

in his relationship to his second in command, George Martin Guise. The Englishman's efforts on behalf of Chile are constantly thwarted by the insidious *Logia Lautero* and the internationalist San Martín. Bernardo O'Higgins, while good-hearted, is a pawn to these forces, which only Lord Cochrane recognizes and vainly struggles against.

Loved by the Chilean people as the founder of their navy, the military genius is nevertheless driven from Chile by his enemies and spends his final days continuing the battle for freedom, first in Brazil and finally in Greece. The author presents an entertaining popular history of a colorful figure in the independence period.

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ROGER P. DAVIS

*José Miguel Carrera*. By FERNANDO CAMPOS HARRIET. Santiago de Chile, 1974. Editorial Orbe. Illustrations. Bibliography. Pp. 115. Paper.

This small book accomplishes the purposes of its author in presenting an overview of the saga of José Miguel Carrera, without opening new historical grounds and avoiding—"for the sake of the historical truth"—the most controversial positions on the subject. Fernando Campos Harriet narrates Carrera's longings, travels and tribulations, stressing his performance as ruler during the *Patria Vieja* and the events that led him to become a roving leader in Argentina in his relentless ambition to regain power in Chile. Although condemning Carrera's excesses, the author praises Carrera for his inspiration in the struggle for Chile's independence. Naturally, the cleavage between *carrerinos* and *O'Higinistas* constitutes a major topic, and Campos Harriet contends that their confrontation was not primarily based on personal hate, but that it was forced upon the Liberator by the supreme need to preserve his government. There is no discussion of the negative judgement of Carrera held generally by Argentine historians.

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CELSO RODRÍGUEZ

*El pensamiento vivo de Sandino*. Selection and notes by SERGIO RAMÍREZ. 2d ed. San José, Costa Rica, 1976. Editorial Universitaria Centroamericana. Chronology. Bibliography. Pp. 342. Paper.

Incipient nationalists like Hostos in Puerto Rico, Martí in Cuba, or Aguinaldo in the Philippines acted independently of North Americans in the 1890s. Between 1927 and 1933, Augusto Sandino successfully resisted Marine-imposed order in Nicaragua.

Sergio Ramírez has collected previously scattered documents which complement Neill Macaulay's *Sandino Affair* as he presents the ideology of the Nicaraguan guerrilla. Although the chronological arrangement of the documents is meant to emphasize the conditions which produced them, the reader, nonetheless, discerns several repeated themes. Sandino was a nationalist with a sense of Indo-Hispanic fraternity. In response to American aerial attacks, the *Sandinistas* dispersed and became self-sufficient units. Sandino viewed Nicaraguan