

lo mismo no sólo a los Estados Unidos sino también al resto de América —que en la nueva edición apareciesen aquellos que, sin ser latino-americanos, han hecho gran parte de su obra en la América Latina y tienen valor propio dentro de la historia de las ideas en ésta: por ejemplo, los alemanes Uhle y Lehmann, el inglés Joyce, los norteamericanos Morley, Frank, Beals, Chase, entre muchos.

Who's Who in Latin America es un admirable instrumento de trabajo, a la vez que un estímulo brindado con sagacidad por la diplomacia universitaria que es la que puede crear mejores vínculos entre los pueblos.

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El Presidente Polk y Cuba. By EMETERIO S. SANTOVENIA. [Publications of the Academia de la Historia de Cuba.] (La Habana: Imprenta "El Siglo XX", 1935. Pp. 116. Illus. Paper, \$1.00.)

This volume raises again the question as to whether it is possible to consider a fundamental historical subject and produce an original work after a very elemental research. Sr. Santovenia, as many others before him, has not succeeded in doing this. A short visit to the archives of the state department, the use of *The Diary of James Knox Polk*, edited by M. M. Quaife, of my own book relating to the expeditions of Narciso López, and of a few other printed materials, have given Sr. Santovenia the chance to add another title to his extensive bibliography.

There cannot be any objection to this booklet from a literary point of view. It is written with the flourished style of Sr. Santovenia, whose reading I always enjoy, but as to history, it does not add anything new—the mistakes excepted. As to the latter, it is the duty of the present reviewer to point out to Sr. Santovenia that it was not during the time of President Monroe that for the first time the government of Washington discussed Cuban annexation, as he asserts on page 10; that long before May, 1848, John L. O'Sullivan had assurances of the annexationist ideas of President Polk; that the appreciation that he makes of the motives determining Mr. Buchanan's attitude against the purchase of Cuba, if the latter was made by President Polk, are all wrong, as has been proved by several authors; that the order to General Butler directing him not to allow American troops to go to Cuba, was issued because a revolution in Cuba would

impede the purchase of the island; that the denunciation of López's conspiracy in Trinidad had its origin in the United States; and that R. M. Saunders, the American Minister to Madrid, before talking with the Marquis of Pidal about the transfer of Cuba, had in some way been encouraged to do it by General Narváez himself.

There are other minor points which are also wrong, but there is especially, a chapter entitled "An Emissary of Isabella the Second" (pp. 68-72), which is in error from the title to the last word. The emissary of the queen of Spain who was in contact with Vice-President Dallas to discuss the transfer of Cuba did not represent Isabel, but María Cristina, the queen mother, who, at that time, as before and after, desired to sell Cuba to the United States in order to have her investments in slaves and in all types of business in the island protected by the United States against British abolitionism.

As an address, the work of the distinguished Cuban historian on Polk and the attempted purchase of Cuba, sounds excellent, but with respect to historical accuracy, it is far below the mark, especially since the United States bibliography on the subject has left very few important questions untouched, and since Jerónimo Becker, in the second volume of his *Historia de las relaciones exteriores de España durante el siglo XIX* has published much of what took place between R. M. Saunders, representing the United States, and General Narváez and the Marquis of Pidal, representing Spain.

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La Iglesia Ecuatoriana en el Siglo XIX. Tomo I. De 1809 a 1845.

By JULIO TOBAR DONOSO. (Quito: Editorial Ecuatoriana, 1934. Pp. xx, 633.)

It is gratifying to find an increasing attention directed to the Church in Hispanic America by both native and foreign students. In the opinion of the reviewer this institution merits a larger share of the investigation and study of historians than it has received thus far. This volume constitutes a valuable addition to the recent studies of the Church. Doctor Tobar Donoso plans to continue this history of the Church in Ecuador to the present, the entire work to comprise three volumes. One might wish that the author had included a study of the colonial Church in his project; on that period only a brief