

present, which must include nearly every account in English and a good many in other languages. There are sections on collective voyages, circumnavigations, and the principal areas of the globe, including the poles. Each section is preceded by a convenient chronological table of voyages, captains, and ships.

D. M. P.

Further Selections from the Tragico History of the Sea, 1559-1565. Translated and edited by CHARLES R. BOXER. Cambridge, 1968. Cambridge University Press for the Hakluyt Society. Works Issued by the Hakluyt Society. Second Series. Illustrations. Maps. Notes. Bibliography. Index. Pp. x, 170. \$8.00.

This companion volume to Charles Boxer's earlier work, *The Tragico History of the Sea, 1589-1622* (Hakluyt Society, 1959), consists of three narratives. Translated into English for the first time, these are accounts of certain shipwrecks which befell the Portuguese in the mid-sixteenth century. The first of the eye-witness relations describes the wreck of the *São Paulo* off Sumatra, the second the sinking of two East Indiamen off the East African coast, and the third the misadventures of a voyage from Brazil to Portugal.

Though the narratives barely touch on Latin America *per se*, they do offer a vivid description of maritime life and lore during the 1500s. For anyone interested in the general subject of exploration and discovery (and particularly the level of Hispanic maritime technology of the period), this is an excellent volume to know.

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Bibliografía Histórica Mexicana. Vol. I: 1967. Compiled by BERTA ULLOA *et al.* México, 1967. El Colegio de México. Index. Pp. 116. Paper. \$25.00 (Mex.).

This bibliography contains 1132 items on Mexican history published in

Mexico and elsewhere between 1964 and 1967. It is an expansion of the bibliographic section usually carried in *Historia Mexicana* and includes books, articles, and dissertations. Some of the items are annotated by the compilers, Berta Ulloa, *et al.*, and the volume provides a useful summary of recent investigation into the history of Mexico.

R. E. Q.

Las Casas en México. Exposición bibliográfica conmemorativa del cuarto centenario de su muerte (1566-1966). By ERNESTO MEJÍA SÁNCHEZ. México, 1967. Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México. Anejos al Boletín de la Biblioteca Nacional. Illustrations. Pp. 170. Paper. \$30.00 (Mex.).

The four hundredth anniversary in 1966 of the death of Bartolomé de las Casas has brought forth many valuable fruits: new and relatively inexpensive editions of his works, fresh controversies, and useful bibliographies. Mexican writers have distinguished themselves in all these fields, and thus have manifested again the truth of Ernesto de la Torre's reference to "la presencia y la permanencia del espíritu del insigne defensor de los indios en los escritos de los preclaros Mexicanos" (p. 9).

The present volume, meticulously prepared by Ernesto Mejía Sánchez, is no mere listing of the publications by and about Las Casas in Mexico. Over one hundred titles are included, but the special contribution of the editor is his shrewd comments and observations, which will be of interest to old and new Las Casistas alike. The editor also reprints his meaty article on "Manuscritos lascasianos en México" and gives the first version printed in Mexico of the Las Casas "Proclama a los feligreses de Chiapa" dated March 25, 1545.

This is a stimulating volume, unfortunately without an index, and it helps to explain why Las Casas has attracted attention in Mexico from the days of Juan de Zumárraga and Servando Mier y Noriega to our own time, when such

a varied group as Agustín Millares Carlo, Edmundo O'Gorman, David Siqueiros, Agustín Yáñez, and Silvio Zavala have all contributed to the enormous Mexican bibliography on Las Casas.

Even so, the bibliographer's work is never done. Though Mejía Sánchez has discovered a number of items not listed by Manuel Giménez Fernández and myself, the most complete bibliography, by Raymond Marcus, the young French scholar, scheduled to appear in 1969, will include other Lascasiana not found in any previous bibliography.

LEWIS HANKE

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El régimen de la encomienda en Venezuela. 2nd ed. By EDUARDO ARCILA FARIAS. Caracas, 1966. Universidad Central de Venezuela. Facultad de Economía. Notes. Bibliography. Index. Pp. 379. Paper.

This classic study of the Venezuelan encomienda, originally published in Spain (1957), has long been out of print. Now, thanks to the Universidad Central de Venezuela, it is republished with a new preface by the author. This second edition, as Arcila Fariás points out in his preface, is virtually identical with the first. Some small corrections have been made, and an index added, but there are no substantial additions or deletions. The bibliography is the same as in the first edition, although Arcila notes that nothing published since he prepared the book has modified his view of the Venezuelan encomienda. This second edition is welcome, as it makes one of the pioneer efforts of Venezuelan historiography available again.

J. V. L.

Indian Mexico: Past and Present. Symposium Papers, 1965. Edited by BETTY BELL. Los Angeles, 1967. University of California. Latin American Center. Latin American Studies. Charts. Notes. Bibliography. Pp. 109. \$5.00. Paper.

This little volume is the result of a one-day symposium held at UCLA on December 4, 1965. There were seven

participants, of whom five were from UCLA and two from the Instituto Nacional de Antropología in Mexico City. Six of the seven participants were anthropologists and one a geographer. The work contains an introduction by Johannes Wilbert, in which he stresses the value of interdisciplinary research. This seems to be rather conspicuously lacking in this volume, however, since all of the papers are by anthropologists, except one which is by a geographer.

The first paper is called "Man and Nature in Mesoamerica: The Ecologic Base." It is written by Henry J. Burman and is devoted to the physical and geographic land forms in the area, the climatic and biotic environments, the animal resources, the plant resources, and the methods of food procurement in Mesoamerica.

Chapters follow on archaeology by José L. Lorenzo ("Mesoamerican Beginnings: Economies Based on Hunting, Gathering, and Incipient Agriculture") and one by H. B. Nichols ("The Efflorescence of Mesoamerican Civilization: A Resume"). The last is concerned with the whole period from the appearance of ceramics to the conquest. Other papers appear on "The Mesoamerican Indian During the Colonial Period" by Pedro Carraso and on "Mesoamerica: Remnant Heritage" by Ralph Beals. This latter is devoted largely to the problem of identifying the Indian because of the *mestizaje*, both racial and cultural, that has taken place over the years.

The final chapter by Fernando Cámara is called "Contemporary Mexican Indian Cultures: The Problem of Integration." The author comments on the great diversity in subcultures of Mexico wherein widespread illiteracy, poverty, and lack of sociopolitical participation prevail. He advocates various measures for improving the levels of living, including the immediate doubling of minimum salaries "and then proportionately the salaries of other groups." He contends that this transformation should be most drastic in the intellectual and social spheres and advocates "a real revolution in teaching materials and in subject mat-