efforts to create a League of the North, and to the revolution of May, 1853, in the Province of Salta. Urquiza appears as the statesman whose plans to organize the nation were opposed by Mitre and the Taboadas. The conduct of General Rojo during this period is outlined but not satisfactorily explained.

JOSEPH T. CRISCENTI
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Hinchliff's work was originally published in London, in 1863, under the title South American Sketches: or a Visit to Rio Janeiro, the Organ Mountains, La Plata and the Parana. In this edition only the chapters pertaining to the Rio de la Plata area are reproduced. Hinchliff's observations on Argentine customs in both urban and rural settings are an excellent primary source and are now available to anyone either unable to use or to secure access to the English version. The translator's notes are particularly useful and reflect José Luis Busaniche's thorough acquaintance with this period of Argentine history.

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BOLIVIA


Humberto Vázquez Machicado's conviction, set forth in his introduction, that Gabriel René-Moreno was Bolivia's greatest historian, bibliographer, and writer is shared by this reviewer. Thanks to the efforts of several young historians, René-Moreno is being resuscitated from oblivion; this newest book is proof of it. The editor, Armando Alba, has gathered and republished seven little-known articles by René-Moreno, essay studies of Bolivian poets that, though virtually unknown, yet possess some historical and literary merits.

Since René-Moreno was more historian than literary critic, the seventy-seven pages of introduction by Vázquez Machicado are of value to the modern historian interested in Bolivia. The editor and Vázquez Machicado have done a good job. They have served René-Moreno well. Another volume of even less-known essays of René-Moreno is promised by the editor. The Editorial "Potosí" is rapidly becoming the most enterprising publishing house in Bolivia today.

CHARLES W. ARNADE
Florida State University

BRAZIL


Maurício Nabuco, son of Brazil's first ambassador to the United States and also ambassador himself to the same country, is an elder statesman of the Brazilian diplomatic service. Now in retirement, or, as he expresses it, "perdo do túmulo," he has published this "livrinho" from materials he put together in 1944. He offers a great variety of comment on foreign policy and the factors to be considered in its formulation; he compares service in the diplomatic corps with that in the field of politics. He comments on career men and those drawn from other professions into the diplomatic ranks. He refers to the qualities which good diplomats should have and which include friendliness, patience, discretion, and tenacity. He makes a nostalgic reference to Rio Branco and expresses the wish that Brazil would do well to return to the