

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 apologetics 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 ISAIAH 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

prospectus of a new Eden of which we stand at the portals. It is a geographer's survey of political conditions and problems all over the globe, as they present themselves on the morrow of the Great War: a study of a world in which so many of the old boundaries and landmarks have disappeared and so many new formations and situations have arisen that we can fairly speak of it as "the new world". To Americans it is also new in another sense: that it is swarming with problems, to which most of us have hitherto remained happily oblivious, but on which we as individuals are now forced to know something, and we as a nation may conceivably be forced to take sides. Doubtless there are few more pressing tasks before the American democracy than the development of an enlightened public opinion about the complex questions of this new society of peoples, to which, for better or for worse, we are now inextricably bound.

Dr. Bowman is unusually well equipped for the task he has undertaken, not only through his position as director of the American Geographical Society and editor of the *Geographical Review*, but also through his activity during the war as head of the group of specialists charged with collecting for our government data on all the questions likely to be raised at the peace conference, and through his able and many-sided services at Paris as adviser to the American Commission to Negotiate Peace. Perhaps no other American who has not held at least cabinet rank in recent years, could write with equal knowledge of so many of the diplomatic transactions that have shaped the new world, or could display so wide a range of information and interest.

Its comprehensiveness is, indeed, one outstanding characteristic of this volume. After some preliminary general discussion, the reader is introduced to the chief political and economic problems of the British Empire; France and Belgium, Italy and the Iberian Peninsula; the prosperous north, the convulsed centre, and the stormy east of Europe; and so on with all the states and especially the danger-zones of Asia, Africa, Oceania, and South America. Scarcely any significant region, however small, has been overlooked. If one wishes to inform himself about such problems as the Saar or Fiume, Upper Silesia or Danzig, Macedonia or Smyrna, the Sykes-Picot agreement or the late Anglo-Persian treaty, the causes of unrest in India or Egypt, the present status of Tibet or Manchuria, mandates in Africa, or the dispute about Tacna-Arica, he will find here the fundamental facts in the case, presented by an expert. The surviving world-empires, with their staggering war debts, their problems of reconstruction, their inevitable rivalry for markets and for raw materials, and their teeming populations of increasingly restless and refractory black, brown, or yellow races; the new states from Finland to Azerbaijan, with their ethnographic and religious diversities, natural resources and economic development, constitutional and political questions; the older, unremoved causes of international friction and the new occasions for

possible conflict that the war has produced—all these things are discussed with remarkable clearness, objectivity, fairness, and sense of proportion.

Doubtless so much information could not have been compressed within one volume but for the very copious and judicious use of maps. The volume contains two hundred and eighty maps, diagrams, and illustrations. For each important area such essential factors as the relief, the density of population, the ethnic and religious distribution, the mineral resources and industrial centres, and the old, new, or proposed boundaries, are usually portrayed cartographically, and with admirable technique. Many of these maps cannot be duplicated in any other published works; and, taken as a whole, they form the most remarkable and valuable part of the book.

The student of contemporary politics should also be grateful for the very substantial bibliography at the end of the volume.

An author who has attempted to deal in so limited a space with so immensely wide and varied a field, inevitably exposes himself to some charges of errors and omissions. One may, perhaps, regret that an account of "the new world" should contain virtually nothing about the organization and activities of the League of Nations; or so meagre a treatment of a subject like the new German constitution, or of certain areas so important to us as Mexico or the Caribbean. Some erroneous statements have crept in. Under the Treaty of Rapallo, for instance, Zara is placed under Italian sovereignty, and not "made a free city" (as is stated on page 269). Historians may discover a fair number of inaccurate dates; and may be surprised at some rather chaotic passages—*e.g.*, on Russian expansion in eastern Asia, or the religious troubles in Bohemia (in which the Hussite upheaval and the Thirty Years' War are very much mixed up), or at such statements as that the Seljuks conquered Anatolia in the eighth century (page 431), or that "in 1863 . . . the Duke of Slesvig and Holstein came to the throne of Denmark as Christian IX. and attempted to unite both provinces to his kingdom" (page 175).

Nevertheless, these things weigh but slightly against the merits of a work which is undoubtedly the most useful introduction to world politics that has appeared in this country since the Armistice. One would like to see the volume in every American library.

R. H. LORD.

Essays on the Latin Orient. By WILLIAM MILLER, M.A. (Cambridge: University Press. 1921. Pp. viii, 582. 40s.)

THIS volume contains (1) twenty articles on the history of Greece from the Roman conquest to the end of "the Venetian revival in Greece", 1718; (2) six "Miscellanea from the Near East". All of these essays have appeared in the last twenty-five years in the *Quarterly Review*, *English Historical Review*, *Journal of Hellenic Studies*, *Byzantinische*