

seem to indicate widespread enthusiasm, but a closer examination of the papers shows that the movement was more extensive than profound. Membership in the clubs was small and contributions very light. In a letter written as early as May 29, 1879, General Serafín Sánchez put his finger on this latter weakness of the movement. After painting a dark picture of the lack of zeal shown by his countrymen, particularly those of means, he closed with the comment:

El año glorioso de 68 era otra cosa porque teníamos a nuestro lado el dinero y el talento cubano: hoy tenemos en contra este talento, este dinero, esa influencia de los mismos y la ignorancia que nos combatirá con el rifle en la mano.

The same high standards of printing and editing that characterized the first volume of this collection have been continued in Volume II.

DUVON C. CORBITT.

Asbury College.

San Martín vivo. By JOSÉ LUIS BUSANICHE. (Buenos Aires: Emecé Editores, S. A., 1950. Pp. 257. \$8.00 m/n.)

This brief biography of José de San Martín inaugurates the series *Síntesis de cultura* designed for those who need authoritative works without academic trappings. It is delightful in style, contains many quotations of an interesting nature, has a bibliographical guide at the end of each chapter, and is a fitting homage to the great Argentinian hero on the centenary of his death.

Starting with the birth of San Martín at Yapeyú on February 25, 1778, the account follows wellknown sources in portraying the chief incidents of his life. Amidst victories in Argentina, Chile, and Peru, the illustrious Argentine is pictured as abhorring bloodshed but willing to fight for liberty on a continental scale. His retirement from Lima, after the interview with Simón Bolívar at Guayaquil, is interpreted as an example of abnegation which made him the "first citizen of America."

Somewhat eulogistic in tone, the book quotes critics of San Martín in order to answer them. It may be classified as a part of the *culto de San Martín* which Argentinian nationalism is consciously fomenting. Nevertheless its contents in general and its literary flavor in particular are to be commended.

The Pennsylvania State College.

WILLIAM H. GRAY.

El cooperativismo en Chile. By SERGIO CARVALLO HEDERRA. (Washington: Pan American Union, 1950. Pp. vi, 62. Bibliography. Paper.)

One of the subjects of investigation in the recently expanded research program of the Pan American Union's Division of Labor and Social Welfare is the coöperative movement. This movement, not yet ex-