

was merely an impassioned defender of the natives against certain soulless oppressors. Some writers used the arguments of Las Casas for international purposes. For example, the differences between France and Spain caused certain French writers to declare that Philip II had ordered the extermination of the Indians.

On the other hand, there were plenty of cases of individual cruelty. The author quotes at length from a writing of Visitador José Antonio de Areche, dated September 23, 1777, to show this. He publishes for the first time a petition of December 8, 1777, of José Gabriel Tupac Amaru to the viceroy about the abuses of the *mita*, the decrease of the Indian population, and his inability to fill the quota for the *mita* in his province. He then gives a summary, based on the original documents, of the part of Bernardo Pumayalli Tambohuacso, cacique of Pisac, in the planned uprising of Lorenzo Farfán against the custom house of Cuzco, and of what occurred in the juntas attended by the young chieftain. Finally the documents in the case against Tambohuacso are printed. Among them the two confessions of the cacique and the discourse of Doctor José Baquijano y Carillo, protector general of the natives, who was trying to save the accused, on the ground that the uprising was only meditated, are the most interesting and useful.

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*La proyectada modificación a la real ordenanza de intendentes en el año 1812.* By JULIO CÉSAR GONZÁLEZ. [Publicaciones del Instituto de Investigaciones Históricas de la Facultad de Filosofía y Letras de la Universidad de Buenos Aires, tomo LXXXII.] (Buenos Aires: Casa Jacobo Peuser, ltda., 1942. Pp. 56, li.)

Although independence had been won and the old regime abolished in the provinces of Rio de La Plata, the Spanish laws still existed. The first attempt to change them to meet the new conditions was a proposed reform of the ordinances of the *cabildo* and later to establish regulations for the administration of justice. If a complete change could not be made, legislators considered it appropriate to use laws existing in Spain, but preferring those passed by the Cortes of Cádiz, since they were based more upon liberal Spanish thought than on Bourbon legislation. The changes made were thus confined mostly to details and did not substantially modify the existing laws.

Damián Castro was finally intrusted with reforming the Ordinance of Intendants of 1782. At the same time Miguel de Irigoyen, intendant of the division of *policía*, or general administration, drew up a *Reglamento de policía*. The two documents were sent to the Cham-

ber of Appeals for the members and the ministers of the treasury to examine.

The councilors gave the fiscal, Doctor Pedro José Agrelo, three months to study the plans. He saw many useful reforms in them, but disagreed with them and proposed the appointment of a commission to take the two projects and the old Ordinance as a basis from which to form a third simpler draft. The councilors agreed to this. Castro recognized the difficulties in harmonizing the three documents and believed an entirely new code was necessary.

The most notable changes suggested in the Ordinance were: an effort to consolidate the municipal system; a more popular elective system in the cabildos; prohibiting *repartimientos*; the rights of the vicepatronage being resumed absolutely by the superior government; a more detailed defining of the duties of all officials; elimination of the committee of ways and means of the cities and towns; suppressing the municipal junta and the annual visitation of the intendant in his province; creating an intendant of policía in Buenos Aires, whose duties were confined entirely to that department; an extensive plan for industrial development; paying more attention to agriculture as the chief wealth of the nation; and the establishment of primary schools.

In the first part of the book the author summarizes the proposed changes in the Ordinance, and in the latter publishes the one hundred and two additions and modifications, with four documents, in which the opinions of the persons examining the innovations are expressed. Despite its good points, the project was not adopted and the old Bourbon Ordinance was still in effect in 1821.

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*Manuelita de Rosas y Ezcurra. Verdad y leyenda de su vida.* By E. F. SÁNCHEZ ZINNY. (Buenos Aires: Imp. López, 1942. 2 ed. Pp. 459.)

Its presentation of a new aspect of the life of Manuelita de Rosas has justified a second edition of this book, which was first printed in 1941. The introduction states its theme: "¡Manuelita, la dulce Manuelita de la tradición encantadora, era simplemente una leyenda! Era una creación del deseo, del ansia de esa bondad, nutrida en el espanto de un período terrible." Despite long portrayal, then, as an "Angel of Mercy," Manuelita now appears with a character which merely conforms to the most unmerciful will of her father. She is mediocre