blancos," which includes a chapter on "Los indios sometidos y encomendados a los vecinos de Timaná"; and III, devoted to documents, among them some relating to natives "encomendados en el alto Magdalena." (J. F.)


In this handsome picture book are illustrated a large number of fashionable homes at Pedregal and apartment houses and industrial structures in Mexico City. The text is limited to names of architects and to very general statements, without the mention of a single date for any building. Nearly all, however, were built within the past five years, the European International style, particularly that of Le Corbusier, predominating. An interesting example of modern ecclesiastical architecture is the church at Monterrey. Designed by Herbert Hofman, it obviously reflects the architect's admiration for Oscar Niemeyer's church at Pampulha, Brazil. Theatres, hospitals, schools, and the recently constructed University City complete the wide coverage of the book. It is regrettable that the text does not equal in quality the excellence of the photographs and floor plans.

Harold E. Wethey
University of Michigan


The present volume constitutes an expansion of the author's earlier book, La nube y el reloj, which was published in 1949. In a diffuse, journalistic, and sometimes poetic style the author makes comments on contemporary print makers, Frida Kahlo, Julio Castellanos, Agustín Lazo, Carlos Mérida, Rufino Tamayo and the famous trio, Orozco, Rivera, and Siqueiros. If the reader is seeking information about these artists, he will find very little in this book, but the illustrations contain many works hitherto unpublished.

Harold E. Wethey
University of Michigan


An amplification and emendation of the author's earlier La religión de los Aztecas. It is written for the layman. Superb drawings. Fifteen pages of excellent photographs follow the text.

(J. F.)


A disappointing work. Though almost any conscientious study of the Spanish-speaking population groups in the United States is to be encouraged and commended, because their situations are largely unknown and misunderstood, it is of the utmost importance that, in an effort to be comprehensive, writers in this field should not add to the existing confusion through generalizations from limited data, through non sequiturs, and through the use of outdated material. This book errs on all of those counts, and more.

In the first place, it takes a veritable shotgun wedding to make Puerto Ricans, Spanish-Mexicans, and Filipinos appear to be culturally homogeneous. Further, it will take much more than a hop-skotch review of the literature to warrant the generalizations stated or implied; and, to raise this work to the currently authoritative, much more is needed than second and third-hand data, much of which is a decade or more out of date. What Twitchell said in 1912 does not necessarily characterize the "present penitential order," in New Mexico. What Taylor or Manuel said about them in 1930 does not describe the Texas-Mexicans in 1954. What this reviewer said about education in New Mexico in 1940 can hardly be accepted as true for today.