

threat from the United States loomed large in the minds of the originators of that agreement. Revealing the changed situation and the changed attitude that prevailed in 1862, Corpancho stated to the secretary of state of the United States that if the latter's government decided to lend its moral support to the cause of autonomy in America, Peru and the other South-American governments could be depended upon to coöperate (p. 14).

From his pledge to Mexican Minister Romero in Washington to do everything possible to aid Mexico in her hour of proof to his protection of Mexican friends after the capital had fallen Corpancho energetically complied with his mission. The Juárez government and its supporters appreciated the Peruvian gesture of appointing a representative during the crisis. Corpancho's youth, humanity, and devotion to the liberal republican cause made him *simpático*. The mission terminated in the tragic demise of the thirty-two year old Corpancho, a friend of Mexico.

STANLEY R. ROSS.

University of Nebraska.

Guerra del Pacífico, los tribunales arbitrales, 1882-1888. By ALEJANDRO SOTO CÁRDENAS. [Universidad de Chile, Facultad de Filosofía y Educación, Instituto Pedagógico, Departamento de Historia y Geografía.] (Santiago de Chile: Imp. Cultura, 1950. Appendix, bibliography. Paper.)

At the conclusion of the War of the Pacific, Chile found itself confronted here and there with a considerable task of tidying up. One of the most trying of the matters that demanded attention was the series of claims made by foreigners for damages to persons or property occasioned by, or alleged to have been occasioned by, the Chilean armed forces in the course of their belligerent operations. A total of 759 claims was presented, distributed in this fashion: Italian, 440; English, 110; French, 89; German, 69; Portuguese, 21; Swiss, 10; Austro-Hungarian, 9; Belgian, 3. The sum of the claims, with interest, amounted to \$46,498,810.00.

This study examines the process whereby these claims were considered and settled. The manner of arriving at settlement was through mixed international commissions, otherwise called by the author arbitral tribunals. Each such tribunal, of which there were some half-dozen, consisted of three members—a Chilean, a member representing the other party, and a chairman who was a Brazilian appointed by the emperor.

The settlement of these claims was a slow process. Tensions developed. The Brazilian emperor found it necessary to appoint in suc-

cession no less than three chairmen of tribunals. Because of differences over definitions or interpretation of the terms of the conventions under which the tribunals operated, long recesses were experienced. However, the parties persevered despite discouragements and, at length, settlements were reached. That the initial claims were in many cases either exaggerated or could not be supported is indicated, if not proved, by the fact that the total of claims allowed was but 3.6 per cent of the original claims with interest.

The author asserts that the outcome considerably strengthened the relative principles of international law.

Soto Cárdenas has done a thorough piece of research. No important available Chilean primary materials have been neglected, and a certain amount of research was done through agents in Brazil. An admirable feature of the research is that periodical literature was thoroughly examined. The organization is good and the author's style is better than pedestrian. The work is an important item in Chilean historiography as well as in that of the War of the Pacific.

WATT STEWART.

State University of New York,
College for Teachers, Albany.

BRIEF MENTION

La batalla de "las Carreras." By CÉSAR A. HERRERA. [La Academia Dominicana de la Historia, la Academia Dominicana de la Lengua, el Ateneo Dominicano.] (Ciudad Trujillo: Impresora Dominicana, C. por A., 1950. Pp. 105. Bibliography. Paper.) A brief account of the campaign in which Santana turned back Soulouque's invasion of the Dominican Republic in 1849. This book was awarded the first prize in a competition held in connection with the celebration of the centenary of the Battle of Las Carreras. D. G. M.

San Martín, the Liberator. By J. C. J. METFORD. (New York: Philosophical Library, Inc., 1950. Pp. ix, 154. Frontispiece, map, index. \$3.75.) The English edition of this readable little book was reviewed in the May, 1951, issue of this REVIEW. In addition to what was there stated a word of caution must be added. The author is careless in his handling of details throughout the book, attributing, for example, the first foundation of Buenos Aires to Pedro de Alvarado.

La entrevista de Guayaquil. By RICARDO ROJAS. (Buenos Aires: Editorial Losada, S. A., 1950. Pp. 365. Illustrations, Paper.) The celebrated Argentine man of letters and author of *El santo de la espada* has brought together in this volume his chapter on the interview of Guayaquil first printed in the *Historia de la nación argentina*, an essay on the war of independence in Jujuy, and certain writings relative to his controversies with José P. Otero and with Vicente Lecuna. Scholars interested in the Guayaquil question will find this a convenient collection of otherwise scattered material.

Máximo Jerez inmortal, comentario polémico. By SOFONIAS SALVATIERRA. (Managua, Nicaragua: Tipografía Progreso, 1950. Pp. xlv, 340. Frontispiece. Paper.) An impassioned reply to a book in which a conservative writer discussed the career of the great Nicaraguan liberal leader. D. G. M.