

all, the industrial revolution with all its economic implications, fascinated him so much that while in Switzerland he began to write his impressions and his volume *Cartas politicas de Americus*, was published in London in 1826, just before he returned to Brazil.

Back in Rio de Janeiro, Calmon devoted the best of his time and energy to the service of his country. Appointed minister of finance four times (in 1827, 1828, 1841, and 1863), and minister of foreign affairs twice (in 1837 and 1862), he may truly be considered one of the most dynamic and progressive statesmen of the monarchical era in Brazil. As minister of finance, he defended the funding of the public debt, the stabilization of the currency, the establishment of an amortization agency, and the adoption of a new budgetary system. Under different circumstances he might have done for Brazil what Alexander Hamilton did for the United States after 1789. As minister of foreign affairs, he signed a treaty of amity and boundaries with Colombia and a treaty of commerce and navigation with the United States, sent diplomatic representatives to several foreign countries, and in general opposed the intervention of Brazil in the Portuguese question. But his best known service to Brazil was his noble, calm, and dignified action during the Christie dispute with Great Britain, which was eventually submitted to arbitration in 1863, but not really settled until 1865, when Great Britain, on renewing diplomatic relations with Brazil, recognized the rights of that country and accepted the arbitral award of the king of Belgium. In recognition of his services, he had been created Marquis of Abrantes in 1854. For ten years longer he remained active in politics, and died on October 5, 1865, shortly after the announcement of the award noted above.

A list of sources and other material used by the author, is appended at the end of the volume. There are no reference notes.

RAUL D'ECA.

Pan American Union.

*Un Haitien Parle.* By DANTE BELLEGARDE. (Port-au-Prince: Cherequit, Publishers, 1934. \$1.20.)

Dantès Bellegarde, primarily diplomat rather than author, gives us here one of those complications frequently met with in Hispanic America of articles, speeches, and addresses collected from his quarter-century of service. It is an unusually interesting, balanced, and thoroughgoing specimen of its genus. The expression of a political

creed, *Un Haïtien Parle* is an analysis across the years of the Haitian problem, its political aspects, its historic evolution. M. Bellegarde has represented his country brilliantly in Paris, Geneva, and Washington, and the work under review is a perspective of Haiti from such vantage points. The Haitian panorama is viewed with affection and comprehension, and analyzed by a mind keenly critical but never petulant.

In the course of the book, three themes recur insistently: the problem of education, the agrarian and rural question, and foreign relations. The section entitled *Haiti and its People* is a concise summary of the physical and spiritual condition of the republic and its two and one-half millions of inhabitants. It depicts forcefully the contrast between present-day Haiti and the colony abandoned by the French. The difference between the ancient Saint Domingue and the contemporary nation is the chief factor in the Haitian problem. An arbitrary estimate of present-day levels of culture and progress, without comprehending the fact that all advance has necessarily been relative, would be a capital error. Haiti's achievement is remarkable not in the light of what it could be, but in that of what it is in spite of the multiple disadvantages inherent in its colonial origins.

M. Bellegarde shows himself deeply concerned with the problem of popular education. His fine address on educational work, here reproduced, is perhaps the most hopeful section of his book. It gives his concept of public education and sketches rapidly the national educational program, rooted in a profoundly democratic ideology. No less illuminating are chapters dealing with the school and the community, agricultural organization, the problems of poverty in Haiti, the basic questions of export and the customs system. Particularly significant is the vibrant address delivered in Port-au-Prince in 1925 before the general assembly of the Haitian League for the Rights of Man. Omitting oratorical flourishes, M. Bellegarde, just returned to Haiti from his third mission abroad, declared his conviction of

the necessity that the Haitian nation battle without ceasing to make respected its rights and the rights of all for an independent life: and this, not only for its own honor, but for the dignity of the race to which it is proud to belong.

That forthright and uncompromising address long antedated the day of the withdrawal of the United States troops, and of a good-neighbor policy. It was in itself part of the intense campaign of publicity carried on by diverse Haitian organizations to inform the world—and

particularly North America—of Haiti's intolerable position under a military occupation. It makes incidental reference to the author's service on the committee on slavery of the League of Nations, he being the first colored member of the committee.

The *apología* for the revindication of national rights is followed by various related studies dealing with international politics, international peace, and the world crisis. The closing chapter is M. Bellegarde's address at a banquet in New York in honor of James Weldon Johnson. It is a conscientious and suggestive study of the racial question, especially of African interrelationship in Haiti and in the United States; a delicate problem on which little has been written.

M. Bellegarde has made a contribution of positive value to our knowledge of Haiti.

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*El Tratado Lozano-Salomon.* By FABIO LOZANO Y TORRIJOS. (Mexico: Editorial "Cultura", 1934. Pp. 616.)

This book is a detailed account of the boundary dispute between Colombia and Peru which two years ago provoked an incident at Leticia, a small Colombian city situated on the Amazon River, which was attacked by a group of individuals of Peruvian nationality. The incident created a state of war between Colombia and Peru and was peacefully settled in June, 1934, owing to the efforts of the League of Nations and of a commission of representatives of neutral countries at Rio de Janeiro. Many fundamental principles of international law and relations were involved in the incident at Leticia and especially, the international obligation of a State to respect treaties. The author of this book, Dr. Fabio Lozano, was in 1922, minister of Colombia to Peru and had concluded with Dr. Salomon, Peruvian secretary of state, a treaty settling all questions of boundaries and fluvial navigation between the two countries. Consequently, no opinion could be more authoritative than that of the author on the Colombian interpretation of the meaning and terms of that treaty.

The book is a result of extensive investigation and comparison of available source of information on the historical precedents of the treaty of 1922, on the legal questions involved in its application and on the political causes of the boundary dispute. The work is, in many respects, meticulously done and brings together useful collections of