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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
THE GUIDE TO
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PAPERBACK LITERATURE

by
Charles 1. Fleener
and
Ron L. Sechinger

CENTER FOR LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES
UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA

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Gainesville

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Table of Contents

INTRODUCTION ............................................................. 6

LATIN AMERICAN PAPERBACKS: AN OVERVIEW ...... 8

EXPLANATION OF BIBLIOGRAPHIC ENTRIES .......... 14

I. GENERAL ................................................................. 15

II. ANTHROPOLOGY AND ARCHAEOLOGY
A. Latin America ....................................................... 18
B. Spain and Portugal .................................................. 23

III. ART
A. Latin America .......................................................... 23
B. Spain and Portugal ..................................................... 24

IV. ECONOMICS
A. Latin America .......................................................... 27

V. EDUCATION
A. Latin America .......................................................... 30
B. Spain and Portugal ..................................................... 30

VI. HISTORY
A. Latin America .......................................................... 30
1. General ................................................................. 30
2. Colonial Period ........................................................... 34
   a. Aboriginal Background ..................................... 34
   b. Exploration and Conquest .................................... 35
   c. The Colonial Experience .................................... 38
3. National Period ......................................................... 41
   a. Independence ....................................................... 41
   b. Nineteenth Century ............................................. 42
   c. Twentieth Century ............................................... 43
   d. Travel Accounts .................................................. 44
   e. Inter-American Relations ..................................... 47
4. Contemporary Period .................................................. 50
   a. General ............................................................... 50
   b. The Cuban Revolution ......................................... 52
B. Spain and Portugal ..................................................... 56
1. General ................................................................. 56
2. The Empires ............................................................. 57
3. The Spanish Civil War and Franco's Spain ................. 59
4. Travel Accounts ....................................................... 60

VII. LITERATURE
A. Cultural Interpretations ............................................ 60
1. Latin America .......................................................... 60
2. Spain and Portugal ..................................................... 61
B. Drama ................................................................. 61
1. Latin America .......................................................... 61
Introduction
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-
tween the manuscript and final work a number of items will be introduced in
publishers' catalogues while others will disappear into the limbo of "out of
print." An effort has been made to provide for last-minute publications in a
listing of addenda; the reader should be sure to check these addenda, since
they have not been cross-referenced or listed in the index.
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 heart-
felt 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

An Overview

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 Com-
munism 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 politi-
cal 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-assist-
ance programs from various sources. Governmental agencies and philan-
thropic 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 pro-
duce 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 Ameri-
can 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 mono-
graphic 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 Pic6n-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 Mexico's 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 Giiralde, 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 SAnchez 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-Rioseco's general survey of the field and a reference volume edited by John E. Englekirk, show that the creative writings of Latin Americans are enjoying the respectful attention of scholars and students.

The social sciences have not scored such triumphs in the "paperback revolution" as have history and literature, but the situation has improved considerably, particularly in anthropology and political science. Within anthropology, interest runs largely to archaeology-the aboriginal civilizations of the New World retain the fascination for modern readers that they had for those of sixteenth-century Europe. In addition to many popular treatments, paperbound titles include some of the finest archaeological works in print,
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 Sanchez and Ricardo Pozas Arciniegas' Juan the Chamula, classics such as Claude Lévi-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 Ostrià 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 propagandaize 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 L6pez de G6mara, Mariano Pic6n-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, Jos6 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 Amdrique 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
c.-copyright illus.-illustrations trans.-translator ca.-circa n. 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.


General treatment of the history, geography, politics, economy and culture, by a consultant to the Department of State of Puerto Rico. A summary of present-day conditions on the island.


A listing of anthologies, books and individual poems written by Latin Americans and translated into English.


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, correspondence, history, oratory, philosophy, sociology and wills.


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


21 vignettes on Latin American subjects, past and present.


An historical survey of Argentina's society, politics and economy. Noting the demoralization of the nation, the author comments, "whatever Argentina's destiny, it is no longer manifest."


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


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 treatement, 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 Maranhão.


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.
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.

An anthropological study of prehistoric man in the Americas.

One of the best studies of aboriginal Peru from primitive times to the Incas.

An explanation of the house architecture of the indigenous peoples of Central and North America and its relation to family form. Many illustrations and ground plans add to the value of this classic study. (Originally published as Vol. IV of Contributions to North American Ethnology, 1881.)

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.

Fictionalized autobiography of an Indian in 20th-century Mexico, showing his reactions to the social, economic and cultural changes being wrought in his village. The author is a prominent Mexican anthropologist. (Juan Pdrez Jolote: Biografia de un tzotzil, 1952.)


22 ANTHROPOLOGY AND ARCHAEOLOGY


58. and Alfred V. Kidder. Excavations at Nebaj, Guatemala. Carnegie 594. 1951. 90p. $5.25. Notes, illus., bibl., app. 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.
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. Hutchin-
son, Marvin Harris, Ben Zimmerman and the editor.
64. White, Raymond C. Luisefio Social Organization. California.
1963. 194p. $2.50. ("University of California Publications in American
Archaeology and Ethnology," vol. 48.) Illus., bibl., tables, gloss., index, map,
app.
Study of an Indian tribe in southern California at the time of contact
with Spanish Franciscan missions in the late 18th century.
65. Willey, Gordon R., and Philip Phillips. Method and Theory in
American Archaeology. Phoenix P88. 1962 (c. 1958). 270p. $1.75. Notes,
bibl., index.
Summary of archaeological methodology and of theories concerning the
pre-history of the New World.
(c. 1959). 303p. $1.50. Illus., bibl., index, maps.
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
67. Kenny, Michael. A Spanish Tapestry. Town and Country in
index.
An excellent study of two parishes one urban, one rural in mod-
er Spain. Giving a detailed account of the different types of society in the
two parishes, the author emphasizes their interdependence.
232p. $1.75. Notes, illus., gloss., index, app.
An outstanding study of a rural town in Andalucfa. 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
36p. $1.75. ("Supplementary Publication" no. 46.) Illus., map.
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.

ART 24
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 illustra-
tions, many of them in color.
766 primitive designs offered copyright free to artists and commercial
designers.
72. Mexican Wall Paintings of the Maya and Aztec Periods. Mentor
Illus., map.
28 beautiful color reproductions, along with Ignacio Bernal's introduc-
tion and several photographs, make this a handy and attractive volume.
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 México, 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.


102. Wight, Frederick. Goya. Abrams PL-22. 1954. 78p. $0.95. See also items 370, 486.

IV. ECONOMICS

A. LATIN AMERICA


28 ECONOMICS

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, Moisis, 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
Notes, index, app.
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.
Notes, tables, app.
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
("Pensamiento de America" series.) Notes.
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.


132. ed. Do the Americas Have a Common History? A Critique of the Bolton Theory. Knopf. 1964. 269p. $2.75. (“Borzoi Books on Latin America” series.) Notes, bibl. 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.

133. ed. Readings in Latin American History. 2 vols. Crowell. 1966. 311p., 334p. $3.50 each. Bibl. 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

134. Horgan, Paul. The Centuries of Santa Fe. Dutton D-165. 1965 (c. 1956). 363p. $1.75. Illus., bibl., index, map. 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.”


136. Jacobs Wilbur R., John W. Caughey, and Joe B. Frantz. Turner, Bolton, and Webb. Three Historians of the American Frontier. Washington WP-5. 1965. 113p. $1.95. Notes, illus., bibl., index. 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.


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.
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 Díaz 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.


36 HISTORY

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 Gómez 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 México, 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.


c. The Colonial Experience


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 historia de las Indias, 1526.)

The standard institutional history of the colonial period. Especially valuable for its treatment of colonial political and economic administration. Somewhat detailed for general reading, but well worth the effort.

Monograph concerning a conquistador and his aristocratic heirs.

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. (Relación histórica del Viaje a la América meridional, 1748.)

A superb account of New Spain during the 17th century. The topical chapters deal with cultural, literary and intellectual aspects of this neglected period of colonial history.

A history of the years preceding the independence movement, from the Spanish point of view. Emphasizes racial factors. Stimulating, but not entirely reliable, interpretation.

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."

Good narrative, based largely on contemporary descriptions.

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.

An excellent collection of documents and essays dealing with the exploration 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.

A partisan biography of the Franciscan missionary (1713-1784) who founded a series of missions along the California coast.

A definitive history of the Manila-Acapulco galleon trade during 1565-1815, this detailed work also describes the Orient, Western incursions, navigation of the Pacific, and the relation of the American empire to the Spanish Philippines. Notes are mercifully omitted, but the bibliography is detailed and excellent.

Six eminent Latin Americanists deal with various aspects of the Enlightenment in Latin America. A new essay by Charles Griffin relating the Enlightenment to the independence movements, and a revised bibliography, are useful additions to this edition. Highly sophisticated essays. Some background knowledge of the siglo de luces is recommended.

A classic, Marxist account of Negro slavery and its abolition in the British West Indies during the 17th and 18th centuries. Assesses the contribution of slavery and the slave trade to English capitalism and the Industrial Revolution. The author is now prime minister of Trinidad and Tobago.

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 filosofia political en la conquista, 1947.)

3. NATIONAL PERIOD
a. Independence

Eight factors influencing the independence movements are discussed by 27 authorities and commented on in the introduction by the editors. An excellent anthology.

Flamboyant (but generally reliable) history of the independence movement in Haiti. A 30-page appendix summarizes the political history of the West Indies "from Toussaint L'Ouverture to Fidel Castro."

Well-written biography of the Haitian slave who became the leader of his country's independence movement. Balanced between personal biography and a general history of the struggle for independence from France.

A standard work on the independence movements, approached in a biographical manner. A reliable work cast in an exciting narrative.

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


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 Sertões, 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.

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

216. Rappaport, Armin, ed. The War with Mexico: Why Did It Happen? Rand McNally 6333. 1964. 60p. ("The Berkeley Series in American History") Bibl. 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.

217. Rodrigues, Carlos Rafael. Jose Marti and Cuban Liberation. International Publishers. 1953. 24p. $.25. 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.


c. Twentieth Century


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 José Vasconcelos, José 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.)


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.

[HISTORY 47]

N. d. (c. 1912). 332p. $.95.

Impressions of Mexico by a noted Brazilian author travelling in the early 1950's. Part travel guide, part history. Conversations with Mexican intellectuals, including José Vasconcelos and David Siqueiros. Makes for thoughtful and leisurely reading. (Mexico. *História numa Viagem*, 1957.)

253p. $.60. Bibl.


Impressions of Mexico by a noted Brazilian author travelling in the early 1950's. Part travel guide, part history. Conversations with Mexican intellectuals, including José Vasconcelos and David Siqueiros. Makes for thoughtful and leisurely reading. (Mexico. *História numa Viagem*, 1957.)

247. Woodcock, George. Incas and Other Men. Travels in the
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

A study of U. S.-Latin American relations from a North American
point of view. Primarily an analysis of various factors. The final chapter
presents an "outline of the future."

PAU 341-E-4483. 1950. 154p. ("Law and Treaty Series," no. 32.) Notes,
index.
A listing of bilateral treaties, conventions and agreements entered into
by the twenty Latin American republics, 1938-1948 inclusive. A reference
work.

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.

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 organiza-

48 HISTORY
tions such as the OAS hinder the peace-keeping functions of the United
Nations.

253. Dozer, Donald Marquand, ed. The Monroe Doctrine. Its Mod-
ern Significance. Knopf. 1965. 208p. $2.50. ("Borzoi Books on Latin Amer-
ica" series.) Notes, bibl.
The editor's excellent introduction traces the historical background of
the Doctrine. The 26 selections play on the theme that the Doctrine is "an
essential element in U. S. foreign policy and inter-American relations in the
 twentieth century." Chronology of major events relating to the Doctrine.

254. Dreier, John C. The Organization of American States and the
An analysis of the OAS: its history, achievements, problems and
shortcomings. Suggests certain guidelines for future OAS action.

255. Inman, Samuel Guy. Inter-American Conferences, 1826-1954:
Notes, index.
A conference-by-conference survey of the development of "the inter-
American system," ably highlighting the points of conflict and agreement
among the nations of the Americas. Much of the book consists of the author's
personal contacts with hemispheric leaders.

256. Liss, Sheldon B. A Century of Disagreement: The Chamizal
Conflict, 1864-1964. UPW. 1965. 167p. $4.00. Notes, bibl., tables, maps, app.
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.


HISTORY 49


265. Tondel, Lyman, Jr., ed. The Panama Canal. Oceana. 1965. 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.

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.

HISTORY


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.

A discontented Bolivian chronicles the history of his nation since 1943. He is quite upset by the expropriation of land and nationalization of the tin mines following the Revolution of 1952. (Un pueblo en la cruz, 1956.)

The author favors a socialist solution to Guyana's political and economic problems. Strongly written.

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.


A well-written introduction to the changing Latin American scene by the New York Times' Latin American specialist.

Introductory survey of Latin American political, economic and social problems. Now out of date.


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

Brief treatment of social, economic and political problems by a well-known anthropologist. Discusses the revolution of 1964 and Brazil-U. S. relations.
See also items 231, 521, 525.

b. The Cuban Revolution
An explanation of how the hostility of the "American ruling class" towards socialism led it to assault Cuba (the 1961 invasion) and thereby consolidated socialism on the island. Very favorable view of the Revolution.

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.

Speech given at the University of Havana, March 13, 1962.

N. d. 32p. $.50.
Speech given July 26, 1963.

March 1962. 23p. $.25.
February 4, 1962 speech in reply to the Punta del Este decision to exclude the Castro regime from the OAS.

36 communiques, messages, statements and other documents running from September 2 through October 28, 1962.

HISTORY 53

A study of the Communist impact on the working class of Cuba, and an evaluation of the present situation in comparison with that existing prior to 1959.

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.

Three essays written in 1960-1961 and published in Encounter and The New Leader. The essays, and the three appendices, are interpretive and should be used with caution. Better than most works on Castro, this book has been at least partially outdated by the author's Castroism. Theory and Practice (item 293).

This material comes from the pages of the four volumes of News Year that cover the period involved.

A television interview of March 26, 1962.

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 free-lance writer gives his interpretation of the rise of Castro and urges the U.S. to intervene and stamp out Communism in Cuba.

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.


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.

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.

Excellent general history from the beginnings to 1917, emphasizing Spain in America, 1492-1808. (Based on the Historia de Espana y de la civilizaci6n hispaiiola of Rafael Altamira, 1900-1911.)

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

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.

History of 16th-century Spain, especially valuable for economic aspects.

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.

A good treatment of two-and-a-half centuries of Spanish history, encompassing the period of Spain's greatest ascendancy in European and world affairs.

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 historian. 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.

Excellent study of European expansion, 1450-1650, by a maritime-history expert.


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.

Extremely biased treatment, written out of indignation at Nazi persecution of the Jews. Appendices provide the transcript of a trial for heresy and the program of a heretic-burning.

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.
See also items 211, 213, 214, 215, 218.

HISTORY

3. THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR AND FRANCO'S SPAIN

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.

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

1943). 384p. $1.95. Notes, bibl., index, maps.

A history of Spain, 1874-1936, written during and immediately after the Civil War. An excellent work.

A history of Spain's diplomatic and economic relations with the Allied and Axis powers during the Second World War. Written by a Pulitzer Prize-winning historian.

[342, 343] Account of the British novelist's experiences as a journalist and soldier in the Spanish Civil War. It is also a record of the author's disillusionment with Communism. One of the best books on the war.


Eye-witness accounts by participants, including George Orwell, John Dos Passos and Arthur Koestler. A valuable addition to the literature of the Civil War.

Excellent history of the Spanish brand of Fascism from 1931 to 1959, with emphasis on 1936-1945.

A pro-Republican history of "certain moments and aspects" of the Civil War. Undocumented.

60 LITERATURE

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.

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


An examination of Spain, based on the author's intimate acquaintance with the land and the people during various trips between 1924 and 1952.

An Irish scholar's account of a summer journey on foot from Madrid to Bilbao in the early 1930's.

VII. 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 Mexico, 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. (Civilizaci6n i 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
Sanchez (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

361. Alpern, Hymen, ed. Three Classic Spanish Plays. WSP W-660. 1963. 229p. $0.60. ("The ANTA Series of Distinguished Plays.")

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.

C. FICTION

1. LATIN AMERICA

The real protagonist of this Peruvian novel is the Marañon 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.)

Two vignettes of the Mexican Revolution. Preface by the translator. (Las moscas, 1918; Los caciques, 1917.)

The first and most famous of the "novels of the revolution," and one which does not paint the Mexican Revolution in wholly optimistic tones.

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 published in Buenos Aires in 1941 and 1944 respectively.

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

Short stories, essays and parables by the great Argentine writer.

21 short stories by 19 writers, including Ricardo Palma, Arturo Uslar Pietri, Ruben Darío, Amado Nervo, Gregorio L6pez y Fuentes, and Horacio Quiroga.

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.)

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.

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.)

64 LITERATURE

Illustrated by Jos6 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 published in Buenos Aires in 1941 and 1944 respectively.

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

Short stories, essays and parables by the great Argentine writer.

21 short stories by 19 writers, including Ricardo Palma, Arturo Uslar Pietri, Ruben Darío, Amado Nervo, Gregorio L6pez y Fuentes, and Horacio Quiroga.

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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 aguilu y la serpiente, 1928.)

LITERATURE 65


389. Parra, Teresa de la. Mama Blanca's Souvenirs. Harriet de Onis, trans. PAU 860-E-5778. 1959. 129p. $1.50. In these sketches of Venezuelan rural life, the authoress affectionately evokes recollections of her childhood on a sugar plantation. (Las memorias de Mama Blanca, 1929.)


2. SPAIN AND PORTUGAL


66 LITERATURE

395. Anonymous. The Life of Lazarillo de Tormes. His Fortunes
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 Pío Baroja" by Anthony Kerrigan.

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

Six very short and quite enjoyable stories.

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


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."

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


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

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 Azorín, Valle-Inclán, Unamuno, Lépez y Fuentes, Borges and Rulfo. 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 Calderón de la Barca.

Bilingual edition of stories by 13 masters of the Spanish language, from both Spain and Latin America. Includes Cervantes, Alarcón, Clarín, 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 Ramón 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 reprobación del amor mundano, 1438.)


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

431. Sender, Ramón J. Seven Red Sundays. Peter Chalmers Mitchell, trans. Collier AS35X. 1961 (c. 1936). 286p. $.95. 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.)

432. Unamuno y Jugo, Miguel de. Abel Sánchez and Other Stories.


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 expresión de la irrealidad en la obra de Jorge Luis Borges, 1957.)

Sympathetic biography, based on secondary sources.

LITERATURE 71

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.


Fogelquist, Donald F. The Literary Collaboration and the Personal Correspondence of Rubdn Dario and Juan Ram6n Jimdnez. 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 (José Martinez Ruiz). The author also explains the work's total significance and aesthetic structure.

LITERATURE 73

Dictionary of authors, works and terms from Spanish literature. A handy reference for the student.

A good history of Spanish literature.


See also items 440, 486, 490.

E. POETRY

1. LATIN AMERICA


462. Zorrilla de San Martin, 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 Menendez 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 megalopolis. With an extensive introduction by Angel del Rio. (Poeta en Nueva York, 1940.)

472. _. The Selected Poems of Federico Garcia Lorca.
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.

MUSIC AND DANCE 75

475. Rivers, Elias L., ed. Renaissance and Baroque Poetry of Spain
Bilingual edition of Spanish poetry of the 15th and 16th centuries.
Introduction by the editor.
See also item 484.

VIII. MUSIC AND DANCE

A. LATIN AMERICA

476. Cohn, Arthur. The Collector's Twentieth-Century Music in the
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

477. Lloyd, A. L., and Isabel Aretz de Ram6n y Rivera, eds. Folk
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.
480. Robb, John Donald. Hispanic Folk Songs of New Mexico. With
Selected Songs Collected, Transcribed and Arranged for Voice and Piano.
New Mexico. 1954. 83p. $2.00. ("University of New Mexico Publications
in the Fine Arts," no. 1.) Notes.
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

1959. 383p. $2.00. Notes, illus., bibl., index.
Historical and analytical treatment of Spanish music from the Middle
Ages to the present day.
482. Corredor, Jos6 Maria. Conversations with Casals. Andr6
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 filosofía, 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-
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
with Presidential Election Returns of 1952 and 1958_. ICOPS. 1965. 51p.,
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.
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.


[506-514] 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.


515. Johnson, John J. The Military and Society in Latin America. Stanford SP13. 1964. 308p. $2.95. Notes, bibl., index. 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.


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
534. Adams, Mildred, ed. Latin America: Evolution or Explosion?
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.

535. Aguilar, Alonso. Latin America and the Alliance for Progress.
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.

1962. 56p.
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 praise-worthy is the fact that, of the 19 selections, 17 appear for the first time in English translation. The emphasis is on Brazil and Colombia.


542. Barbieri, Sante Uberto. Land of Eldorado. Friendship. 1961. 161p. $1.50. Notes, bibl., map. The Methodist bishop of Buenos Aires interprets the Spanish conquest, then describes the coming of Protestant Latin America. At the end he "glimpses a future in which Latin America's evangelical church will carry its full measure of world Christianity's holy trust."

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.

Haselden, Kyle. Death of a Myth. New Locus for Spanish American Faith. Friendship. 1964. 175p. $1.75. Notes, bibl. 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.


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


Hayner, Norman S. New Patterns in Old Mexico. A Study of Town and Metropolis. CUP B-34. 1966. 316p. $2.45. Notes, illus., tables, index, maps.

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


559. Davison, R. B. West Indian Migrants. Social and Economic Facts of Migration from the West Indies. Oxford U. 1962. 89p. 7/6d. Bibl., tables. 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.


C. SPAIN AND PORTUGAL
See items 67, 68.

XIV. MISCELLANEOUS
A. COOKBOOKS
1. LATIN AMERICA

B. LANGUAGE
1. SPANISH


This volume consists of a Spanish grammar in addition to the text of the authors' The Hispanic World. (See item 6.)


MISCELLANEOUS 89


90 MISCELLANEOUS

2. PORTUGUESE

C. TRAVEL GUIDES
1. LATIN AMERICA
MISCELLANEOUS 91
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
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.


635. Woods, Eugene. How to Retire in Mexico. Rita M. Campbell, ed. Knapp. 1965. 126p. $0.95. Illus., tables, maps. 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.

**ADDENDA**


**ADDENDA 93**

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.


644. Landes, Ruth. Latin Americans of the Southwest. McGraw-Hill 36118. 1965. 104p. ("Americans All" series.) Illus., bibl., index. 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.

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.)

94 ADDENDA


649. Rule, John C., and John J. TePaske, eds. The Character of Philip II. The Problem of Moral Judgments in History. Heath. 1963. 103p. ("Problems in European Civilization" series.) Bibl. 16 conflicting opinions regarding the controversial Spanish king, from the 16th century to the 20th. The editors have written a valuable introduction.

650. Scholberg, Kenneth R., ed. and trans. Spanish Life in the Late Middle Ages. North Carolina. 1965. 180p. $4.00. ("University of North Carolina Studies in the Romance Languages and Literatures," no. 57.) Notes, bibl. 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.

651. Smith, C. Colin, ed. Spanish Ballads. Pergamon 295. 1964. 220p. 15. ("Oxford Spanish Series.") Notes, index, gloss. 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.

652. Thompson, Edward Herbert. People of the Serpent. Life and Adventure among the Mayas. Capricorn 123. 1965 (c. 1932). 301p. $1.65. The experiences of 40 years in YucatAn by the archaeologist who established the ritual significance of the Sacred Cenote of Chich6n-ItzA. Valuable for the history of the Mayas and for the history of archaeology.

ADDENDA 95


Two noted anthropologists offer case studies of minority groups in the Americas: Indians in Mexico and Brazil Negroes and Jews in the U. S.,
Negroes in Martinique, and the French Canadians. The comparative sum-
mary is excellent.

(c. 1944), 285p. $1.65. Notes, bible index.
[See item 200 for annotation.]
Black Cat-See Grove.
Bobbs-Merrill-The Bobbs-Merrill Co., Inc., 4300 W. 62nd St., Indianapolis, Ind. 46206
Brookings-Brookings Institution, 1775 Massachusetts Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036
Brooklyn Museum-The Brooklyn Museum, Eastern Pkwy., Brooklyn 38, N. Y.
California-University of California Press, 2223 Fulton St., Berkeley, Calif. 94720
Cambridge Cambridge University Press, American Branch, 32 E. 57th St., New York, N. Y. 10022
Cardinal-See Pocket Books, Inc.
Capricorn-G. P. Putnam's Sons, 200 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y. 10016
CED-Committee for Economic Development, 711 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10022
CEIP-Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; see Taplinger Publishing Co.
CEMR-Commission on Ecumenical Mission and Relations, The United Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., 475 Riverside Dr., New York, N. Y. 10027
Chicago-University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60637
Collier-Collier Books, 60 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10003

Columbia-Columbia University Press, 2690 Broadway, New York, N. Y. 10027
Compass-See Viking.
Corinth-See Citadel.
Cornell-Cornell University Press, 124 Roberts Place, Ithaca, N. Y. 14850
Cornerstone-Cornerstone Library, 630 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10020
Creative-The Creative Press, Box 89, Claremont, Calif.
Crest-See Fawcett Publications.
Crowell-Thomas Y. Crowell Co., 201 Park Ave. S., New York, N. Y.
CUP-College and University Press, 263
Latin American literature, the national literatures of the Spanish-speaking countries of the Western Hemisphere. Historically, it also includes the literary expression of the highly developed American Indian civilizations conquered by the Spaniards. Over the years, Latin American literature has developed a rich and complex diversity of themes, forms, creative idioms, and styles. A concise survey of its development is provided here. While not literary in the formal sense of Renaissance poetics, the Historia verdadera is literature in a modern sense in that it places authenticity above all rules of style or decorum. Nothing escapes the author’s gaze; no detail is too insignificant or even repulsive. Of all the books to have come out of colonial Latin America, his is the one still most read. Literature, however, our notion of the Spanish-American literary canon has drastically altered and the importance of colonial and indigenous literature has increased accordingly. The present study reflects that trend and gives more space to literature written before the nineteenth century and, in particular, before the conquest. It also attempts to integrate a discussion of a period of literature (the post-Boom novel, poetry and theatre in the 1970s and 1980s) which was not treated in Franco’s book simply because of its time of publication, as well as giving more space to significant women wr