

1926 which are not found in B. Sánchez Alonso's *Fuentes de la historia española e hispanoamericana (segunda edición, 1927)*. Much of this hitherto unlisted material is undoubtedly of limited appeal and value, but it is apparent that the collaborators have unearthed many items of value, especially in the field of Church history. Thus, while Sánchez Alonso lists eleven titles under Miguel Luis Amunátegui and twenty-eight under Barros Arana, the "Exposición retrospectiva de la enseñanza" credits these writers respectively with twenty-eight and thirty-six works on the history of Spanish America and Spain.

The compilers of this volume are to be commended for their laborious and painstaking efforts which have resulted in the publication of a bibliography of great interest and value for scholars in many fields, and need make no apologies for the few repetitions and omissions to which they call attention.

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*Primera exposición circulante cubana. Guía económica del Caribe.* (Habana: Sociedad Colombista Panamericana, 1941. Pp. 309. Paper.)

As one consequence of the First Inter-American Convention of the Caribbean, the Cuban government organized in 1941 a traveling exposition of national products, which has made the circuit of thirty-five towns in the various republics and in dependencies of the United States. The main part of this volume is a guide to the exhibits of the firms and agencies which coöperated. It discloses the surprising range of Cuban industrial as well as agricultural products. Prefatory to the guide is a thoughtful article by Dr. Salvador Massip, entitled, "Geografía económica del Caribe. Perturbaciones producidas por la actual guerra mundial." Dr. Massip stresses similarities in geography, products, systems of exploitation and markets as between the Caribbean countries. He views the dislocations brought about by the war as accentuating trends, already discernible, toward a decline of commerce with Europe, an increase of commerce with North America, an intensification of trade between the Caribbean countries, and a slight increase (before Pearl Harbor) of trade with Japan. Massip offers a program looking toward the "economic independence" of the Caribbean area. Beneath the generalities in which this program is formulated, the principal concrete, practicable goal, so far as this book provides any clue, appears to be the expansion of foreign markets for Cuban industrial products.

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