tal decrees having to do with the anthem, and compares the textual variants that have been permitted. Three translations—into German, French, and Italian—have received sufficient use to be reprinted in the present book: but none into English.

In chapter 5, Canales Toro offers detailed biographies of both Vera and Lillo, co-authors of the *textus receptus*. Vera (1780-1827) was born at Santa Fe, Argentina, studied theology, later married, and in the same year of writing the first national anthem (1819) composed also a theatrical piece, *El triunfo de la naturaleza*. Lillo (1826-1910) was more of a Chilean, in that he was born and died at Santiago. After his new version of the anthem, he too indulged in a drama, *San Bruno*, (1850). In later life he acted as minister of war, navy, and of the interior. He founded the Bank of La Paz and in the 1880s served as ambassador to Bolivia. In 1889 he visited Greece, and shortly after returning home retired from public life to enjoy fame and means at his Santiago residence.

In tribute to the combined poetry of these two authors, Canales Toro draws up a *Diccionario* of every word in the official version (176 words), and devotes a paragraph or more to each word (pp. 158-185). To an outsider, the dignity of the national anthem is somewhat tarnished by subjecting each word to a letter-count. For *y*, for instance, Canales Toro explains, *Conjunción*. *Del lat. Una letra, baya, minúscula. Un sonido, una vocal. Monosílabo. Ortografía de letra y. Invariable Coordinador, cópula, nexo, unión de conceptos ordenados y análogos Elemento interconceptual*. He then lists every phrase in the national anthem with *y* in it. Let us hope that such Holofernes-exegesis does not find many admiring Nathaniels in so brave a nation.

ROBERT STEVENSON
University of California, Los Angeles


For historians interested in Chile the political career of Carlos Ibáñez del Campo will undoubtedly be a subject for research, as he was twice president of the nation, and administered Chile during crucial periods of national development. René Montero Moreno, private secretary to Ibáñez during most of the general's career, has written a controversial but timely volume which must be considered as a basic source for modern Chilean studies.

The author became involved in Chilean political life in the early 1920's when, as a young naval officer, the military took matters into its own hands and overthrew the legally elected government. As a partisan of Alessandri, he broke with his fellow officers and when Alessandri was restored to power in January, 1925, Montero was known as one of a small group of trusted, loyal officers. Carlos Ibáñez, who had become minister of war as a result of the January movement, appointed Montero as his secretary.

The close relationship between Montero and Ibáñez would remain sealed until the closing years of Ibáñez's second administration, 1952-1958, when Montero broke with his mentor over the manner in which the government was being run.

This book was written after the two men dissolved their partnership. Consequently, it must be used with caution. Montero absolves himself from all blame in any of the Ibáñez administration scandals, and he attacks the president for being a prisoner of elements who do not have the interest of the nation at heart.

The book, nevertheless, is a detailed account of the manipulations of the Ibáñez years. If the student uses the book carefully, it can be a valuable source of material.

TERENCE S. TARR
University of Mississippi