical descriptions of new uranium minerals—the silicates nenadkevite and ursilite and the phosphates uramphite and natroautunite. The eighth paper describes the artificial production of uraninite by heating a slice of carbonaceous shale in a dilute uranium solution to 300°C, and the ninth paper is a survey of experiments on the thermal behavior of minerals of sexivalent uranium. The next two papers are concerned with a method of determining uranium in ores by measuring beta and gamma radiation. The final paper is a résumé for Russian readers of the methods of aerial radiometric prospecting used in the United States, Canada, and Australia.

The articles provide a good sample of the kind of geological and mineralogical work being done on uranium deposits in Russia. The similarity to current work in this country is most striking—the same questions are being asked, the same hypotheses are being weighed, and the same combination of field and laboratory techniques is being used. In comparison with recent American papers of the same sort, two differences are notable: The Russian papers in general are more loosely organized and more repetitive, suggesting that the authors are under less editorial pressure to express themselves as concisely as possible, and the Russian authors make far more use of current American literature than American authors do of Soviet literature.

Consultants Bureau should be commended for a translation that is readable and technically accurate (except for a few minor slips) and for excellent reproductions of photographs and drawings from the original papers.

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Handbuch der Physik. vol. 38, pt. 1, *External Properties of Atomic Nuclei.* S. Flügge, Ed. Springer, Berlin, 1958. vi + 471 pp. Illus. DM. 118.

A sufficient number of volumes of the new edition of the *Handbuch der Physik* have appeared to provide a clearer picture of the magnitude of the task. The tremendous expansion in physics research in the past 25 years has posed serious problems for the systematizers of knowledge. Should articles be devoted to currently popular models of nuclei which may change drastically in a few years? How detailed should the papers be?