

target for attack in this volume, as are also criticisms of the judgment of López in choosing that port for his landing. Quartered in Cárdenas were soldiers of the Regiment of León who had served under López, and on whose loyalty he still counted; nor did they wholly disappoint him, for four officers and twenty-four men joined their former commander—a very embarrassing fact for Spain which she successfully kept out of print except in the newspapers of the United States. Portell Vilá also gives the names of a number of civilians who joined the movement during the short stay of the expeditionaries in Cárdenas.

Volume I followed the career of López through the *Conspiración de la Mina de Rosa Cubana* of 1848, and the present volume takes it through the Cat and Round Island expeditions which were frustrated by United States forces, the Cárdenas expedition, and the repercussions of this last expedition in Cuba, Spain, and the United States. The third volume, now in process of publication, proposes to deal with López' last venture in which he was defeated and most of his men executed. Historians in both the United States and Cuba will await with eager expectation the completion of a work so important to the understanding of the past of both countries.

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*Política y periodismo*. By TOMÁS RUEDA VARGAS. (Bogotá: Editorial Kelly, 1952. Pp. 266.)

This is a new volume in what might be called the *Colección Tomás Rueda Vargas*. If *A través de la ventana*, a work which appeared somewhat earlier, is a most pleasant presentation of the atmosphere of Bogotá, the present work captures the details of national life from the Centennial (July 20, 1910) up to the second administration of Dr. Alfonso López. Don Enrique Santos, member of the editorial staff of the well-known Colombian daily, *El Tiempo*, and under the pseudonym "Caliban" one of the most widely commented-upon authors of recent times, has provided the preface. This work, like its predecessors, sees the light through the filial zeal of doña Susana Rueda de Pardo.

*Política y periodismo* is divided into four parts. The first includes the writings of don Tomás published between 1910 and 1915; the second is a selection of articles which first appeared during the following fifteen years; the third deals with the appearance of the great Colombian newspapers and with certain national figures—

Nicolás Esguerra, Manuel Murillo Toro, General Santos Acosta (founder of the National Archive of Colombia), Hernando Holguín y Caro, don Miguel Samper, General Jorge Holguín, and others; the fourth section consists of commentary on the policies of Dr. Alfonso López. In various essays don Tomás, in his inimitable style, has produced sketches at once picaresque and sociological, as, for instance, in the one entitled "Perplejidades de Mr. Hohhling."

*Política y periodismo* needs no recommendations, for the name of Tomás Rueda Vargas continues to be what it has been in Colombia during the forty years of his indefatigable intellectual effort: that of a writer with readers.

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#### BRIEF MENTION

*Centenario del nacimiento del Dr. Juan Guiteras Gener, 1852-1952.* By MIGUEL ANGEL CARBONELL. [Cuadernos de Historia. Publicación del Ministerio de Salubridad y Asistencia Social.] (Habana: Editorial Neptuno S. A., 1952. Pp. 63. Paper.) A collection of studies on a colleague of Sir William Osler on the centennial of his birth. Guiteras studied medicine in the Universities of Habana and Pennsylvania, served with distinction in the maritime health service of the United States, the United States Army Medical Corps, and taught in the medical schools of Charleston, S. C., and the University of Pennsylvania. It was the latter institution he left to answer the call of his native land. Guiteras earned the gratitude of Cuba and the world by helping to direct Dr. Carlos J. Finlay into the path that led him to discover the cause of yellow fever, and while directing the sanitary service of Cuba he added to the debt by keeping the national clause of the Platt Amendment from ever being used. D. C. C.

*El retorno de San Bartín y la mediación de Rivera en 1829.* By FLAVIC A. GARCÍA. (Montevideo: Talleres Gráficos Castro y Cía., 1951. Pp. 64. Paper.) Although only a short monograph, this work is profusely annotated and made doubly useful by the addition of twenty-two documents from the archives of Argentina and Uruguay. Using unpublished documents, such as a letter of Julián de Gregorio Espinosa to Fructuoso Rivera, García shows why San Martín refused to join either *federales* or *unitarios* in their struggle for supremacy over Argentina. García rejects Woodbine Parish's belief that Rivera's mediation attempt into Argentine affairs had been instigated by San Martín himself. He also points out minor historical mistakes regarding San Martín's return to Montevideo from Buenos Aires, his stay in the Uruguayan capital, and his return to Europe. F. L. H.

*De la filosofía en la Habana.* By JOSÉ MANUEL MESTRE. [Publicaciones del Ministerio de Educación, Dirección de Cultura. Cuadernos de Cultura, Novena serie, Núm. 5.] (Habana: Editorial Lex, 1952. Pp. 143. Paper.) This address opening the scholastic year 1861-1862 at the University of Habana is a clear and concise history of philosophical thinking in Cuba from the break with scholasticism in the late eighteenth century. It outlined the manner in which

José Agustín Caballero initiated the break with medievalism, the teachings of Félix Varela who "extirpó las últimas raíces del escolasticismo," and the contributions of José Antonio Saco, Nicolás Manuel Escobedo, José Agustín Govantes, Domingo del Monte, José de la Luz Caballero, and the two González del Valle, Manuel and José Zacarías. Explained also are Mestre's own philosophical ideas. Edited with excellent notes and a biographical introduction by Dr. Humberto Pinera Llera, this *cuaderno* is a short reference work on the development of philosophy in what is sometimes called the golden age of Cuban thought—soon to end with the opening of the thirty years' struggle for independence. D. C. C.

*Historiadores del 68.* By JUAN J. REMOS Y RUBIO. [Academia de la Historia de Cuba.] (Habana: "El Siglo XX," 1952. Pp. 43. Paper.) A review of the works of historical value concerned with the Ten Years' War and the personalities connected with it. These are evaluated by an able historian and literary critic in the following order: antecedentes, obras de conjunto, crónicas y episodios, recuerdos, diarios de campaña, aspectos diversos, biografías. The list is almost exhaustive, with the exception of the last category which has been limited to those individuals who were important only in the Ten Years' War. This leads to the omission of such figures as Máximo Gómez, Calixto García and the Maceo brothers who figured in later struggles. Comments on the several works are proportioned to their importance to the war as a whole. Most highly commended is the history of the war by Dr. Ramiro Guerra. D. C. C.

### RESEARCH AND TEACHING AIDS

*Catálogo de documentos del Museo Histórico Nacional* (Vol. I, *Años 1605-1869*, Vol. II, *Años 1870-1879*, Vol. III, *Años 1880-1899 y S/F.*) Edited by JOSÉ LUIS TRENTI ROCAMORA. [Ministerio de Educación de la Nación, Dirección General de Cultura.] (Buenos Aires: Talleres Gráficos E.G.L.H., 1952. Pp. 551, 578, 428. Paper.)

The Museo Histórico Nacional of Buenos Aires possesses an interesting and valuable collection of documents. To make these known and more available to scholars, the Museo has published this three-volume *Catálogo*, which is a calendar of 10,928 items, ranging in dates from 1605 to 1899. Over 40 per cent of the entries are for the period of the administration of President Domingo F. Sarmiento (1868-1874). A somewhat smaller percentage are of the years 1801-1868, while the remainder are scattered through other years. The average number of entries per year for various periods serves to indicate the chronological distribution of the documents. For the period 1801-1868 there is an average of 56 entries per year; for the period 1868-1874, 765 entries per year; and for the period 1874-1899, 64 entries per year. The entries are in a strictly chronological order, except that