

then many fatal errors and misunderstandings might have been avoided.

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among historians of North American and Latin American slavery.

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Historia de la esclavitud negra en Puerto Rico. 2nd ed. By LUIS M. DÍAZ SOLER. Río Piedras, 1965. Editorial Universitaria, Universidad de Puerto Rico. Appendices. Bibliography. Index. Pp. 439. Paper. \$3.50.

Díaz Soler published his fine study of Puerto Rican slavery in 1953. This second, "corrected," edition is welcome for several reasons. The author has added an indispensable part of scholarly works, previously dispensed with—an index. And the book is more handsomely produced and legible this time, although the use of larger paper brought with it new pagination. Díaz dropped one appendix, a badly reproduced photo of a slave bill of sale, but there appear to be only the most minor changes in the text.

Rayford Logan reviewed the first edition (*HAHR*, XXXIV, 332-34) and noted: "Puerto Rico was fortunate in never having a large number of Negro slaves. . . . When emancipation was finally decreed in 1873, there were only 32,000 slaves in a total population of 617,328. Because of the small number . . . their treatment was generally better than elsewhere. . . . House slaves, field hands and slaves hired out by the day could obtain their freedom in eleven different ways. . . . Free Negroes, in the reviewer's judgment, seem to have been somewhat better off than those in the United States." These considerations are the meat of Díaz' interpretation. Although he does not minimize the fact that slavery was at worst raw coercion, and at best acquiescence drawn from the threat of coercion, his account is not an unbroken catalog of horrors.

It is a pity that Díaz did not add some afterthoughts to this edition reflecting upon the recent literature on slavery in the Americas, and the place of Puerto Rico in the current debates

Yanqui, Come Back! The Story of HOPE in Peru. By WILLIAM B. WALSH. New York, 1966. E. P. Dutton and Company. Illustrations. Pp. 192. \$4.95.

The miracles of modern medicine represent one of the most significant differentials between the developed and underdeveloped nations. Redressing this imbalance brings immediate and dramatic dividends in human, developmental, and social terms. This was amply demonstrated once again during the ten months in 1962-63, when volunteer doctors and nurses from the famed hospital ship *Hope* labored in Salaverry, Peru to bring the latest advances in the healing arts both to thousands of sick Peruvians and to the local physicians who would carry on the work after departure of the ship. Despite initial opposition from some few suspicious Peruvian doctors, the Communists, and Yankee-phobes, the staff of the *Hope* admirably achieved its principal task of treatment and instruction. According to Dr. Walsh, the *Hope* was greeted with jeers and departed with cheers.

This volume makes for interesting and occasionally inspiring reading. It contains no forbidding technical language that would discourage lay readers. At times, in fact, the "folksy" style of the author seems a bit contrived, as when he carefully preserves various "Hopie" nicknames for children, peddlers, and dogs of Salaverry. Walsh seldom departs from his principal task of informing the reader about the specific work of the ship. Thus he wisely avoids gratuitous comments on the history, culture, and politics of Peru. Readers will find very few errors in the book, although Cerro de Paseo is spelled three different ways (pp. 62-63), and there is one memorable reference to Peruvian "tribes of mestizos" (p. 40). The principal value of the

book for Latin Americanists is the forceful way it documents the enormous need for modern medical training and facilities in the region. Dr. Walsh and the men and women of the Hope rolled up their sleeves and went to work to do what they could. They made a significant contribution, and the story of their labors deserves wide circulation.

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Socialismo en la Argentina . . . ? By TORCUATO S. DI TELLA. Buenos Aires, 1965. Jorge Álvarez Editor. Pp. 82. Paper.

A theoretical discussion of socialism, its human values and structural limitations, constitutes the first half of this thin volume by a noted Argentine sociologist. These observations are then applied to Argentina where the general economic development and relatively sophisticated labor movement make possible the evolution of a distinct type of socialism. Not until the last chapter, however, does this highly theoretical discussion descend to the realities of the contemporary scene and plead for a realignment of all worker-oriented groups in a new socialist front. Unfortunately, poor printing and several blank pages mar the presentation of this sensitive philosophizing on Argentina's need for more effective socialist policy and politics.

J.R.S.

Los partidos políticos argentinos. 3rd ed. By CARLOS R. MELO. Córdoba, 1964. Universidad Nacional de Córdoba. Bibliography. Pp. 127. Paper.

This still classic study of Argentine politics is now in its third edition. (The first edition was reviewed in *HAHR*, August 1944, p. 513.) Half of the new edition is devoted to post-1945 developments. Reproduced from the earlier editions are the narrative and analysis dealing with the forma-

tion of the two liberal currents—nationalist and autonomist—the consolidation of the *unicato*, and the growth of the Radical Party. Particularly useful, however, are the detailed chronologies of elections and the listing of the numerous and complicated legislative changes during and since the Perón era. The book closes with the inauguration of President Arturo Illia in October 1963 and on a note of optimism which four years later seems highly unfounded: "El quinto interregno de nuestra historia constitucional había concluido" (p. 124).

J.R.S.

La Argentina y los Estados Unidos en la sexta conferencia panamericana. By ALBERTO A. CONIL PAZ. Buenos Aires, 1965. Editorial Huemul. Notes. Pp. 60. Paper.

A brief summary of the inter-American issues which boiled over at the Havana conference of 1928 and the principal actions taken, this booklet is moderate and matter-of-fact in tone. It is chiefly useful for long quotations from Argentine speeches and comments, mostly taken from *La Prensa* and *La Nación*.

D.M.P.

Buenos Aires contra la Argentina. 2nd ed. By ANTONIO BRIÓN. Buenos Aires, 1966. Privately Printed. Pp. 148. Paper. (Distributed by Ediciones Depalma, Buenos Aires.)

This second edition of Antonio Brión's essays (first edition not reviewed in *HAHR*) stresses the well-worn theme of *porteños* versus *provincianos*. The focus unfortunately is frequently blurred and confused, even when he deals with his favorite themes of domination by Buenos Aires, Yankee imperialism, and centralization in government. Particularly interesting for the historian is a brief speech given in 1951 in which he bitterly criticized Peronista agricultural policies.

J.R.S.