and discontinuities in our understanding of the Chichimec Sea, credit it to our ignorance and mental rigidity. Even more honor will be paid to J. Charles Kelley when scholars advance these studies to a point that will no longer have to rely on metaphor for coherence.

University of Arizona

CHARLES W. POLZER, S. J.


Paul Roca, a Phoenix attorney and history aficionado who died in 1979, spent a good part of his last twenty years traveling the paths of colonial Jesuit missionaries in Sonora and Chihuahua. This book describes the surviving Jesuit mission churches of the Tarahumara area which the author visited during a succession of trips between 1968 and 1976. The narrative combines a strong dose of geography, architecture, and construction techniques with a smattering of history and ethnohistory. Using colonial Jesuit accounts, Roca traversed the barely accessible Sierra Madre mountains of western Chihuahua trying to locate cabeceras and visita churches, and much of the story consists of his own often harrowing exploration. The descriptive account and the photographs are further testimony to the persistence of Raramuri culture which has been so favored by inhospitable geography. The book offers brief, intermittent historical glimpses into the Jesuit mission enterprise in the Tarahumara.

S.M.D.


This book proposes to review the ideological evolution of Colombian liberalism and to suggest directions for the party’s future course. The author, dean of the law school of the University of Cartagena, does not pretend to present the results of any original research but rather his reflections on the party’s past as suggested by his reading of the works of standard authorities such as Jaime Jaramillo Uribe and Gerardo Molina. One of his heroes is Rafael Nuñez, creator of the interventionist state which he sees as the pillar of modern liberalism. Another is Alfonso López Pumarejo, whom he praises above all for his constitutional reforms and for his labor policies. To the latter Villalba Bustillo attributes the Liberal party’s continuing strength in the cities and in the trade unions. The most disappointing section in the book is the last, in which Villalba Bustillo addresses the party’s future. Here he merely presents interviews with Julio César Turbay Ayala and with Fernando Agudelo Villa as well as a brief survey of lesser luminaries of present-day liberalism. As a result, this book’s value lies mainly in its being an example of the way in which the Liberal record is viewed by a contemporary Colombian intellectual.

University of Alabama

HELEN DELPAR


Agustín Toro Dávila’s study provides a valuable synthesis of Chile’s military and naval history. This one-volume effort successfully combines relatively detailed maps of Chile’s