

con su famosa cita: "Algo, y aun algos, de mentira, y tal cual dosis de verdad, . . ."

Es más "episodios" que "leyendas." Como en una novela siguen una trama o un argumento, aunque a veces sin sistema cronológico. Por ejemplo, tenemos la muerte de Pedro de Valdivia a manos del indio Lautaro al final del tomo segundo, y después en los tomos restantes tenemos más episodios acerca del mismo conquistador. Quizá tenga el primer tomo más leyendas que los otros. Y uso la palabra "episodio" en un sentido de ser algo verdadero e histórico, aunque algunos deben ser leyendas sacadas de los ficheros de la memoria de otras crónicas, de iglesias, y de otros sitios. Si usamos la palabra "leyenda" en un sentido religioso, notamos que pocos acontecimientos tienen su fuente en la iglesia.

De los otros episodios históricos (y son muchos), en el primero de la serie, "De cómo y por qué vino a Chile la primera mujer española," tenemos la historia de Inés Suárez, quién llegó a ser la compañera de Valdivia y una oficiala distinguida en la Gobernación de Chile, quizá personaje mucho más importante que Doña Marina de Hernán Cortés. Otros episodios muy importantes para el historiador son: "Italianos en la Conquista de Chile," "La primera huelga que hubo en Chile," "La muerte del Conquistador," "De cómo vengó una ofensa Don Alonso de Ercilla y Zúñiga," "Sir Francis Drake en la costa chilena," y "La destrucción de Valdivia" (uno de los ejemplos más destacantes del canibalismo de los indios).

D.T.S.

Pequeña historia magallánica. By ARMANDO BRAUN MENÉNDEZ. 2d ed. Buenos Aires and Santiago de Chile, 1969. Editorial Francisco de Aguirre. Colección Cruz del Sur. Illustrations. Bibliography. Index. Pp. 187. Paper.

This title, which was first published in 1937, is not a systematic history and does not intend to be. The work consists of a series of episodes in the history of the Strait of Magellan suitable for popular reading. Sr. Braun Menéndez, in the introduction, states that few regions of the world have a history as rich, dramatic, and heroic as the Strait of Magellan; this book was written to illustrate this point.

The book is divided into three sections. The first is an extremely short discussion of the two Spanish colonizing attempts at Rey don Felipe and Nombre de Jesús and the two Chilean colonies, Fuerte Bulnes and Punta Arenas. The second section, entitled "Chronicles of Old Punta Arenas," contains the stories of six incidents in the history of the Strait-Patagonia area, for example, the explosion of H.M.S. *Doterel* in the harbor at Punta Arenas, the assassination of Governor Bernardo E. Philippi by Indians, and the discovery of the statue of the Virgin of Tierra del Fuego, later found to be a statue of Queen Victoria. Each briefly related story is interesting, but of little significance. The third section concerns the Abrazo del Estrecho. This section begins with very brief and incomplete biographical sketches of Presidents Julio A. Roca of Argentina and Federico Errázuriz Echaurren of Chile. A narrative of events that occurred during the six day visit of the two presidents to Punta Arenas completes the section. Braun Menéndez does not discuss the historical or political aspects of this meeting that served as a gesture of friendship and peace during a tense period in the boundary dispute.

The author is a member of a prominent family of the Strait area and was reared there. His personal ties with the region not only gave him an interest in the area but also a familiarity with its lore, its history, and the families who helped to make that history. In addition Braun Menéndez has a thorough knowledge of both Argentine and Chilean sources. He has written several books about the area and historians would find some of his other works more useful than this one. Two of these, published in this same series, are *Fuerte Bulnes* and *El Reino de Araucanía y Patagonia. El Motín de los Artilleros* could also be used by the historian. The volume contains an index and a short but good bibliography.

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The Agricultural Development of Brazil. G. EDWARD SCHUH. New York, Washington, and London, 1970. Praeger Publishers. Praeger Special Studies in International Economics and Development. Tables. Bibliography. Pp. xxxiii, 456. Cloth. \$18.50.

The organization of the agricultural sector and its role in the economic development of Latin America has always been a touchy matter because that sector seems to hold the key to the general organization of society and the distribution of resources and power within it. Edward Schuh, with the collaboration of Roberto Alves, can be commended for having made a useful contribution to the study of agro-economics in Brazil, but one which begs the issue of agricultural development and examines but a limited aspect of a complex matter.

Any discussion of "development" puts on the scholar the onus of immersing him or herself not only in some particulars of the problem being studied, but also, in the entire national context in which this problem is situated. On the first score, the author achieves a limited success. The work is a lucid, multifaceted discussion of agricultural productivity and of factors supporting it. However, the analysis falls short of being relevant to Brazil's problems as a result of a narrowly deterministic approach. The study's very orthodoxy causes the work to be ethnocentric in its disregard of alternative models of agricultural development and in its failure to consider solutions relying on factors other than market forces.

The inadequacy of this otherwise informative volume is especially great on a second count. In ignoring the context of historical traditions, social problems, conflicting ideologies, and political pressures, the Schuh work does not deal with aspects of the agricultural problem which are at least as determining as are productivity and efficiency. The impression one gains from the volume belies the profoundly ideological and extensively social character of the agrarian question. It is these aspects, and not the lack of resources as such, that have made the search for solutions so difficult.

In the light of the above, the solutions suggested by the authors are of questionable relevance. The difficulty of securing the enormous amount of capital to implement suggested changes is just one of the problems. The stress on mass mechanization for greater productivity belittles the profound social problems that such a process will not solve, but rather aggravate. It is for