

ley Dixon, 1812-1815; Commodore William Bowles, 1816-1819; and Commodore Sir Thomas Hardy, 1819-1823.

DONALD E. WORCESTER
University of Florida

La novela indianista en Hispanoamérica (1832-1839). By CONCHA MELÉNDEZ. Río Piedras, 1961. Universidad de Puerto Rico. Notes. Bibliography. Pp. 202. Paper.

This is a reprinting (not really a second edition) of a doctoral dissertation (University of Mexico) first published in 1934. It was then and still is a valuable study which goes further and deeper than its title implies, dealing at length with *indianista* elements in literature of the conquest and colonial period and with foreign influence (Montaigne, Voltaire, Rousseau, Marmontel, Saint-Pierre, Chateaubriand, Fenimore Cooper, Humboldt, Scott) on later works. Novels of the romantic period are classified as historical, poetic, and of social protest. The period of the study expires, of course, before the appearance of the *indianista* novel of lasting significance. Dr. Meléndez herself accurately epitomizes her study in the preface to this "second edition." She says, "Creo haber completado el estudio de un aspecto de nuestra novela romántica de escaso valor artístico, pero de mucho interés para los que estudiamos las primeras creaciones de las literaturas de nuestros países."

The reprinting of the study is justified and welcome, not only as a deserved tribute to its distinguished author, but also because it is truly a classic among early critical studies of Spanish American fiction.

FRANK M. DUFFEY
University of North Carolina

Los Chortis de Guatemala. By CHARLES WISDOM. Translated by JOAQUÍN NOVAL. Guatemala, 1961. Editorial del Ministerio de Educación Pública. "José de Pineda Ibarra." Seminario de Integración Social Guate-

malteca. No. 10. Illustrations. Bibliography. Index. Pp. 541. Paper

This book is a good Spanish translation of the 1939 work of Charles Wisdom and is perhaps one of the best ethnological studies of any Guatemalan area.

The rather thorough analysis of the culture pattern of the Chorti group of the Quiché stock who live in Eastern Guatemala, near the Honduran border, is based on three visits of the author to the territory of Tunucé, Jocotán, and Olopa in the early 1930's.

After a somewhat "traditional" description of the phonological structure of Chorti, the author takes us into the basic aspects of community existence, including the life cycle, the subsistence, pattern, dress, agriculture, social organization, religion, and supernatural beliefs. In the details of the account of the life of these people one realizes that although there are many *indigenas* in Guatemala, a person may become a *ladino* by speaking Spanish or by changing costumes and that in many of the "message systems" of the culture, especially religion, one perceives the strong Spanish influence of yore. To such an extent is this so that what is purported to be a study of Indians turns out to be a view of an underdeveloped Hispanic area, where many people are bilingual and a few speak only Chorti.

LINCOLN CANFIELD
University of Rochester

El panamericanismo. By JOSÉ JOAQUÍN CAICEDO CASTILLO. Buenos Aires, 1961. Roque Depalma Editor. Bibliography. Pp. 484.

This is, for the most part, a formal, objective, and legalistic survey of the development and functioning of the inter-American security system. Within its self-imposed limits it is probably the best study of its kind which has been published in Latin America. The author is a professor of international law in the National University of Colombia, has served his country in diplo-