Board of Regents of the University of Oklahoma

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locating most of the useful studies of a large and bewildering subject. Her historical introductions, especially the one on the vague and usually short-lived American academies, are very interesting. There are some typographical errors, but they are not of a sort to interfere with the usability of the book.—*H. K. L.*

Walter von Holländer. *Después de los 40 años.* Santiago de Chile. Zig-Zag. 1940. 204 pages.—A German "Life Begins at Forty" translated by Luis Briones Carvajal preaches the doctrine that up to forty a person leads a life of uncertainty, but that the equilibrium of our faculties begins then, so that for the rest of our lives we look ahead with serenity. Dr. von Holländer shows by citing the lives of literary men, painters like Titian, diplomats, and others, that age has nothing to do with creative work. In one of his chapters he outlines methods to prevent premature old age.

Each of the ten chapters is sub-divided into numbered sections titled for easier understanding and reading.—*W. K. J.*

Oscar Miró Quesada, *La relatividad y los quanta.* Santiago de Chile. Zig-Zag. 1940. 239 pages. 43 illustrations.—Albert Einstein, in a letter to the author, agrees that this important publication reproduces well the essence of the book *Evolution of Physics* written by Einstein and Leopoldo Infeld.

For forty years Professor Miró has been publishing popular articles in the Sunday issue of the Peruvian newspaper *Comercio.* His latest was a series of twenty-two articles on the theory of Relativity and the Quanta which, as he explains, represents units of energy, as atoms represent matter and electrons electricity. An extraordinary simplicity of style and vocabulary characterizes this surprising volume, surprising because it was originally published in a popular newspaper and because an important publishing house thought there would be a sale for it in Spanish. Attractively printed, this newest addition to the *Extensión Universitaria* series will give ordinary readers an even better understanding of Einstein's theories than the Spanish translation of his *Evolución de la física,* recently issued from Buenos Aires.—*Willis Knapp Jones.* Miami University.

M. González Prada. *Prosa menuda.* Buenos Aires. Imán. 1941. 249 pages. $2. m.-n.—A collection of about seventy brief articles that appeared before the first World War in the Lima monthly *Los Parias,* an anarchist magazine for the masses. The essays contain essentially anti-religious and anarchist propaganda and deal chiefly with economic or political questions concerning Peru and the Peruvians. Only a few pieces are of general interest, such as the ironical dialogue, *Voltaire y San Pedro, Mister Root* (the late U. S. secretary of state) and *Alemania y su emperador* (on Kaiser Wilhelm II). They are written in a concise, plain style as is suited for a radical workmen's magazine, since, as the author put it "each locale and each situation requires its special language; in a salon one does not talk as one talks in the street nor in hours of calmness and normalcy as on the eve of great events."—*Alfred Werner.* New York City.

Antonio Martínez Bello. *Ideales sociales y económicas de José Martí.* La Habana. La Verónica. 1940. 219 pages.—With a prolog by Dr. Andrés de Piedra-Bueno and an epilog in the form of a carta-crítica by Juan Marinello, a noted Cuban essayist and philosopher studies what is called the "emoción-convicción social" of Martí. That patriot saw two groups: those who build and those who destroy. He discussed the economic relationship of the Isle of Cuba and its capital. Then señor Martínez attempts to outline Martí's political ideas.

The volume is divided into six sections: *Determinación ambiental, Materialismo, Anti-Imperialismo, Naciona-*

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