was the most important historian, Pedro de Angelis, to whom Chávez gives much emphasis.

Almost all the music of the Rosas era dealt with Rosas and Manuelita or was dedicated to them. Even federalist and montonero minuets were composed. But here more natives (than foreigners) were composers, and even Alberdi was the composer of a Valsa.

Chávez believes there was nothing wrong with demanding complete and absolute loyalty from the professors and students of the University of Buenos Aires to the federalist cause, saying that it did not interfere with freedom of instruction. He says that after all many later anti-Resistas graduated in this period. But should that be used against them or in favor of Rosas?

Maybe it is time to heed the words of one of Argentina’s great modern publicists, Ricardo Sáenz Hayes, when he states: “Lo que nos hace falta es una historia inédita, sin resabios perturbadores, sin ilusiones que fomentan el prejuicio de ser más grandes, más poderosos, más opulentos, más gloriosos de lo que somos o son los demás.” (La Prensa, September 21, 1963).

University of Colorado

Fritz L. Hoffmann


This is Régis Debray’s analysis of the Bolivian phase of Che Guevara’s life on this planet. After explaining how Bolivia evolved from “rearguard” to “vanguard” in Che’s (and Cuba’s) thinking about the continental Latin American revolution, and after outlining the evolution of workers and peasants, given the Bolivian political situation since April 9, 1952, Debray discusses Che’s strategy, his choices of terrain and time, and the campaign itself.

There is little new here for the careful student of Latin America, unless it is Debray’s exploration of Che’s strategy, which, according to Debray (it should be added that Debray never heard this from Che), was directed toward providing a base for revolutions in several Latin American nations rather than toward a necessary first success in Bolivia. Nevertheless, this book is by Régis Debray and thus is interesting as a document in the continuing revolution if not as a revelatory historical analysis.

Kansas State University

Phillip Althoff

Luther T. Ellsworth: U.S. Consul on the Border During the Mexican Revolution.


Lacking a spirited consul or a spectacular event routine, consulates are doomed to oblivion. The U.S. mission on the Texas border at Ciudad Porfirio Díaz (now Piedras Negras) during the first years of the Mexican Revolution succeeded in both regards, but it has remained for Dorothy Kerig to bring it to light. As a