

those merits cannot be gainsaid. Particularly interesting are the comparisons made between Brazil and Spanish America, which successfully fit the former into a broader Latin American context without in the least ignoring local peculiarities.

But the interpretative approach involves more than just comparisons *per se*. Graham is concerned above all with the varying impact upon Latin America's "regions and groups" of Europeanization and modernization, which, as he defines them, are closely related but not wholly identical forces for change. This particular emphasis naturally leads to some slighting of aspects of the independence movements that do not clearly illuminate the impact of the forces in question; and since Graham concludes that independence undoubtedly accelerated both, one wonders why he devotes so much more space to causes and origins than to specific consequences. Naturally, too, there is room for disagreement as to some interpretative judgments. Thus the conclusion that San Martín "did not believe in modernization as did Bolívar" suggests, among other things, a failure to look seriously at his administration of Peru. And other readers will no doubt find other judgments to question. But if the book thereby stimulates discussion, it will obviously have fulfilled one of the author's objectives; and such discussion will presumably revolve around questions of real importance rather than such hackneyed themes as the Guayaquil interview, which receives the relative lack of attention that it deserves.

Finally, the style and organization of the book are both admirably clear and easy to follow. William S. Robertson is still not exactly superseded, but he has been suggestively and usefully complemented.

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Las Escuadra chilena en México, 1822. Los Corsarios chilenos y argentinos en los mares del norte. By CARLOS LÓPEZ URRUTIA. Preface by FERNANDO ALEGRÍA. Buenos Aires, Argentina and Santiago, Chile, 1971. Editorial Francisco de Aguirre. Biblioteca Antártica, 18. Maps. Illustrations. Appendices. Bibliography. Index. Pp. xxi, 133. Paper. \$1.00.

This is the first serious study of the Chilean cruise to the coasts of Mexico and Lower California in 1822, a minor episode in the war for independence. Historical accounts that mention the cruise at all are either vague or incorrect; some state that the Chileans were pirates. The author, a distinguished Chilean naval historian, felt obliged to set

the record straight, and although Lord Thomas Cochrane said little about the voyage, Chilean marine lieutenant Richard Vowell furnished ample details in his *Campaigns and Cruises in Venezuela, New Granada, and the Pacific Ocean: from 1817 to 1830*.

The book concerns the search for the royalist frigates *Prueba* and *Venganza*, which sailed north from Callao. Cochrane sent the *Araucano* under Robert Simpson to blockade Acapulco if the enemy warships were there. On reaching Acapulco late in December, 1821, Simpson learned that the warships were gone and that the Mexicans believed that the Chileans were pirates.

When Lord Cochrane arrived on the last day of February, he informed the governor of Acapulco that the Chileans were peaceful and needed provisions. He hoped to open friendly relations with Mexico, but in case of opposition he would take what was needed. His ships sailed into the harbor with gun ports open and matches lighted, but these precautions were unnecessary.

On learning that the royalist ships had sailed south Cochrane sent Commodore William Wilkinson to search the Gulf of California with the *Independencia* and *Araucano*. The British members of the *Araucano's* crew mutinied, set Simpson and the Chilean seamen ashore, and sailed on a piratical cruise that ended with their capture in Tahiti. Wilkinson rescued Simpson and the stranded seamen, participated in declarations of independence in the Lower California towns of San José and Loreto, then sailed for Chile.

The author has achieved his purpose, for the record is now clear. Although one Chilean warship turned pirate, no Chilean was involved. A final chapter concerns the Chilean and Argentine privateers.

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NATIONAL PERIOD

The Wind that Swept Mexico: The History of the Mexican Revolution, 1910-1942. Text by ANITA BRENNER with photographs assembled by GEORGE R. LEIGHTON. Austin and London, 1971 (1943). University of Texas Press. Illustrations. Index. Pp. 310. Cloth. \$10.00.

If one picture is worth more than ten thousand words, this volume, with 184 halftone plates, first published in 1943, easily surpasses the best half-dozen books on the Mexican Revolution. Since it first appeared, it has been acclaimed as a classic in its field, and it is interesting to