

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

United States and in Latin America. Most of the titles listed are familiar, but page 47 contains a useful list of recent articles, some of them in Latin American journals and probably not listed elsewhere.

BACKGROUND

The Aztecs. The History of the Indies of New Spain. By FRAY DIEGO DURÁN. Translated and with notes by DORIS HEYDEN and FERNANDO HORCASITAS. New York, 1964. Orion Press. Illustrations. Notes. Bibliography. Index. Pp. xxxii, 382. \$12.50.

This is a beautiful book with excellent plates and maps. The publishers are to be congratulated on a fine contribution to the historiography of pre-conquest Mexico. With Charles Dibble's translation of Sahagún's work and Francis Borgia Steek's Motolinía, it is one of the all-too-few Indian histories available in English. The text is useful for reconstructing the Aztec rise to power, but one must admit that it is not easy to read, and that it is more important for content than for style. Also much valuable material in the original edition on Aztec culture has been omitted. We must still turn to the Spanish version for accounts of Aztec religion, for example. In a well-written introduction Ignacio Bernal traces the history of the Durán manuscript and makes clear its importance in reconstructing the pre-conquest history of Mexico.

In Search of the Cid. By STEPHEN CLISSOLD. London, 1965. Hodder and Stoughton, Ltd. Maps. Illustrations. Notes. Index. Pp. 254. 35s.

Two Englishmen have this year produced works on the charismatic figure of Spain's Middle Ages, Rodrigo Díaz de Vivar. One by Robert C. Goldston is entitled *The Legend of the Cid* (Kaye, Ward: London, 1965), and the other is the carefully studied biography here noticed. The author of this second

work, who has written interestingly on Pedro de Sarmiento Gamboa and the Seven Cities of Cíbola, found inspiration for his latest book in a youthful reading of Lockhart's *Ancient Spanish Ballads*. Owing to the heavy mist of myth enveloping them, the life and deeds of the eleventh-century hero, El Cid Campeador, inevitably remain dim and imprecise. (The fact that the Cid began his career fighting *against* the Christians does not make for clarity.) To validate his account the author has combed the *romances* or ballads and the chronicles of the period, particularly the epic *Poema de Mio Cid* (written about 1140). Aided by modern scholarship, notably the vast investigations of the remarkable nonagenarian Spanish scholar, Menéndez Pidal, this earnest effort to separate history from myth for the English-reading public justifies the author's use of the word "search" in his title. The task remains difficult owing to the confused background, the complicated chain of events, the numerous petty kings and rulers, Moslem and Christian, and many intertwined legendary elements. The narrative is often too dense to hold the general readers' attention. Of special interest is the final chapter tracing the Cid theme in literature down to the recent film *El Cid*, in which the medieval hero becomes a paladin of the "new creed" of "peaceful coexistence" between Islam and Christendom.

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COLONIAL AND INDEPENDENCE PERIODS

The Century after Cortés. By FERNANDO BENÍTEZ. Translated by JOAN MACLEAN. Chicago, 1965. The University of Chicago Press. Illustrations. Glossary. Bibliography. Index. Pp. 296. \$7.50.

Describers of the past range from the dry-as-dust "scientific" historians plodding after facts in the manner of Leopold von Ranke to the historical