

bibliography is appended, but footnotes serve both as a bibliographic aid and as an explanation of the text.

Texas College of Arts and Industries

JOHN C. RAYBURN

La influencia francesa en Venezuela. By MARISA VANNINI DE GERULEWICZ. Maracaibo, 1965. Universidad del Zulia. Facultad de Humanidades y Educación. Notes. Bibliography. Pp. 121. Paper.

This delightful, scholarly study shows that French influence—piratical and occasionally priestly—began in 1528 and grew stronger during the heyday of the buccaneers. It became political and administrative during the reign of Charles II and cultural under the Bourbons, as Spain itself became “Frenchified.”

Venezuela, following her own genius, developed an anti-Rousseau, American political ideology. For this reason ideas of revolutionary France cannot be considered as one of the causes that produced *Emancipación*. French writers did influence the literary development of the early republic, and French printers did dominate the publishing field. During the romantic period, a series of French language textbooks published in Venezuela increased the circulation of French novels and periodicals. Many admired Victor Hugo and considered Dumas *un gran corruptor de la patria*; but at the same time the best writers maintained an even keel among the various schools: *el clasicismo puro*, neoclassicism, and French, Spanish, English, and German romanticism.

French influence was a flood tide from Guzmán (who was accused of selling Venezuela to the French) to the end of the Gómez regime. Caracas and other cities imitated the cultural and social life of Paris, and every student and person of importance in the cultural world felt impelled to go to Paris. *Antigalcionistas*, using ridicule and satire, tried to destroy this French influence; but it was petroleum exploitation which finally caused it to ebb. Voyages to New York became more important than pilgrimages to Paris; and the works of German, English, Spanish, Russian, and Italian writers ultimately displaced those of French origin.

Louisiana State University

JANE DE GRUMMOND

Castilla, estadista y soldado. Antología. Prepared by the INSTITUTO “LIBERTADOR RAMÓN CASTILLA.” Lima, 1964. Instituto “Liberador Ramón Castilla.” Maps. Index. Pp. xv, 268. Paper.

This anthology presents salient aspects of the career and public service of Grand Marshal Ramón Castilla. The publisher’s expressed

purpose is to exalt Castilla as the paradigm of Peruvian nationality. Along with its sister organization, the *Centro de Estudio Histórico-Militares*, the *Instituto* has done much to bring nineteenth-century Peru into a new perspective. Both organizations are under the direction of the prominent military historian, retired General Felipe de la Barra.

The volume consists of two parts. The first, subtitled "El Estadista," contains lectures given at the military academy in 1945 in commemoration of the centennial of Castilla's first assumption of power; Mariano Felipe Paz Soldán's pioneer biography of the Grand Marshal (1879); and essays by Jorge Basadre, General Carlos Miñano, the late Víctor Andrés Belaúnde, and others. These contributions, which include articles on naval policy and the 1858-1860 campaign against Ecuador, are of uneven quality but taken together convey a picture of Castilla as a noble patriot laboring to bring order and progress to his country after two decades of strife. Possibly the writers have overemphasized his role in establishing the rule of law.

The second part of the book, "El Soldado," is a revised edition of Felipe de la Barra's *Castilla conductor militar*, which appeared in 1962, and provides an adequate general survey of the hero's military career. Beginning as a royalist cadet, Castilla was captured by the patriots at Chacabuco, served as a patriot lieutenant colonel at Ayacucho, led the Restoration against Santa Cruz' confederation, and participated both in the war of 1841 against Bolivia and in subsequent civil conflicts. Chronologies and maps are included.

Although this book is certainly factually useful, it appears to lack depth, analysis, and synthesis. A more penetrating biography of Castilla is needed.

Naval War College

DAVID H. ZOOK, JR.

Relaciones diplomáticas entre Chile y los Estados Unidos de América, 1829-1841. By CARLOS MERY SQUELLA. Santiago, 1965. Editorial Andrés Bello. Notes. Appendices. Bibliography. Pp. 152. Paper. \$3.20.

Making considerable but by no means exhaustive use of archival material, Carlos Mery Squella of the Catholic University of Chile has written a brief summary of early Chilean-United States relations. Frequently he stresses the lack of preparation of United States representatives to Chile and also concedes the inadequate background of Chilean diplomats serving in the United States. He leaves the im-