

(p. 24) and the movement of Negro population from the Atlantic coast toward the interior (p. 105), which avowedly constitute serious problems for the future of Costa Rican nationality. The new work may also scrutinize the spelling of place names—Escas(z?)ú is a case in point—and elucidate toponymy so that it will be definitely established for the student as part and parcel of the local tradition. In thus fostering a pride in the knowledge of his own habitation and strengthening his civic fiber, the present work is already a national asset.

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*The Life and Times of Simón Bolívar.* Written and illustrated by HENDRIK WILLEM VAN LOON. (New York: Dodd, Mead & Co., 1943. Pp. vii, 246. \$2.50.)

This story of the life of Simón Bolívar, the great Venezuelan leader of the revolution which eventually drove the Spanish royalists from power in South America, is set in an historical background, told in simple language, and illustrated by colored pictures drawn by the author. Though it is clear that he still had something to learn about the heroic period of Spanish-American history when he died, this attractive volume should find a place in all collections of books for young people.

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*Las artes industriales en Cuba: su historia y evolución desde las culturas precolombinas hasta nuestros días.* By ANITA ARROYO. (Habana: Cultural, S.A., 1943. Pp. xxiv, 305. Illus. Paper. \$3.00.)

The author of this book laments the fact that Cuba has no truly national industrial art like that of Japan, Italy, and Mexico, but she has produced a work of 305 very interesting pages sprinkled with well-chosen illustrations on what is found there. True, much of Cuban art is of Spanish origin, but Cuba has left its imprint, and there is a creole style that is most charming. The individualistic style in Mexico is due in great part to Indian influence, but a similar influence was impossible in Cuba because the art of its aborigines was very crude and even that disappeared soon after the Conquest, along with the Indians themselves.

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