

bers of births in future years, three different sets of computations, or projections, are presented in this report. One of these is based upon the assumption that the level of the birth rate will be fairly low, for the areas under consideration, one that it will be medium, and another that it will be high. (This actually is merely a device for transferring to the reader the basic problem of determining what the future population is most likely to be.) Allowances for immigration and emigration do not figure at all in the calculations. Even the movements currently underway of large numbers of people from El Salvador to Honduras and from Nicaragua to Costa Rica are ignored.

Those who feel that they must have some sort of estimate of future population for the various countries of Central America will welcome this publication. By the end of 1960, though, when the results of the next census begin to appear, there probably will be a flurry of comment comparing the results of the counts with those called for by the various projections.

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ARGENTINA

The Call from Calle Moreno. By MARIA FLORES. Garden City, New York, 1955. Doubleday and Company, Inc. Pp. 351. \$3.95.

When the ringing of the telephone awoke him at ten minutes past two that morning, Dr. Felipe Gentili began to learn what it means to live under a dictatorship. The call came from the dread Special Section, in the police station on Calle Moreno, scene of the torture of so many prisoners in the days when Juan Domingo Perón ruled the Argentine Republic. In fifteen minutes a police car would call for him, said the insolent voice. He was to be ready. Dr. Gentili obeyed the order, to find a student who had been "interrogated" to the point of death. The doctor's task was to silence inconvenient inquiries and enable the police to disprove the accusation of murder

by keeping their victim alive; his own life and the safety of his family would answer for his secrecy and success.

In an atmosphere which mounts from uneasy apprehension to panic terror this novel then tells of the transformation wrought in the characters of Dr. Gentili, his family and his friends as cowardice or greed bring moral compromise, or human dignity is refined to spiritual strength. Basically, however, the novel becomes a study of growing courage and of its contagious effect in days of mortal trial. That a similar courage was shown by the young woman who dared to tell the tale, adds to its poignancy.

Mary Foster Hall, who hides under the pseudonym of María Flores, has lived in the Argentine of which she writes. Not only does her novel reveal a personal knowledge of the type of atrocity that was only too common under Perón, but it is written with such technical skill that it is not lightly laid aside. It treats of dangers and problems that unfortunately endure in many lands. The book would be an ideal acquisition for any reading program designed to impart an awareness that a history course is more than the memorizing of an endless succession of events and dates.

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Ensayos. Selección publicada por los amigos y discípulos celebrando las bodas de oro del autor con la profesión literaria. By ROBERTO F. GIUSTI. Buenos Aires, 1955. Pp. 358.

Essays published during the period 1911-1945 by the long-time editor of *Nosotros*, which reveal his catholic literary sympathies, his wide intellectual range, and his persistent interest in human beings. (L.H.)

Guillermo E. Hudson. El paisaje pampeano y su expresión. By GUILLERMO, ARA. Buenos Aires, 1954. Instituto de Literatura Argentina. Appendix. Bibliography. Index. Pp. 324.

Although this doctoral thesis is pri-