

Carrera Andrade, César Vallejo, and Jacinto Fombona Pachano). With the exception of the Mexican, Ramón López Velarde, however, all those in this book have been previously represented in the far more complete *Anthology of Contemporary Latin American Poetry*, edited by Dudley Fitts.

But Mr. Hays says that his anthology makes no pretensions to comprehensiveness (p. 20). "A dozen leading poets have been selected in order to give the reader a bird's-eye view of contemporary Spanish American poetry. . . . The twelve included have been picked, first, because of their intrinsic poetic interest, and, secondly, in order to represent the most important contemporary trends. They are also, in most cases, poets whose influence has been strongly felt."

By furnishing new material through the introduction of one newly translated poet and through the translation of additional poems of men already introduced to the American public, this book adds useful new materials to those available for study by non-Spanish readers. But unless those readers share the literary vanguard tastes which dictated the selections of the translator, they may not only *not* be stimulated to a further exploration of Spanish-American poetic literature, but they may choose to remain unaware of much of the notable work of even these twelve poets.

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Antero. By FIDELINO DE FIGUEIREDO. (São Paulo: Departamento Municipal de Cultura de São Paulo, 1942. Pp. 224.)

This volume illustrates two significant trends in the Brazilian world of letters. A literary isolationism which has limited serious study even in the higher levels of instruction to Brazilian figures is yielding to an interest in the broader field of Portuguese literature. The course in Portuguese literature offered by Dr. Fidelino de Figueiredo first at the University of São Paulo and later at Rio, his textbook *Literatura portuguesa* published in 1940, and the preface to *Antero* by Dr. Francisco Pati of the Academia Paulista de Letras, Boletins Nos. VI and XVII of the Faculdade de Físosofia, Ciências e Letras, offer evidence of this trend.

The second trend is visible in the changed approach to the study of literature. For the facile, hurried generalizations characteristic of the bulk of Brazilian writers serious scholars are substituting more painstaking studies based on the principles of scientific criticism. The lectures on the methodology of literary criticism presented by

Dr. Figueiredo in 1939 under the auspices of the Departamento Municipal de Cultura de São Paulo demonstrate that the necessity of the new approach is realized by those in a position to promote the change.

Antero is the result of both trends. The volume consists of a collection of lectures presented in the Municipal Theatre and the Municipal Library of São Paulo, and of articles published in the *Diarios associados* on the nineteenth-century poet, philosopher, and prose writer Antero de Quental. The book is a hybrid, part scholarly, part journalistic. Bibliographical documentation was impossible, to the regret of the author. Nevertheless, the volume evidences sound scholarship and critical acumen. The subject matter treats of literary rather than historical matters, but as in all of Dr. Figueiredo's work the dividing line is faint.

In the opinion of this reviewer Dr. Figueiredo is a primary cause and the guiding light of the two trends illustrated by this volume.

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Doctoral Dissertations Accepted by American Universities, 1942-1943.

Edited by EDWARD A. HENRY. (New York: The H. W. Wilson Co., 1943. Pp. xviii, 110. \$2.50.)

This is the tenth report published since the series was begun in 1933. The total number of dissertations listed in this volume is 2,689, which is a decline in number from the previous year when 3,243 were listed. Of the total, 43 deal with philosophy, 84 with religion, 742 with physical sciences, 69 with "earth sciences," 712 with biological sciences, 691 with social sciences, and 348 with literature and art.

Unfortunately the student of Latin-American affairs, when trying to locate dissertations in the field, will find no help from either the general index (authors) or the analytical table of contents (subject fields). There is, however, a section in the latter entitled "Spanish literature and linguistics" with a cross reference to "Romance literature." The chief object of the compiler has been to show the dissertation production of individual schools in specialized fields, and in consequence, to locate the items dealing with Latin America, one must examine each entry. In following this procedure the undersigned has discovered 23 dissertations dealing with various aspects of Latin-American affairs as follows: *Geology*: 1 Columbia; *Agriculture*: 1 Cornell, 1 Duke; *Botany*: 1 Catholic University; *Entomology*: 1 Ohio; *Anthropology*: 2 Chicago, 1 Harvard, 1 Pennsylvania; *History*: 1 California, 1 Catholic University, 1 Chicago, 1 Harvard, 1 Mich-