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*Modernismo in Chilean Literature: The Second Period.* By JOHN M. FEIN. Durham, 1965. Duke University Press. Notes. Appendices. Bibliographies. Indices. Pp. x, 167. \$6.00.

Professor Fein has divided his study into four chapters and four appendices: Chapter I, The Second Period of *Modernismo* in Chile; Chapter II, *Revista cómica*, Periodical of Transition; Chapter III, *Pluma y lápiz*, the Movement's Workshop; and Chapter IV, Francisco Contreras, Theoretician of *Modernismo*. The appendices consist of Contreras' introduction to *Raúl*, an index to the *Revista cómica*, a bibliography of Contreras, and a general bibliography.

Chapter I gives us a panoramic view of the leadership and trends of the second period. The first period, consisting only of Rubén Darío, had a leader without followers, whereas the second period comprised a school without a leader. Three poetic currents are noted in this period, *decadentismo*, *criollismo*, and humanitarian poetry. The aesthetic conclusion of *modernismo* seems to have come in 1908 with the publication of Pedro Prado's first book, *Flores de cardo*. In 1905, when *Cantos de vida y esperanza* appeared, the descent from the ivory tower had already been accomplished in Chile.

The *Revista cómica* was published from August 1895 to March 1898. Its stated purpose was to "reír y llorar con las cosas diarias, sin odios para nadie, sin adulos para nadie . . . y sin pretensiones" (pp. 42-43). It afforded a climate of tolerance towards experimentation, and the bulk of its material was non-*modernista* in content. *Pluma y lápiz*, one of the least known organs of *modernismo* in Chile, was published from December 1900 to July 1904. It served as an outlet for young, untried authors, and it was more of a general than a literary review. It contained a strange mixture of cosmopolitanism and isolationism, the feeling that *modernismo* in Chile had little literary contact with other countries. A new *Pluma y lápiz* appeared briefly in 1912.

Fein portrays Francisco Contreras as one of the most productive and least understood of the Chilean *modernistas*. He was editor of the Spanish American section of the *Mercure de France* for twenty-two years. His column in the *Mercure* is considered his greatest literary contribution, and Contreras did more than other writers of the period to spread Latin American literature in France and in Europe.

The author has produced a painstakingly thorough investigation of a neglected period in Chilean literature. The work is interesting and valuable not only for the new information on *modernismo* in Chile but also for the link which it provides to the next generation of writers.

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EDWARD TERRY

*The Mining Industry of the Norte Chico, Chile.* By LELAND R. PEDERSON. Evanston, 1966. Northwestern University. Department of Geography. Maps. Tables. Figures. Notes. Bibliography. Pp. xi, 305. Paper.

In these days of outcries concerning government interference with scholarly endeavors, it is a pleasure to report that Leland Pederson's study of the historical geography of Chile's Norte Chico, which received support from the Geography Branch of the Office of Naval Research, is a notable piece of scholarly research. It deserves greater circulation than that afforded by the photo-offset format of Northwestern University's paperbound "Studies in Geography."

Chile's Norte Chico, as distinct from the barren Norte Grande acquired in the War of the Pacific, comprises the provinces of Coquimbo and Atacama, where the evergreen woodland of Central Chile fades into *monte*, *puna*, and desert. The region's southern end supports grazing and marginal agricultural activities, but the area as a whole is famous for its gold, silver, copper, and (recently) iron mines. Originally settled to aid communication with the Altiplano and Peru, the region's mineral possibilities soon came to light. After recounting the early conditions of settlement and relations with the Indians, Pederson undertakes a thorough, detailed, and generally most readable account of mining, drawing from much archival material. He deals with the socio-economic structure of mining in the region from the first gold placers, opened in 1545, through the "mine gold" period of 1700-1810; the silver-copper boom of 1810-1910; and the "porphyry copper" and iron mining of the twentieth century. Pederson does an excellent job surveying relations among ecology, geology, technology, and mine economics. As a historical geographer, he has avoided discussing in depth Chilean politics, mining law (particularly as it affects foreign enterprises), and the role of international capital. He sticks to his last and sidesteps controversial topics. For example, in treating the economics of labor, he strongly emphasizes its cheapness in contrast with the cost of capital and never once mentions labor unions! (The Office of Naval Research will not get involved in a "Project Camelot".) Particularly noteworthy are discussions of the *encomienda*