

been at one time, especially in an émigré's recollections.

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*Adventure in Costa Rica.* By DONALD E. LUNDBERG. Tallahassee, 1960. Dixie Publishers. Maps. Illustrations. Index. Bibliography. Pp. 238. Paper.

This readable but uncritical potpourri provides information on Costa Rican recipes, prices, business conditions, and customs, and so should be of some practical help to tourists and immigrants. The fact that officials of the Institute of Tourism are the only Costa Ricans mentioned in the foreword is indicative of the bill of fare. The volume falls completely short of its avowed purpose: "to give an understanding of Costa Rica—politically, economically, sociologically, and psychologically." It adds nothing new to an understanding of the Costa Ricans, past or present.

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*The Spanish of Rural Panama: Major Dialectal Features.* By STANLEY L. ROBE. Berkeley, 1960. University of California Publications in Linguistics, vol. 20. Maps. Bibliography. Index. Pp. 209. Paper.

This rather extensive monograph by the young California Hispanist is another important link in the growing documentation of the Spanish-American linguistic scene. Robe's observations have been based on a residence of some three years (1943-1946), and on a very conscientious study of the traits of Panamanian Spanish, especially that of the rural center. His method is that of the structuralists: he identifies the phonemes of the dialect with their corresponding allophones, pointing out oppositions and both free and complementary distribution. His treatment of the morphology is more traditional and actually includes much syntax and semantics. In the chapter on historical background, one might wish that the author had brought his perspective more

up to date through more reference to the works of Rafael Lapasa, Amado Alonso, and Peter Boyd-Bowman. However, one of the important aspects of this book for future efforts is its fidelity to the molds of contemporary linguistics.

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*Revista de Ciencias Sociales*, vol. IV, no. I. *Número especial sobre el Caribe.* Río Piedras, 1960. Colegio de Ciencias Sociales de la Universidad de Puerto Rico. Pp. 268. Paper.

This is the first publication effort of the newly-organized Inter-American Program for Advanced Studies in Social Sciences in the Caribbean Area, organized by Mexico's anthropologist, Angel Palerm, as part of the Institute of Caribbean Studies, directed by Richard M. Morse at the University of Puerto Rico.

An informative foreword by Professor Morse is followed by twelve articles: in Spanish (5), English (5), and French (2). The complete founding *Acuerdo de Cooperación* between the OAS and the University of Puerto Rico is included. The collection is diverse; one study is on geology of the Caribbean, four on historical topics, one on Africanisms, and the rest are essays of contemporary interest. The research articles are excellent, while only time can evaluate the essays.

The *Número especial sobre el Caribe* is a welcome companion to regional studies at the University of Florida and the University College of the West Indies as the University of Puerto Rico joins these in advanced studies of the Caribbean.

JULIAN NAVA

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*Istoriia panamskoi "revoliutsii" (History of the Panama "revolution").* By SEMEN ALEKSANDROVICH GONIONSKII. Moscow, 1958. Bibliography. Pp. 191.

Mr. Gonionskii's treatise is a scholarly account of the Panama adventure of

the Oyster Bay Roosevelt, based upon diplomatic documents of the United States and Colombia, John Bassett Moore's *Digest of International Law*, and works of Uribe, Rippey, Ramón, Hill, Latané, Johnson, Nerval, and Pringle. An appendix contains the Treaty of 1846 with New Granada, the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, the Spooner Act, and the 1903 Treaty with Panama.

The author stresses that the American government frequently had friction with Colombia and European powers, as, not satisfied with the railroad concession, it sought to exclude the British and French and at times sent its warships to Panamanian waters. After de Lesseps' failure to build the canal the United States strongly sought control of the Panama route. Colombia approved the project, but wanted a real share of the income from it and continued control of the Isthmus. After negotiations had broken down, the United States secured the Hay-Herran Treaty by a virtual ultimatum to Colombia, weakened by insurrection. Later, however, the Colombian Congress overwhelmingly rejected the treaty as detrimental to the country's sovereignty.

At this point the author presents the familiar story of Theodore Roosevelt's Panama "revolution," in which William Cromwell and Phillippe Bunau-Varilla, backed by American armed forces, played leading roles. The resulting treaty gave us virtual control of the Canal Zone, with limited payments to Panama, while only slight compensation was offered to Colombia for her loss. Later, Woodrow Wilson sought to recompense Colombia, but Congress balked him, and it was only in 1922, after oil had been found there, that we made Colombia a sizable payment.

Mr. Gouioniskii holds that, except for a brief period under Franklin Roosevelt, the United States has dominated Panama, especially during World War II, when the claim of military necessity covered highhanded acts. Of late, growing American pressure has angered many of the people of Panama and caused conflict over sovereignty in the

Canal Zone. The disturbances in 1960 were apparently a result of causes that the author lists in some detail.

JOHN SHELTON CURTISS

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*Proceso histórico de las letras cubanas.*

By JUAN J. REMOS. Madrid, 1958. Ediciones Guadarrama. Illustrations. Bibliography. Pp. 303.

Escrita en el extranjero y para extranjeros esta obra puede considerarse una reelaboración abreviada de la *Historia de la literatura cubana* (1945), del mismo autor. Se caracteriza por la intención de ir captando el desarrollo de la conciencia nacional cubana en el período colonial. Y para ello utiliza Remos su acostumbrado método histórico en siete capítulos que van desarrollando un amplio panorama de la cultura cubana.

Por lo que respecta al material informativo, se ofrece más de lo que se promete. Sin embargo, en el período contemporáneo, en esa misma riqueza del libro está quizás su pecado, ya que además de las figuras de reconocido mérito se incluye literalmente a todo el que empuñó pluma hasta la década del cuarenta. Sin espacio para otras expresiones menores de desacuerdo es preciso añadir que tanto la introducción como el primer capítulo acusan harta precipitación en la redacción o grave negligencia en la corrección de pruebas.

OTTO OLIVERA

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#### THE ANDEAN REGION AND NORTHERN SOUTH AMERICA

*Simón Bolívar.* By IOSIF ROMUALDOVICH LAVRETSKII. With a preface by PABLO NERUDA. Moscow, 1958. Pp. 98.

This popular treatment, in Russian, of the Liberator presents him as a great fighter for freedom with, however, the limitations of his aristocratic origin. In spite of his enthusiasm and