

But the attempt to recreate life in a frontier mining town and to capture García's personality fails. The narrative only gains momentum by quoting eyewitness accounts and is curiously wooden in both English and Spanish. Unfortunately, García must await more skilled storytellers to do real justice to that fateful afternoon in 1907.

D. K.

*Oro y sangre*. By ENRIQUE BUNSTER. Santiago de Chile, 1974. Editorial del Pacífico. Illustrations. Index. Pp. 338. Paper.

In this unabashed paean to the conquistadores, Enrique Bunster recounts some familiar and other less familiar tales of the Spanish conquest. Among these, the well-known exploits of Columbus, Cortés and Pizarro are recounted with admiration, as well as the derring-do of Valdivia and the Candide-like adventures of Sarmiento de Gamboa. Surprisingly, the author also bows, albeit briefly, to Araucanian military prowess in the person of Lautaro.

Although atrocities and maltreatment of the Indian are probed, Bunster firmly opts for the relativist apologia for Spanish conduct and emphasizes their bravery and perseverance. Apart from this, the narrative, and a sprinkling of illustrations, combine to provide the vicarious enjoyment of adventure and should serve as entertainment and some edification for the general reader.

D. K.

*Historia del autonomismo puertorriqueño: El ensayo de la autonomía*. By PILAR BARBOSA DE ROSARIO. San Juan de Puerto Rico, 1975. Editorial La Obra de José Celso Barbosa. Graphs. Illustrations. Appendixes. Bibliography. Pp. 221. Paper.

Dr. Rosario's work is a perceptive study of Puerto Rican efforts towards self-government in the last years of Spanish rule. The author examined developments largely through the role played by her father, Dr. José Celso Barbosa, and Luis Muñoz Rivera, both strong personalities whose political differences affected enormously the events of the 1890s, a situation which carried over into the early years of American rule. Rosario drew heavily on her father's papers which were particularly helpful in understanding the political problems of the era. Also useful were the author's summaries of events in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Spain. She skillfully weaves the threads tying in the various movements so that an easily comprehensible picture emerges.

In time the Spanish, to stave off American intervention in Cuba, decreed self-rule for Puerto Rico and the Cuban island. In regard to the former, the two wings of the autonomous movement joined with Muñoz Marín gaining the upper hand. After the arrival of the American forces, he continued to dominate politics.

Rosario convincingly argues that the Spanish Cortes never approved the decrees providing for self-rule. The reader cannot help but conclude that if Spain had not lost the colonies, the possibility of regression in Spanish policy could have been real, a prospect obviously inherent in Barbosa's views.