

either graduate or undergraduate students.

R. E. Q.

Mining and Petroleum Legislation in Latin America. 2nd ed. Washington, 1969. Pan American Union, General Secretariat, Organization of American States. Pp. xiii, 329. Paper, \$5.00.

Like the *Datos básicos de población* noted above, this collection is a good sample of the useful cataloguing work being done by the Pan American Union. It is a summary and updated revision of material published in two volumes about a decade ago. The mining laws now in force are systematically summarized but not reprinted verbatim. Among the subjects which figure prominently are methods and requirements for obtaining concessions, taxation, and other obligations of concessionaires.

D. M. P.

Arquitectura latinoamericana 1930/1970. By FRANCISCO BULLRICH. Buenos Aires, 1969. Editorial Sudamericana. Illustrations. Bibliography. Pp. 222.

The Argentine architect who produced this "panorama," as he calls it, restricted the view to only seven countries—Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Chile, Cuba, Venezuela, and Mexico—in order to concentrate upon the work of architects in whom the "new architecture of Latin America" is visible. The volume was prepared for the tenth Congress of the International Institute of Architects in Buenos Aires. It should be used together with the same author's smaller but more extensive book *New Directions in Latin American Architecture* (1969). Readers wishing to know the buildings should consult the Argentine edition with 282 photographs and 70 plans. An opening chapter reviews the pre-Columbian, colonial, and pre-1930 conditions for the appearance of the "new architecture," which is set forth in 24 pages

for Brazil, 17 for Argentina, 7 for Uruguay, 6 for Chile, 6 for Cuba, 6 for Venezuela, and 16 for Mexico. The presentation of the buildings is clear and informative, with critical comments by the author, who is an architectural historian as well as a practicing architect well known in this country and in Europe.

George Kubler

Yale University

Foreign Relations of the United States. Diplomatic Papers. 1946. Vol. III: *Paris Peace Conference: Proceedings.* Vol. IV: *Paris Peace Conference: Documents.* Vol. V: *The British Commonwealth; Western and Central Europe.* Vol. VII: *The Near East and Africa.* Washington, 1969, 1970. United States Government Printing Office. Notes. Indexes. Pp. xl, 882; viii, 956; xiv, 1109; viii, 941. \$5.25. \$5.50. \$6.00. \$5.25.

The Paris Peace Conference of 1946 was called to consider peace terms for Italy, Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Finland. The government of Mexico asked for representation at the sessions which were to draft the Italian treaty but was turned down on the grounds that the Moscow Agreement had made no provision for this. Several other nations, all in the Caribbean area, expressed interest in the Italian treaty, mainly for protection from claims by Italian nationals.

None of these nations seems to have protested strongly at being left out. However, Brazil did take part in the conference to the extent of proposing amendments to the Italian treaty, providing committee members, and consulting with the United States on a variety of matters. The Brazilian Foreign Minister complained politely to Secretary Byrnes that after Brazil's contribution to the war, it had been left off the reparations commission. Byrnes replied soothingly that perhaps Brazil "would get more reparations through seizure of German assets in Brazil than through any other system of allocation." But the Foreign Min-