

war, the tonnage agreement of December 3, 1916, of France and England, the unsuccessful efforts embodied in the Inter-allied Shipping Committee of January, 1917, the Shipping Agreement of November 3, 1917, between France, Italy, and England, and the general understanding of November, 1917, between these countries and the United States, he proceeds to describe the Paris Conference which was called later in that month. At this conference a series of general principles of co-operation were adopted and a permanent organization was effected. This consisted of the Allied Maritime Transport Council and its Executive. Chapter IV. contains a full account of the first meeting of the council, and chapter V. of its second meeting. Chapters VI. and VII. describe the internal organization of the council and its executive, the various "programme committees" which were organized for the international control of essential commodities, and the work of the Executive from May to July, 1918. The next two chapters trace the activities of the council and executive to the signing of the armistice, and chapters X. and XI. describe their activities from the armistice to the final ending of their shipping control in April, 1919. The final chapter of part IV. contains the author's impression of the results achieved in the effort to bring about inter-allied shipping control.

In part V. Mr. Salter emphasizes the importance of the war-time experience of the allied countries in international shipping control as the basis for permanent international co-operation in the future. He states the conclusions which he has drawn "for the future of international administration". However opinions may vary as to future international control, Mr. Salter's historical account of how shipping was jointly controlled by the Allies during the later years of the war constitutes an interesting and authoritative contribution.

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*A History of the Peace Conference.* Edited by H. W. V. TEMPERLEY. [Published under the auspices of the Institute of International Affairs.] Volumes IV. and V. *Economic Reconstruction and Protection of Minorities.* (London: Henry Frowde, and Hodder and Stoughton. 1921. Pp. xxvi, 528; xv, 483. \$9.50.)

THE purpose and the general scheme of this extensive and important work have been treated in a previous review. The new volumes deal with the Austro-Hungarian and Bulgarian settlements in much the same fashion as the first three covered the German settlement. They attempt far more than the mere story of the Peace Conference itself and the making of the treaties at Paris: of the thousand-odd pages included in these volumes, barely an eighth is devoted to a narrative of proceedings in the Conference; rather more than a quarter of the material deals with the historical background of the questions that were settled and about the same amount with a description and analysis of the decisions taken and

their effects; the remainder is composed of the texts of the treaties and less formal agreements, with ancillary documents.

Volume IV. begins with a narrative of the collapse, military and political, of Bulgaria and the Hapsburg Empire (inaptly described in the chapter-heading as the "Central Powers"), with an analysis of the political structure of the old Dual Monarchy and the factors that led to its disintegration. This, with a short section on the armistices, comprises a fourth of the volume. The dramatic character of events permits a vividness of treatment which is amply appreciated by the author and these pages furnish a brilliant summary of the fall of the Hapsburgs. It is, perhaps, fair to ask whether the narrative might not have been abbreviated in order to secure more detailed treatment of the problems of the liberated nationalities. The latter receive careful attention, after a brief chapter on the disarmament of the enemy and the military terms of the treaties of St. Germain, the Trianon, and Neuilly. The hundred pages devoted to the antecedents and the formation of the new Czechoslovak, Yugoslav, and Rumanian states are deserving of high praise. The problem, as it appeared to those in authority at Paris, has been clearly presented, with a full summary of nationalistic aspirations and movements, and the reader has laid before him the various considerations, ethnic, economic, and political, which determined the frontiers. It is the simplest and most comprehensive survey of these complex issues that has yet appeared in print. The reviewer has but two regrets, namely that in a volume devoted to the attempt to construct new states on the ruins of the old empire more space could not be found for the particular problems of the nationalities, and that it has seemed necessary to reserve the Polish problem for volume VI. The chapter on the Treaty of London and the extent of its application is chiefly concerned with the new frontiers of Italy, with a brief section on Albania. It is written by Mr. Temperley himself and, after covering in restrained fashion the various phases of the Fiume dispute, concludes with the settlement at Rapallo. There follows a chapter on the plebiscites which, with the exception of that at Klagenfurt, were never held, and which resulted in the division of Teschen and Austria's acquisition of German West Hungary. Chapter VII. of the volume is devoted to a summary narrative (thirty-nine pages) on the making of the treaties, with general considerations of the principles underlying them, and is succeeded by fifty pages containing admirably compressed material on the new Bulgaria, Austria, and Hungary, by Childs, Coolidge, and Temperley. The volume concludes with appendixes of armistice texts, Rumanian agreements, and the "Little Entente" treaty, which we should naturally have expected to find reserved for inclusion with similar material at the end of volume V.

That volume is not, as one might gather from its subtitle, mainly given over to economic reconstruction and minorities. Of the 483 pages, only 111 deal with the reparation and financial clauses of the three treaties

and a discussion of commercial policy towards the defeated powers, which is followed by a short chapter on the protection of minorities. The major portion of the volume is composed of the texts of the treaties of St. Germain, the Trianon, and Neuilly, and of documents of various kinds, such as memoranda and agreements concerning reparation and the protection of minorities, the Treaty of London, the Manifesto of Corfu, the Pact of Rome, the different memoranda on Fiume, and the Treaty of Rapallo. The volume concludes with a serviceable topical index to the Austrian, Hungarian, and Bulgarian treaties which, with slight effort, might have been made even more valuable. The topic "Plebiscites", for example, is not listed except as a sub-topic under "Austria", and while Fiume is separately listed, Klagenfurt is not, and the topic "Minorities" is incompletely indexed.

The combined topical and chronological arrangement which the character of the material has forced upon the editor is, however, skillfully drafted and the student will in general experience little difficulty in discovering the facts for which he is searching. As in the earlier volumes those facts are presented objectively and in such abundance that the reader may form his own judgments. Mr. Temperley's hope that he might "steer a course equally remote from official apotheosis and unofficial jeremiads" seems to the reviewer to have been crowned with a large measure of success. In view of the difficulty of arrangement, the amount of recapitulation is surprisingly small. The various authors have almost without exception achieved clarity of presentation. It is, perhaps, regrettable that more space could not be found for the details of the processes by which the decisions were reached at Paris. But this would not have been possible without drawing extensively upon the secret minutes of the Councils of Ten and Four and upon the *procès-verbaux* of the commissions; the editor has been careful not to infringe upon diplomatic convention by the use of material the publication of which has not been officially authorized. It was, moreover, of the first importance to save space for collecting the most important documents in their complete text. Students will be especially grateful for the statistical tables compiled by Mr. Wallis, although they will regret that the first table, on page 150 of volume V., is so incomplete as to mislead the casual reader and to blur the statistical comparison between the new Austria and the new Hungary.

CHARLES SEYMOUR.

*The New World: Problems in Political Geography.* By ISIAH BOWMAN, Ph.D., Director of the American Geographical Society of New York. (Yonkers-on-Hudson, N. Y.: World Book Company. 1921. Pp. vii, 632. \$6.00.)

THIS book is not, as its title might seem to imply, a description of the twin continents named in honor of the Florentine impostor, nor is it a