

ploration, fiction, industries, inter-American relations, nature, regional and local areas, religion, settlement, sports and recreation, war and reconstruction. Other sections include maps and charts, a miscellaneous grouping of works on Indians and folklore, newspapers, periodicals, state and federal publications. A full index at the end adds to the thoroughness of this little book.

Not merely a catalogue but a critical evaluation, the book contains quotations directly from competent reviewers for very many of the titles, and for most of the others the author gives his own criticism. Each section begins with an explanation of the importance of the writings in that field.

CHARLES W. SPELLMAN.

Berkeley, California.

Doctoral Dissertations Accepted by American Universities, 1945-46. (Number 13). Edited by ARNOLD H. TROTIER. [The Association of Research Libraries.] (New York: H. W. Wilson Company, 1946. Pp. xiii, 71. Statistical tables. \$1.50.)

This volume contains a list of 1,708 doctoral dissertations in eighty-four colleges and universities in the United States. This figure is larger than the number of dissertations for 1945 (1,576) and about half the number of those published in 1941 (3,526). Since there is no classification to show the number and nature of dissertations published in the field of Latin-American affairs, the following tabulation based on examination of titles will be of interest to readers of this REVIEW. There are thirty-four dissertations dealing with Latin America and the Spanish background in the following fields:

1. Philosophy: Spain (Columbia University, 1), (University of Toronto, 1)
2. Geology: Bolivia (University of Arizona, 1); Colombia (University of California, 1); British West Indies (Princeton University, 1)
3. Entomology: Mexico (University of Kansas, 1)
4. Anthropology: Chile (Hartford Seminary, 1); Brazil (North-western, 1)
5. Economics: Mexico (University of Chicago, 1); Bolivia (Harvard University, 1); South America (University of Illinois, 1)
6. Education: Puerto Rico (Fordham University, 1); Central and South America (New York University, 1)
7. History (Colonial and National Periods): Argentina (University of California, 1); Colombia (University of Chicago, 1); Mexico (University of Michigan, 1), (Southern California, 1); Chile (University of Texas, 1)

8. **International Law and Relations: Caribbean and United States** (University of Chicago, 1); **Spain and Paraguay** (University of Chicago, 1)
9. **Music: Mexico** (Northwestern, 1)
10. **Romance Literature: Spain** (Minnesota, 1), (Michigan, 1), (Brown, 2), (Iowa, 1), (North Carolina, 1); **Mexico** (University of Colorado, 1), (Ohio University, 1); **Spanish America** (Texas, 1), (Columbia University, 1); **Argentina** (Michigan, 1); **Chile** (North Carolina, 1).

The reader will note that as compared with previous years the number of research projects in the field of Latin-American studies has notably declined. In the next few years the number should increase considerably as returning veterans and other students find the opportunity to complete their investigations and research. This should enable such schools as California and Texas to regain their positions as leading research centers for the attraction of graduate students.

A. CURTIS WILGUS.

The George Washington University.