

nor Spanish political domination, for Enriquillo had not renounced the one nor denied the other. On the Spanish side, it could not be considered a "just" war. For Enriquillo, it was simply a war for human rights.

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*Bibliografía de la bibliografía dominicana.* By LUIS FLORÉN LOZANO. (Ciudad Trujillo: Roques Román, C. por A., 1948. Pp. viii, 66. Paper.)

Luis Florén Lozano, director of the Library of the University of Santo Domingo, has doubtless been aware of the fact that extensive collections of works concerning Santo Domingo are few, and that sources of information concerning the literature of his country are diffuse. In a few pages he has summed up the important bibliographical sources of information in surprising number. Many of the specialized bibliographies which have appeared in periodicals, learned and otherwise, are already available in research libraries. Others which have unfortunately been published in limited editions are accessible in but few places. But here is the key, a bibliography of bibliographies, carefully classified for the convenience of the reader, into the following subjects: architecture, art, and music; history, biography, government, international relations, law and economics; literature, philology, folk-lore and journalism; cartography, geology, botany, and zoology; a final section, "Bibliografías personales," containing twelve items concerning Columbus, Pedro Henriquez Ureña, Vetilio Alfau Durán, Emilio Rodríguez Demorizi, Bayoran Hostos, Abigaíl Mejía Soulie, Robert Schomburgh, and President Trujillo. In the introduction the compiler discusses critically the general bibliographical works which have been published in the last two decades, and follows this in Part I by a list of thirty-eight titles of general bibliographical works. An author, title, and subject index completes this volume which will furnish a driving incentive to at least one collection of Latin Americana to acquire all "Dominicana" obtainable.

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*Bolívar and the Independence of Spanish America.* By J. B. TREND. (New York: The Macmillan Company, 1948. Pp. xii, 287, \$2.00).

The series to which this volume belongs aims to diffuse historical knowledge through the publication of brief lives of leading figures in

important epochs and movements. This approach to popular history has its advantages, of which the greatest is the natural interest of the average reader in human personality, but it also has its practical difficulties. Especially, when highly compressed, as in the present case, both geographical and historical background become vague and occasionally inaccurate. Further, the focus on an individual career, however important, tends to distort reality. This book contains a skillful and judicious sketch of the character and significance of Bolívar, whose genius is emphasized without any lapse into mere hero worship. On the other hand, it is less adequate as an introduction to the movement for Spanish-American independence as a whole. Aspects not directly related to the Liberator are hardly touched upon, with the exception of a summary treatment of the activities of San Martín.

The author writes as a liberal European, sympathetic to the Hispanic culture of which he is a distinguished student. He is well versed in the basic Bolivarian sources and makes excellent use of the writings of Bolívar's foreign associates. The bibliographical appendix is intelligently selective. Students of Hispanic-American history will not find this volume particularly useful, but it fills a real need for those whose interest in this area is marginal and who will be attracted by the brevity, attractive style, and thoughtful treatment of certain major themes in this agitated revolutionary era.

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*Morelos y Bolívar.* By VICENTE SÁENZ. (Mexico City: Sociedad Bolivariana, Departamento Editorial, 1947. Pp. 125. Paper.)

Costa Rican by birth, Mexican by choice, Vicente Sáenz has written extensively on Central American topics and problems. He further enjoys the distinction of having had one of his works translated into Russian. His purpose in writing of Bolívar and José María Morelos y Pavón, the Mexican curate who succeeded Hidalgo, is to make known to the average man the true place in history of the lives of his subjects. Nothing new, either in fact or in basic interpretation is to be found in the work. But by stressing certain facts both Bolívar and Morelos appear as protectors of the common man. They are also depicted as having devoted their lives to the welfare of the Indian and Negro.

Interwoven in a chronological account of their careers are certain assumptions designed to establish this theme. Simón Rodríguez,