

can get along without accents, be carefully accented, while San José, which needs one, is not?

EDWIN H. CARPENTER, JR.

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*Anuario jurídico interamericano, 1948.* Edited by CHARLES G. FENWICK. (Washington: Pan American Union, 1949. Pp. 393.)

This is the first volume of the *Inter-American Juridical Yearbook*, edited by the Director, Department of International Law and Organization, Pan American Union.

The contents are divided into six parts: I, "Studies in International Law and Organization"; II, "Notes on Current Inter-American Developments"; III, "Activities of the United Nations Bearing upon the Development of Inter-American Law and Organization"; IV, "Summaries of Articles in International Law Reviews Published in America"; V, "Book Reviews"; VI, "Documents."

The first section consists of eight articles, three by the editor, on various aspects of inter-American organization. Three of these articles were previously published.

The second section contains some useful information on the organization of the Pan American Union, on privileges and immunities of the Organization of American States, and on other matters of current interest.

Section III describes various activities of the United Nations and of the International Court of Justice related to juridical interests of the American states, prints the texts of the genocide convention and declarations of human rights, and provides biographical information about the members of the International Law Commission who are nationals of American states.

Section IV includes brief résumés of twenty-four articles on topics in the field of international law which appeared during 1948 in the following five journals: *Boletim da Sociedade Brasileira de Direito Internacional* (4 articles); *American Journal of International Law* (9); *Revista Peruana de Derecho Internacional* (4); *Revista de Derecho Internacional* (Habana) (6); *Revista Argentina de Derecho Internacional* (1).

The fifth section contains twenty-four book reviews, five of which are unsigned, nineteen of which are signed by the editor, and one of which, signed by a professor at a midwestern university, is a review of the third edition of the editor's treatise on international law.

The last section, of 130 pages, reproduces the texts of the Rio Treaty, the Charter of the O.A.S., and the Pact of Bogotá, in the four official languages of the organization.

In the prefatory notes by the secretary general and the editor, brief references are made to "inter-American law" and its relationship to "general international law". This is an important issue, unfortunately not touched upon elsewhere in the book; the risking of its frank and open discussion might have given some life and interest to this volume. There is, it should be said, a lively note by Ambassador Luis Quintanilla on the very special status in the inter-American system of the Inter-American Commission on Methods for the Pacific Solution of Conflicts.

About 60 per cent of the contents of this handsomely bound and printed volume consists of reprints of material already published by the Pan American Union and other organizations, and readily available to the very restricted audience which is likely to use the *Yearbook*. Since the publications budget of the Pan American Union is obviously limited, it seems anomalous that funds should have been set aside for a *Yearbook* of this type, while the official records of the Council, which form an essential part of the fundamental documentation of the O.A.S., continue to appear on dim and discouraging mimeographed pages, dubiously held together by ungalvanized staples.

BRYCE WOOD.

School of Advanced International  
Studies of The Johns Hopkins University.

*Guerra de los Diez Años, 1868-1878*. Vol. I. By RAMIRO GUERRA Y SÁNCHEZ. (Habana: Cultural, S. A., 1950. Pp. xii, 420. Maps, index. Paper.)

No adequate history of Cuba's first major struggle for independence has yet appeared, and it will be some time before such a work is possible because source material is so widely scattered. This is particularly true of the papers concerned with efforts to supply the Cuban forces and with the attempts of the insurgent government to secure diplomatic recognition. In recent years, however, numerous collections of documents, articles, essays, biographies and other specialized studies have been printed. Dr. Guerra takes the position that a tentative history of the war is both feasible and necessary. It is now possible, he says, to begin "estudios globales de exposición, interpretación y síntesis." He recognizes that such works will be marred by "lagunas considerables y errores de mucho bulto," but feels that they will perform the invaluable service of making easier the labor of historians who will follow. Viewed in the light of this stated purpose Dr. Guerra is to be commended very highly for this volume.

A recent study by Dr. Francisco J. Ponte Domingues entitled *Historia de la Guerra de los Diez Años desde su origen hasta Guatamaro* (noticed