

in the decision to retreat, so that his accounts of these two critical events are less compelling. On the whole, the memoirs do not add much important information to what is already known about Mexican movements and motivations, but they supply a great deal of useful detail, especially about the mismanagement which produced such scandals as the repeated shortage of food and water and the decision to attack the Alamo without making any provision for the care of Mexican wounded.

Despite gaps, *La rebelión de Texas* is an effective piece of narration, and despite the obvious bias of its author, it is more than a two-dimensional flat polemic. Sánchez Garza has edited the manuscript efficiently, assembled the fragments of the colonel's life in a concise and orderly introduction, and added suitable portraits and maps.

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PARAGUAY

Les français au Paraguay. By HENRI PITAUD. Preface by DANIEL HALEVY. Paris, 1955. Editions Bière. Illustrations. Pp. 217.

This readable little book vibrates with enthusiasm. The author, of old French peasant stock, emigrated about ten years ago to Paraguay where he has a large and flourishing plantation. Henri Pitaud is a skilled writer and is able to give a convincing expression of his deep love for his fatherland beyond the sea and of his sincere affection for his new domicile. His book accentuates the high spots in the fascinating history of Paraguay, with special emphasis on French influence and relations with France. Pitaud is not a trained historian and tends to give an over-simplified account of the great issues involved. However, his intimate knowledge of the country and its resources compensates for these shortcomings.

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PERU

La poesía postmodernista peruana. By LUIS MONGUIÓ. Berkeley and Los Angeles, 1955. University of California Press. Notes, Bibliography. Indexes. Pp. 251. \$3.50.

Professor Monguió fixes chronological periods of twentieth-century Peruvian poetry through an excellent study of shifts in content and form from 1900 to 1950. Following Modernism he finds a period of "Abandonment of Modernism" (1915-1920) when various Vanguardist movements emerge to become dominant in the immediate post-war years. Vanguardism, as developed in the pages of *Amauta* (1926-1930) evolves into the three-fold characteristics found since 1930: Nativism ("que la poesía peruana exprese lo peculiarmente peruano," p. 130), Social Poetry ("resultado de adhesión . . . a alguna de las tendencias socialistas," p. 132), and Pure Poetry ("en el sentido de poesía no instrumental," p. 181). Problems of selection and unity are solved by analyzing representative poets (supplemented by a thorough bibliography of 1915-1950), and by using the development of major individuals such as Vallejo to define successive poetic periods.

Literary scholars and historians are indebted to Professor Monguió for an orderly analysis of a complex subject and for insights into intellectual trends that may have useful implications beyond the limits of poetry and the boundaries of Peru.

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PUERTO RICO

La fiesta de Santiago Apóstol en Loiza Aldea. By RICARDO E. ALEGRIA. Madrid, 1954. Colección de Estudios Puertorriqueños. Illustration. Index. Bibliography. Appendices. Pp. 76. Paper.

An elegantly printed and designed report on this folk festival. (L.H.)
The Tugwell Administration in Puerto Rico. 1941-1946. By ENRIQUE LUGO-SILVA. Río Piedras, 1955. Editorial

Cultura. Illustrations. Appendices. Bibliography. Index. Pp. 185. Paper.

This book is a reworking of a doctoral dissertation submitted at Ohio State University. It deals, after a background chapter, with "The Rise of the Popular Democratic Party and Tugwell's Appointment," "Tugwell's Political Policy," "Social and Economic Conditions, 1941-1946," "Agricultural Trends," and "Tugwell's Policies Condemned and Lauded." Printed official reports and records and newspapers have been used almost exclusively as sources. There has been no recourse to interview or manuscript material. Tugwell's memoirs have been referred to for one episode. Dr. Lugo-Silva's sympathies are deeply committed to the present regime in Puerto Rico. He concludes that "Tugwell's administration was to a great extent instrumental in making possible" more recent gains. He points out, however, that several of the agencies most distinctively identified with Tugwell—the Agricultural Company, the Land Authority and the Transportation Authority—have not worked out as expected.

Dr. Lugo-Silva is not a gifted writer. While he states that the period was stormy and Tugwell's conduct a matter of persistent controversy, he conveys little of the heat and complexity of legislative and administrative processes. He permits the inference to be drawn that Tugwell throughout his governorship worked hand in glove with Muñoz Marín. His command of the English idiom is uncertain. "Agregados" (p. 121) surely were not "homesteaders" prior to action on their behalf by the Land Authority. There is a useful summary of the principal acts of the Puerto Rican legislature during Tugwell's governorship.

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URUGUAY

Homenaje a D. Raúl Montero Bustamante. Selección de sus escritos literarios e históricos. Montevideo,

1955. Instituto Histórico y Geográfico del Uruguay. Academia Nacional de Letras. 1, 2, 3. Three volumes. Index. Pp. cxiii, 430; 575; 624. Paper.

The Instituto Histórico y Geográfico del Uruguay honored Raúl Montero Bustamante on the fiftieth anniversary of his publication in 1902 of a poem to Lavalleja. The celebrations culminated with the publication of this book, which is a collection of the historical and literary works of Montero Bustamante, together with transcripts of testimonial speeches made by various political and literary figures.

Uruguayans see their cultural and literary history as divided into five eras—the romantic writers like Echeverría of the time of the siege of Montevideo, the Postivists of the last quarter of the nineteenth century, the humanists of the *Generación de 1900*, the proponents of political and social democracy of the *Generación de 1910*, and finally the modern writers of the period since the first World War. Montero Bustamante is taken as the symbol of the third group, the *Generación de 1900*, though his writing has gone on through the last two eras.

Montero Bustamante wrote widely—poems, essays, histories, newspaper articles. He was a correspondent for *La Prensa* of Buenos Aires for twenty-five years. He directed *Revista Literaria*, *Vida Moderna* and the *Revista Nacional*. He edited *El Bien Público*. He was president of the Instituto Histórico y Geográfico del Uruguay and of the Academia Nacional de Letras. Throughout his career he took a genuine interest in public affairs as well as in the cultural development of his country, and he spoke his mind freely on these subjects.

These three volumes contain extensive selections from his works in all categories and should be useful to any scholar attempting to understand the political, social, literary and cultural development of Uruguay in the first half of the present century.

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