

the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America. Egbert de Vries, Rector of the Institute of Social Studies at the Hague and scientific adviser to UNESCO, contributes about a quarter of the volume, with a general report on the seminar and a long and valuable examination of existing social and economic patterns and trends. Replete with comparative data, his painstaking analysis alone makes the volume well worth owning for the student of this area. S. Maturana presents an enlightening and well-documented study of land tenure in Central America. H. Parsons treats tenure and labor aspects of Central American agricultural development. J. de la Fuente analyzes the Mexican *tequio* (cooperative servitude) as well as the role of Coordinating Centers in the development of Indian communities. O. Chaves Esquivel discusses the role of agricultural cooperatives and university extension in Costa Rica. J. Pascoe S. looks at community development trends based on a study of thirty-six different community development programs in the region. He finds that "community development is becoming accepted as an effective means for accomplishing the required unification of efforts and the attainment of common objectives" (p. 165). A valuable analysis of social science research and teaching as a means of promoting rural development in the region is presented by the UNESCO Secretariat. The remaining papers, mainly theoretical, neither shed much new light on theory nor seem to be focused particularly on Middle America.

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*Rosas y el cónsul general inglés. Las condecoraciones.* By JOSÉ RAED. Buenos Aires, 1965. Editorial Devenir. Appendix. Bibliography. Index. Pp. 153. Paper.

The importance of this book is that the author explains how Rosas, in an act of servility without precedent in the history of Argentina, protected the interests of England at the expense of his own country. Supported by reliable

documents, José Raed, a distinguished Argentine historian, shows that on July 16, 1839, Sir Woodbine Parish, England's consul general in Buenos Aires for seven years, received from Rosas official papers appointing him colonel of cavalry in the Argentine army, declaring him a citizen of the Argentine Republic, and granting him the privilege of using the coat of arms of the Republic. These decorations and honors were given to Parish because, according to Rosas, Parish had rendered to the Argentine Republic "important and distinguished services." However, Raed proves beyond doubt that these services were in fact detrimental to the national interest of Argentina. For example, Parish suggested and encouraged the illegal occupation of the Falkland Islands by his government, knowing that they belonged to Argentina. He forced the Argentine government to pay England heavy compensations for unimportant matters. He openly interfered in the internal affairs of Argentina to bring about the election of Rosas, who later became the country's dictator. These and other revelations by Raed are unquestionably of great importance to Argentina's historical interpretation.

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*Vidas argentinas.* By OCTAVIO R. AMADEO. Buenos Aires, 1965. Emecé Editores. Pp. 264. Paper.

*Mitre. Una vida al servicio de la libertad.* By JORGE NEWTON. Buenos Aires, 1965. Editorial Claridad. Bibliography. Pp. 291.

*Vidas argentinas* is a book of brief biographical sketches of seventeen leaders of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, most of them politicians, including Mitre, Roca, and Saenz Peña, and less well-known men such as Indalecio Gómez. The vignettes are carefully eulogistic and gracefully written, but the book adds nothing new to Argentine historiography. It is approximately the twenty-seventh printing of the forty-year-old original.