

certain additions would be desirable: for example, mention of the important history of the colonial mails published in 1920 by my student Alcázar, and certain others.

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The Evolution of Modern Latin America. By ROBIN A. HUMPHREYS. (New York and London: Oxford University Press, 1946. Pp. 176. Maps. \$3.00.)

In this little book Mr. Humphreys has achieved a remarkable feat of condensation. Seldom has so much of the history of Hispanic America since the end of the colonial period been presented with such accuracy, terseness, and judicious restraint in such minute compass. Only the carping critic will wish to take issue with the author on details, though some may well question certain omissions and generalizations. An excellent introductory chapter on "The Setting and the People" is followed by an account of the achievement of independence in which the author shows himself thoroughly at home. Hispanic-American political institutions are dealt with next under the heading "Democracy and Dictatorship." The history of the ABC powers and Mexico since independence comes next, in the amazingly reduced space of thirty-nine pages. Emphasis is on political developments with a brief bow to economics. A chapter on the "Coming of the Immigrant" gives information seldom provided in more ambitious surveys. Its inclusion in a book of this size and scope would seem to indicate over-emphasis of an aspect of Latin-American history no more important than many others which are not dignified by separate treatment. The volume closes with two chapters on international affairs: one on "Hemisphere Relations" and the other on "Latin America in World Affairs." In these Mr. Humphreys exemplifies a European point of view, which, without unduly minimizing the achievements of Pan Americanism and the Good Neighbor Policy, is fully conscious of factors that limit the possibilities of Western Hemisphere regionalism. In a footnote comment on an American writer's strictures on British policies in Argentina the author shows his national susceptibilities. It seems somewhat naïve to deny the rivalry of Britain and America in this area; and why, after all, should not Great Britain support its interests within the limits of law and treaty obligations? Americans, certainly, are in no position to throw stones if such support should conflict with ideological principles. The ideological vagaries of United States policy all over the globe are a matter of common knowledge. A Latin-American critic might have the right to say that Mr. Humphreys has somewhat surprisingly disregarded the eco-

conomic penetration of Britain in Hispanic America, but the convenient sins of omission of even reputable American writers are often more flagrant than those of Mr. Humphreys.

This book is written with simplicity and clarity. Footnote references provide well-selected citations of hundreds of monographs and articles, principally in English, but by no means entirely in that language. The author's bibliographical interest and competence made him a good deal more of a Yankee than most of his compatriots. Though the date of publication is 1946, events during and since the year 1943 are dealt with in a rather spotty manner. There is nothing on the domestic political developments in Hispanic America since the end of the war.

Mr. Humphreys does not exhibit any flashes of brilliance or originality of the sort that might endear him to Hispanic-American readers, but they will appreciate his good taste and courtesy. His moderation, avoidance of extreme views, and understatement in generalization might be taken as models by those who attempt this kind of synthesis.

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La teología y los teólogos-juristas españoles ante la conquista de América.

By VENANCIO D. CARRO, O. P. [Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, Escuela de Estudios Hispano-Americanos de la Universidad de Sevilla, Publicaciones, Serie II: Monografías, Número 2.] (Sevilla: Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas [Talleres Gráficos Marsiega], 1944. 2 vols. Pp. 458, 473. Paper.)

It is axiomatic that the ideas and theories which lie behind or which arise from great movements are an essential part of history, and that frequently "the moral is to the physical as three is to one." Therefore, in the opinion of the reviewer, Dr. Carro's study of Spanish political thought is necessary reading for all historians of Spain and her empire, indeed for historians of Renaissance Western Europe, in which Spain played such an important role. A trained theologian, Carro writes with a depth of knowledge, understanding, and fervor which frequently cause the reader to feel that he has before him a treatise which is part and parcel of the great intellectual debates which stirred sixteenth-century Spain.

Although Carro is concerned with the ideas of the theological-juridical thinkers with respect to "The Controversy of the Indies," his study necessarily transcends such limits, since in exposition he must perforce set forth the origins and development of Spanish political