

in Lima during the tense period preceding the signing of the "pacts of 1929." The author's attitude at this point suggests either a tendency to exculpate Chile or a disposition to shield himself from the denunciation of Chile's professional patrioteers.

Señor Ríos Gallardo is a diplomatic historian of the old school who feels that he must place before the reader the substance of every document in hand. The result is a very involved narrative somewhat lacking in attention to motivation and by no means easy to comprehend, a reference book rather than a perceptive and easy-flowing account of the significant phases of the long and difficult negotiations. Nevertheless, it is a valuable work which all serious students of inter-American relations should consult and ponder. The author's analysis of the secret documents casts new light on several aspects of the relations of Chile and Peru as well as the relations of these two nations with Bolivia.

J. FRED RIPPY

University of Chicago

Honório Hermeto no Rio da Prata (Missão especial de 1851/52). By JOSÉ ANTÔNIO SOARES DE SOUZA. São Paulo, 1959. Companhia Editora Nacional. "Brasília" vol. 297. Illustrations. Index. Pp. 325. Paper. 350 cruzeiros.

The rise of Juan Manuel Rosas in Argentina threatened to destroy the peace and security of all the Plata. When the internal struggle between Rosas spread beyond the borders of the Confederation, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay became involved. Brazil mobilized its troops on the Uruguayan frontier and sent Honório Hermeto Carneiro Leão, later Marquis of Paraná, to Montevideo to protect Brazil's interests.

Honório Hermeto was chosen for the post because of his prominence, ability, and prior public service. According to his orders, it was his responsibility to keep active fighting south of the Paraná. Through diplomacy he was to avoid intervention by England and

France, a difficult task as Henry Southern, England's minister to Buenos Aires, was a strong supporter of Rosas, and both England and France had observers present to report every move. Moreover, the temperamental elder López of Paraguay had to be convinced he should support Urquiza, when in reality López' only concern was to be rid of Rosas, whose expressed intention was to reincorporate Paraguay into the Confederation. It was equally important to Brazil to have Paraguay as an ally should Urquiza win and then, like Rosas, attempt to extend the Confederation beyond its recognized limits.

The work is a detailed account of the Plata crisis of 1851-1852. It is based primarily upon personal letters, diaries, diplomatic dispatches, foreign office records, and daily newspapers. The most important figures of the time and place are brought to life again. Local gossip, private feuds, personal foibles lend natural color. The organization of the material and the writer's style are excellent and provide pleasant reading as well as accurate information. Honório Hermeto is the central figure but it is the panorama of the passing parade of people and events that captures the reader's attention.

GWENDOLIN B. COBB

Fresno State College

ARGENTINA

Correspondencia entre Rosas, Quiroga y López. By ENRIQUE M. BARBA. Buenos Aires, 1958. Librería Hachette. Colección "El Pasado Argentino." Illustrations. Pp. 388. Paper.

Enrique Barba, in compiling and editing this correspondence, has made another substantial contribution to a better understanding of the Rosas era. Serious students of the period are also indebted to Barba for his excellent introductory essay, which will not completely please either the admirers or the disparagers of Juan Manuel de Rosas. The anti-Rosistas will applaud Barba's view that Rosas opposed a

congreso constituyente because he preferred *de facto* arbitrary power to *de jure* authority limited by a constitution. But to the question as to whether or not Rosas had anything to do with Quiroga's assassination, at Barranca Yaco, Barba's reply is "francamente negativa."

Rosas' masterly handling of the impetuous Quiroga and of López, "el Gigante de Santa Fe," is amply demonstrated in his letters to the two caudillos. While reiterating his confidence in their loyalty to the federalist cause (read Rosas) he carefully demolished their objections to postponement of organization of the nation and patiently composed their disagreements with each other and with other federalists. No detail appears to have been overlooked, and Rosas always left his correspondents with a face-saving "out."

The documents reproduced in this volume bear out Barba's view that the underlying theme of the Rosas' era was not the conflict between Unitarians and Federalists but the attempts of the interior provinces to escape domination by Buenos Aires. López emerges as the only one of the three caudillos really interested in forming a national federal union—(Quiroga confessed to Rosas that he was a "unitario por convencimiento"),—probably as a means of counter-balancing the predominance of Buenos Aires.

The correspondence reveals how López' efforts to create a league of provincial governors were nullified by Rosas' exploitation of Quiroga's assassination at Barranco Yaco. When López finally had to accept Rosas' denunciation of the Governor of Córdoba—a López lieutenant—as the instigator of the crime, López' subjugation by Rosas was complete. Earlier López had skillfully parried Rosas' insistence that López order the execution of his captive, the Unitarian commander, General José María Paz. But the López of 1835 was not the López—El Gigante de Santa Fe, as Quiroga referred to him—of 1831-32. For López the end was near. As Barba

indicates, Rosas' rival died opportunely!

JOSEPH R. BARAGER

Arlington, Virginia

El ejército de la guerra de la independencia dos veces libertador de su patria. Recuerdos del ejército de operaciones contra el emperador del Brasil. By CNL DON JOSÉ MARIA TODD. Introduction and notes by MANUEL F. RUIBAL. Buenos Aires, 1959. Betograf S. R. L. Historia de América series. Illustrations. Map. Drawings. Index. Pp. xix, 88. Paper.

This small volume does not claim to be definitive history. It is published to provide some insight into the events of the war of the Argentine Confederation against the Empire of Brazil in which the Banda Oriental was lost to Argentina and constituted the independent republic of Uruguay. This is an era that has never been adequately treated by historians. This volume reprints the recollections of Colonel José María Todd, a subordinate of General José María Paz.

Colonel Todd joined Paz' forces at the age of fifteen in 1824, fought against Brazil and later against Rosas, and finally went into exile in Bolivia. On his return after the expulsion of Rosas, he served twice as governor of his native Salta. Two years before his death in 1892 he published these recollections of the war against Brazil. Sixty years had dimmed his memory, and errors of detail undoubtedly crept in. Still, an account by a participant is of value to students of this obscure period. The publishers are to be congratulated on reprinting this almost unknown document after sixty-eight years.

WILLIAM H. JEFFREY

University of Maine

Espíritu y vida de la constitución. By JORGE A. MITRE. Buenos Aires, 1958. Emecé. Pp. 120.

The present director of Argentine Museums and Historical Monuments