of the entire area accompanied by a table which gives economic and social data for all seven countries. Each country receives a brief description followed by five maps which describe administration (political boundaries), population, economic activity, transportation, and surface geology. Although the most recent data for the atlas is from 1974, this should nevertheless be a handy tool for Central Americanists.

G.A.B.


Many a Latin Americanist has written an elaborate research proposal only to discover on arriving in Mexico City, Bogotá, or Buenos Aires that the documentation he needs either cannot be found or does not exist. Professor Sehlinger's A Select Guide to Chilean Libraries and Archives provides the best assurance available that researchers destined for Chile will be spared such a crisis. This concise work not only directs scholars through the labyrinth of collections in the National Library and Archive, but it also locates major research centers in Santiago and provincial capitals.

Especially interesting is the author's discussion of the fourteen different National Library collections, almost all housed in exclusive rooms. Some collections such as José Toribio Medina have printed catalogs, whereas others such as the Colección Chilena and the Seminario Matta Vial have card catalogs. Many Chileans will be surprised to read that the National Archive is moving around the corner to the former Museo Nacional Histórico building. The unique organization of this 1,500,000-volume collection, however, will remain the same and Sehlinger provides directions for unlocking its secrets. The collection is divided into numerous archivos and fondos each with its own name and published or mimeographed index, some of which may be purchased. There are, for example, the Archivo Jesuita, the Archivo del Consulado, and the Archivo de Don Bernardo O'Higgins. Illustrative of the fondos are those of Cabildo, Escríbanos, Real Audiencia, Capitanía General, and the curious Fondo Varios. The author also lists a bibliography providing additional information on the collections.

Armed with the Select Guide, the visiting scholar should reduce time and frustration in locating his sources. He will find himself opening brass doors with polished knobs and penetrating into the heart of neoclassical structures. In some cases he will find crowded reading rooms but often he will surprise some funcionario accustomed to take once alone among stacks of aging manuscripts.

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Robert E. Norris has made a valuable contribution to students and scholars of Ecuador's history. In this helpful bibliography he has included 3,577 bibliographic references covering Ecuadorian history from preconquest to the present. Many of the items contain brief annotations about the authors. Extremely well organized, the bibliography has sections on