

Book Reviews

OBRAS (VOLS. I-IV: DISCURSOS POLITICOS; DISCURSOS PARLENTARIOS; ESTUDIOS; TRABAJOS JURIDICOS Y LITERARIOS). By *Eliseo Giberga*. Habana: Rambla, Bouza y Cia., 1930-1931. Pp. 606; 549; 763; 648.

OBRAS (VOLS. I-III: DISCURSOS POLITICOS Y PARLENTARIOS; CONFERENCIAS Y ENSAYOS FILOSOFICOS Y LITERARIOS). By *Rafael Montoro*. Habana: Cultural, S. A., 1930. Pp. LXXX, 502, XXXI, 401; XVI, 493.

The men whose writings are here presented are two of the most distinguished Cuban jurists of recent decades. Giberga began his career under the Spanish regime, having been born in 1845. He was for some years a Cuban representative in the Cortes of Spain, and several of the items included in the first volume of his works are economic, political and constitutional discussions before legislative and popular audiences connected with his representative functions. In 1887 he delivered a powerful address on Pessimism in Cuban Politics. After independence was secured he was much concerned with constitutional problems and many of his addresses and papers in this period relate to this theme. In 1913 he prepared a valuable monograph on *Cuban Political Ideas* (Vol. I, pp. 490-526). His *Observations on the Cuban Question* (Vol. III, pp. 95-321) was one of the most powerful documents leading to the crystallizing of public opinion prior to the revolution of 1895. Once the revolution was on, he kept up a barrage of policy-making articles in the press directed toward both Cuban and North American public opinion (III, pp. 371-712).

To the readers of this REVIEW his juridical works (Vol. IV) will probably prove most interesting. One of the best of these is a study of the relation of the administration of justice to public welfare (pp. 183-242). Another is a plan for the reform of civil procedure (pp. 267-314). The question of divorce also interested him and several papers and addresses are devoted to this subject (pp. 321-398). Like all public men in Latin America, the problems of the national university appealed to him, and his report to the Inspectors of the University of Havana on academic freedom, in 1915, is an important document (pp. 437-478). There is a biographical sketch (IV, pp. 7-90). He died in 1916.

Montoro has survived his distinguished contemporary, although his career began as early as 1878 with some addresses on political policies before the new liberal party. He was very active in liberal politics under the Spanish regime and extended his oratorical activities as far even as Spain. Yet, on the whole, he was more concerned with philosophic, literary and sociological questions than was his contemporary. Early in his career he wrote and spoke much on German philosophy. True to his Latin tradition he was also enthusiastic for the drama and literature in general, as is shown by several papers on French, Spanish, Cuban, English, and North American literary and artistic themes. His *Scientific and Literary Movement in Cuba* (II,

365-382) is an excellent introduction to the study of Cuban culture. As a leader of liberal reform movements he has perhaps rendered his most important services to modern Cuba. The three volumes here listed were presented to him as an act of homage in 1930.

L. L. BERNARD.

Washington University.

THE LAW OF PERSONS AND DOMESTIC RELATIONS, by *Joseph W. Madden*.
St. Paul: West Publishing Co., 1931. Pp. xii, 748.

This volume comes ten years after the publication of the last hornbook on the law of persons and domestic relations. It is dressed up in the new red binding of imitation leather now used in all editions of the hornbook series and other law books, which is pleasing to the eye, but which warps badly.

Much more, however, can be said for the contents of the book. It contains a large proportion of the material in Cooley's revisions of Tiffany's hornbook on the same subject, and to that is added a wealth of new material covering the many developments in this branch of the law during the last decade. The author in his preface gives full credit to the authors of the former work for his indebtedness to them. Especial attention has been given to the many changes in the laws dealing with family life. Liberalizing of the laws of divorce and annulment of marriage and the changes in the effects of infants' contracts in this age of installment buying and automobiles are given emphasis. The old leading cases as well as recent decisions bringing the doctrines up to date are discussed.

The new problems of tort liability of parents for the actions of their children, as influenced by the motor vehicle, of liability as between husband and wife, and the like, are developed in a very admirable way. Also, the author discusses the ever-increasing functions of the juvenile courts, and the increased duties of the parent to give his child an education, in view of the modern trend.

The book is well organized. The arrangement is much improved; the index is better. Copious footnotes give reference to many valuable cases, law review notes, and comments in legal periodicals. As a handbook it should prove valuable to the student and lawyer alike. Many points are necessarily not discussed at length or in detail, but such is obviously not the purpose of the book.

CHARLES H. LUECKING.

St. Louis, Missouri.