

in the formulation of the Mexican diplomacy of Taft and Wilson suggests an alternative possibility. Barrett had an unquenchable lust for the spotlight and a large capacity to bore or irritate influential policy-makers. His biography develops the peripheral quality of Barrett's public life, and has only marginal value to students of Latin American history.

L.G.

*Arthur Bernardes: estadista da República.* By BRUNO FLÁVIO DE ALMEIDA MAGALHÃES. Rio de Janeiro, 1973. José Olympio Editora. Coleção Documentos Brasileiros, 159. Illustrations. Pp. xii, 300.

Magalhães's biography of Arthur da Silva Bernardes is the first noteworthy attempt to explore the career of one of the most influential political figures in Brazilian twentieth-century history. The Bernardes candidacy and presidency of 1922-24 take up the bulk of the text; there is disappointingly little on the 1930-1955 period during which Bernardes led the nationalist crusade on the successive issues of Itabira Iron, *Petróleo Nacional*, and *Hiléia Amazônica*. Printed documents, newspaper files and the standard memoirs and histories of the period are the author's sources; no use is made of personal correspondence. The emphasis of the study is strictly political and apologetic. Magalhães, a lawyer by profession, nonetheless provides a significant advance in our knowledge of a still highly controversial historical figure.

W.S.C.

*Movimiento de liberación nacional (Tupamaros). Documentación propia.* Haverlee, Belgium, 1973. Information Documentaire D'Amérique Latine. Dossier, 5. Bibliography. Indices. Pp. 311. Paper.

Belgium's Latin American Documentary Information Center (INDAL), located at Haverlee (near Louvain), has begun to serve increasing numbers of Latin Americanists with its background volumes on Latin American revolutionary movements, with special emphasis on Uruguay. The first INDAL Dossier was entitled *Latin American Guerrillas*, the second volume concentrated on the Uruguayan Communist Party (PCU), and the third volume dealt with the Broad Front (FA) coalition of leftist political forces and the FA's success in bringing the Christian Democratic Party (PDC) into that coalition. Volume four concentrated on the FA in the 1971 elections.

Now comes Dossier INDAL No. 5, which confines itself to documents issued by and about the *Movimiento de Liberación Nacional* (MLN), widely known as the Tupamaros. Thoroughly researching the publications of the PCU, the FA, the Uruguayan Socialist Party (PSU), and almost everything in print about the MLN, the Belgian center then amassed 67 documents ranging from explanations about urban guerrilla tactics to manifestoes of the MLN calling for radical programs under a proposed Marxist dictatorship of the people.

For those following Latin American guerrilla movements, this volume may be of interest. For those researching the Tupamaros specifically, it becomes indispensable. For Latin American collections in university libraries, it must become an available reference.

Arizona State University

MARVIN ALISKY