

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