a comprehensive coverage which allows only two or three slides for each artist. It is to be hoped, however, that other Latin American countries will follow Venezuela in making available slide collections of this kind for they are indispensable for any adequate teaching of Latin American culture.

Stanford University

JEAN FRANCO


This is an abridged one-volume edition of Morison's _Northern Voyages_ (1971) and of his _Southern Voyages_ (1974). In it, the lesser figures and minor undertakings have been left out, as have most of the bibliography and notes but the illustrations have been kept and even amplified. In the chapters that have been preserved, there is practically no change in the text.

The second part (condensation of the _Southern Voyages_) is devoted exclusively to Columbus, Magellan, and Drake. Morison not only studied their explorations in printed material, maps, and archives, he also followed their itineraries across the ocean and around the world, under sail and by air since "there is nothing like a personal visit to newly discovered lands to bring home to one the pioneers' dangers and difficulties. . . . I have contributed something new in retracing their courses at sea."

Morison's admiration for these great explorers increased with time. This is especially true for Columbus, and his reverence for the Admiral of the Ocean Sea never faltered, "despite the efforts of armchair navigators and nationalist maniacs to denigrate him."

This is the age of debunking. Heroes and supermen are no longer in fashion. Yet the many of us who still admire the great figures of the past and their achievements will welcome this book; and its editors and publishers are to be commended for a fitting tribute to the memory of a great historian.

Washington, D.C.

LOUIS-ANDRÉ VIGNERAS


This brief book by Chilean historian Sergio Villalobos is an extended essay, or perhaps series of essays. The first chapter deals with the Spanish conquest of America in general, the second with the aboriginal population of Chile and the "pacification" of the country to the death of Valdivia, while the remaining four each deal in a different conceptual way with sixteenth-century Chilean society. Pleasant and engaging in style, the work is unencumbered by footnotes or other traces of scholarly paraphernalia and, thus, seems intended for popular consumption. The author makes a point of declaring that he wished to avoid the perils of erudition, a danger which he professes not to have run at Cambridge University,