

dar un resumen acerca de sus vidas y obras. Escasísimas referencias bibliográficas. Las láminas son excelentes reproducciones en negro de pinturas de Rivera, Orozco, Siqueiros, Pedro de Matheu, Carlos Mérida, Carlos Augusto Cañas, Raúl Elas, Justo Arosemena, Arturo Reque y de otros de los pintores aludidos en el texto. Carece de índices, quizá innecesarios para la reducida extensión del libro.

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#### ARGENTINA

*Las constituciones de la República Argentina.* By FAUSTINO LEGON and SAMUEL W. MEDRANO. Prologue by MANUEL FRAGA IRIBARNE. Madrid, 1953. Ediciones Cultura Hispánica. Bibliography. Pp. lxxxiv, 527.

This volume is the fourth of a projected series on the constitutions of the Hispanic American nations. Its authors are associated with the University of Buenos Aires. The Spanish editor of the series, Manuel Fraga Iribarne, traces the history of Argentina in an 84 page prologue. The historian, Medrano, discusses the constitutional history of Argentina through 1853 in the *Estudio preliminar*. Lejón, a political scientist, then continues the study with a treatment of the application and alteration of the constitution of 1853 and the preparation of the constitution of 1949.

This book is valuable primarily because of its documentary character. 310 pages are devoted to the texts of all Argentina constitutions, plus the major decrees and laws having constitutional effect. It includes the texts of such documents as the Act of the Cabildo of Buenos Aires of May 25, 1810 setting up the First Provisional Junta, the Declaration of Independence of July 9, 1816, the Treaty of Pilar, the Federal Pact of January 4, 1831, the Acuerdo de San Nicolás of May 31, 1852, and the constitutions and constitutional reforms, through the document of 1949.

The authors included a comprehen-

sive bibliography of the primary and secondary sources in Spanish on Argentine constitutional and political history. This convenient compilation of documents should be useful to any student of Argentine history or law.

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*The Jewish Gauchos of the Pampas.*

By ALBERTO GERCHUNOFF. Translated by PRUDENCIO DE PEREDA. Introduction by LEON DUJOVNE. New York, 1955. Abelard-Schuman, Inc. Illustrations. Pp. 169. Cloth \$3.00.

If one accepts the dictum of that French stylist who claimed that a translation is always like a woman, either beautiful or faithful, this translation of Gerchunoff's little tales describing the transformation of certain Jewish refugees into authentic Argentinians must fall in the first class. When the sentence—"Pinta el tipo de esos criollos antiguos, cuya historia referida en romances, asombrará a las generaciones venideras" appears as "It was typical of the original Gaucho, whose history, when it is told in future ballads, will shock the modern civilized generations" (p. 78), the translator may state historical truth, but he is hardly giving a faithful interpretation of his author. Nonetheless this translation reads well, and it leaves both a favorable impression of Gerchunoff as an author and a comprehension of his enduring popularity in Argentina.

Supplementary material in this edition includes schematic inside-cover maps of a large part of Argentina, with indication of the general region of Entre Ríos though with no location of the actual Jewish settlements involved; a portrait of Gerchunoff by Alejandro Sirio, in addition to decorative woodcuts by Víctor Rebuffo; and a new introduction which unfortunately replaces the prologue which Martiniano Leguizamón contributed in April of 1910 to what was apparently a second edition and which was used in the 1936 edition of the Biblioteca de Escritores Argentinos. The book is well edited and printed, though there is

the usual lamentable indication of editorial unfamiliarity with the niceties of the Spanish language and accentuation.

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## BOLIVIA

*Víctor Paz Estenssoro: el hombre y la revolución.* By JOSE FELLMANN VELARDE. La Paz, 1954. A. Tejerina. Pp. 284.

## BRAZIL

*José Mariano ou o elogio da tribuna.* By JORDÃO EMERENCIANO. Recife, 1953. Secretaria do Interior e Justiça. Arquivo Publico Estadual. Illustrations. Bibliography. Pp. 252.

Many of the leaders in the campaign to abolish slavery in Brazil came from the North, and prominent among them were members of the aristocratic class such as José Mariano of Pernambuco and his friend, Joaquim Nabuco. José Mariano (1850-1912), was above all a popular orator, whose devotion to the rather vague notions of nineteenth-century Liberalism led him to fight for the abolition of slavery, for Emperor Pedro II against the bishops, for the Republic against the Empire, and for the ill-starred naval revolt against Mareschal Floriano. This last stand landed him in prison on the Ilha de Cobras for several months. He was greatly esteemed by the middle and lower classes of Recife, and was elected several times to represent Pernambuco in the Federal House of Deputies. He took little part in politics after the death of his wife in 1898, though he emerged briefly to support Mareschal Hermes de Fonseca against Rui Barbosa; he also became reconciled to the church.

The book at hand consists largely (185 out of 252 pages) of a collection of newspaper notices of events in José Mariano's political career; some of these are speeches or letters by Nabuco honoring his friend. There is also a

brief discussion of the influence and importance of the orator in public affairs. The occasion for the book's publication is the celebration of the centenary of José Mariano's birth; the volume is unstinting in praise of its hero. There is a short bibliography, but no index or table of contents.

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*Revivendo 32. . . Exumação de um diário de guerra.* By JOSE DE ASSIS PACHECO. São Paulo, 1954. Pp. 242.

*Revivendo 32*, according to the preface by Guilherme de Almeida, the noted poet of the Paulistas, first came to his attention as a batch of stenographic notes, "uselessly anonymous." Once their author became known, the Commission for the Celebration of São Paulo's 400th Anniversary was easily prevailed upon to publish them, for they told the story of the "typical Paulista" who volunteered for service in his State's revolt against the Vargas regime.

It is a melancholy story. José de Assis Pacheco was a law student who volunteered patriotically and impulsively to fight for constitutional government. Poorly armed, with a bare taste of military training and discipline, he found himself (in less than three weeks) dug in on a hillside not far from the Paraná frontier; by the end of a month he was the veteran of several strategic retreats and had fired a few shots at government forces. He kept in more or less constant touch with his family, and when he was sent back to a hospital a week or so later to recover from exhaustion and "nerves," his father arranged for his retirement from the armed forces, on the grounds that the boy had become an "invalid." In any case, the revolt was nearly over; a romantic leaping to the barricades was no longer an adequate formula for revolution.

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