

papers and has made good use of a collection of hand-bills that advertised the place, hour, and conditions of many ascensions.

The several illustrations are well chosen. A plentiful sprinkling of typographical errors mars the work somewhat. On the whole, the book makes easy and entertaining reading.

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Ensayo biográfico de Francisco Morazán. By LEÓNIDAS PINEDA M. (Tegucigalpa: Talleres Tipo-litográficos Ariston, 1944. p. 55. Paper.)

This is perhaps the best short essay on Morazán in either Spanish or English. A careful scholar, charming in his literary style, and sympathetic in his treatment of the great Central American hero, the author underlines the political implications of Morazán's military campaigns for union, and in so doing makes no attempt to conceal his own advocacy of the ideal. The author sees in Morazán not only the greatest military figure in the history of Central America (p. 45), but an idealist (pp. 54-55) who sought to give Central America a civilian, democratic government with the rule of "law over force" (p. 30). In these conclusions he does not differ substantially from Dr. E. Martínez López (*Biografía del general Francisco Morazán*, Tipografía Nacional, Tegucigalpa, 1931) and others who have written more detailed biographies of Francisco Morazán.

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El sentido revolucionario de 68 (Historia de un proceso ideológico). By LEOPOLDO HORREGO Y ESTUCH. [Biblioteca de Historia, Filosofía y Sociología, Vol. XXI.] (Habana: Jesús Montero, Editor, 1945. Pp. 198. Paper.)

Historia de la Guerra de los Diez Años (Desde su origen hasta la Asamblea de Guáimaro). By FRANCISCO J. PONTE DOMÍNGUEZ. (Habana: Imprenta "El Siglo XX," 1944. Pp. x, 278. Paper.)

During the five decades preceding 1825 the Cuban people came to look upon themselves as Cubans rather than Spaniards, but they remained loyal to the mother country while their continental brothers to the west and south were throwing off the Spanish yoke. Far from winning for them any appreciation in the peninsula, however, their faithfulness was repaid by two measures dictated by fear of their rebel-