

the form of various cycles such as sugar cane, rubber, and finally coffee. The evolution of this system led to the appearance of great landed proprietors who tied their personal welfare and Portugal's to the foreign export market. Great Britain gradually replaced Portugal as the dominant power in the Brazilian economy, and thus began the exchange of Brazilian raw materials and food for English finished goods. Brazil's balance of payments throughout the nineteenth century, in fact until the economic collapse of 1930, was unfavorable in that what she sold never quite paid for what she purchased. Starting in 1824 and continuing until the 1930 debacle Brazil started periodic borrowings, mainly from Great Britain. By 1889 the public external debt amounted to an equivalent of seven times the annual income of Brazil. British banks through credit controls dominated local industries and in fact controlled many of them.

Though domestic industry began with the start of the Republic in 1889 and spurted ahead during World War I and the 1920s, still the alliance between the agrarian policy makers and international financial interests kept the nation in bondage to them. With the depression of the 1930s and the crash of King Coffee new government leadership under Getúlio Vargas took control and guided the nation into an emphasis on industry based upon Brazilian control of resources and manufacturing. Industry pushed ahead on all fronts, especially during World War II. There was less reliance on exportation of raw products. Just as important, the author maintains, the war years occupied the British and Americans and left Brazil's destiny in Brazilian hands.

In time, however, the home market became, for various reasons, unable to support continued industrial expansion. By 1964 Brazilian industrial leaders looked to an export market for their manufactured goods. Brazilian industry, by now infiltrated by foreign combines (mainly the Americans who replaced the British as economic prime movers after the war years) allied itself to foreign corporations since these latter controlled the world markets.

The ousting of nationalist President João Goulart in 1964 by rightist military forces allied with the conservative Brazilian bourgeoisie saw an end to his attempt to terminate foreign domination of Brazil. The author says the current sporadic uprisings by labor, peasant, and student groups may be the only route left to place the destiny of Brazil into the hands of the people and end her captivity by domestic and foreign oligarchies.

This is a meaty thought-provoking book that, despite its bias, adds useful information to the growing literature on contemporary Brazil.

San Jose State College

EDWARD J. ROGERS

El combate homérico. 21 de mayo de 1879. By VICENTE GREZ. 4th ed. Buenos Aires, Argentina, 1968 (1880). Editorial Francisco de Aguirre. Colección Guerra del Pacífico, 9. Tables. Illustrations. Appendices. Index. Pp. xiv, 208. Paper.

Diario de campaña. Recuerdos íntimos de la Guerra del Pacífico, 1879-1884. By ALBERTO DEL SOLAR. Prologue by CARLOS MORLA VICUÑA. 3d ed. Buenos Aires, Argentina, 1967 (1886). Editorial Francisco de Aguirre. Colección Guerra del Pacífico, 2. Illustrations. Index. Pp. xv, 263. Paper.

Seis años de vacaciones. Recuerdos de la Guerra del Pacífico, Chile contra Perú y Bolivia, 1879-1884. By ARTURO BENAVIDES SANTOS. 3d ed. Buenos Aires,

Argentina, 1967 (1925). Editorial Francisco de Aguirre. Colección Guerra del Pacífico, 1. Table. Index. Pp. 263. Paper.

These three volumes form part of a series of reprints on the War of the Pacific (1879-1884) in which Chile took up arms to protect the investments of its citizens in the nitrate deposits then under Bolivian and Peruvian jurisdiction. The daring deeds of the men of '79 are recounted in these books by contemporaries and convey something of the atmosphere of the times: the intense patriotism of boys who pleaded to be allowed to enlist; the primitive means of transport and supply; the long marches across the desert with inadequate food and water. The contrast with today's advanced technology and diminished martial spirit is striking.

El Combate homérico refers of course to the naval battles off Iquique on May 21, 1879 which gave Chile one of her greatest heroes, Arturo Prat. The author was a journalist who was not an eyewitness of the events described. The story was first published only a year after the battle and is more notable for fervid patriotism than scholarly objectivity. However, the book also contains a few documents bearing on the battle, including the official reports of the commanders of the four vessels involved and an eyewitness account which appeared in the Iquique press the following day.

Alberto del Solar's *Diario de Campaña*, first published in 1886 and only slightly revised, he says, in 1910, is based on a diary in which he recorded his impressions and experiences during his military service beginning at age 20. He does not pretend to analyse the strategy of the campaign or the tactics of the battles; his role was to keep his men in line and moving forward: the battle of Tacna cost his unit one-third of its effectives.

Although he had Peruvian cousins, Arturo Benavides Santos was as patriotic a Chilean as any. As he was only 15, he had to go on strike at school to persuade his father to wangle an enlistment for him. He became the pet of his company—a sort of mascot—and many of his fondest recollections were of the special favors and kindnesses shown him by officers and soldiers alike. His account is warmer and more personal than del Solar's, although it was not written until 1925, 40 years after the events described. Unlike del Solar, who resigned his commission shortly after the capture of Lima, Benavides went through the subsequent campaigns in the mountains, culminating with the capture of Arequipa and Puno in 1883. Then, to his great regret, the seasoned veteran of six years of war, aged 21, had to go back to school!

These books add nothing to our knowledge of events but do provide interesting local color.

Gettysburg University

WILLIAM L. KRIEG

Bolivia: A Profile. By WILLIAM CARTER. New York and London, 1971. Praeger Publishers. Praeger Country Profile Series. Maps. Illustrations. Index. Pp. xv, 176. Cloth. \$8.00.

This book is part of a Praeger series of introductions to the countries of the world. As such, it is geared to the general reader who has no knowledge of Bolivia. Viewed in that light, it is an excellent little book that performs its function well; it gives a general overview and should whet appetites to dig deeper into the literature of Bolivia. The book deals with geography, demography, recent and past history, culture and politics. Its author is one of the most knowledgeable North