

of Vernon L. Parrington and Frederick M. Padleford as eminent scholars at the University of Washington is hardly fair to J. Allen Smith, who is not so mentioned (p. 344); his reference to the Pacific Northwest as "the last frontier" is inadmissible (p. 162); his belief that the Northern Pacific Railroad runs "over Snoqualmie Pass" is ill-founded (p. 165); his calling Isaac I. Stevens "Congressman" rather than "Delegate" is inexact (p. 166); his assertion that the Milwaukee Railroad is "all-electric" west of Harlowtown is not true (p. 271); his statements that the Congress "assumed the right" to lay down conditions for the admission of a territory to statehood is not defensible, for the Constitution gives the Congress that right (p. 252); and, finally, his reference to Lewis B. Schwellenbach as a former Republican senator from Washington will no doubt annoy President Truman (p. 324). Equally regrettable are certain defects of style. These defects range from ambiguities, through faulty constructions, to downright wrong uses of words. Typographical errors exist, but are not numerous (pp. 23, 56, 98, 126, 156, 244, 317). One suspects that the mordant wit of a compositor is responsible for the appearance in one place of the name Alfred Powers as "Allied Powers" (p. 126).

This book is attractively printed, beautifully illustrated, and handsomely bound. Its bibliography, though far from being exhaustive, has been assembled, chapter by chapter, with a nice sense of discrimination. One may regret, though, that helpful guides, such, for example, as Charles W. Smith's *Pacific Northwest Americana*, were not included, and that Oliver W. Nixon's *How Marcus Whitman Saved Oregon* was included. But these slips are, after all, matters of no great consequence. College students and even more mature readers will find that Winther's references will lead them far along the way to a satisfactory understanding of Pacific Northwest history.

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J. Orin Oliphant

*Paris Peace Conference, 1946—Selected Documents.* Department of State. (Washington, Government Printing Office, 1948, pp. xviii, 1442.)

The documents comprising this bulky volume were se-

lected from a set compiled at the Paris Peace Conference for the use of Secretary of State James F. Byrnes, and cover the discussions on the peace treaties with Italy, Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Finland. The nature of the documents is indicated by those dealing with the Italian treaty. In this case the reader is given the original draft treaty which was presented to the conference by the Council of Foreign Ministers; 140 pages of written observations on that treaty by the Italian government; 93 pages of written observations by the governments of Albania, Mexico, Cuba, Egypt, Austria, and Iran, which—though not members of the conference—were invited to present their views; 19 pages of summaries of the oral discussions in the plenary sessions of the conference, in the course of which the views of twenty of the twenty-one participating governments are set forth; 193 pages of reports of various commissions; and 40 pages of recommendations of the conference to the Council of Foreign Ministers on what the final treaty with Italy should include. The peace treaties with the other states are handled in a similar manner.

It might be thought that one who patiently plodded his way through all these pages would gain a full and accurate knowledge of the genesis of the peace treaties. This, however, is not true, for the volume does not include any documents on the discussions within the Council of Foreign Ministers while the draft treaties were being prepared. In fact, this volume does not give the reader even the actual terms of the treaties which the defeated powers accepted, for the peace conference merely made recommendations to the Council of Foreign Ministers, which late in 1946 itself decided upon the final terms. This lack of full information is the inevitable consequence of the limited scope of the volume, which deals only with the Paris Peace Conference. But it might be thought that the reader would at any rate gain at least a full picture of what occurred at the Paris conference. Even this, however, is not true, for the documents were *selected* and parts of the story are sometimes missing. For instance, the proceedings of the first plenary session of the conference, when the smaller states vainly attempted to revolt against domination by the Big Four, are omitted. And of the discussions in the Commission on Procedure, where the smaller states again sought to prevent domination by the Big Four, the only document included is an address by Byrnes, which hardly gives the full picture.

Nevertheless, despite its limitations, the volume does provide a great deal of valuable information regarding what occurred at the peace conference. To acquire this information, however, the reader must pay a price in eye strain, for the documents presented are photographic reproductions of the originals which were distributed in Paris. Since a great many of the originals were mimeographed, and since many of the stencils must have been poorly cut or improperly inked, a considerable number of the documents are barely legible. Incidentally, the copy of the volume which came to this reviewer was bound upside down.

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