

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

historical data in a clear form discussing both the Colombian and Peruvian points of view. The author has performed a valuable service in making some documents of the Spanish archives referring to the question for the first time accessible in print; and the book contains a reproduction in facsimile of the royal Spanish cédula dated 1802, which is considered the most important document for a thorough understanding of the period corresponding to the first demarcation of the territories of Colombia and Peru. The cédula refers to the administration of the province of Mainas, where the town of Leticia is situated, and Dr. Lozano points out clearly its ecclesiastical character, while, among Peruvian writers, there is a tendency to consider it as having a juridical basis for the civil sovereignty of the territory.

In the opinion of the author, the treaty of 1922 definitely settled every territorial question between Colombia and Peru, without it being possible for any question of boundaries to arise. However, he admits the opportunity for a new agreement between Colombia and Peru concerning commerce and navigation, in order to facilitate the market of the Peruvian products of western Peru. The volume contains also a careful analysis of the economic interests of Peru in the Amazon provinces.

The reader interested in further research on the subject can avail himself of the very full documentation of the book, as well as the extensive bibliography. There is also an accurate and useful index. The limpid style of the text and its convincing logic are highly commended.

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Balduino Enrico: Asedio de la Ciudad de San Juan de Puerto Rico por la Flota Holandesa. By FERNANDO J. GEIGEL SABAT. (Barcelona: Editorial Araluce, 1934. \$1.25.

This casual but delightful and valuable contribution to history is the fruit of an hour's visit to an old book shop in Barcelona. There the young Puerto Rican lawyer who is its author found "the unexpected book"—*Historie ofte Iaerlijck Verhael Van de Verrichtinghen der Geoctroyeerde jaer sesthienhondert ses-en-dertich (The History or Annals of the Deeds of the Privileged West India Company, from its Beginning to the End of the Year 1636)* written by Jan de Laet,