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THE GUIDE TO
LATIN AMERICAN
PAPERBACK LITERATURE
by
Charles J. Fleener
and
Ron L. Sechinger

CENTER FOR LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES
UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA

November, 1966

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The bibliography that follows is a successor to 1965's Preliminary Guide to Latin American Paperback Literature, which also was published by the Center for Latin American Studies at the University of Florida. The response to the original publication was, to use a term that is favored in introductions, "most gratifying." This edition retains the intent of the original publication that is, to be a popular, annotated guide to conveniently-priced books on Latin America.

Each item is listed with all the bibliographic information obtainable from the book itself. Most entries include an annotation, and here the compilers have been faced with a dilemma. The Guide is intended for use by a diversified audience ranging from the high-school pupil to the university researcher. It has been assumed that the latter is generally aware of the content and value of the volume for which he is looking. The high-school or college student, on the other hand, might need an indication of the contents and relative merits of an item; thus the very brief annotations attempt to guide the novice rather than the specialist.

The volumes included have met the following criteria: Physically they are softbound volumes; their subject matter concerns some aspect of Latin America and/or the Iberian Peninsula; they must be published in English or at least in a bilingual edition.

The original intent of this Guide was to include only what might be termed "commercial" items, primarily from trade publishers. However, many pamphlets, monographs and tracts have come to the attention of the compilers and have been included when they meet the criteria listed in the preceding paragraph. The Guide can make no claim to be exhaustive concerning the many excellent monographs and papers published by pressure groups, universities and governmental agencies.

Since a bibliography must be of assistance to the user and should also be convenient to handle, the following aids have been included in the Guide: The topical format is followed to assist those researching a particular subject. Cross-references are included at the end of each section to facilitate the location of items which overlap different topics or disciplines. In most cases, the original title and publication date of foreign language items are listed.

This year the scope of the Guide has been expanded, as mentioned above, to include the Iberian Peninsula. A lateral expansion has also taken place: The humanities, especially literature and the graphic arts, are now represented by a large number of entries. The authors of the annotations, historians by trade, apologize in advance to scholars in other disciplines for omissions and perhaps uncritical comments on volumes in their fields.

The section labeled "Problems of Development" deserves some explanation. Here will be found, for the most part, volumes of a general and non-scholarly nature which deal with the economic and social ills of Latin America. Items dealing with the Alliance for Progress predominate. The titles under the heading of "Miscellaneous" do not fall within the scope of the Guide, but have been listed (without annotations) as a service to students and instructors.

The category of literature encompasses the writing of Hispanic authors in English translation. Many fictional works by non-Latin writers are set in the lands to the south, but these have been excluded. Thus Graham Greene is represented by his non-fictional travel account (Another Mexico), but his novels which have Latin American locales (The Power and the Glory, Our Man in Havana and The Comedians) are not included. It should also be noted that publishers in the United States are issuing a number of classics in the original language; these are not included even when they contain extensive introductions in English.

The necessity of a yearly revision of the Guide becomes apparent when considering the ease with which paperbacks slip into and out of print. Be-
The compilers wish to take this inadequate paragraph to thank the many generous persons who aided in the preparation of this bibliography. The various publishers were indispensable, and their cooperation has placed us deeply in their debt. The staff members of the Center for Latin American Studies at the University of Florida, in their efforts on behalf of the Guide, serve as the cornerstone upon which its publication rests. Finally, Dr. L. N. McAlister, Director of the Center, by his generous financial assistance and even more lavish moral encouragement deserves and hereby receives heartfelt appreciation.

The many errors which will be discovered and what may appear to be partisan opinions expressed in the annotations are, of course, the faults of the two compilers. They will be only too happy to blame each other.

CHARLES J. FLEENER
RON L. SECKINGER

Latin American Paperbachsk
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Whatever their ideological commitments, Latin Americanists in the United States can all acknowledge the aid to their profession lent unwittingly by Fidel Castro. To the government of the United States, the spectre of Communism in the Western Hemisphere poses a threat to national security; to U. S. businessmen, it poses a threat to their investments in Latin America. Thus, Castro's rise to power has produced a tremendous concern with this country's Latin neighbors for the first time since the Second World War—when the spectre of Nazism was responsible for a similar (though less intense) interest in the region. Brusquely reminded of the social, economic and political ills of Latin America, public and private organizations have responded with characteristic vigor. The same scholar who before 1959 found it next to impossible to secure a modest travel grant for a summer research project in Mexico or Colombia can now choose among many attractive financial-assistance programs from various sources. Governmental agencies and philanthropic foundations do not confine themselves to subsidizing research, but also finance graduate education and sponsor scholarly conferences, councils and colloquia. And while the scholar may have reservations about the assumption that a certain amount of money and a certain number of man-hours can produce the solutions to Latin America's social, economic and political problems, he may still be thankful that the market for his services is bullish and that badly-needed funds are at last available.

The publishing industry has quite naturally felt the impact of the new interest in the lands to the south, as the tremendous number of Latin American titles published in paperback during the past ten years testify. The growth of Latin American studies at colleges and universities has created a demand for inexpensive editions of important studies, and most of the titles in this Guide are aimed at the college audience. In a field where much of the monographic spade-work remains to be done, general syntheses are often superficial and spotty; therefore many professors prefer to assign several paperbacks on selected topics, areas or time periods rather than rely on a textbook. Until only recently, this was impossible.

A decade ago, books on Latin America played a very minor role in what has been called "the paperback revolution." History was represented almost exclusively by accounts of the Spanish Conquest, notably the works of
William Hickling Prescott and the eye-witness report of Bernal Diaz del Castillo; while these items are of great value and certainly merit paperbound editions, it may still be noted that the subsequent four centuries of Latin American history are equally worthy of attention. The fascination for the Conquest has persisted, due no doubt to the adventure and splendid pageantry of that era. Now the tales of Prescott and Diaz del Castillo have good company in paperback editions of the letters of Cortes and Francisco López de Gómara's biography of the conqueror of Mexico, as well as admirable syntheses like F. A. Kirkpatrick's The Spanish Conquistadores. More important, the later history of Latin America is also receiving its due. The colonial period may be studied via C. H. Haring's brilliant institutional history of Spain's American empire, Mariano Picón-Salas' A Cultural History of Spanish America, and monographs such as Baroque Times in Old Mexico by Irving A. Leonard and The Spanish Struggle for Justice in the Conquest of America by Lewis Hanke. Paperbacks also survey the years since independence. The social documents of Sarmiento and Euclides da Cunha are now available, and Rex Crawford's notable A Century of Latin American Thought has recently been published in an inexpensive edition. General histories include Lesley Byrd Simpson's Many Mexicos and James R. Scobie's Argentina; A City and a Nation. Lewis Hanke has edited a two-volume collection of articles from the Hispanic American Historical Review, ranging from the Iberian and aboriginal backgrounds to the contemporary period.

In literature, the pattern is similar. While translations of Don Quixote and many of the plays from Spain's "Golden Age" early made the transition from hard-cover to softbound, the works of Latin American writers were long neglected. Occasional titles by Machado de Assis, Mariano Azuela and Juan Rufio appeared during the late 1950's, and the process was speeded by the success of Jorge Amado's best-seller, Gabriela, Clove and Cinnamon, published in 1962 and reissued in paperback two years later. Since 1962 the Latin American prose stylists claiming softbound editions of their works include the Argentines Jorge Luis Borges and Ricardo Giiraldes, the Peruvian Ciro Alegria, and the Mexican Martin Luis Guzmán; Azuela's The Underdogs is among the many important novels released in recent years. Poetry has attracted less attention, but volumes by Gabriela Mistral and Pablo Neruda are available, and Octavio Paz has edited an anthology of Mexican verse. Drama is also scarce, Ariano Suassuna's The Rogues' Trial and a volume of plays by Florencio Sánchez being the only offerings known to the compilers. One indication of the increasing importance of Latin American literature is the appearance of paperback volumes of literary criticism and history. New York University Press has issued critical studies of Gabriela Mistral and Jorge Luis Borges; the latter, Ana Maria Barrenechea's Borges the Labyrinth Maker, has been acclaimed as the finest critique of Borges' work yet written. The publication of these items, along with Arturo Torres-Riosco's general
such as the studies of J. Alden Mason and George C. Vaillant, as well as John Lloyd Stephens' incomparable Incidents of Travel in Yucatán. Despite this preoccupation with ancient civilizations, books treating present-day societies are also available in paperback. Dramatic accounts such as Oscar Lewis' The Children of Sánchez and Ricardo Pozas Arciniegas' Juan the Chamula, classics such as Claude Levi-Strauss' Tristes Tropiques and Jules Henry's Jungle People, and the scholarly works of Robert Redfield, Charles Wagley, Eric Wolf and Marvin Harris—all these are welcome additions to the libraries of Latin Americanists.

A large number of titles are available for the political scientist. In addition to the general works which survey the entire field, several national treatments—two on Mexico and one on Chile—have been published in recent years, and it seems likely that others will follow. The Institute for the Comparative Study of Political Systems (ICOPS) has issued a number of booklets of interest to the student of Latin American politics. Since 1963, a series of "factbooks" has offered background information on upcoming elections in various countries; these remain valuable guides long after the elections, because each capsulizes the political history of the nation involved, and gives a run down on parties, key figures, campaign issues and election laws. ICOPS also publishes detailed analyses of specific elections, and supplements them with copious statistics. Important interpretive works and occasional monographs are now in print, making available to students the writings of John J. Johnson, Edwin Lieuwen, Theodore Draper and others. But perhaps the biggest cause for optimism regarding Latin American political science titles in paperback is the appearance of Daniel Goldrich's Sons of the Establishment: Elite Youth in Panama and Costa Rica, released this year by Rand McNally. One may hope that this work will be followed by others of equal depth and based on methodology equally modern.

The other social sciences are not so well represented in this Guide, but here too the situation seems to be improving. Economics claims studies by Albert O. Hirschman and Victor L. Urquidi, Celso Furtado's The Economic Growth of Brazil, and volumes on Venezuela and Mexico in the "National Planning Series" of Syracuse University Press. Sociology also receives attention in several books, including New Patterns in Old Mexico; A Study of Town and Metropolis by Norman S. Hayner.

Non-scholarly, polemical works abound in paperback and pamphlet form. These are generally of two kinds, political and religious. From opposite ends of the political spectrum authors rush into print, supporting or condemning different sectors of Latin American society. Robert Welch, Inc., the publishing arm of the John Birch Society, has issued two relevant pamphlets by U. S. writers, one on the Panama Canal and another on the "contemporary history" of Latin America. In addition, two polemics by disaffected Latins—The Tragedy of Bolivia; A People Crucified by Alberto Ostria Gutiérrez and Proof of the Communist Domination of Venezuela by the "Anti-Communist Liberation Movement" of that country—bear the Welch imprint. Other publishers turn out the conservative denunciations of the Castro regime which are so familiar to those who scan the drugstore's shelves of paperbacks. Nathaniel Weyl's Red Star Over Cuba, Philip Alexander Ray's South Wind Red, and James Bayard's The Real Story on Cuba are examples of this genre. At the opposite pole are the "leftist" publishers whose books support social revolution in general and the Cuban version in particular: Monthly Review Press and Pioneer Publishers are the most notable. Pioneer specializes in short pamphlets which defend the Cuban Revolution and propagandize for the regime. While these are of little value for the serious student—except for the student of propaganda—Pioneer does perform a valuable service in providing translations of Castro's speeches. Polemical literature is also produced by publishing houses connected with religious organizations. For the most part, these are Protestant evangelical sects with missionary interests in Latin America. Their publications are
usually devoted to proselytization or to disputing the assumption that Latin America is irrevocably committed to Catholicism.

For Latin Americanists, the most exciting development in the paperback field is without a doubt the “Borzoi Books on Latin America” series, edited by Lewis Hanke and published by Alfred A. Knopf, Inc. When the series originated in 1964, the early titles included reprints of three important works—The Masters and the Slaves by Gilberto Freyre, Amazon Town by Charles Wagley, and A Voyage to South America by Jorge Juan and Antonio de Ulloa. Since then, however, all of the books have followed the same format: each consists of a collection of articles or excerpts dealing with a particular topic, and is edited by a well-known scholar who introduces the selections and contributes a general essay which ties them together. Thus, the Borzoi series is similar to others on the United States or Europe published by D. C. Heath and Company and by Holt, Rinehart and Winston. There are two important differences, however. Many of the selections in the

Borzoi books are translated into English for the first time, making available portions of works otherwise denied to the student who does not read Spanish or Portuguese; also, the books contain many original source materials and not merely the conclusions of secondary studies. Topics are not restricted to any single discipline, but run to history and political science. Volumes already published survey such subjects as the Mexican Revolution, dictatorship, foreign investment, agrarian reform, the Monroe Doctrine, and church-state relations. One of the best is The Origins of the Latin American Revolutions, 1808-1826, edited by R. A. Humphreys and John Lynch. Forthcoming works will treat nationalism, liberalism, Marxism, intervention, colonial labor systems, Negro slavery, university reform, the Iberian background, Bolivar, Per6n, the Spanish “black legend,” and Brazil since 1870. The list of future topics and editors indicates that the series will continue to be as valuable and as reliable as it has been in the past.

An important stimulus to the publication of Latin American titles in paperback—if not in number, then at least in quality—is the Latin American Translation Program of the Association of American University Presses (AAUP). From 1961 to this year, the AAUP used a substantial grant from the Rockefeller Foundation to defray the costs of translating major works by Latin writers, which are then published in hardcover by the various university presses. Many have subsequently been issued in softbound editions. These include a number of the works already cited in this essay—those by Celso Furtado, Francisco López de Gómara, Mariano Picón-Salas, Ricardo Pozas Arciniegas, Ariano Suassuna, and Ana Maria Barrenechea—and two others: Samuel Ramos' Profile of Man and Culture in Mexico and Machado de Assis' The Psychiatrist and Other Stories. Latin Americanists may hope that other works which have become available in English translation through this program will also be published in paperback. Some of the excellent titles which have not yet received such treatment are Selected Poems of Octavio Paz, Leopoldo Zea’s The Latin-American Mind, José Luis Romero’s A History of Argentine Political Thought, and Enrique Anderson Imbert’s History of Spanish-American Literature. Hopefully, other works scheduled for publication under the auspices of the program will eventually find their way to the paperback shelves. Two which certainly merit this fate are El llano en llamas by Juan Rulfo and Amérique latine; structures sociales et institutions politiques by Jacques Lambert. The Rockefeller Foundation and the AAUP deserve the many accolades they have received for this joint effort.

These few pages have attempted to assay the current situation regarding Latin American paperbacks. Several imbalances can readily be pointed out: (1) Some fields, such as sociology, education and philosophy, claim very few softbound editions; (2) within some fields certain topics or time periods receive a disproportionate amount of attention; and (3) Mexico is the subject
of a great many works, while other nations are neglected. It should be noted that the paperback situation parallels that of scholarship in general. That is, these imbalances are not due so much to the whims of publishers and readers as to the current state of research. Few sociological titles are in paperback because relatively little research is being accomplished in that field; the Spanish Conquest is represented by an abundance of books because it continues to be examined and reexamined by historians; and a plethora of paperbacks investigate Mexican topics because Mexico is the Latin American nation most studied by scholars in the United States. As researchers turn to new areas of study, the imbalances mentioned above should gradually be corrected. In general, the signs are most encouraging for the continued expansion of paperback titles. As long as the spectre of Communism draws apprehensive eyes to the south, and as long as Latin American studies flourish in the universities, publishers will continue to provide inexpensive editions for the perusal of scholar, student and layman.

An Explanation of the Bibliographic Entries

Bibliographic information is always gathered from the volume itself. The absence of any detail indicates that it is not available in the book. Within topical divisions the alphabetical listing of authors and editors is followed. The complete title, as indicated in the volume's title page, is included. If the edition under consideration is revised, this will be noted. When appropriate, the translator, editor or compiler is listed. The publisher is indicated by a key word or abbreviation which can be deciphered by reference to the list of publishers. The book's trade number follows. The first publication date of the paperback edition is listed, and is followed by the copyright date (in parentheses) when the two differ. The number of pages is indicated in Arabic numerals. The price. In British editions the sterling value is indicated in shillings (£) and pence (d). If the volume is part of a publisher's series, this will be indicated in parentheses. The scholarly accoutrements used in the volume will be listed in the following order: Notes, illustrations, bibliography, tables, charts, glossary, index, maps, appendices and vocabulary. The following abbreviations have been used throughout:

- app. - appendix
d. - pence
- pseud.
- pseudonym
- b. - born
- ed. - edition
- editor
- pub. - publishing
bibl. - bibliography
gloss. - glossary
rev. - revised
c. - copyright
illus. - illustrations
- trans.
- translator
ca. - circa
- d. - no date
- vocab.
- vocabulary
co. - company
- no. - number
vol. - volume
comp. - compiler
- p. - page
I. GENERAL


4. Brand, Donald D. Mexico: Land of Sunshine and Shadow. Searchlight 31. 1966. 159p. $1.75. Bibl., tables, index, maps. An affectionate and introductory survey of "the land, the people, and history which will enable the interested reader to understand somewhat the nature of the country and its problems."


9. Fernandez Flores, Dario. The Spanish Heritage in the United States. Publicaciones Espafiolas. 1965. 362p. Illus., bibl., index, maps, app. From the historical presence in Florida and the Southwest through literary and artistic influence in United States' cultural activities, this "official" compendium is an encyclopedic reference work. Printed and badly bound in Spain, its illustrations are lavish.

A collection of documents concerning the Indian in the United States.
Some 10 per cent of the quotations are from Spanish or Mexican sources.

A sympathetic, sprightly-written, journalistic survey of the island. Easy
reading for the tourist or businessman. Many photographs.

12. Hanson, Earl Parker. Porto Rico. Ally for Progress. Searchlight
7. 1962. 136p. $1.45. Notes, bibl., index, maps.
General treatment of the history, geography, politics, economy and
culture, by a consultant to the Department of State of Porto Rico. A sum-
mary of present-day conditions on the island.

13. Hulet, Claude L., comp. Latin American Poetry in English
Translation. A Bibliography. PAU 860-E-7157. 1965. 192p. $.75. (“Basic Bibliogra-
phies” series, vol. II.) Index, app.
A listing of anthologies, books and individual poems written by Latin
Americans and translated into English.

A Bibliography. PAU 860-E-6939. 1964. 191p. $.75. (“Basic Bibliogra-
List of books, stories, articles and prose fragments written by Latin
Americans and translated into English. In addition to fiction and essays, the
book lists works relating to anthropology, archaeology, biography, correspond-
ence, history, oratory, philosophy, sociology and wills.

15. Kalijarvi, Thorsten V. Central America: Land of Lords and
A simplistic survey of a complex region. The author accumulates facts,
legends, maps, graphs and statistics, but fails to create even an introduction
to his subject.

GENERAL

60 maps by Kingsbury; accompanying texts, of an introductory nature,
by Schneider. Handy reference volume of current affairs for the college
student.

21 vignettes on Latin American subjects, past and present.

18. McGann, Thomas F. Argentina: The Divided Land. Searchlight
An historical survey of Argentina's society, politics and economy. Not-
ing the demoralization of the nation, the author comments, "whatever Argen-
tina's destiny, it is no longer manifest."

19. Maier, Joseph, and Richard W. Weatherhead, eds. Politics of
13 essays by well-known scholars in several fields. Most concern Latin
America in general, but several deal specifically with Mexico and Brazil. An
excellent collection, of interest to students of various disciplines.

An introductory survey of a vast and multi-faceted topic. The pre-
liminary chapters attempt an over-all, regional view; sketches follow, describ-
ing the nine political entities of the area.

202p. $2.00. (“Newsbook,” no. 3.) Illus., charts, maps.
16 Latin nations and certain common topics are surveyed in this
"journalistic cross between a magazine and a book." Easily dated. More than
200 photos and charts.
For the high-school student, this is one of the better introductory surveys. Excellent illustrations.

Surveys the geography, history, people, economy, customs and politics of Latin America. Revised through 1963, this is a popular introduction to the region.


18 ANTHROPOLOGY AND ARCHAEOLOGY
An historically-oriented study of the elements that have influenced the cultures and character of Latin America. An excellent, humanistic treatment.


An interpretive study which applies the past to the problems of the present. An outstanding historian, the author brings to his task a long and intimate knowledge of Latin America and a fondness for its cultures and its peoples. This work is far more valuable than the books of overnight "experts" who try to explain modern-day Latin America with a few simplistic slogans.

An excellent interpretation of contemporary Brazil, emphasizing national unity and regional diversity. After discussing social classes, types of communities, family, education, religion and government, the author a noted anthropologist deals with current problems in a provocative chapter entitled "If I Were a Brazilian." Valuable reading for laymen and scholars alike.

Very general discussion of Brazil's history, geography, economy and culture. Useful introduction for the high-school student.

II. ANTHROPOLOGY AND ARCHAEOLOGY
A. LATIN AMERICA

Historical-anthropological study of the major Indian groups of South America. A cogent and readable treatment.

An excellent summary of the current anthropological knowledge of the Central Andean civilizations from early man through the Incas. The descrip-
tions of the development of civilizations make excellent reading for scholar and layman alike. The details of cultural developments, however, are of primary interest to the student of anthropology.


History of the Indian civilizations on the highlands of Mexico, focusing on the Toltec city of Tula and the Aztec city of Tenochtitlan. Highly recommended. (Tenochtitlán en una isla, 1959.)


Story of the unearthing of Machu Picchu and other Inca cities, 1911-1915, written by their archaeologist-discoverer. Also summarizes the history of Inca civilization.


In a field that is rapidly expanding its horizons, this work summarized the specialist's understanding of ancient Peru as of the early 1960's. It is lavishly illustrated, and the plates are handily referenced in the text.


A study of the effects of Bolivia's agrarian-reform program on the Aymara-speaking Indians. The focus is on the family and social structure of the Aymara communities as contrasted with that of the landed estates.


Summary of archaeological knowledge about the Mayas. A good treatment, tracing the history of archaeology and exploration in Yucatan.


A classic study of an Indian tribe in the state of Santa Catarina. An excellent work by a noted anthropologist.


Interesting study of a tribe in the state of Maranháo.


A study of shell, bone and stone objects from the ruins of Uaxactun. 87 photographs and drawings.


The author applies the techniques and concepts of cultural anthropology to the learning process in a rural village of Puerto Rico, and compares his findings to similar studies of New England towns.
42. Levi-Strauss, Claude. Tristes Tropiques. John Russell, trans. Atheneum 48. 1964 (c. 1961). 404p. $2.45. Illus., bibl., index. An anthropological study of primitive societies in Brazil by a noted French scholar-philosopher. The author's breadth of vision sets these tribes in a world context, giving this work an importance that transcends the special field. (Tristes tropiques, 1955.)

43. Lewis, Oscar. The Children of Sanchez. Autobiography of a Mexican Family. Vintage VG-1. 1961. 499p. $2.95. Chart. One of the few bona fide best sellers in this Guide. A stunning account of life among the poor of urban Mexico. The author has captured the history of one of his Five Families (items 44 and 45) through tape-recorded interviews. These are reproduced in a dramatic autobiographical form.

44. Five Families. Mexican Case Studies in the Culture of Poverty. Mentor MQ658. N. d. (c. 1959). 319p. $.95. Illus., bibl. [44, 45] The scene is Mexico, but these studies of the "culture of poverty" are valid for much of Latin America. An inspired and original work, made fascinating reading by Lewis' "ethnographic realism."


46. Life in a Mexican Village: Tepoztlán Restudied. Illini IB-9. 1963 (c. 1951). 512p. $2.95. Notes, illus., bibl., tables, index, maps, app. A magnificent second-look at a village studied 20 years previously by Robert Redfield. This detailed analysis of the culture and personality of the people in this Mexican village is a landmark in community restudies.

47. -. Tepoztlán, Village in Mexico. Holt. 1964 (c. 1960). 104p. $.75. ("Case Studies in Cultural Anthropology" series.) Notes, illus., bibl., map.

ANTHROPOLOGY AND ARCHAEOLOGY 21

Everyday life in a typical village in the state of Morelos. The last chapter presents a vivid account of rural change.


51. Peterson, Frederick. Ancient Mexico. An Introduction to the Pre-Hispanic Cultures. Capricorn Giant 221. 1962 (c. 1959). 313p. $1.95. Illus., bibl., index, maps, app. A topical, archaeological approach to the history of the Indian civilizations of Mexico from its earliest inhabitants to the conquest. The illustrations are mainly reproductions of art motifs.

A readable review of the economic and social developments of a Yucatan village from the early 1930's to 1948. Less technical than the original study (item 54), and thus of more interest to non-anthropologists.

Abridged version of a detailed anthropological study of folk culture in a village of Yucatan, Mexico. Outstanding in its field.

22 ANTHROPOLOGY AND ARCHAEOLOGY

151 illustrations accompany this very technical study.

56. Shepard, Anna 0. Plumbate. A Mesoamerican Trade Ware. Carnegie 573. 1948. 176p. $3.00. Notes, illus., bibl., tables, maps, app.
Archaeological study of Plumbate pottery.

A scholarly report on the architecture, burials and caches studied at these ruins in the province of Petén. Excellent illustrations and drawings.

Scholarly account of the results of surveys in a little-studied region in the Guatemalan highlands. The notes on the skeletal material are by T. D. Stewart.

A reconstruction of the life of the Mexica at the height of the Aztec Empire in 1507. Society, the state and the city are vividly described, as are an individual, an ordinary day and an average life. Very valuable. (La vie quotidienne des Azteques h la veille de la conquete espagnole, 1955.)

Classic narrative by the famed American traveler who discovered the ruins of 44 Mayan cities in the late 1830's. Also includes valuable observations on Central American politics of the period. Illustrated with 127 beautiful engravings.

A superb account of the development and swift fall of an extraordinary civilization. Capturing the spirit of the age, the author discusses the basic beliefs of its society in relation to government, education and law. Generally considered the best study of the Aztecs.

Well-known study of a town in Brazil's Amazon region. The epilogue supplements the original edition, carrying the narrative up to 1962.

63. -, ed. Race and Class in Rural Brazil. Columbia. 1952. 158p. $2.00. Notes, illus., bibl., tables, charts, map.
ART 23
An excellent collection of studies dealing with the relation of race to social structure in four rural towns. The contributors include H. W. Hutchinson, Marvin Harris, Ben Zimmerman and the editor.


Study of an Indian tribe in southern California at the time of contact with Spanish Franciscan missions in the late 18th century.


Summary of archaeological methodology and of theories concerning the pre-history of the New World.


Anthropological study of Mexico and Guatemala, with much historical and geographical material. An excellent work, with dozens of photographs and drawings and a 34-page annotated bibliography.

See also items 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 229.

B. SPAIN AND PORTUGAL


An excellent study of two parishes one urban, one rural in modern Spain. Giving a detailed account of the different types of society in the two parishes, the author emphasizes their interdependence.


An outstanding study of a rural town in Andalucia. Applying the principles of social anthropology, the author relates the values of the town to the social structure of the nation.

III. ART

A. LATIN AMERICA


Discusses the discovery, artistic aspects and probable meaning of the Maya murals at Bonampak. Antonia Tejeda's color reproductions of the murals accompany the brief text.

24 ART

70. Bushnell, G. H. S. Ancient Arts of the Americas. Praeger P-197. 1965. 287p. $3.95. ("World of Art" series.) Notes, illus., bibl., chart, index, maps.

An English archaeologist traces the history of ancient American art from 2500 B. C. to the 16th-century Spanish conquest. 252 superb illustrations, many of them in color.


766 primitive designs offered copyright free to artists and commercial designers.


28 beautiful color reproductions, along with Ignacio Bernal's introduction and several photographs, make this a handy and attractive volume.

95. 68p. Illus., map. 39 excellent photographs illustrate the text.
28 photographs of pre-Columbian Mexican art, with a brief introduction.
27 beautiful reproductions and an introductory note.
Excellent treatment, with 152 illustrations. (Arte antiguo de Mexico, 1950.)
Bilingual text with 96 illustrations. (La escultura del Mexico antiguo, 1963.)
See also items 32, 240, 246.

B. SPAIN AND PORTUGAL
A wealth of beautiful color and black-and-white illustrations are conveniently integrated in this study of the artist's personality, techniques and the major events of his life.

ART 25
72 illustrations, 24 of which are color reproductions. The introduction gives a concise survey of the life and work of the artist.
The text outlines the career of Julio Gonzalez (1876-1942). However, the 32 stunning black-and-white illustrations are the principal attractions of this volume printed in the Netherlands.
Picasso's paintings from his 1900 arrival in Paris to 1905. A brief introductory text is included.
A brief introduction and 15 color prints trace the young genius of Picasso at work from 1906 to 1925.
One of the many young women in Picasso's life relates her ten-year relationship with the artist.
("The World of Art Library" series.) Illus., index.
The narrative runs from prehistoric art to Picasso. Illustrated with 162 plates, 62 in color.
Close-ups of Spanish royalty in 15 color plates by the 15th-century court painter. A brief introduction is included.
A personal reminiscence of the author is included in the brief introduction to these 15 color reproductions from the Picasso Museum in Antibes.
26 ART

The brief text analyzes Pablo Picasso's sculptures. The 32 vivid black-and-white illustrations offer graphic proof of the master's domination of sculpting techniques.


A detailed biography of Pablo Picasso (1881- ) by a close acquaintance. Includes several photographs of the painter and over 200 black-and-white reproductions of his work.


The brief text serves as an introduction to the 24 black-and-white reproductions. Chronologically ordered, they range from 1905 to 1963.


The drawings plus "Picasso and the Human Comedy" by Michel Leiris. Rebecca West contributes an "appreciation." ("Suite de 180 dessins de Picasso," Verve, nos. 29-30, 1954.)


The brief text introduces the 15 ektachrome reproductions which illustrate yet another aspect of the artist's genius.


24 of the more than 50 illustrations are beautiful color reproductions. The 23 pages of text sketch Goya's life, influences and work.


A history of Spain's greatest museum, followed by 96 superb color plates with a description of each painting plus more than 200 black-and-white reproductions. A very attractive volume.


A brief text and 15 color plates comprise this small collection of a certain aspect of the work of the artist.


Jean Ainaud's introduction discusses the artistic accomplishments of the Romanesque period (11th-13th centuries). 8 photographs and 28 color reproductions.


IV. ECONOMICS

A. LATIN AMERICA


108. Friedmann, John. Venezuela. From Doctrine to Dialogue. Syracuse. 1965. 87p. $2.95. ("National Planning Series," no. 1.) Notes, bibl., index. This volume explores the work of CORDIPLAN, Venezuela's national planning organization and one of the most successful in Latin America. The author also presents a number of unusual theoretical propositions about planning.


two general articles on the relations between economics and politics in Latin America, plus three others: "Brazil's Northeast," "Land Use and Land Reform in Colombia," and "Inflation in Chile."

112. ______ ., ed. Latin American Issues: Essays and Comments. Twentieth Century Fund. 1961. 201p. $1.45. Notes, tables. Essays, papers and reviews from a study group which met during 1959 and 1960. The aim was to explore Latin American attitudes towards their economic problems. Includes general essays as well as more specific discussions of inflation, price stability and regional trading groups.

113. May, Stacy, and Galo Plaza. The United Fruit Company in Latin America. NPA. 1958. 263p. $2.00. ("United States Business Performance Abroad" series, no. 7.) Notes, illus., tables, charts, maps. United Fruit isn't really as bad as all that, according to this study. In fact, it's a positive factor in at least six Latin American nations.

114. Poblete Troncoso, Moisés, and Ben G. Burnett. The Rise of the Latin American Labor Movement. CUP B-4. 1960. 179p. $1.75. Notes, bibl., index. A valuable study, approaching labor organization from national and international angles. The only treatment of this important subject available in paperback.

ECONOMICS 29


117. Stead, William H. Fomento: The Economic Development of Puerto Rico. NPA. 1958. 151p. $2.00. ("Planning Pamphlet" series, no. 103.) Notes, bibl., tables, charts, map, app. A study of Puerto Rico's development program and an analysis of how it could be adapted to other developing nations.


A favorable study of Sears in Mexico.
See also items 200, 292.

V. EDUCATION
A. LATIN AMERICA
An excellent study of the impact of cultural change upon education, as experienced by Puerto Rico in its transition from a rural to an urban society.
The results of a 1954 seminar concerned with the nature and relationship of the educational planning process and the provision of instruction for those who will be engaged in it. 13 articles are included.

B. SPAIN AND PORTUGAL
See item 491.

VI. HISTORY
A. LATIN AMERICA
1. GENERAL
Due to space limitations the author has to encompass the colonial and national periods in some 80 pages per country, resulting in two superficial and often erroneous essays.
70 documents chronicle the major events of Brazilian history, 1494-1964. Many of the items are first-hand accounts of social and economic conditions during various periods, and make interesting reading. A valuable book.
An introduction to the writings of 35 of Latin America's leading intellectuals since Independence. One of the very few works on Latin American intellectual history, this is worth careful study.

HISTORY 31
A brief survey of philosophical movements in Brazil from the 16th to the 20th century. (Panorama da História da Filosofia no Brasil, 1960.)
A brief but convenient history of three Caribbean nations from the arrival of the Spaniards to 1965.

A masterpiece of social history. Examines Portuguese, Indian and Negro contributions to Brazilian culture, and the influence of patriarchal, plantation society of the colonial period in shaping that culture. Also valuable for its interpretation of the colonization of Brazil. Abridged from the 2nd English-language edition, 1956. (Casa-Grande e Senzala, 1933.)

[130, 131] Each volume consists of a general historical introduction comprising about half the book. 30 or more readings are appended, some documentary and some from secondary sources. Useful as supplementary reading. (Revised edition to appear in January 1967.)


After an excellent exposition of the questions involved in H. E. Bolton's "Epic of Greater America," the editor introduces the far-ranging essays of 14 historians who support or oppose the title question and produce some interesting variations of their own.

22 significant articles from the Hispanic American Historical Review treat selected topics of Latin American history up till 1810 in vol. I; another 18 articles in vol. II extend to the present. Each essay appears minus footnotes, but with a preface to suggest its importance to the study of its topic. Aimed at the undergraduate, but a valuable addition to the library of all Latin Americanists.

32 HISTORY

The Hispanic note quite naturally predominates in this well-written history of the northern-most capital of Spain in America, covering 1620-1956. The author pegs each chapter on the portrait of a typical inhabitant of the period, thus calling his work "a sequence of historical sketches."

A brief, interpretive essay originally presented as a lecture in 1964 examines two opposing themes of Latin American history.

Although Bolton was the only one of these historians to concentrate on the Spanish in the U. S., Turner and Webb also contributed to the study of the clash of the Anglo-American and Spanish-Mexican frontiers in the Southwest. Each of the authors examines the work of one of the three great historians in a separate essay. The bibliographies list writings by and about the historians.

41 selections, mainly from the editor's massive Readings in Latin American Civilization (item 138). Pre-Columbian to post-Castro in scope. Handy.


HISTORY 33


143. Pike, Frederick B., ed. The Conflict Between Church and State in Latin America. Knopf. 1964. 239p. $2.50. ("Borzoi Books on Latin America" series.) Notes, bibl. Considering the vastness of the subject, the lack of cohesiveness in this volume is quite understandable. The 20 wide-ranging selections are divided into colonial, national and contemporary periods. In the latter sections, conservative and liberal Latin American Catholic philosophies are expressed. All of these important attitudes are knowledgeably introduced by the editor.


147. Simpson, Lesley Byrd. Many Mexicos. 3rd rev. ed. California 28. 1961 (c. 1952). 349p. $1.95. Notes, bibl., index, maps. A stimulating, interpretive history of Mexico from pre-historic days to the 1950's. This sympathetic treatment deserves the acclaim it has received through various editions over the last 25 years.

In this essay the author insists "that the definition of man as a moral being proved the most important influence both in the treatment of the slave and in the final abolition of slavery." Contrasting Latin with Anglo-American attitudes, the former (especially in the case of Brazil) is deemed superior. Studded with interesting historical references, this is an instructive introduction to the problem of Negro slavery and gives a background to current civil rights problems.

34 HISTORY
Two chapters on the 19th century serve as an introduction to this basically political survey of Argentina since 1880.
This book suffers from the usual limitations of condensation and outlining; yet it remains a good guide, certainly better than most. Much of its value is derived from its 118 maps and charts.
An admittedly partisan history produced in one month to celebrate the independence of Trinidad and Tobago in 1962. Prime Minister Williams has to quote many lengthy sources verbatim, but he is too good an historian not to evoke the colorful past of the islands and place it within the context of Caribbean history.
See also items 34, 109, 114, 353, 354, 505, 515, 520, 542.
2. COLONIAL PERIOD
a. Aboriginal Background
11 selections by anthropologists, historians and contemporary observers. They examine various aspects of three types of Indian societies: hunting-and-gathering, intermediate-farming, and advanced-farming cultures.
This edition of the classic Royal Commentaries of the Incas is translated from the annotated French edition. Garcilaso's narrative runs from the origins of the Incas to the death of Atahualpa. The notes correlate Garcilaso's account with the latest archaeological and historical research. The illustrations are by Guamin Poma. (Comentarios reales de los incas, 1609, 1617.)
[154-156] Popular treatments of the three major aboriginal civilizations. Each volume includes an abundance of good illustrations.
156. World of the Maya. Mentor MT603. 1960. 224p. $.75. Notes, illus., index, maps.
See also items 8, 10, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 49, 51, 59, 61, 235, 247.

HISTORY 35
b. Exploration and Conquest
Dealing with the Spanish conquest and colonization of the present U.S. Southwest, this volume could be termed a leyenda blanca account. Rather than a comprehensive history, the author searches for teleological significance in individual events.


An excellent reconstruction of the geography, flora and fauna of North America as reported by the first Europeans who roamed the virgin land. The focus is on European reaction to the New World, rather than on reviewing the history of exploration. Beautifully illustrated with drawings and photographs.


The problem is focused in the able introduction. Ranging from Bernal Diaz and Las Casas to Prescott and Morales Padrón, 11 views of the conquistadores are presented.


Story of early visitors to America from the first Indians (35,000 B.C.) to Columbus. Anthropologists will not accept all of the author's assertions, but it makes for interesting reading.


A history of the discovery and exploration of the present southwest of the United States. The emphasis is on Vázquez de Coronado. Superb scholarship, stylishly written.


A standard source for the early colonial period. A new introduction and a supplementary bibliography are provided by Benjamin Keen. A readable, still reliable narrative.


Mexico dominates the first chapters as the author draws together as a related whole the explorations which revealed the general character of the North American continent. A standard treatment.


An interpretive account of the conquest of Mexico. Although not an orthodox history, the book is well-researched and offers interesting reading.


Seven documents concerning the voyages of Columbus, in English translation and in the original Spanish and Latin. A new introduction by John E. Fagg and valuable editorial notes are included. (Reprint of the Hakluyt Society edition, 1847.)


Slightly-abridged letters from Cortés to Charles V, relating the conquest of Mexico and Guatemala. Irwin R. Blacker wrote the brief introduc-
HISTORY 37

In the critical moment of the Spanish-Aztec clash, Cortes, a master military strategist, used naval power. This historical revision of the conquest is as colorful as it is authoritative.


A scholarly and highly-regarded study of the 16th-century Spaniards who sought to have the conquest follow Christian principles. Bartolomé de las Casas is the center of attention.


The discovery serves as an introduction; Cortes in Mexico sets the pattern. Then the movement is northward with Cabeza de Vaca and Coronado. The story ends in 1704 in Santa Fe. Vividly written.


This admirable synthesis traces Spanish conquests from Columbus to Juan de Garay's founding of Buenos Aires in 1580. The author bases his account on secondary sources. Probably the best general treatment of the conquest available in paperback.


Although Gómara was not a participant in the events he describes, and never even traveled to the New World, his book is a basic source for the conquest of Mexico. This is a readable, dramatic account, highly favorable to Cortes. The translator provides an able introduction. (Istoria de la conquista de Méjico, 1552.)


An admirable summary of the age of discovery. The backgrounds, national experiences and early colonial empires are well described.


183. Prescott. The Conquest of Mexico, the Conquest of Peru, and Other Selections. Roger Howell, ed. WSP W-1414. 406p. $1.45. (“The Great Histories” series.) Notes, bibl., index, maps. Abridged selections from Prescott’s volumes on the conquest and from his histories of the reigns of Ferdinand and Isabella and Philip II. The editor provides a serviceable introduction in which he assesses the work of the great historian.


HISTORY 39
Primarily a history of Black Africa from 1450 to 1850, this book also treats African-American contacts through the slave trade. (Originally entitled Black Mother, 1961.)

An early description of animal, plant and Indian life in the Caribbean area. Notes give the scientific names of the flora and fauna described, when these can be determined. A brief introduction by the editor traces Oviedo's career. Of interest to the zoologist and botanist, as well as to the historian. (De la natural histeria de las Indias, 1526.)


190. Juan, Jorge, and Antonio de Ulloa. A Voyage to South America. John Adams, trans. Knopf. 1964. 245p. $2.50. (“Borzoi Books on Latin America” series.) Bibl. A valuable description of seven South American cities as viewed during 1735-1744 by two discerning Spanish cadets while on a scientific mission. This excellent narrative is abridged from the John Adams’ translation of 1758. Irving Leonard's knowledgeable introduction stresses the historical importance of this work. (Relaci6n hist6rica del Viage a la Amdrica meridional, 1748.)


193. The Rise of the Spanish American Empire. Free Press 90717. 1965 (c. 1947). 408p. $2.95. Notes, illus., bibl., index. This well-known history seeks to prove that Spain's rule in America was not the era of darkness and brutality painted by the anti-Spanish “black legend.”


195. M6rner, Magnus, ed. The Expulsion of the Jesuits from Latin America. Knopf. 1965. 207p. $2.50. (“Borzoi Books on Latin America” series.) Notes, bible app. The 18 selections trace the 200 years of Jesuit activities in Iberian America through their expulsion from Brazil (1759) and Spanish America (1767). The editor's introduction, bibliographic essay, background sketches and clarifications of each article make this a most valuable guide to a vital aspect of the colonial experience.

196. Morse, Richard M., ed. The Bandeirantes. The Historical Role of the Brazilian Pathfinders. Knopf. 1965. 215p. $2.50. (Borzoi Books on Latin America” series.) Notes, bibl., gloss., map. An excellent collection of documents and essays dealing with the exploration of and expansion into the interior of Brazil, accomplished by bands
of adventurers in search of Indian slaves and precious metals. The editor's able introduction distinguishes the different types of expeditions and advances a tentative concept of the Brazilian frontier.


HISTORY 41


201. Zavala, Silvio. The Defence of Human Rights in Latin America. (Sixteenth to Eighteenth Centuries.) Unesco. 1964. 65p. $.70. Bibl. A study of the Spanish at grips with the problems of the conquest and their eventual recognition of the natural (human) rights of the conquered. (Based on La filosofía political en la conquista, 1947.)

3. NATIONAL PERIOD

a. Independence


Well-written biography, fictionalized but accurate. May be enjoyed by all audiences, but especially by teenagers, at whom this edition is aimed.


42 HISTORY
Two separate studies by the popular biographer combined into one volume.

Based on official records, document collections, contemporary sources and later studies, this work focuses on the diplomatic role of the U. S. in encouraging the independence movement in Latin America. An excellent work.

Emphasizes the importance of naval power in Chile's struggle for independence, 1810-1826.
See also item 192.

b. Nineteenth Century

A classic of Brazilian history and literature, vividly narrating a social revolt led by a religious fanatic in northeastern Brazil in 1896-1897. Good introduction by the translator. Essential for the student of Brazilian history and literature. (Os SertOes, 1902.)

A good history of the Spanish-American War, based largely on primary sources. Unfortunately, the excellent illustrations of the hard-cover edition have been omitted.

Experiences of a fur trader among the Comanches and Mexicans along the Santa Fe Trail, 1809-1810 and 1821-1824. Interesting account of life in, and U. S. expansion into, frontier areas of old Mexico. Introduced by A. P. Nasatir.

A classic account of the Spanish-American War, covering the years 1895-1899. The author contends that U. S. involvement in the Cuban struggle for independence was due to the belligerent mood of the U. S. public, fanned by the sensationalist press and by political leaders like Roosevelt.

HISTORY 43

Study of the diplomatic side of the Spanish-American War, based largely on primary sources. A good treatment.

A study of U. S. expansion in the Pacific and the Caribbean, emphasizing the influence of business interests on diplomacy. Based on primary sources.


The editor introduces selections from contemporary sources and later studies which seek to blame (or to exonerate) President Polk, the slave interests, and manifest destiny.


Written by a Cuban Marxist, this pamphlet paints Marti as a socialist and foe of “U. S. imperialism.” It was written prior to Castro’s revolution and cannot be classified as official propaganda.


215p. $.50. Illus., bibl., app.

Roosevelt’s first-hand account of the Rough Riders’ participation in the Spanish-American War.


Hubert Bancroft and Justo Sierra present Mexican viewpoints, but they are outnumbered by U. S. historians discussing national problems. The editor ably directs the questions.


Succinct treatment from the U. S. point of view.

See also items 60, 232, 238, 241, 355, 356.

c. Twentieth Century


44 HISTORY

A brief and sympathetic biography of Puerto Rico’s first elected governor. Includes 28 photographs.


Excellent treatment, including social, economic, political, racial and international aspects. A valuable, multi-disciplinary approach, issued under the auspices of the Royal Institute of International Affairs.


A reliable, well-written study. Despite the title, most of the book is devoted to Mexico in the post-1910 era.


Biography of a controversial U. S. ambassador to Mexico (1933-1941) who had played an important role in the 1914 occupation of Vera Cruz. Based on manuscript sources.


History of the Republic of Panama by a U. S. conservative who fears that Panamanian “radicals” will force the U. S. to cede its rights to the Canal Zone. Hardly an objective treatment.

Excellent study of a crucial period of the Mexican Revolution. Readable and reliable.

227. Ross, Stanley R., ed. Is the Mexican Revolution Dead? Knopf. 1966. 255p. $2.50. ("Borzoi Books on Latin America" series.) Notes, bibl. 22 authorities chart the course of the Mexican Revolution and evaluate its effects. The editor contributes one of the articles and ties together the disparate threads of argument in an excellent introduction.


See also items 233, 240, 246, 261, 263, 265, 308, 314, 499, 516, 518, 531.

d. Travel Accounts


232. Darwin, Charles. The Voyage of the Beagle. Leonard Engle, ed. Anchor N16. 1962. 524p. $1.45. ("The Natural History Library" series.) Notes, illus., bibl., index, maps. Journal of the round-the-world voyage (1831-1836) during which Darwin collected much of the data on which he based his theories of evolution. In addition to scientific observations, the author relates his experiences in South America and comments upon its society.


235. Heyerdahl, Thor. Kon-Tiki. Across the Pacific by Raft. F. H. Lyon, trans. WSP RE308. 1963 (c. 1950). 240/31p. $.75. ("Reader's Enrichment Series.") Illus., index, map. An exciting account of a 4300-mile trip by raft to demonstrate that Polynesia might have been peopled by ancient Peruvians. An instructive "reader's supplement" for grade- and high-school students is included in this edition. (Kon-Tiki ekspedisjonen, 1947.)

Some personal yet penetrating observations of Mexico in the late 1920's by a 20th-century genius of the English language.

Account of travels to El Paso and Chihuahua at the time of the Mexican War. A personal view of manifest destiny. Interesting reading and a valuable source.

A U. S. naturalist and novelist relates his travels through the jungles and mountains of South America during the late 1950's.

The journal of a trip to Mexico during 1956-1957, with emphasis on ancient ruins and contemporary painters. The author records conversations with some of Mexico's most prominent figures, including Jose Vasconcelos, Jos6 Clemente Orozco, Diego Rivera, Carlos Fuentes, and David Siqueiros.

Sarmiento traveled extensively during 1845-1848 as a representative of the Chilean government. This selection from the original three-volume work deals with the United States, which he came to regard as a model for Argentina, and with his trip from Valparaiso to Paris. (Selections from Viajes en Europa, Africa i America, 3 vols., 1849-1851.)

A moody account of travels in rural Mexico. Although basing the book on a single mule-back journey of 1931, the author is a long-time resident of the country. The common people of Mexico are portrayed with genuine fondness and a slight tinge of pessimism. Charcoal sketches and line drawings by the author. (Originally entitled Little Mexico, 1932.)

[243-245] A classic travel account of a 1910 trek 2,000 miles up the Amazon and Madeira Rivers to deliver coal, offering an interesting view of the early 20th-century rubber boom.

Andes. Faber. 1959. 268p. 10/6d.’ Illus., index. Account of a trip through Peru in 1956. The author, interested in Inca ruins and art, relates much pre-Columbian history during the course of the narrative. See also items 60, 212.

e. Inter-American Relations
250. Bilateral Treaty Developments in Latin America, 1942-1952. PAU 327-E-5071. 1953. 243p. $1.50. ("Law and Treaty Series," no. 38.) Bibl., index. A continuation of the previous item. The listings are not complete, but include only those actions which have come to the attention of the Pan American Union's Division of Law and Treaties.
251. Bilateral Treaty Developments in Latin America, 1953-1955. PAU 327-E-5504. 1956. 158p. $1.00. ("Treaty Series," no. 2.) Bibl., index. This is a continuation of the previous items, though the series title has been changed.
252. Claude, Inis L., Jr. The OAS, the UN, and the United States. CEIP. March 1964. 67p. $.50. (International Conciliation, no. 547.) Notes, app. Studying the examples of crisis in Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Haiti and Panama, the author concludes that regional organiz-

48 HISTORY
257. Liss, Sheldon B. A Century of Disagreement: The Chamizal
A detailed study of the 100-year dispute between Mexico and the U. S. over the Chamizal area of the El Paso-Ciudad Juarez border.


Four interpretive essays on the general heritage of Latin America, its politics, economics and diplomatic relations. The authors, F. Tannenbaum, K. R. Silvert, R. E. Carlson and the editor, write with authority. Undertaken by the American Assembly of Columbia University.


An appraisal of varying North American opinions regarding U. S. expansionist projects in the 19th century. The author concludes that the majority did not share the goals of imperialism and continentalism. He focuses on both Mexican and Caribbean examples of "manifest destiny."


The standard authority on the historical development of the Monroe Doctrine. (Revision of Hands Off: A History of the Monroe Doctrine, 1941.)


Well-researched, prize-winning study of an important diplomatic and military event of the Mexican Revolution.


122p. $1.50. ("American Problems Studies" series.) Notes, bibl.

13 examples of the divergent views of this controversial subject. Rail Diaz de Medina and Luis Quintanilla present Latin American evaluations.


A scholarly treatment of U. S. relations with Cuba, as determined by business interests. The author is critical of U. S. policy and says little about Castro's revolution. Based largely on U. S. State Department archives.


An introductory work, concise and comprehensive in its coverage of the structure and activities of the OAS. Geared to students. (Slightly revised edition of Panamerika: Indee und Wirklichkeit, Die Organisation der Amerikanischen Staaten, 1964.)


118p. $1.75. ("Case Studies on the Role of Law in the Settlement of International Disputes" series.) Notes, bibl., maps, app.

Richard Baxter and Doris Carroll are the authors of the working paper which served as the focus for the 1964 Hammarskjold Forum dealing with the Panama Canal from a legal viewpoint. A summary of the forum proceedings is included, as well as an extensive bibliography.

266. Tuchman, Barbara W. The Zimmermann Telegram. Dell 9895. 1965 (c. 1958). 224p. $.60. Notes, bibl., index, app.

Mexico plays a vital, if passive, role in this vivid reconstruction of the 1917 incident that was a major factor in the United States' decision to enter the First World War.


559p. $2.65. Notes, index.

An excellent study based on public records, newspapers and diplomatic correspondence. Valuable for U. S. relations with Mexico, the Spanish-American War, the Panama Crisis, and "dollar diplomacy."
50 HISTORY


To the author the "Western Hemisphere Idea" is a politico-geographical concept. In eight essays he traces "the shifting and imperfect forms in which it has been given political expression" in both North and South America, from the 18th century to the 1950's.


65 selections from documents and secondary sources trace the evolution of the principles embodied in the Monroe Doctrine, 1796-1962. Chronology of major events relating to the Doctrine.

See also items 1, 103, 208, 211, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 220, 222, 225, 238, 241, 316, 520, 532, 535, 537.

4. CONTEMPORARY PERIOD

a. General


Polemic which asserts that the Democratic Action party of President Rómulo Betancourt is a Communist organization.


The answer to the question posed by the title is "towards revolution." 11 contributors, mainly North Americans, explain how and why.


A former Time correspondent charges U. S. policy with supporting "medievalists" in Latin America, thereby blocking badly-needed reforms. He urges a reorientation of policy which will permit Latin American nationalists, rather than Communists, to lead the social revolution which he considers inevitable. (First edition entitled The Great Fear. The Reconquest of Latin America by Latin Americans, 1963.)


A compelling, first-hand account of life in the slums of Sao Paulo, Brazil, with 16 photographs. (Quarto de Despejo, 1960.)


Hurried journalistic defense of U. S. policy in the Dominican Crisis of 1965. Commissioned by the U. S. Information Agency to be used as propaganda overseas.


A journalist's account of Jamaica's advance toward independence. The author calls for a social revolution so that the island's wealth can be shared more equitably. Issued under the auspices of the Institute of Race Relations.

Explains how U. S. policy is cooperating with the Soviet Union in the socialization of Latin America. A plea for U. S. support of ultra-conservative forces in the region.


279. Sigmund, Paul E., Jr., ed. The Ideologies of the Developing Nations. Praeger U-529. 1963. 326p. $2.25. Notes, bibl. Although only a quarter of this book is devoted to Latin America, it is included because it makes available English translations of writings and speeches by leading figures of the region. Haya de la Torre, Latendorf, Betancourt, Frei, Kubitschek and Castro express their political theories. Most interesting for comparative studies.


52 HISTORY
Written after a month's visit in 1962. The author states the case for Guyana's independence, preferably under Cheddi Jagan.


See also items 231, 521, 525.

b. The Cuban Revolution

286. Bayard, James. The Real Story on Cuba. Monarch MS14. 1963. 159p. $.50. This tract purports to reveal the designs of the Soviet Union and Cuba on the Western Hemisphere. The author takes the U. S. to task for its "weak-kneed" toleration of Castro's regime and its failure to provide aid to the Cuban underground.

287. Burks, David D. Cuba under Castro. FPA. June 1964. 64p. $.75. (Headline Series, no. 165.) Illus., bibl., map. Based on secondary sources, this is a straight-forward description of how Castro came to power and what has happened in Cuba (1959-1964).
The revolution's impact on U.S. policy is assessed.


289. The Road to Revolution in Latin America. Pioneer. N.d. 32p. $.50. February 4, 1962 speech in reply to the Punta del Este decision to exclude the Castro regime from the OAS.


293. Draper, Theodore. Castroism. Theory and Practice. Praeger P-190. 1965. 263p. $1.95. Notes, index, app. A study of the nature of "Castroism" and its relationship to the Communist movement, as well as an analysis of the social implications of the revolution and its effects on Cuban economics. This work is an effective affirmation of the author's belief that, regarding the revolution, "it is not too soon to make the transition from journalism to history." One of the best works available.


295. Editors of Facts on File and News Year. Cuba, the U.S. and Russia, 1960-63. A Journalistic Narrative of Events in Cuba and of Cuban Relations with the U.S. and the Soviet Union. Facts on File. 1964. 138p. Notes, index. This material comes from the pages of the four volumes of News Year that cover the period involved.


297. Frank, Waldo. Cuba: Prophetic Island. Marzani. 1961. 191p. $1.95. Bibl., app. A sympathetic portrait of the revolution which attempts to place events in historical perspective. The author suggests that U.S. policy forced Cuba to seek the friendship of the Soviet Union. Believing that Cuba stands for all of "America Hispana," he argues that in the long range it was fortunate that the 1961 invasion was a fiasco.


A leftist Argentine journalist, a partisan of the revolution, writes of his impressions of a year (1962-1963) in Cuba. He discusses many of the problems, internal and external, faced by the revolution.


In addition to the title article, this pamphlet contains a statement by the Political Committee of the U. S. Socialist Workers Party in favor of Cuba and a speech protesting the Bay of Pigs invasion, delivered by Cuba's Foreign Minister Raul Roa to the United Nations General Assembly in April 1961.


A Trotskyite interpretation of the Cuban Revolution. The author also reviews other publications on this subject.


Response to a series of articles in the Havana newspaper Hoy which "slandered" Trotskyism and its relation to the Cuban revolution.


A series of articles written in defense of the Cuban Revolution. (Originally appeared in The Militant from May 9 to August 22, 1960.)


An enthusiastic endorsement of the socialist trends of the Cuban Revolution as seen in 1960. A third of the volume deals with the historical antecedents of the movement.


From rather emotional interviews with Cuban exiles the author attempts to interpret the take-over of the Castro revolution by socialist elements.


An account of the 1961 invasion of Cuba, written with the assistance of four commanders who fought, were captured and finally freed from prison. The center of attention, however, focuses on the role of the CIA.


Provides an excellent, non-classified documentary background to the 1962 missile crisis. 104 statements, interviews, letters, communiques, etc. Also a 60-page chronology of Cuban history from 1686 to 1963.

HISTORY 55


Tries to place Castro's revolution in historical perspective by tracing Cuba's political, economic and cultural evolution from colonization to the present, emphasizing the situation of the early 1950's. A good place to begin the study of Cuba under Castro. (Originally entitled Cuba, 1962.)


Time's expelled-from-Cuba correspondent details how Castro "took over" Cuba and describes his plans to export revolution to the rest of the hemisphere.
Written after two visits to Cuba in 1961, this polemic attempts "to alert Americans" to the threat and world-wide consequences of U.S. intervention in the island. Favorable to the Castro regime.

A 60-page chronicle of the 1962 Cuban missile crisis. Includes biographies and explanatory notes of the principal participants, conclusions of a general nature concerning great power confrontations in a nuclear age, and a 100-page collection of relevant documents.

The author concludes that U. S. policy in Latin America is helping to drive these countries into "the Red orbit." He suggests more private enterprise and less interest in agrarian and similar type reforms.

An emotional, favorable report on the Cuban attempt to abolish racial prejudice.

25 articles, including both primary and secondary sources, on Cuban ideas, attitudes, society, culture and economy, from the mid-19th century to the 1950's. An excellent manner in which to approach the study of Castro's revolution.

Despite the author's good intentions, this is neither a complete nor a revealing portrait of Fidel Castro and his rise to power.

Covey Oliver is the author of the working paper which served as the focus for the participants of the 1964 Hammarskjöld Forum dealing with the Cuban crisis and the OAS from a legal viewpoint. A summary of the forum proceedings is included.

Notes. Advances the thesis that Castro was a Soviet agent from 1949 on and that he delivered Cuba to his Russian masters. Another application of the conspiracy theory of history to the Cuban Revolution.

The author describes Castro's rise to power as the story of a democratically-inclined idealist who succumbed to an intense desire to reign rather than lead.

An account of Castro's revolution by a scholar and a writer. Based on available public documents and news sources. The four documentary appendices are quite helpful.
See also items 263, 279, 536.
B. SPAIN AND PORTUGAL

1. GENERAL
A general history from the Iberians to 1956. Useful as an outline.
Brief history of the establishment of Portuguese hegemony in Angola,
from 1483 to the late 18th century.
1965 (c. 1918). 559p. $2.95. Notes, index.
Excellent general history from the beginnings to 1917, emphasizing

HISTORY 57
Spain in America, 1492-1808. (Based on the Historia de Espana y de la
civilizaci6n espaiiola of Rafael Altamira, 1900-1911.)
1962). 240p. $.95. ("Penguin African Library" series.) Bibl., tables, index,
maps. For the general reader, this book surveys Portuguese Africa from the
explorations of the 15th century to the growing colonial problems of the
Salazar regime.
See also item 358.

2. THE EMPIRES
Notes, bibl., index, app.
The diplomatic winning of the American west explained in terms of
Great Britain and Spain's need for American neutrality during the wars of
the French Revolution. A Pulitzer-Prize winner.
Harper TB/1194. 1965 (c. 1937). 325p. $1.95. Notes, illus., bibl., index,
maps, app.
History of 16th-century Spain, especially valuable for economic aspects.
326. Diffie, Bailey W. Prelude to Empire: Portugal Overseas before
maps. Demonstration of the importance of Portuguese overseas experience
prior to 1415 and during the subsequent period of the great discoveries. Brief,
scholarly and interesting treatment.
1966 (c. 1963). 406p. $.95. Notes, illus., bibl., index, maps.
A good treatment of two-and-a-half centuries of Spanish history, en-
ccompassing the period of Spain's greatest ascendancy in European and world
affairs.
1959). 443p. $2.45. Notes, bibl., index, maps.
Superb account of the 1588 Spanish attempt to subdue England. Philip
II and the towering figures of the era are vividly sketched by this great his-
torian. Universally acclaimed.
A superb biography of the Spanish princess who married Henry VIII
of England. The author is a master stylist.
Interpretations of the defeat of the Spanish Armada have been substantially revised by the last two generations of historians. This work is a general account of the corrections that have resulted.

A somewhat dramatized account of the reigns of Ferdinand and Isabella, and Juana and Philip the Handsome, written in biographical form.

One of the finest treatments of European expansion in Asia, Africa and America. Focus is on actual exploration, but two chapters deal with cartography and geographical literature.

An account of the origin and fate of those Spanish Jews who, terrorized by the massacre of 1391 and by the Inquisition, professed Christianity in order to escape persecution.

An account of the first year of the Civil War, written by a German sociologist and former Communist. Although pro-Republican, the book is critical of the role of the Communists in the Republican cause.

Account of the peninsula's geography is described as a backdrop upon which her history, politics, economy and culture are viewed.

The peninsula's geography is described as a backdrop upon which her history, politics, economy and culture are viewed.

An account of maritime England in the sixteenth century. The author details English slave-trading activities along the Spanish Main, piratical raids in the West Indies, and the defeat of the Spanish Armada. The Iberian empires viewed from an English angle.


60 LITERATURE

347. Thomas, Hugh. The Spanish Civil War. Harper CN12Q. 1963 (c. 1961). 720p. $2.95. Notes, illus., bibl., tables, index, maps, app. A scholarly, comprehensive account, with a good summary of the historical antecedents of the war. The most objective study to date, this work is amply illustrated with maps and photographs.

348. Whitaker, Arthur P. Spain and Defense of the West. Ally and Liability. Praeger PPS-71. 1962 (c. 1961). 408p. $2.25. Notes, bibl., index. This study stresses modern Spain’s developing role in international politics. Analyzes Spain’s relations with the United States, Europe, Latin America and the Moslem world. See also items 357, 482.

4. TRAVEL ACCOUNTS


VI. LITERATURE

A. CULTURAL INTERPRETATIONS

1. LATIN AMERICA

352. Freyre, Gilberto. New World in the Tropics. The Culture of
This interpretive survey by a leading social historian is an excellent introduction to Brazilian society and culture. Valuable for all social science disciplines. (Rev. ed. of Brazil: An Interpretation, 1945.)

An excellent interpretation of Mexican history and national character by one of Mexico's outstanding contemporary poets. The interpretations may be disputable, but they are always thought-provoking. (El laberinto de la soledad, 1950.)

LITERATURE 61
One of the finest attempts to determine the nature of the Mexican character. Excellent interpretation, valuable for all disciplines. (El perfil del hombre y la cultura en México, 1934; 3rd ed., 1951.)

[355, 356] A great classic of Latin American literature, valuable not only for its sociological insight but also for its historical account of Argentina during the first decades after independence. Somewhat confusing for the novice, but a must for the advanced student. Mrs. Mann's translation has long been considered a superior accomplishment; she contributes a lengthy biographical sketch of Sarmiento. (Civilización y barbarie; Vida de Juan Facundo Quiroga, 1845.)

See also item 210.

2. SPAIN AND PORTUGAL
The authoress is not at all reconciled to the Franco regime of modern Spain. Her views and interpretations are stimulating. (Explication de l'Espagne, 1962.)

A description of the Spanish character by Spain's leading humanist. The valuable introduction by the translator places this work in perspective. See also item 490.

B. DRAMA
1. LATIN AMERICA
Sánchez (1875-1910), Spanish America's greatest dramatist, wrote these 11 plays between 1903 and 1909. Includes "My Son the Lawyer," "The Immigrant Girl," "Down the Gully," and "Our Children."
A hilarious, prize-winning play based on folk legends of the Brazilian northeast. This is a masterpiece of social satire, and its message achieves universality. (Auto da Compadecida, 1959.)

2. SPAIN AND PORTUGAL

Three dramas from Spain's siglo de oro: "The Sheep Well," by Lope de Vega; "None beneath the King," by Rojas Zorrilla; "Life is a Dream," by Calderón de la Barca.

The translator introduces Secret Vengeance for Secret Insult, Devotion to the Cross, The Mayor of Zalamea and The Phantom Lady.

The philosophical drama which is the author's masterpiece. Introduction by the translator discusses Spanish drama during the Golden Age, as well as Calderón's life and work. (La vida es sueño, 1635.)

One of Calderón's finest plays, this drama revolves around the code of honor of the 17th-century Spanish peasantry. (El alcalde de Zalamea, 1651.)

A blank-verse translation of one of Calderón's finer "honor plays."
The introduction is by Everett W. Hesse. (El médico de su honra, 1635.)

A prose comedy after the manner of Molibre by one of Spain's greatest dramatists. (El si de las niñas, 1806.)

Ten playwrights ranging from Cervantes to Lorca are represented by their characteristically-Spanish dramas. The editor provides an introduction to the various plays.


LITERATURE 63


A unique play written in three days during the German occupation of Paris. Line drawings by the author. (Le Désir attrapé par la queue.)


See also items 417, 428, 429, 430.
C. FICTION
1. LATIN AMERICA

Signet CP114. 1963 (c. 1943). 190p. $.60.
The real protagonist of this Peruvian novel is the Marañón River, the
"golden serpent" of the title. A lyrically eloquent novel. (La serpiente de oro,
1935.)

A humorous, fascinating novel of love and politics in the Brazilian
cacao region during the 1920's. Centering his tale on the love affair of the
enchanting Gabriela and the Arab restaurateur Nacib, the author portrays a
small-town society rent by a struggle between the forces of progress and those
of tradition. The first Brazilian novel to become a best-seller in the U. S.
(Gabriela, Cravo e Canela, 1958.)

375. Azuela, Mariano. Two Novels of Mexico. The Flies. The
Two vignettes of the Mexican Revolution. Preface by the translator.
(Las moscas, 1918; Los caciques, 1917.)

376. _. The Underdogs. A Novel of the Mexican Revolu-
The first and most famous of the "novels of the revolution," and one
which does not paint the Mexican Revolution in wholly optimistic tones.

64 LITERATURE
Illustrated by José Clemente Orozco. Brief introduction by Harriet de Onis.
(Los de abajo, 1924.)

17 stories by one of the greatest living writers in the Spanish language,
taken from Works from the Garden of Forking Paths and Artifices, first pub-
lished in Buenos Aires in 1941 and 1944 respectively.

Identical in content, if not title, to the preceding entry.

379. _. Labyrinths. Selected Stories and Other Writings.
Donald A. Yates and James E. Irby, eds. New Directions NDP-186. 1964.
260p. $1.90. Notes, bibl.
Short stories, essays and parables by the great Argentine writer.

380. Colford, William E., ed. and trans. Classic Tales from Spanish
21 short stories by 19 writers, including Ricardo Palma, Arturo Uslar
Pietri, Ruben Dario, Amado Nervo, Gregorio L6pez y Fuentes, and Horacio
Quiroga.

381. Denevi, Marco, et al. Prize Stories from Latin America. Dol-
Winners of the Life en Espaniol literary contest, these stories display
the craft of 11 contemporary writers. (Ceremonia secret y otros cuentos de
America Latina premiados en el Concurso Literario de Life en Espaniol, 1960.)

382. Goldberg, Isaac, ed. and trans. Brazilian Tales. IPL. N. d. (c.
1921). 96p. $.60.
Short stories by Machado de Assis, Jos6 de Medeiros e Albuquerque,
Coelho Netto and Carmen Dolores. The editor contributes an informative
introduction to Brazilian literature.

383. Giiraldes, Ricardo. Don Segundo Sombra. Shadows on the
Illus., gloss.
The greatest of the gauchesque novels, this work concerns a young
boy's initiation into the world of the gaucho. Afterword by the translator.
(Don Segundo Sombra, 1926.)
A famous novelesque account of the Mexican Revolution. The author served under Pancho Villa, and Villa is a central character in the narrative, which chronicles the experiences of a young intellectual during the upheaval. (El águila y la serpiente, 1928.)

Prize-winning novel of the Mexican Indian, an alien in his native land. Drawings by Diego Rivera. (El indio, 1935.)

The greatest novel of Brazil's greatest writer. The story of the love of two adolescents and their tragic marriage. (Dom Casmurro, 1900.)

A fascinating, introspective novel by the great Brazilian writer. Brief introduction by the translator. Line drawings by Shari Fisch. (Memórias Póstumas de Bras Cubas, 1881.)

Machado's psychological perception and remarkable sense of humor are especially evident in these 12 fascinating short stories.

In these sketches of Venezuelan rural life, the authoress affectionately evokes recollections of her childhood on a sugar plantation. (Las memorias de Mamá Blanca, 1929.)

A highly-acclaimed novel of a boy's search for his father in a village where life and death are inextricably entangled. The author is one of Mexico's finest modern writers. (Pedro Páramo, 1955.) See also items 416, 418, 421.

2. SPAIN AND PORTUGAL

[391, 392] An amusing and famous novelette based on an old Spanish folk tale, involving the attempt of a municipal official to seduce the voluptuous wife of a miller. (El sombrero de tres picos, 1874.)


[393-395] A brief, satiric narrative of a small boy's adventures. This classic established the literary-genre of the picaresque novel. (La vida de Lazarillo de Tormes y de sus fortunas y adversidades, 1554.)
A haunting and terrifying evocation of childhood by a young Spaniard writing in French.


A fast-moving novel of the wanderings of a Basque sailor by one of Spain's leading 20th-century novelists. Also included are six short stories and an extensive introduction to "the world of Pio Baroja" by Anthony Kerrigan.


The much-filmed novel of bullfighting. This edition contains a critical introduction by Isaac Goldberg. (Sangre y arena, 1908.)

399. __. The Last Lion and Other Tales. IPL. N. d. (c. 1919). 73p. $.60.

Six very short and quite enjoyable stories.


A popular 19th-century novel that captures the manners and customs of Andalucia. (La gaviota, 1849.)


A prose version of Cam6ens' epic poem, considered the greatest work of Portuguese literature. The translator's introduction surveys the life and work of the poet. (Os Lusiadas, 1572.)


The first major novel of one of Spain's greatest modern writers. An extremely violent tale, it concerns a peasant victimized by his environment. Afterword by the translator. (La familiar de Pascual Duarte, 1st ed., 1942.)


An extraordinary novel of life in Madrid after the Civil War, by Spain's leading modern novelist. A capable introduction is provided by Arturo Barea. (La colmena, 1951.)

LITERATURE 67


The best-known work in Spanish literature. The translator's brief introduction well serves the beginner. (El ingenioso hidalgo, don Quijote de la Mancha, 1605, 1614.)


Abridged, with an introduction by the editor. (El ingenioso hidalgo, don Quijote de la Mancha, 1605, 1614.)


The translator provides a brief introduction to this "abridged version designed to relate without digressions the principal adventures of the Knight and his Squire." (El ingenioso hidalgo, don Quijote de la Mancha, 1605, 1614.)


Introduction by Henry Grattan Doyle. (El ingenioso hidalgo, don Quijote de la Mancha, 1605, 1614.)

This well-known translation includes both parts of Don Quixote, substantially complete, with all omitted passages covered by editorial summaries. Also included are two of the "exemplary novels" and "Foot in the Stirrup."
The translator provides an extensive introduction.

One of the "exemplary novels," this story delightfully sketches 16th-century Spanish low-life.

68 LITERATURE


16 short stories form 19th- and 20th-century authors, ranging from B6cquer to Blasco Ibfiez.

A 19th-century novel of social protest, revolving around the seduction of a young girl by a priest. The author, who introduced the techniques of naturalism to Portuguese fiction, is considered the greatest novelist of Portugal. (O Crime do Padre Amaro, 1874.)

17 short stories by Spanish and Latin American writers, including Azorin, Valle-Inclan, Unamuno, L6pez y Fuentes, Borges and Rufio. Brief introduction by the editor.

The editor introduces El Abencerraje and Lazarillo de Tormes as well as representative works by Quevedo, Lope de Vega, Tirso de Molina and Calder6n de la Barca.

Bilingual edition of stories by 13 masters of the Spanish language, from both Spain and Latin America. Includes Cervantes, Alarc6n, Clarin, Borges, Cela and Goytisolo. Brief introduction by the editor.

"Tender" best describes this modern classic by a Nobel Prize-winner. This selection, especially approved by the author, is a translation of the complete text of the original edition, with forty-three additional chapters from a later edition. The translator has written an introduction entitled "Juan Ram6n and Platero." (Platero y yo, 1914, 1917.)

420. Martinez de Toledo, Alfonso. _Little Sermons on Sin_. The

A collection of observations of the follies of mankind, constituting the earliest prototype of the novel of roguery. (El Arcipreste de Talavera, also known as Corbacho, o reprobaci6n del amor mundano, 1438.)


24 tales ranging from don Juan Manuel's "The Man Who Married an Ill-Tempered Wife" to R6mulo Gallegos' account of "A Man of Character." Half of the stories flow from Latin American pens.


A tender and humorous account of the lives of the inhabitants of a fishing village on the Cantabrian coast of Asturias. Introduction by the translator. (Jose, 1885.)


A novel of society in late 19th-century Madrid. (Misericordia, 1897.)


A powerful novel of intolerance and fanaticism in a small town of Castile. (Dofia Perfecta, 1876.)


A sentimental novel of life and love in the mining region of northern Spain. (Marianela, 1878.)


A novel of a young girl's struggle against social convention in Madrid of the 1890's. (Tristana, 1892.)


A scholarly version that includes all the original editorial paraphernalia (prologue, letter to a friend, etc.) and a modern preface and critical bibliography. (La celestina, 1499.)


The first European novel and a 15th-century Spanish masterpiece. (La celestina, 1499.)


70 LITERATURE
The traditional English title is used in this modern translation. (La celestina, 1499.)


A novel of Spain under a dictatorship and the revolutionary figures that fight to destroy it. In the 1930's, the Aragonese author chose exile over life in Franco's Spain. (Siete domingos rojos, 1932.)


Probably the greatest novel of a great prose artist. This love story is elemental, but the language and style are classic. (Pepita Jimenez, 1874.) See also item 451.

D. LITERARY CRITICISM
1. LATIN AMERICA
A biography and critical study of the poetry of the Chilean poetess, the first woman and the first Spanish-speaking poet to win the Nobel Prize. (Gabriela Mistral, persona y poesia, 1958.)

The most important critical study of Borges' work yet published, this book is an examination of "the driving trend behind the symbols" in the fiction of the great Argentine author. A biographical sketch is also included. Borges claims he learned much about himself from this study. (An expanded version of La expresi6n de la irrealidad en la obra de Jorge Luis Borges, 1957.)

Sympathetic biography, based on secondary sources.

A survey of the 19th-century development of "sketches of manners" in Colombia. The book examines cuadros written by 15 authors and gives an introduction to the genre.

Sketches the lives and work of the major literary figures of Spanish America from the beginnings of colonization to the present. The introductory summaries chart historical developments in poetry, prose and drama. A handy reference tool, far superior to other outlines.

440. Fogelquist, Donald F. The Literary Collaboration and the Personal Correspondence of Rubdn Dario and Juan Ram6n Jimndez. Miami. 1956. 46p. ("University of Miami Hispanic American Studies," no. 13.) Notes, bibl., app.
The author undertakes to describe the personal and literary relations between the two great poets. 40 letters between them, written from 1900 to 1911, are offered in the original Spanish. Eight pages of the letters themselves are reproduced.

A study of the life and art of the 17th-century Spanish poet (ca. 1652-ca. 1696), who spent most of his life in the Viceroyalty of Peru.
2. SPAIN AND PORTUGAL


451. L6pez Estrada, Francisco, and John Esten Keller, eds. and trans. Antonio de Villegas' El Abencerraje. North Carolina. 1965. 86p. $2.50. ("University of North Carolina Studies in Comparative Literature" series, no. 33.) Notes, bibl. An extensive introduction by the translators is followed by a bilingual text of this first and best of the novelas moriscas, which described the way of life on Spain's Moorish frontier during the 15th century. The Spanish text is that of Antonio de Villegas, 1565. (El Abencerraje, ca. 1550.)

452. Lott, Robert E. The Structure and Style of Azorin's El caballero inactual. Georgia. 1963. 108p. ("University of Georgia Monographs," no. 10.) Notes, bibl., index. An attempt to provide a thorough interpretation of one of the most complex novels of Azorin (Jos6 Martinez Ruiz). The author also explains the work's total significance and aesthetic structure.


See also items 440, 486, 490.

E. POETRY

1. LATIN AMERICA


462. Zorrilla de San Martín, Juan. Tabard. An Indian Legend of Uruguay. Walter Owen, trans. PAU 861-ES-5493. 1956. 366p. $2.75. Notes, gloss. Written by a Romantic poet of Uruguay, this lyric poem concerns the extinction of the Charrua Indians by the Spanish conquerors. Though he views the conquest as divinely conceived, Zorrilla (1855-1931) displays great compassion for the doomed natives. This edition is bilingual. (Tabard, 1888.)

See also items 13, 466, 467.

2. SPAIN AND PORTUGAL

77.) Notes, index.

A brief introduction is provided by the translator.

An exciting translation of the classic epic which details the legendary exploits of the soldier-adventurer Ruy Dias de Bivar, the Cid. (El cantar de mio Cid, ca. 1140.)

A bilingual edition containing an English verse translation of the great Spanish national epic with the Spanish text of Ram6n Men6ndez Pidal. The translator provides an introduction. (El cantar de mio Cid, ca. 1140.)

Ranging from El Cid to Claudio Rodriguez (b. 1934), more than 100 poets are represented in this anthology. Many Latin American poems are included. Each poem is presented in the original Spanish and is followed by a prose translation.

Poems of 17 poets of Spain and Spanish America. Biographical sketch of each poet included.

30 Spanish poets in the original and in English translation, ranging from the 12th to the 20th century. Portraits or photographs of many of the poets are included. The poems are read in Spanish by Eugenio Florit and Amelia Agostini de del Rio on an accompanying record.

15 "gypsy ballads" and three "historical ballads" by the great Spanish poet. Introduction by L. R. Lind.

Lorca (1898-1936) was one of Spain's most compelling 20th-century poets. J. R. Gili provides a brief introduction and most of the prose translations that accompany each of the 70 poems.

A bilingual edition of the poet's reaction to the impact of a dizzying megapolis. With an extensive introduction by Angel del Rio. (Poeta en Nueva York, 1940.)

This bilingual volume contains some 70 poems published between 1921 and 1936. A brief chronology of the poet's life is included. (Spanish texts from Poeta en Nueva York, 1940.)

A third of this work serves as an introduction to the life and work of the baroque poet Luis de G6ngora (1561-1627). There follows 100 pages of his poems in the original Spanish, extensively annotated in English.

Bilingual edition, with an introduction by the translator. A very attractive volume of verse by one of Spain's leading contemporary poets.

475. Rivers, Elias L., ed. Renaissance and Baroque Poetry of Spain
VIII. MUSIC AND DANCE

A. LATIN AMERICA

This survey of contemporary music in the Americas leans towards the U. S. However, the works of Carlos Chavez, Alberto Ginastera, Silvestre Revueltas and Heitor Villa-Lobos are also discussed. Long-playing records of the composers' music are listed.

76 PHILOSOPHY

Words and music of 150 folk songs. Those in Spanish and Creole French are accompanied by English translations.

236p. $2.95. Illus., app.
Descriptions of Latin American religious festivals, in a month-by-month organization. The appendix offers a chronology of festivals for each country. Illustrated with decorative drawings. A very handy reference for travelers.

$2.45. Illus.
49 Spanish songs with English translations and music for voice. Beautifully illustrated with paintings, drawings and woodcuts by prominent Latin American and Spanish artists.

Religious and secular songs, with English translations. Includes also a general discussion of Hispanic folk songs and more-detailed examinations of a few specific tunes.

B. SPAIN AND PORTUGAL

Historical and analytical treatment of Spanish music from the Middle Ages to the present day.

The great Spanish musician gives his opinions of music, politics and a variety of subjects. He emerges as a simple, intelligent, direct and warm human being. (Conversations avec Pablo Casals, 1954.)
See also item 479.

IX. PHILOSOPHY

A. LATIN AMERICA

See items 126, 127.

B. SPAIN AND PORTUGAL

This work is a presentation of Unamuno's philosophic thought.
(Unamuno: Bosquejo de una filosofia, 2nd ed., 1957.)


These prose selections, which Machado attributes to a fictitious professor, are a distillation of the essential thought of the noted poet-philosopher of modern Spain. The appendix consists of poems from The Apocryphal Songbooks in the original Spanish and in English translation.


Four essays by the renowned philosopher (1883-1955): Concord and Liberty, Notes on Thinking Its Creation of the World and Its Creation of God, Prologue to a History of Philosophy, and A Chapter from the History of Ideas Wilhelm Dilthey and the Idea of Life. (Del imperio romano, 1940; Apuntes sobre el pensamiento su demiurgia y su teurgia, 1941; Prólogo a una filosofía, 1944; Guillermo Dilthey y la idea de la vida, 1933-1934.)


Five essays which present the author's very lucid and original views on the present situation in the visual arts and literature.


Four essays: "The Sportive Origin of the State," "Unity and Diversity of Europe," "Man the Technician," and "History as a System." (Originally entitled Toward a Philosophy of History, 1941.)


The author examines two major crises of Western civilization-Rome's change from paganism to Christianity and the transition from the Middle Ages to the Renaissance-in order to understand better the crises of the 20th century. (En torno a Galileo, 1956.)


A philosophical approach to sociology. This work, like many of the items listed here, was published after the author's death. (El hombre y la gente, 1957.)


Ortega y Gasset's first literary effort, this book searches for an under-

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standing of the Spanish character by reflecting upon the greatest work of Spanish literature. (Meditaciones del Quijote, 1914.)


A call for far-reaching reforms in the form and function of the university in order to meet the needs of the 20th century. (Misión de la universidad, 1930.)


The philosopher's concepts are woven together to serve as guide-posts for an understanding of the condition of man in modern times. (El tema de nuestro tiempo, El ocaso de las revoluciones, El sentido histérico de la teoría de Einstein, 1923.)

493. _._. On Love. Aspects of a Single Theme. Toby Talbot,
A humanistic examination of the varied phases of love. (Estudios sobre
el amor, 1939.)

494. _. The Revolt of the Masses. Norton. 1957 (c.
[494, 495] One of the most famous books of the 20th century, this
work is a pessimistic account of the dangers of mass society. (La rebeli6n de las
masas, 1930.)

495. _. The Revolt of the Masses. Unwin. 1961 (c.

496. _. What is Philosophy? Mildred Adams, trans. Norton
A probing discussion of the major aims and forms of philosophy,
delivered as a series of lectures in 1928. (Qui es filosofia, 1958.)

497. Unamuno y Jugo, Miguel de. The Agony of Christianity. Kurt
The spiritual reflections of an ageing philosopher, who protests that
20th-century Christianity has not fulfilled Christ's promise. (La agonia del
cristianismo, 1925.)

Dover T257. 1953 (c. 1921). 332p. $2.00. Notes, index.
From an inner deadlock of faith and reason, the author builds this
theory of life. Salvador de Madariaga provides the preface. (Del sentimiento
trdgico de la vida, 1913.)
See also item 457.

X. POLITICAL SCIENCE
A. LATIN AMERICA

N. d. (c. 1958). 302p. $5.00. Notes, illus., bibl., tables, index, map.
A detailed account of the revolution of 1952. The subsequent weak-
nesses and triumphs of the Bolivian Movimiento Nacionalista Revolucionario
are chronicled.

500. Busey, James L. Latin America. Political Institutions and
Processes. Random House PS44. 1964. 184p. $1.95. Notes, bibl., index.
After surveying "the environments of Latin American politics," the
author discusses political life in Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay and
Central America.

501. Gil, Federico G. The Political System of Chile. Houghton
Mifflin. 1966. 323p. $2.95. Notes, bibl., tables, charts, index, maps.
A study providing a comprehensive description and analysis of the
operation of the Chilean political system, while relating it to physical,
economic, cultural, and social contextual elements.

502. and Charles J. Parrish. The Chilean Presidential
Election of September 4, 1964. Part I: An Analysis. Part II: 1964 Presi-
dential Election Returns, Broken Down by Sex, Province, and Region, Along
30p. $2.00, $1.00. ("Election Analysis Series," no. 3.) Tables, maps.
A brief outline of the Chilean governmental structure followed by an
analysis of the election of 1964. Part II provides the scholar with reference
material.

503. Goldrich, Daniel. Sons of the Establishment: Elite Youth in
Change" series.) Notes, tables, index, map, app.
A comparative study of the young men who stand to inherit the politi-
cal establishments of the two nations, and thus an attempt to chart the direc-
tion of future political change. This work analyzes the attitudes of the "elite
youth" towards the existing political system; their support of, acquiescence in,
or opposition to, the system; their conception of what needs to be changed
and how best to implement such changes. A valuable work.
Concise, clear and objective, this is an excellent short introduction to a vast and complicated subject. Recommended for the layman and for the Latin Americanist outside the political field.

80 POLITICAL SCIENCE

Theories and discussions of 19th- and 20th-century caudillismo by 18 distinguished contributors. The editor's introduction attempts to define dictatorship in its Spanish American form.


Each reference volume in this series attempts to provide all the background information on the election in question. Included are a statistical profile of the nation, the main trends of its political history, the names and orientations of its parties and political leaders, an analysis of previous elections and a summary of election laws, as well as information on the electorate, the campaign issues and other items of interest.


An excellent analytical and interpretive study of the military in Latin America, past, present and future. The role of the military in the defense of the hemisphere is not discussed, the author considering this to be a myth.

516. __. Political Change in Latin America. The Emergence of the Middle Sectors. Stanford SP4. 1965 (c. 1958). 272p. $2.95. Notes, bibl., index.

An important, interpretive study of the impact of the "urban middle sectors" on Latin American politics since 1920. Brief introductory chapters survey the historical background (1810-1915), and subsequent chapters assess political change in Uruguay, Chile, Argentina, Mexico, and Brazil. The 67-page bibliography is excellent.
peasant, rural labor, the writer, the artist, the military, the industrialist, the urban worker, the university student, and "Latin America and Japan Compared." The editor's introduction attempts to tie the articles together. (To be published in February 1967.)

518. Kantor, Harry. The Ideology and Program of the Peruvian Aprista Movement. 2nd ed. Savile. 1966 (c. 1953). 175p. $4.95. Notes, illus., bibl., index, app.
A study of one of the most powerful ideological movements of the Western Hemisphere the Peruvian-based Alianza Popular Revolucionaria Americana (Aprismo), founded in 1924 by Victor Raul Haya de la Torre. To the complete text of the 1953 edition the author has added an epilogue which brings the story up to the mid-1960's.

Despite the general title, Latin America is the focus of this collection of papers delivered at a 1963 conference in BogotA. The articles and comments fall into four categories: "Factors Affecting Public Administration in Developing Countries," "The Organization of Government for Development," "Establishment of a Civil Service and a Career Service," and "Education, Training, and Research in Public Administration."

An historical approach to militarism in Latin America, sponsored by the Council on Foreign Relations. Half of the text deals with military aspects of the Latin American policy of the U. S.

The apparent resurgence of Latin American military coups in the 1960's is discussed. This development and its relation to the socio-political crises in the hemisphere are analyzed along with official U. S. reactions.

Part I provides an excellent analytical survey of the 1963 election. Parts II and III are reference volumes.

A reference volume outlining the methods by which Mexico, Central America and some of the Caribbean nations elect their national officials. (Cuba and Trinidad-Tobago are omitted.)

A reference volume outlining the methods by which the Latin South American countries elect national officials.

A detailed study of the military coup which overthrew the constitutional government of Ecuador in 1963.

Has both the advantages and disadvantages of a general treatment. Reduces the confusion of Latin American politics to general statements, but notes differences in various countries. For the beginner.

This is a topical study of general aspects of the political nature of
Mexico. Elections, pressure groups, the presidency and various official policies are among the factors analyzed.

This reference volume includes electoral laws and procedures, electoral representation, and a description of governmental structure as defined by the constitution.

Brief treatment, with much statistical data.


A study of the changing pattern of government in Mexico over the past 50 years. The epilogue updates the text to 1964.

532. Slater, Jerome. A Revaluation of Collective Security. The OAS PROBLEMS OF DEVELOPMENT 83
The author attempts "to demonstrate that collective security under certain circumstances is in fact workable; and ... to suggest some appropriate revisions in the theory of collective security." The OAS provides examples for the discussion.

24 articles written by noted authorities. The selections are divided between topical and country-by-country approaches, and move the reader from generalities to specifics. An excellent collection.
See also items 19, 26, 111, 143, 540.

B. SPAIN AND PORTUGAL
See items 345, 348.

XI. PROBLEMS OF DEVELOPMENT
A. LATIN AMERICA
A series of stimulating papers read at a Council on World Tensions conference on Latin America. Galo Plaza, David Rockefeller, Chester Bowles, German Arciniegas, Felipe Herrera and Daniel Cosio Villegas are among the 19 contributors. They cover a multitude of subjects.

This Mexican economist allows that the Alianza can attain limited successes. By its very nature, however, it cannot solve Latin America's basic economic problem, which he views as its dependence on foreign markets and capital.

Four speeches given in 1962: Edwin Lieuwen on Castro's hemispheric diplomacy; J. Howard Craven on the Alliance for Progress; William Schurz on social and political change; and Senator Morse on "Problems and Prospects in Latin America." Of general interest.

84 RELIGION


540. Smith, T. Lynn, ed. Agrarian Reform in Latin America. Knopf. 1965. 206p. $2.50. ("Borzoi Books on Latin America" series.) Notes, bibl. The editor's introduction is a most useful survey of the development and ramifications of Latin American agrarian reform programs. Also praiseworthy is the fact that, of the 19 selections, 17 appear for the first time in English translation. The emphasis is on Brazil and Colombia.


XI. RELIGION
A. LATIN AMERICA

543. Considine, John J., ed. The Church in the New Latin America. Fides PBT-6. 1964. 240p. $2.45. Index. A general introduction to the present and future of Latin America as viewed by the Catholic Inter-American Cooperation Program. The 20 Latin American nations are surveyed individually as to social and economic factors, population and religious problems.


RELIGION 85
fronting the Catholic Church in Latin America. The revolution called for by most of the religious and lay essayists is to be non-violent, but still drastic and thoroughgoing.

Seven Protestants in Latin America, natives and North American missionaries, discuss their thoughts and experiences in the continent.

The author disputes the idea that Protestantism and the Spanish American spirit are mutually alien. He believes that spirit to be as receptive to Protestantism as to Catholicism.

An interpretation of the causes of the expansion of the Protestant movement in Latin America. Discusses the factors that tend to stimulate church growth, as well as those that indicate church stagnation.

A sympathetic and introductory survey of the cultural background and influence on U. S. culture of the five million North Americans of Hispanic descent. Non-scholarly.

An idealized biography of an evangelical missionary to Mexico from the 1880's to the 1920's.

A carefully-annotated and reverent biography of the Spanish mystic (1515-1582).

A sympathetic biography of St. Ignatius (1491-1556), founder of the Society of Jesus.

The Spanish saint describes her life, spiritual progress and mystical visions. (La vie de Sainte Thésèe d'Avila.)

With an emphasis on certain social institutions, the author compares the Spanish-Indian town of Oaxaca with Mexico City during the years 1941-1961.

A scholarly investigation of the treatment of population control as a phenomenon of family planning and action.
Summarizes population data for the 20 Latin American nations, and also treats the rate of reproduction and rural-to-urban migration.

A comparative study of social structure and mobility in Popayán, Colombia, and in Querétaro, Mexico. One of the few sociological works on urban Latin America. Highly regarded.

See also items 63, 129, 352, 539, 540, 541.

MISCELLANEOUS 87
B. LATIN AMERICAN IMMIGRANTS
A serious study of West Indian migration to Great Britain and the resulting dislocations suffered and advantages gained by the individuals and the states involved. This publication of the Institute of Race Relations also includes an excellent critical essay by Dr. A. D. Knox.

An optimistic study of the problems of education, housing, job discrimination and general acceptance which confronts the Puerto Rican immigrant.

This sensitive study of "the anatomy of city poverty" treats the problems of Puerto Ricans in the slums of New York City.

Spanish Harlem described with compassion and indignation. An excellent journalistic account of Puerto Rican ghettos.

C. SPAIN AND PORTUGAL
See items 67, 68.

XIV. MISCELLANEOUS
A. COOKBOOKS
1. LATIN AMERICA

B. LANGUAGE
1. SPANISH


90 MISCELLANEOUS

2. PORTUGUESE

C. TRAVEL GUIDES
1. LATIN AMERICA


See also item 478.

2. SPAIN AND PORTUGAL


D. OTHERS


Advises U. S. businessmen on how to maintain good press relations for their corporations in Latin America.

92 ADDENDA


Bilingual text.


A brief outline of the salient features of the modern corrida de toros for the uninitiated.


A discussion of the destructive insects that plague Central American agriculture and of the pesticides being used against them.
Drawings and descriptions permit the reader to identify the trees, shrubs and flowers seen along Mexico's highways.

Profusely-illustrated guide to the shellfish of the Gulf of California.

The author claims one can live in Mexico on $2.47 a day, and that includes a part-time maid. The key is to be found in the "pre-retirement plan" outlined in this volume.

A journalist's day-to-day account of the 1962 U. S.-Soviet confrontation over missile sites in Cuba. The author seldom cites his sources and provides no bibliography.

A topical introduction, focusing on formal governmental structure, pressure groups, and important political issues.

The eleven selections trace Indian labor in the colonial period from pre-conquest practices through the development of the encomienda system. Contributors include Bartolomé de las Casas, Silvio Zavala, Robert S. Chamberlain and Charles Gibson. The editor has added an introduction and an annotated bibliography.

Written for the high-school student, this brief work by an anthropologist treats Spanish and Mexican personalities and cultural elements in the southwestern U. S.

The report of an International Bank mission, this thick volume examines Spain's guidance of the economy, development policy, transportation, agriculture, industry and power, and other sectors of the economy. It is packed with statistical tables and maps. A detailed and valuable treatment.
An interesting collection of excerpts from Aztec codices, depicting the conquest from the Indians' point of view. The editor's introduction sketches the history of Mexico before the arrival of the Spaniards. The graphic illustrations, adapted from the codices, are by Alberto Beltran. This is a valuable work which serves to balance the chronicles of the conquerors. (Visidn de los vencidos, 1959.)

A survey of the contemporary society, politics and economy of Latin America. The author is an international lawyer and consultant to such bodies as the Organization of American States and the Committee of the Alliance for Progress. One of the best general treatments of the contemporary scene.


16 conflicting opinions regarding the controversial Spanish king, from the 16th century to the 20th. The editors have written a valuable introduction.

A collection of prose writings from 15th-century Castile, focusing on the court of Juan II. Topics include the land and the people, political and intellectual life, warfare, knighthood, and day-to-day activities.

After a 50-page introduction to European and Spanish balladry, the editor presents 70 ballads in the original Spanish, each explained in accompanying notes. The ballads, ranging from the 8th to the 16th century, fall into three categories: historical, Carolingian, and novelesque.

The experiences of 40 years in Yucatan by the archaeologist who established the ritual significance of the Sacred Cenote of Chichen-Itza. Valuable for the history of the Mayas and for the history of archaeology.
Negroes in Martinique, and the French Canadians. The comparative summary is excellent.

[See item 200 for annotation.]
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Latin American literature encompasses the national literatures of South and Central America, Mexico, Cuba, Puerto Rico, and parts of the West Indies. Its roots lie in European language and literary traditions, combined with themes and images drawn from the physical landscape and indigenous cultures of the South American continent. As early as the 1600s European colonists documented their experiences in the New World. When Latin American colonies began to declare independence from Europe in the early part of the nineteenth century, the climate of rebellion fostered a desire among many writers t