

Espíndola, S.J., analyzes "La Filosofía de Juan Egaña" (pp. 164-310) very minutely and competently. In the section "Documentos," Oviedo Cavada edits the Synod of Bishop González de Salcedo (1626) whose text—the first of the Chilean synods that we possess—was unknown until the present time; the original is in the Archivo General de Indias in Seville. Valuable, as in the previous numbers, is the "Fichero bibliográfico" which attempts to record all the historiographic production of or about Chile. Another important section is that of the "Reseñas," among which I will mention those of Gonzalo Vial on Menéndez Pidal's *El Padre Las Casas*, Alvaro Jara's *Guerre et Societé au Chili*, and Fernando Silva's review of Fredrick B. Pike's *Chile and the United States, 1880-1962*; the critical observations concerning several passages of this work are well worth reading.

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*The Conflict between Church and State in Latin America.* Edited by FREDRICK B. PIKE. New York, 1964. Alfred A. Knopf, Inc. A Borzoi Book on Latin America. Notes. Bibliography. Pp. 239. Paper. \$2.50.

Mr. Pike's paperback is a collection of excerpts from the works of eighteen authors, half of them gringos, but among the latter few have specialized in Church history. Since many Latin Americanists in the United States have hitherto swept the religious factor under the historical rug, Mr. Pike's book is, in principle, an evident mark of the maturity which we are in the process of achieving. Unfortunately he has hastily put together a nondescript collection of writings, preceded by an introduction so full of errors and half-truths that it must assuredly be the most inadequate of the surveys of the Catholic Church in Latin America. Only five of the texts chosen illustrate the conflict between Church and State. The others have to do with the history and role of the Catholic Church in Latin America, but like the pieces on the Inquisition

and on censorship have no connection with that conflict. Except for a selection by Clarence H. Haring, the Portuguese and Brazilian side of the larger story, rich as it is in dramatic incidents, has been largely overlooked.

Other omissions limit even more the usefulness of the book. One looks in vain for a text on Ecclesiastical Patronage—possibly snippets of Julius II's "Universalis Ecclesiae" of 1508, Philip II's decree of July 10, 1574, the Concordat of 1753, Solórzano Pereira's *Política Indiana*, or the "Instrucción Reservada" of Charles III. The expulsion of the Society of Jesus is passed over in silence, as is the unsuccessful "aggiornamento" of the second half of the eighteenth century, events that shaped the conflict between Church and State in its latter phase. For the nineteenth century I would have included Rivadavia's Ecclesiastical Reform Laws, pertinent selections from the "Syllabus of Errors," and the collective pastoral of the Brazilian bishops following the overthrow of the monarchy. I would have said something, finally, about the role of the Roman Curia, Protestantism, and Masonry in the struggle for religious freedom.

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*Master Directory for Latin America.* By MARTIN H. SABLE. Los Angeles, 1965. University of California. Latin American Center. Reference Series No. 2. Index. Pp. xxi, 438. Paper. \$15.00.

*Periodicals for Latin American Economic Development, Trade and Finance: an Annotated Bibliography.* By MARTIN H. SABLE. Los Angeles, 1965. University of California. Latin American Center. Reference Series No. 3. Indices. Pp. vi, 72. Paper. \$2.50.

These two reference books belong in every library or collection intended for Latin American studies. The *Master Directory* is just that: a comprehensive list of organizations, field offices, research centers, publications, and the

like, grouped in ten general categories: government, education and research, agriculture, religion, business and finance, labor, general organizations, communications media, recent conferences, and miscellaneous. The information about Latin America contained in these pages is so varied that only a sampling is possible. One can find therein a list of Cuban exile organizations (with addresses), brief descriptions of Latin American programs at American universities, information on foundation grants for study in Latin America, and lists and addresses of Latin American labor unions and cooperatives, among others. Some of the information is transitory, some, doubtless, partly inaccurate. Necessarily the emphasis is placed on organizations in the United States, and one could wish for a little more information about some of the Latin American groups listed—for example, political parties, whose names sometimes give a deceptive idea of their makeup.

*Periodicals for Latin American Economic Development* is a kind of supplement to the *Master Directory* and lists 220 American and Latin American journals and other serial publications, along with a brief description of each. Here the emphasis is on Latin America more than the United States. Both volumes are painstakingly indexed for maximum usefulness.

*Histories and Historians of Hispanic America.* By A. CURTIS WILGUS. New York, 1965. Cooper Square Publishers, Inc. Bibliography. Index. Pp. xii, 144.

This is a reprint of the second edition of Wilgus' book, originally published in 1942 and never reviewed in the *HAHR*. Some of its contents seem to overlap with Wilgus' other bibliographies, notably *Colonial Hispanic America* and *The Development of Hispanic America*. For reviews of these two works see *HAHR*, XVII (1937), 83-85, and XXII (1942), 374-375, respectively. The present reprint is a partial list of early books about Latin American history, but it will be useful primarily to

students of Latin American historiography and to researchers on nineteenth-century history. So much has been written about Latin America during the last twenty-five years, and the quality of research in the field has improved so markedly during that time that most graduate students in and teachers of survey courses will prefer a more up-to-date bibliography.

*Greek Scholarship in Spain and Latin America.* By JAMES KLEON DEMETRIUS. Introduction by LUIS NICOLAU D'OLWER. Chicago, 1965. Argonaut, Inc. Bibliography. Index. Pp. 144. \$5.00.

Demetrius' bibliography of Greek scholarship (unfortunately incomplete) contains references to books and articles which are concerned with the impact of ancient Greece and Hellenism upon the Spanish-speaking world and Spanish publications of Greek works. The references are grouped in the following categories: works of reference; scholarly journals; Greek scholarship; Greek texts; philology, linguistics, and the history of Greek literature; history, geography and law; archaeology, art and numismatics; mythology-religion; philosophy and science; and Byzantine-modern studies. Unfortunately, Demetrius wrote too few critical comments. However, the volume is an important and valuable bibliographical guide for the area of Greek studies, both for the Hispanicist and the classicist. The introduction by d'Olwer is a rather valuable history of Greek scholarship in Spain during the Renaissance. The maudlin preface by Phil Conley on the glory of ancient Greece may be ignored.

*The Teaching of Philosophy in Universities of the United States.* By HAROLD E. DAVIS and HAROLD A. DURFEE. Foreword by ARMANDO CORREIA PACHECO. Washington, 1965. Pan American Union. Philosophy and the University, 2. Pp. x, 54.

Chapters VI and VII of this small survey deal with writers on Latin American movements of thought, both in the