

*La falsa cubanidad de Saco, Luz y del Monte.* By RAFAEL SOTO PAZ. (La Habana: Editorial Alfa, 1941. Pp. 139.)

This little book was written to show that José Antonio Saco, José de la Luz y Caballero, and Domingo del Monte were not, contrary to the commonly accepted view, among the founders of Cuban nationality. That nationality he defines in terms of modern social democracy as being the creation of the masses of Cuban people. Judged by this arbitrary standard, the traditionally great triumvirate were moderates, members of a privileged society, too closely identified with Spanish culture. Opposed to the immediate abolition of slavery, to violent revolution, to independence, and to popular democracy, their leadership was centered on the wrong objectives. By contrast, the words and deeds of Varela, Agramonte, and Martí were expressions of the popular, renascent Cuban spirit. This volume is interesting as a contemporary interpretation reflecting a particular viewpoint. Based largely on carefully selected materials from secondary works, it is lacking in the attributes of scholarship. Nor can it be termed a significant attempt at historical revision and evaluation.

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*Prospecto de un establecimiento de educación para señoritas. Primer escrito de Sarmiento.* Reimpresión facsimilar. [Memorias del Museo de Entre Ríos, No. 18.] (Paraná: Impresora argentina, 1942. Pp. 10, 14.)

Dated on March 23, 1839, in San Juan, Argentina, this Prospectus was the first work on education written by the "Schoolmaster President," Domingo Faustino Sarmiento. Its publication is important because it was omitted from the edition of *Obras completas*. It contains a statement of Sarmiento's first ideas on education and its practical relationship to the social medium and to social progress.

In a review of his work given in the *Recuerdos de Provincia*, Sarmiento described this Prospectus in the following terms:

Folletos. *Programa de un Colegio de señoritas en San Juan.* Exposición de la necesidad, las ventajas i el conjunto de la educación de las mujeres en las provincias apartadas de la República Argentina. Mi primer escrito, lleno de reflexiones que no carecen de oportunidad.

Beginning the Prospectus with a consideration of woman's general need for education, Sarmiento noted the advantages gained from obtaining that education, not in the home, but in an educational institution free from distractions and under the guidance of com-