

One leaves this study with the conviction that it is indeed a good book.

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Pan-Hispanism. Its Origin and Development to 1866. By MARK J. VAN AKEN. Berkeley and Los Angeles, 1959. University of California Press. University of California Publications in History, Vol. LXIII, Edited by R. L. SONTAG, L. A. HARPER, and J. R. LEVENSON. Bibliography. Index. Pp. ix, 166. Paper. \$3.50.

Spain, who perversely followed colonial policies which hastened the separation of her overseas possessions, as perversely continued official attitudes which retarded the renewal of the natural ties which she shared with her erstwhile colonies. Strong pan-hispanic movements were born early, however (even before independence), and were considerably influential in spite of the hostility, stupidity, and cupidity of the Spanish government. In general, the pan-hispanic movements were Spanish in origin and conservative, but there were many American pan-hispanists, these too mainly conservative albeit some were liberals.

The story of these movements, their leaders, their difficulties and their progress from late colonial times to 1866 (in some cases to 1895) is ably, eruditely, and interestingly told by Dr. Van Aken in the succinct and coherent book we have before us. Using an organization that is in principle chronological, the author has been able to discern and describe with clarity particular movements and incidents that sometimes overlap his main date periods without violating the logic of time. The reader is not lost; he can think in continuity as he reads, and at times he can be intrigued by the "whodunit" aspects of the story, which for this reader was the question of which Spaniard will blunder next in his artless wooing of the new but still essentially Spanish nations.

The research that went into this book is all that could be expected without continuing to the point of useless pedantry. The principal articles and books *about* the subject, the principal articles and books which *constitute* pan-hispanism, the principal (maybe all) reviews and periodicals founded for its promotion, many of the printed records of the *Cortes*, and much of the diplomatic correspondence between Spain and other nations, have all been intelligently used. The author has obviously compressed extensive materials into a small

space. He could have easily written a thick book that nobody would have time to read; he has instead given us a short one just right for one evening. The result is a study that will be highly useful in understanding nineteenth century Latin America.

The ample footnotes, adequate and unpadding bibliography, and an index, make it a useful guide.

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BACKGROUND

Carlos V (1500-1558). Homenaje de la Universidad de Granada. Madrid, 1958. Universidad de Granada. Pp. 676. Paper. 325 ptas.

Cuadernos Hispanoamericanos. Revista Mensual de Cultura Hispánica. Madrid, 1958. Nos. 107-108. Illustrations. Bibliography. Pp. 129-484. Paper. 20 ptas.

It is often said that Charles V, who could not have been less Spanish when he became king of Spain and who spent most of his active life afterwards away from his peninsular realms, gradually acquired Spanish sympathies and a Spanish point of view and ended as a Spaniard by adoption. Whether he did or not, there is no doubt that Spain has adopted him. For one school of Spanish historians the last Caesar to bestride the world like a colossus, and the first Habsburg to rule a polyglot empire from Spain has long been a major culture hero. For the wing of Spanish scholarship predominant since 1945, Charles V has become, even more than his grandmother Isabella or his son, Philip the Prudent, the ideal statesman and the favorite symbol of Spain's historic mission. Consequently, the fourth centenary of the emperor's death, an anniversary which received no more than a polite nod of recognition at Brussels or Bonn or Vienna, was celebrated throughout Spain with a pomp and circumstance rarely accorded to the commemoration of even the most world-shaking historical events.

The two volumes listed above are a part of the literary harvest of these commemorative exercises. The more impressive book, six hundred and seventy-six large, handsomely printed pages, offers, as the homage of the University of Granada to its founder, twenty-five substantial papers on the emperor's life and time, contributed by its faculty and a distinguished array of visiting or corresponding scholars. Meanwhile, without drawing on the Granadan symposium, or on more than four of its contributors, *Cuadernos Hispanoameri-*