

ning stage. The Air Force estimated that an enemy could attack nearly any point of the whole coastline and U. S. forces were held in reserve for the security of northeastern Brazil in case of possible invasion. Dangerous lags in the Panama defense were not solved until 1943 and the Battle of the Atlantic with German submarines during 1942 (particularly intense off British Guiana) endangered the whole Atlantic strategy which aimed at fighting the war near the homeland of the enemy.

After a valuable survey of Army Air Force infancy from World War I until 1939, the bulk of this volume is a detailed narrative history of the Air Force through a little more than three and a half years from January, 1939 to August, 1942. The pre-war period was one of planning, expansion, and competition with the other armed services. The early war period was one of accelerated expansion and discouragingly few tactical successes. Pearl Harbor, the Philippines campaign, the East Indies, Coral Sea, Midway, and the Battle of the Atlantic all found the Air Force in insufficient strength; and the A.A.F. was unable to prove, save by examples of enemy successes, that air power could be decisive. The volume ends with the first small aerial offensive launched against Germany from Britain in August 1942, less than a year after Pearl Harbor. The Army Air Force was firmly convinced of the value of strategic bombing and this offensive was in line with a carefully conceived strategic concept mapped out in the middle of 1941. The authors are to be commended for maintaining high standards of scholarship and not using this volume to support any protagonist.

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Who's Who in Latin America. Part VI, Brazil. Edited by RONALD HILTON. (Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1948. Pp. xix, 269. \$3.50.)

Issuance of this invaluable guide in parts tends to cut down the gap between the date of collection of the material and the date of publication, with consequent increase in useful up-to-dateness. Inevitably, there are some omissions, but editor and publisher deserve praise and thanks. Foreword by Ambassador Carlos Martins; short biographical sketches of Percy Martin, by Gilberto Freyre, and John Casper Branner, by Francisco Venâncio Filho.

A. M.

Most of the World: The Peoples of Africa, Latin America, and the East Today. Edited by RALPH LINTON. (New York: Columbia University Press, 1949. Pp. 917. \$5.50.)

Most of the world in area, population, resources and in political and technological potentiality is not encompassed within the immediate

sphere of the peoples of European and North American culture. As the editor of this volume says, "It is hard for Americans, reared in the traditions of European ethnocentrism, to appreciate the importance of these emergent powers. In population and natural resources they represent most of the world and they are moving toward technological equality with the West at a startling rate." The purpose of these essays is to give a reasoned and critical estimate of past accomplishment, present status, and probable potentiality of the cultures of most of the world.

The first four sections of the twelve which constitute the book will be of interest to the readers of *THE HISPANIC AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW*. "Natural Resources in Most of the World" by Howard A. Meyerhoff and "World Population Trends" by Stephen W. Reed present compact analyses of two of the important variables without which the historico-cultural treatment by area would be largely meaningless, or else unduly repetitious.

John Gillin in the section entitled "Mestizo America" further develops the theme of creole or mestizo culture, adumbrated in his work on "Moche; a Peruvian Coastal Community" 1947, and further expanded in his article "Modern Latin American Culture" in *Social Forces*. (March, 1947.) Gillin includes the thirteen mainland republics of Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, and Paraguay. He says (p. 158. fn.), "This is an arbitrary choice dictated by the following considerations: all of the thirteen republics form a continuous territorial block, broken only by Costa Rica, and all still contain important groups of Indians and significant aboriginal cultural influences. If these considerations were not applied, Cuba and the Dominican Republic would also rate as mestizo countries from the cultural standpoint." Cultural factors weigh most heavily with Gillin in attempting to give precision to the concept of a mestizo culture. The idea is by no means new, though Gillin's statement of it seems to this reviewer to form a satisfactory basis for further study and elaboration of it. In fifty-six pages Gillin is necessarily concerned with the normative aspects of the cultural phenomena of which he writes. Hence, readers with an intimate acquaintance with one or another of the mestizo republics will undoubtedly find matters at which to cavil, since limitations of space forbid a treatment of subcultural variations in time or in space.

The criteria for defining mestizo America are complex, involving as they do cultural and biological factors, and the integration of these two categories into a by no means small residue which may be grouped as bio-cultural because they are imperfectly classified logically into our cultural or biological pigeonholes. The biological factors are responsible

for the exclusion of Costa Rica, Argentina and Uruguay from Gillin's essay, since they are "... practically 100 per cent white in racial type ..." and the "... practically 100 per cent Negroid ..." status of Haiti similarly rules it out. But cultural determinants affect Haiti, since its language is French or a *patois*. Brazil, treated by itself in the next section by Charles Wagley, speaks Portuguese and its European cultural background is Iberian but not Spanish. The omission of any treatment of Argentina is unexplained. One may infer that since it does not fit some of the criteria for a mestizo country it may be considered as a mere variant of the Euro-American culture which is not the subject of this volume. Few will deny the cultural importance of Argentina for its neighbors, whether it is mestizo or not.

Brazil, ably treated by Charles Wagley in just under sixty pages, follows Gillin's section. Occupying half the area of Latin America and possessing a third of the total population, its separate discussion is certainly warranted. Wagley's description is essentially concerned with six regions, culture areas in fact, plus a sympathetic and illuminating summary of Brazil as a cultural entity.

The remaining eight sections take up Africa, the Near East, India and Pakistan, Southeast Asia and Indonesia, China, and Japan. The writing and organization maintain the same excellent level as the sections discussed above. Each section is concluded with a list of suggested readings. The index is useful but not exhaustive and the volume as a whole has a series of maps whose intent is excellent but whose scale is usually too small to be really useful. This book has much to benefit both the teacher and the student concerned with courses on world governments, international relations, or the modern communities of the world.

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Breve historia del hispanismo inglés. By ANTONIO PASTOR. [Reprinted from *Arbor, Revista General de Investigación y Cultura*, Nos. 28 and 29, April and May 1948.] (Madrid: Imprenta de Juan Pueyo, 1948. Pp. 45. Illustrations. Paper.)

The author of this scholarly essay was at one time professor of Spanish at King's College, London, and he is well equipped to write about English *Hispanismo*. In no country of Europe, he says, has there been so keen and continuous an interest in Spanish civilization as in England, where, as he implies, Spain has not been seen exclusively in the light of the *Leyenda Negra*. A few reflections of this interest are found in the Elizabethan theatre, especially in *The Knight of the Burning Pestle*