

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*

(1610), which he calls an evident imitation of the *tema quijotesco*, but they are not vital. Spanish influence was more important in the Restoration drama, thanks largely to Calderón. He points out, however, that restoration drama, like the eighteenth-century English novel, has not been sufficiently studied from this point of view. Mr. Pastor speaks also of the influence of Spain on the romantics, especially Shelley. As regards the direct knowledge of Spanish life, he mentions the work of a number of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century writers such as Henry Swinburne, Robert Southey, Lady Holland, William Beckford, George Borrow, and Richard Ford. Spanish influence was felt, to a certain extent, even in painting, particularly in the case of David Roberts.

Mr. Pastor is concerned primarily with the influence of Spanish civilization on English *belles-lettres* and not simply with Englishmen who wrote on Spanish subjects. He leaves out the historians, the translators of such books as those of Las Casas, the casual visitors to Spain who wrote about their experiences, and the Hispanists in England and Scotland who have studied Spain from an academic point of view.

The study will be especially valuable to the literary scholar, for whom it was written. The historian will find it useful for the evidence it gives that the British have not always been prejudiced against Spain.

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*Foreign Relations of the United States, Diplomatic Papers, 1933* (In five volumes) Vol. III, *The Far East*. Department of State (Washington, D. C.: 1949. Pp. xcvi, 794. Index. \$2.75.)

A continuation, in the usual meticulously presented form, of this well-known series of essential diplomatic documents. The volume contains only a few isolated references to Latin-American countries, but provides a wealth of previously unpublished data on the Far-Eastern (Manchurian) crisis, greatly amplifying the material made available earlier in the volumes *Foreign Relations of the United States, Japan, 1931-1941*.

C. C. G.

## BACKGROUND

(Native and European)

*Diccionario de elementos fonéticos en escritura jeroglífica (Códice Mendocino)*. By ROBERTO BARLOW and BYRON MACAFEE. Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Instituto de Historia. (Mexico City: Cooperativa Impresora, S. C. L., 1949. Pp. 46. Paper.)

A reproduction of phonetic signs in Aztec writing taken from the *Codex Mendoza*. Items are arranged in columns giving phonetic value,