

hardly justifiable. The author does not claim that present-day Puerto Rico is free from political imperfections (p. 113), but we are not told of the nature of any of these imperfections.

All the credit in the 500 acre law victory should not go to the PPD regime (p. 71): enforcement suits were begun by Attorney General Benigno Fernández García in 1936. The Tydings bill of that year did not offer immediate independence (p. 88): a four year transitional period was involved.

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URUGUAY

Décimo aniversario del Instituto. Introduction by EDMUNDO M. NARANCIO. Montevideo, 1957. Universidad de la República Oriental del Uruguay. Facultad de Humanidades y Ciencias. Instituto de Investigaciones Históricas. Publicación Conmemorativa. Pp. x, 137. Paper.

On its tenth anniversary, the Instituto de Investigaciones Históricas of the Facultad de Humanidades y Ciencias in Montevideo pays tribute to its first director, the late Dr. Emilio Ravignani. Ravignani had been turned out of his cherished *Instituto* in Buenos Aires. He chose to stay in the Argentine capital and carry on the fight against Perón but commuted regularly to Montevideo, where for seven years until his death he gave to the new Institute his experience, his competence, and his goodness.

This volume is introduced by Dr. Edmundo Narancio, Ravignani's pupil and successor, who analyzes Ravignani's contribution to Uruguayan historiography: his evaluation of Artigas' role in the development of Argentine federalism, his publication of documents involving Uruguayan independence, his methodological influence in encouraging the publication of historical documents. A modestly titled *Contribución a la bibliografía del Doctor Emilio Ravignani* lists no less than 157 titles. The accomplishments of the Institute—publications, investigations by students

and professors, courses offered—are described.

The Institute, in general, has followed the path outlined by Ravignani and concentrated on publishing documents and on studies concerning Uruguayan independence. The Institute has had its troubles. It has been content to work traditional themes. It is now turning out trained historians, some of whom have embarked on fresh approaches. This, Dr. Ravignani would surely have liked.

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VENEZUELA

Los ejidos de Barinas: Barinas, Torunos, Santa Inés, Santa Lucía, San Silvestre. Edited by ADOLFO BLONVAL LÓPEZ. Caracas, 1957. Imprenta Nacional. Appendix. Pp. 219. Paper.

This volume is fundamentally a panegyric. The editor was attorney for five municipios in the district of Barinas, Venezuela, in the series of legal proceedings that gave them clear title to their lands. The volume publishes the legal documents and abstracts of the proceedings.

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Historia del periodismo trujillano en el siglo XIX. By RAFAEL RAMÓN CASTELLANOS. Preliminary note by JOAQUÍN GABALDÓN MÁRQUEZ. Caracas, 1957. Imprenta Nacional. Illustrations. Index. Bibliography. Pp. 310. Paper.

Published in commemoration of the fourth centennial of the founding of the city of Trujillo, this survey of nineteenth-century journalism includes newspapers and editors throughout the Venezuelan state of the same name.

According to José Toribio Medina in *La imprenta en Caracas*, Venezuelan newspaper publishing began in 1808 in Caracas. Newspapers came to the