

Antonio Saco. Rafael Montoro's writings appear in the *Ideario autonomista* (Cuadernos de Cultura, Cuarta serie, Número 3). It was only natural for José Martí to be selected as the spokesman for the *separatistas*. From the voluminous writings of the Apostle of Cuban Liberty, Dr. Feliz Lizaso, a lifelong student of Martí's career, has made a careful selection of statements representative of the great leader's thoughts at the various periods of his life. An excellent introduction by the editor also relates Martí's career and ideals to those other movements in Cuba during the last century.

No indication is given as to whose works will be chosen to represent the *anexionistas*, but there can be little doubt but that it will be those of Gaspar Cisneros de Betancourt, better known by his pen name, *El Lugareño*.

Asbury College.

DUVON C. CORBITT.

Hacienda colonial venezolana: Contadores mayores e intendentes de ejército y real hacienda. By HÉCTOR GARCÍA CHUECOS. [Publicaciones de la Comisión Preparatoria de la IV Asamblea General del Instituto Panamericano de Geografía e Historia.] (Caracas: Editorial Crisol, 1946. Pp. 170. Paper.)

The usefulness of this volume may be described briefly: (a) the forty-six documents (pp. 45-170) sample unevenly the archival materials available in Caracas for writing colonial fiscal history; (b) the fourteen biographical sketches of treasury auditors and intendants (pp. 21-43) bring to light new bits of information occasionally more serious than anecdotal; (c) the running commentary on the development of treasury administration is nothing more than a gloss of the *Recopilación de Indias* and the cedula erecting the Intendency of Caracas. In the "Necesaria Advertencia" the author turns out to be his own best reviewer: "Not even remotely does the present work pretend to represent a history of Venezuelan colonial economy."

Duke University.

ROBERT S. SMITH.

Mi última lección de historia. By DOMINGO AMUNÁTEGUI SOLAR. [Ediciones de la Universidad de Chile.] (Santiago: Imprenta y Litografía Universo, S. A., 1946. Pp. 143. Paper.)

This volume includes several articles on various, and frequently disputed, aspects of the careers of Chilean War of Independence heroes—Bernardo O'Higgins and José Miguel Carrera in particular. All but one of the articles have been published previously in *El mercurio* or *El imparcial* of Santiago.

The exception, *Mi última lección*, from which the title of the book is taken, is a short selection containing three almost independent subjects. One is "the greatest misfortune of the War of Independence," identified as the early rivalry between O'Higgins and Carrera. Another includes additional evidence disclosing the part played by O'Higgins in the death of his rival, Carrera, in 1821. Finally, there is a description of the personal property holdings of O'Higgins, his attempt, with José de San Martín, to send funds to Europe as security against the day of personal misfortune, and the burdensome and abusive tax and confiscatory program of the O'Higgins government in Chile.

None of these topics is developed extensively in this short article. With the exception of three brief letters that are published to give support to the well-known fact that O'Higgins actively sought Carrera's death, most of the material is drawn from the standard works of such historians as Diego Barros Arana, Benjamín Vicuña Mackenna, and Mariano Felipe Paz Soldán.

Goucher College.

JAMES S. CUNNINGHAM.

El pensamiento vivo de Andrés Bello. Presentado por GERMÁN ARCINIEGAS. [Biblioteca del pensamiento vivo.] (Buenos Aires: Editorial Losada, 1946. Pp. 214. Paper. \$4.00 m/arg.)

The Editorial Losada has made another notable contribution to the wider diffusion of knowledge concerning an outstanding leader of Latin-American thought. This thirty-second volume of the series is the sixth to be devoted to a Latin American. While Arciniegas has added nothing to fundamental knowledge concerning Bello, his brilliant introductory essay adds greatly to our appreciation of the many-sidedness of the man, while his careful selection of excerpts to represent different aspects of the thought of Bello results in an excellent introduction to his works.

In some respects the present volume duplicates the more scholarly work of Gabriel Méndez Plancarte (*Andrés Bello; prólogo del doctor Gabriel Méndez Plancarte*. . . [Mexico City: Secretaría de Educación Pública, 1943. Pp. 197]). But this work is different enough in scope to make a useful supplement to the other.

The American University.

HAROLD E. DAVIS.

Homens de Minas. By PEDRO RACHE. (Rio de Janeiro: Livraria José Olympio Editôra, 1947. Pp. 226. Illustrations. Paper.)

In 1907 a young engineer who was on the wrong side of the political fence in his own state of Rio Grande do Sul appealed to Afonso Pena,