

the eighteenth century, pays considerable attention to the Jesuit writers expelled from the Spanish possessions, and concludes with two significant figures, Lavardén and Concolorcorvo. The last chapter, properly the longest of all, discusses romanticism in its various manifestations and then passes to the gaucho, the Indianist and realistic novel, short story, essay, poetry, and theatre.

Volume II in its five chapters furnishes an account of the literature of the twentieth century in the light of modernism, postmodernism and vanguardism, the novel and short story, trends observable in the contemporary novel, the theatre, essay and literary criticism, and Puerto Rican literature (written in collaboration with Gaetano Massa).

The two volumes provide enough information about the authors and movements to give an impression of their relative merits. Hamilton is at his best when writing of Chileans. The manual, unfortunately, degenerates at times into a sort of catalogue of names and titles. Numerous errors in dates, titles, and authors' names plus the lack of a bibliography reduce its usefulness.

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*Novelas ejemplares de Cibola.* By RAMÓN SENDER. New York, 1961. Las Americas Publishing Co. Pp. 322.

Written in Spanish, it contains twelve short novels of different lengths, and dealing with different subjects, unified by the reflection each one gives of sundry aspects of the life, environment, peoples, traditions, attitudes, and general background of the legendary land of Cibola, presumably New Mexico, in modern times. The plots emerge through psychic reactions and processes caused by ordinary or legendary occurrences intended to create anew the identity of Cibola. The presentation of the novels is made very interesting and humorous by its clever way of depicting the psychic processes which shift from the important to the unimportant, and

even to the trivial and impertinent. The choice of Spanish expressions sprinkled here and there with English or Indian words or their Spanish simile sounds is indeed excellent for the presentation of the subjects. It is a Spanish with a delightful geographical flavor, and which the author arranges well, when he needs it, to express the elaboration of thinking rather than the finished product. The skill with which the language is used to portray psychic activities together with the narrative and descriptive devices the author uses to recreate Cibola in the mind of the reader are the greatest literary values of this work.

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*Iberoamérica. Sus lenguas y literaturas vistas desde los Estados Unidos.* Edited by ROBERT G. MEAD, JR. Mexico, 1962. Ediciones de Andrea. Colección Studium, No. 32. Index. Pp. 223. Paper.

This is an anthology comprised of twenty-one articles carefully selected from *Hispania*, journal of the American Association of Teachers of Spanish and Portuguese, by its editor. The articles deal with various aspects of the languages and literature of Mexico, Cuba, and Central and South America. Literary studies included involve the novel, the short story, the essay, and poetry. Primary representation is of specific writers, although a few articles deal with general themes and comparative literature. In addition, an excellent address by Professor Bolinger, President of AAUP, is included on the objectives of teaching languages.

No single volume of this type could cover the ground completely, nor is it intended. Professor Mead states in his preface that the purpose is to show Latin Americans that there exist among American professors a comprehension of their problems and a deep and lively affinity toward them. The purpose of the collection is admirably accomplished. All of the selections show insight into the languages and their use,