

the provision of adequate bibliographical data—seem to have enforced themselves upon him as paramount necessities. Certainly the work testifies to a prodigious amount of investigation and yields a judicious assemblage of much raw material not available in U. S. collections. The work also abounds in fresh insights into the antecedents of divers literary tendencies. Students of Argentine letters, who will certainly consult Lichtblau's study as an indispensable reference work, will be perturbed to find it lacking an onomastic index. On the other hand it contains an extensive chronological listing of Argentine prose fiction, abundant reference sources, and a lengthy selective bibliography of books and articles on individual authors and works.

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*La caída de Rosas. El imperio de Brasil y la Confederación Argentina (1843-1851). Guerra argentino-brasileña de 1851. Gestión del pronunciamiento de Urquiza. Caseros. Los tratados de Río de Janeiro.* By JOSÉ MARÍA ROSAS. Madrid, 1958. Instituto de Estudios Políticos. Bibliography. Pp. 628. Paper.

This is perhaps the most ambitious study of the last decade of the Rosas era to appear in recent years. Using a wide variety of source materials—Uruguayan, Brazilian, and Argentine—, José María Rosas attempts to shed new light on French, British, and Brazilian diplomacy in the Río de la Plata region from 1842 to 1852. Although he does not substantially alter John F. Cady's account of the Anglo-French interventions, he concludes that Rosas's refusal to accede to English and French demands prevented them from fractionalizing South America. Rosas, he maintains, was unquestionably the great champion of South American solidarity and of Argentine economic independence from Great Britain. He is primarily concerned, however, with Brazilian political de-

velopments as they affected Brazilian policy toward Uruguay, Paraguay, and the Argentine Confederation, and with the origins of the Triple Alliance against Rosas. His analysis of the Brazilian scene, of the political factions and separatist movements, of Rosas's popularity among the Brazilian "socialists" of 1848, is stimulating but inconclusive. The evidence he presents fails to substantiate adequately his theses that the republicans of Rio Grande do Sul in 1842 wanted to form a federation with Argentina, that the Brazilian aristocracy finally turned against a "democratic" and "socialistic" Rosas in 1848 because he threatened the social and political stability of the Empire, if not its very existence, and that Brazil needed a war to avoid disintegration but was afraid or unable to fight a powerful Argentine Confederation without European or American allies. Only late in 1850 did Brazil realize the possibility of an alliance with Urquiza, who, until then without any real intentions of betraying *la patria*, was "forced" by circumstances to revolt. The remainder of the volume is devoted to the negotiation of the Triple Alliance, to the campaign against Rosas, and to the events leading to the withdrawal of Brazilian troops from Argentine territory.

The author has documented his work with abundant quotations from contemporary sources, but unfortunately he is not always analytical or consistent.

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*Forjadores del surco por iniciativa privada. Candelaria—Villa Casilda. (Biografía de la Ciudad Agraria). 1870-1907.* By HÉCTOR M. LAGOS. Santa Fe, Argentina, 1957. Editorial Candelaria. "Colección Postas y Colonias Argentinas" Illustration. Bibliography. Pp. 141. Paper.

This unpretentious work was published in 1957 to celebrate two notable events in the history of Casilda, a city located some eighty miles from Rosario, Santa Fe. One was the fiftieth anni-