

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-

matic missions, and is a member of the Inter-American Juridical Committee. He has written extensively on aspects of the inter-American system.

The principal divisions of the work are: Parts One and Two, Origins and Development of Pan Americanism; Part Three, Achievements of Pan Americanism; Part Four, New Problems, under which heading are considered Human Rights and Representative Democracy, and Operation Pan America; and Part Five, which contains the Haya de la Torre asylum case, and the Pan American meetings of 1960, which should have been included in Part Two. The author throws his work out of balance by indulging a special interest in the right of asylum.

The work is comprehensive in the sense that it contains mention of virtually all the steps marking the development of the formal structure of the inter-American system. However, these steps are traced without reference to contemporary international problems and important political, social, and economic considerations. The study is drafted, as it were, in a vacuum; and to say that the final result is unrealistic is an understatement. Insofar as the various inter-American treaties and agreements are analyzed—and in some instances these analyses are quite detailed—the author's criticisms are usually confined to highly specialized technical details. Never are these agreements subjected to examination reflecting the realities of inter-American relationships, nor is there any mention of the integration of the OAS into the United Nations.

The principal, and almost sole, value of this book is to be found therefore, in a rather complete collection, and technical description, of most of the pacts and agreements which are components of the inter-American system. It adds nothing to our understanding of the strengths and weaknesses of this regional arrangement as a functioning instrument for the coordination of relations of the American republics.

J. LLOYD MECHAM

University of Texas

*International Communism and Latin America. Perspectives and Prospects.* By DOROTHY DILLON. Gainesville, 1962. University of Florida Press. Latin American Monographs, No. 19. Notes. Bibliography. Pp. 49. Paper.

In three chapters (44 pages), Dr. Dillon discusses three important aspects of communism in Latin America. The first describes the Soviet Union's gradual appreciation of Latin America's possibilities as an area for communication. The second illustrates enlarging communist interest to include not only the Soviet Bloc but also the Red Chinese. In the third and concluding chapter, communism is brought up to date with its future possibilities of success weighed.

In the main, the monograph deals with large and general problems. Only in the second chapter is there specific information on communist activity. These are in the form of statistics: increasing radio and television time devoted by communist bloc countries to Latin America; numbers of Latin Americans attending communist world conferences; numbers of communist bi-cultural centers in Latin America; increased aid and trade, etc.

In the final chapter, the author's conclusions warn that communists will succeed if Latin American and American leaders do not deliver the goods to the needy masses of the area. Cuba is cited as the "prototype of what International Communism would like to see elsewhere in Latin America."

Both these conclusions seem of doubtful validity. Let's take Cuba first. It is hardly logical that the Soviet Union is either willing or able to assist every communist country that bankrupts its economy and proves local communism incapable of maintaining production. Furthermore, it is inconceivable that International Communism welcomes the risk of nuclear war to shore up Cuba or any other American state that may go communist. Cuba through its failure has been the best deterrent to communism in the Americas.

The other conclusion: that commu-