

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.

JOSEPH T. CRISENTI

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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-

versary of the establishment of the local municipal government, the other was the centenary of the arrival from Spain of the merchant, financier, and colonizer who founded the community in 1870 and introduced the first European settlers, Carlos Casado del Alisal. Having already written a biography of Casado, to whom he pays tribute as an outstanding entrepreneur, the author here simply chronicles the highlights in the political, social, economic, and cultural life of Casilda as it grew from a small post, Candelaria, to the third largest city in the province. In view of the extensive bibliography he presents, it is unfortunate that he did not seek to make a more substantial contribution to local history.

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BOLIVIA

Lecciones de una revolución. Bolivia, 1952-1959. By JORGE SILES SALINAS. Santiago de Chile, 1959. Editorial Universidad Católica. Paper. Pp. 82.

In 1956 Jorge Siles Salinas, step-brother of President Hernán Siles Suazo and son of ex-president Hernando Siles, wrote an excellent book called *La aventura y el orden* (see HAHR, XXXVIII). It was a searching condemnation of Bolivia's social revolution (1952-) led by Victor Paz Estenssoro and Siles Suazo. Since then Siles Salinas has rapidly emerged as the most scholarly expositor of the opposition. In exile in Chile, he is now professor of history at the Universidad Católica de Valparaíso.

In this latest book Siles Salinas has collected nine of his essays. Number three is Siles Salinas' 1958 lecture at the Universidad San Andrés (La Paz) for which he was given permission by his brother to enter Bolivia and remain for several days. In it he outlines the Falange's (FSB) program for the future. The last three essays are in honor of the late Oscar Unzaga de la Vega, the Falange founder and chief. All the essays follow a like philosophi-

cal line; need to return to normalcy and progressive conservatism. Prof. Siles Salinas believes that the Bolivian revolution, now headed by his brother, has abandoned respect for Hispanic traditions and looks upon Bolivian history with disdain. The revolution has become associated with Asian and African theories. Siles Salinas pleads to return to Hispanism which is an integral part of Western civilization and to study and respect history. As his previous book, this one is full of articulate thought based on a veneration of history and Western ideas.

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BRAZIL

Antônio de Castro Alves (1847-1871). Seine Sklavendichtung und ihre Beziehungen zur Abolition in Brasilien. By HANS JÜRGEN HORCH. Hamburg, 1958. Kommissionsverlag: Cram, de Gruyter & Co. Bibliography. Illustrations. Pp. 384, Paper.

This is a major contribution to our understanding of one of Brazil's great poets, Castro Alves, who before his life ended in its twenty-fourth year, in 1871, gained lasting acclaim not only as a lyric poet but also as Brazil's foremost literary champion of abolition. In studying his poems on slavery, principally *Os Escravos* and *A Cachoeira de Paulo Affonso*, Horch makes valid new claims in his behalf, among them, that his originality and his merits, no less than his defects, stem from the fact that he stands uniquely between Romanticism and Realism. The poet's influence upon the abolition movement is precisely stated without recourse to generalization. Horch's study is painstakingly erudite and at the same time subtle and well-written; his knowledge of comparative literature involving Brazilian Romanticism and its European and American parallels is vast. In the analytical and interpretative portions the critic sensibly places more emphasis on ideas than on form, as did Castro Alves himself. This work, more than a third of which is devoted to a