names cited in the documents, and there is a complete index to each document with titles, names, and contents.

Municipal University of Wichita

JOHN RYDJORD


The author does not attempt to treat all aspects of the work of Juan Manuel Rosas, for he concentrates avowedly and deliberately on showing the reader the questionable or "negative" sides of this much debated figure in Argentine history. Despite this approach, the study is written in an objective manner, and the important documents upon which the volume is based are printed in the form of an organized appendix.

The life of Rosas is analyzed from his earliest military and political activities until 1833 and is divided into nine chapters, each of which is dedicated to rectifying certain widespread and favorable opinions on the work of Rosas. The author pays particular attention to the participation of Rosas in repelling the English invasions, and concludes that it was nil with respect to the second attack. The generosity of Rosas, a point much insisted upon by his adherents, is challenged and his favorable attitude toward the attack by the Frenchman Venancourt is contrasted with his later activities when Argentine sovereignty was threatened. A detailed analysis is given of Rosas's use of "facultades extraordinarias" is given, and Celesia insists that these powers were widely used when the need for them had disappeared with the passing of General Paz from the political scene.

The last chapters (vii-ix) are the most convincing and best documented part of the volume, and present a minute account of Rosas's political activities during the Campaign in the Desert and particularly during the Balcarce government. Celesia demonstrates that Rosas ably directed, though far distant from Buenos Aires, a personal propaganda campaign which modern demagogic attempts to influence the masses have not surpassed. In this campaign doña Encarnación was a competent assistant, carrying out directives from her distant husband. In summary, this good, frankly anti-Rosas, volume sets forth with precision and clarity the march of Rosas toward tyranny, which was achieved after the death of Juan Facundo Quiroga, imprudent representative of national organization.

Buenos Aires

Alberto Mario Salas