velopment of the area are adequately covered in two further essays by Canadian contributors. However, the final chapter is probably the best, containing some interesting ideas offered by the editor of the volume, David Lowenthal of the American Geographical Society. He might well have considered the problem of the Ras Tafari movement in Jamaica in his treatment of the social background of the West Indian area, and his failure to pay it due attention is perhaps indicative of the general lack of interest in the movement which now constitutes a grave problem for the island and merits serious study.

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General Francisco Franco dispatched the Blue Division to fight with Hitler’s armies in the U.S.S.R. at a moment when the power of Axis Europe was in the ascendant. The Spaniards fought valiantly, but like millions of other fascist troops, were overwhelmed by the recoil of Stalin’s armies from Stalingrad. This book is a personalized account of the grim fate of the Spaniards as prisoners of war of the conquering Soviets. The author is an unrepentant fascist, shocked not by the enormity of the Nazi crimes, but by the malignant Fate that overtook the Axis crusaders. He is puzzled by the hatred of the Russians and by their brutal unconcern for the sensitivities of their captives.

In recounting the thirteen-year odyssey of the Spaniards through the concentration camps of the U.S.S.R., Señor Castro reminds us of ancient Rome’s law of war: Woe to the vanquished! He and his compatriots came as conquerors and survived as slaves. It never occurs to the author that he ought to address this lament to the proper address, to General Franco in conquered Madrid.

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Structural Studies on Spanish Themes.

This volume contains four studies in structural linguistics done under the direction of Prof. Henry R. Kahane: Morpheme Alternants in Spanish, by Sol Saporta; Taxemic Redundancy in Spanish, by Francine Frank; The Function Classes of Spanish, by Robert Rexer; A Structural Analysis of the Epic Style of the Cid, by Louis H. Allen. An explanatory preface to the work of these University of Illinois linguists was written by Kahane and Angelina Pietrangeli.

The articles are united by a structural approach, by rigid isolation of the units under discussion and by a concern for redundancy (linguistic predictability) which puts them on the fringes of psycholinguistics and an interest in the relationship between the code and the behavior of those who use it. Within this conception of structure, even literary style becomes predictable on phonemic, morphemic and taxemic levels, as demonstrated by the Louis H. Allen article.

Professor Saporta’s well-indexed study is probably the first description of the morpheme alternants of an Indo-European language, the Frank article applies the principle of redundancy-entropy to Spanish grammar, while Rexer uses a Mexico-recorded corpus for the analysis of action modifiers. Indications are that the dictionary of the future may be morphemic and that linguists may enter the field of literary criticism.

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