



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

The Truth About The Treaty. By ANDRÉ TARDIEU. (New York: Bobbs-Merrill Company. 1921. Pp. 473.)

What Really Happened at Paris. The Story of the Peace Conference. By the American Delegates. Edited by EDWARD M. HOUSE and CHARLES SEYMOUR. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1921. Pp. xiii, 526)

These books belong to that class of literature on the Peace Conference—small as yet—which has permanent historical value. Both are written by men who speak with authority. Of Tardieu, who was an active and influential member of the French commission, we may accept the dictum of Colonel House that “there is no Frenchman, save Clémenceau, who can write with so much authority concerning the Peace Treaty.” The authors of *What Really Happened at Paris* were members of the American commission. Each participated in the transactions at Paris which he relates, and many of them, before their arrival in Paris, had made prolonged investigations in their respective fields. To their knowledge of negotiations they add a profound knowledge of the problems considered by the negotiators. Both books, too, are remarkably free from prejudice. Tardieu, to be sure, debates his way through the subject, marshaling the arguments for the French view of the case; but in the portion of his book given to the conference he lets the negotiators speak for themselves. His pages are replete with memoranda, which served as the bases for negotiations, and with extracts from the conversations, which took place among the negotiators. Frequently he quotes the words uttered at critical junctures by Clémenceau, Wilson, or Lloyd-George. His story of the negotiations keeps faith with the title of his book. The American delegates are more calm and dispassionate in tone. They place the views expressed by the American representatives in the foreground, but they record, generally with sympathetic understanding and always with fairness, the positions taken by the representatives of other powers. Before books such as these the fog of doubt and suspicion which an ephemeral literature, based on ignorance and prejudice, has wrapped about the Peace Conference cannot retain its impenetrability.

The coöperative work surveys practically the whole field of operations at the conference, and includes also a chapter by Admiral Mayo on the “Atlantic Fleet in the Great War.” The first two chapters are introductory in character. In one, Mezes describes the extensive preparations made by the government of the United States for partici-

pation in the conference and the bases for peace existing when the conference began. In the other, Day interprets the spirit of the conference and explains its organization. His picture is similar to that given by Tardieu and utterly different from the fantastic sketch of Keynes.

The territorial settlements occupy six chapters: Haskins deals with the western frontiers of Germany, Lord with Poland, Seymour with Austria-Hungary, Johnson with Italian boundaries, Bowman with the Balkans, and Westermann with the Near East. Each writer generally presents the salient evidence which constituted the basis for a decision, describes how the decision was reached, indicating the attitude taken by the principal negotiators without attributing motives or entering upon the course of the debates, and explains the significance of the decision. These chapters form collectively a clear, concise and accurate presentation of a series of complex problems. They are illustrated by excellent maps.

Legal advisers have three chapters: Hudson treats the clauses inserted in the treaties to protect minorities and the system of mandates; Scott analyzes the clauses having to do with the trial of the Kaiser and of those accused of violating the laws of war; and Miller traces in illuminating fashion the evolution at Paris of the covenant of the League of Nations. Economic aspects are allotted four chapters: Lamont gives a well-balanced view of the negotiations on reparations; Young estimates the influences which determined the shaping of the economic clauses and combats effectively many popular misconceptions; Gompers discusses the labor clauses; and Hoover summarizes the accomplishments of the economic administration during the period of the armistice. The two commissioners who contribute say almost nothing about the negotiations. General Bliss presents a weighty argument in favor of common disarmament; while Colonel House weighs in the scales of his comprehensive knowledge the successes and the failures of the conference. The volume provides the best general survey of the whole work of the conference known to the reviewer.

Tardieu treats more fully a limited field. He writes only of those sections of the treaty with Germany which concern France most directly. For convenience of consideration his work may be divided into three unequal parts. The first two chapters are introductory to the main theme. They begin with a summary statement of the relations between Germany and France preceding the war and of the part taken by the French in the war, well designed to produce a sympathetic

attitude towards the arguments advanced later in behalf of the French claims made at the Peace Conference. The part of greatest historical value is the account, partly verbatim and fraught throughout with dramatic interest, of the conversations between the French and the English leaders which led to the unity of command under Foch. There follow a rapid survey of the events leading to the armistice and a full account, composed largely of the verbatim recital of documentary and oral evidence, of the exchange of views among the representatives of the Allied and Associated Powers through which the terms of the armistice were evolved.

The largest and the most important part of the work is concerned immediately with the Peace Conference. It treats the organization of the conference, the military clauses, the left bank of the Rhine, the treaties of guarantee, Alsace and Lorraine, the basin of the Sarre, reparations and German unity. It is primarily a narrative of the negotiations. It is not a systematic presentation of the facts involved in the problems treated by the negotiators; the facts often come out incidentally as they appear in a memorandum used by the negotiators or in the conversations of the negotiators themselves. But it gives deeper insight into the process of negotiation and fuller knowledge of the course of negotiations on several of these particular topics than any published work known to the reviewer. It is, moreover, a stirring narrative, reproducing in places the atmosphere of the conference so truly that the reader can really appreciate something of the tremendous stress and strain under which the participants labored. The final chapters take up the period since the conference. They contain significant statistical evidence of the progress of reconstruction in the devastated regions, an arraignment of the enforcement of the treaty, and a friendly but firm statement of the author's views as to the shortcomings of Great Britain and the United States with regard to the treaty since 1919.

W. E. LUNT.

Haverford College.

The Political Aspects of St. Augustine's 'City of God.' By JOHN NEVILLE FIGGIS, Litt. D. Late of the Community of the Resurrection. (London: Longmans, Green and Co., 1921. Pp. 132.)

The delivery of these lectures, six in number, was one of the last public acts of John Neville Figgis. They appear here in their original