

fresh visual impressions of the modern nation, this book will serve both students and a broader public as a moving introduction to present-day Nicaragua, where Sandino's legacy and message remain a robust and vital force.

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*Soberanía e insurrección en Manabí.* By CARMEN DUEÑAS DE ANHALZER. Quito: Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales, 1991. Charts. Notes. Bibliography. 146 pp.

This brief work, the author's master's thesis from Catholic University in Quito, traces the socioeconomic history of the province of Manabí in central coastal Ecuador during the nineteenth century. Manabí, a rather isolated backwater, is mostly remembered as the birthplace of liberal caudillo Eloy Alfaro and as home to the misnamed "Panama" hats. Yet sometimes this region found itself at the center of national events, serving as a starting place for insurrections against the government. Dueñas, a graduate student at the University of Florida, seeks to explain Manabí's apparent propensity for insurgency.

To build her argument, Dueñas examines in successive chapters the geographical setting, historical context, land tenure arrangements, exports, relations of production, and boom-bust economic swings before returning to the theme of insurrection. Her view, it turns out, is that independent-minded Manabians could act together if oppressive central governments threatened cherished local sovereignty. As a study of the origins of insurrection, this essay remains incomplete; Dueñas' treatment is largely narrative and descriptive, not analytic.

Yet there is much of great value in this book. Even though Ecuador is a nation of the most profound regional differences, historians long tended to train their attention on Quito and national politics. By conducting regionally based empirical research into the economy and society, Dueñas' study (like the best of the essays in Enrique Ayala Mora's path-breaking *Nueva historia del Ecuador*) uncovers much that is new and overturns many old assumptions. Therein lies Dueñas' contribution, albeit one of interest to Ecuadorian specialists only.

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*Soldados salvadores: as revoltas militares brasileiras de 1922 e 1924, em perspectiva histórica.* By HENRY HUNT KEITH. Translated by ANTONIO PATRIOTA. Rio de Janeiro: Biblioteca do Exército, 1989. Notes. Glossary. Bibliography. xiv, 293 pp. Paper.

This book is a translation of Henry Keith's 1969 Ph.D. dissertation (University of California, Berkeley), in which he focused on the turbulent decade of the 1920s while setting his analysis against the backdrop of the previous century. His argu-