

ade. It also offers background material to this epoch through selections from the works of ten other writers such as Ricardo Levene, George Pendle, Thomas F. McGann, James R. Scobie, Gino Germani, and Arthur Whitaker.

Franklin Lucero, Robert Alexander, Eva Perón, George Blanksten and others attempt to explain the immediate circumstances leading to Perón's winning and consolidating his power. The accounts of those who witnessed the events of October 1945, and of those who rendered judgment on them afterwards, stress Perón's own charisma, his control of the Argentine labor unions, his appeal to the *descamisados*, and the aid of his extraordinary wife. Yet logic itself does not explain all these events. As General Franklin Lucero confesses, Perón somehow persuaded his intimates that he was incorruptible.

This book is valuable as a text, but Joseph Barager's introduction is so admirably written that the student is left with little sense of discovery in reading the selections themselves.

DWAIN T. ERVIN
Southern Colorado State College

Bibliografía uruguaya sobre Brasil. By LUIS ALBERTO MUSSO. Montevideo, 1967. Instituto de Cultura Uruguayo-Brasileño. Index. Pp. 99. Paper.

Since the Luso-Brazilians founded the settlement of Colônia do Sacramento on the left bank of the Río de la Plata in 1680, the area, which after 1828 became the nation of Uruguay, has had intimate relations with Brazil. Uruguay won its independence from Brazil—not from Spain—only to suffer repeated Brazilian interventions in the nineteenth century. On the other hand, relations between the two have been generally cordial in the twentieth century.

The intertwining of their histories means that men of letters in both countries have written much about the other. This bibliography, the first of its kind, lists 387 books, pamphlets, and periodicals published in Uruguay

during the past century and a half which refer to Brazil and Brazilian authors. The bibliography is broken down into ten subjects: art, economics, geography, history, language, frontiers, literature, periodicals, international relations, and treaties. The section on history contains the largest number of titles.

The events which receive the most attention throughout are the Cisplatine War, the antecedents to the War of the Triple Alliance, and the question of marking the frontier with Brazil. The bibliography seems to be suggestive rather than definitive. For example, it omits all the works which touch upon Brazil only in part or in passing.

E. BRADFORD BURNS
Columbia University.

OTHER BOOKS RECEIVED

Camilo Torres. His Life and his Message. Edited by JOHN ÁLVAREZ GARCÍA and CRISTIÁN RESTREPO CALLE. Translated by VIRGINIA M. O'GRADY. Springfield, 1968. Templegate Publishers. Pp. 128. \$3.95.

Palabras con Leopoldo Marechal. Edited by ALFREDO ANDRÉS. Buenos Aires, 1968. Carlos Pérez Editor. Colección Los Hacedores. Illustrations. Pp. 141. Paper.

A Guide to Records in the Windward Islands. By E. C. BAKER. Oxford, 1968. Basil Blackwell for the University of the West Indies. Maps. Index. Pp. xii, 95.

Sombras suele vestir. By JOSÉ BIANCO. La Habana, 1968. Casa de las Américas. Pp. 66. Paper.

Beckett y el fin de la literatura. By PIERRE DE BOISDEFRE and MELVIN J. FRIEDMANN. Buenos Aires, 1968. Carlos Pérez Editor. Notes. Bibliography. Pp. 77. Paper.

El Carnaval de Montevideo. By PAULO DE CARVALHO-NETO. Sevilla, 1967.