

González Echevarría on Spanish American literature, by K. David Johnson on Brazilian letters, and by Laurence Hallewell on the literary production of the English-speaking Caribbean. The chapter on economics by William Glade (pp. 155–234) provides a partial updating to Roberto Cortés Conde's seminal *Latin America: A Guide to Economic History* (1977). Glade traces the development of the field through CEPAL, the rise of structuralism, and the most recent research trends. This especially valuable overview is accompanied by a useful bibliography by César Rodríguez.

A welcome addition is Harold Colson and Peter Stern's chapter on databases. They point out that "the 1990s have seen the emergence of both dedicated area subject databases on Latin America [in the United States] and the development of indigenous databases in Latin America itself" (p. 139). For instance, as of the publication of volume 50 in 1991, *The Handbook of Latin American Studies'* entire editorial process is totally automated. The *Handbook* database—which is now available on the Internet—includes approximately 45,000 bibliographic records for books, serial articles, book chapters, and conference proceedings. It is growing annually by about 10,000 bibliographic records.

Researchers will find the chapter "Women's Studies" by Asunción Lavrin both thorough and timely, featuring the latest research trends. The section on politics by Gary Wynia, with a superb bibliography by Peter Johnson, draws attention to "the new scholarship focused on the Cuban revolution" (p. 629) and the sophisticated interdisciplinary studies on political elites. The other chapters in the volume address anthropology, art and architecture, education, geography, performing arts, religion, and sociology.

A veritable tour de force of organization and coordination, given the many contributors and the variety of libraries consulted, this guide is an indispensable research tool for everyone who investigates Latin America or the Caribbean. For libraries and research centers, this work is a must.

GEORGETTE MACASSY DORN, Library of Congress

*Historical Dictionary of Portugal*. By DOUGLAS L. WHEELER. Metuchen: Scarecrow Press, 1993. Maps. Appendixes. Bibliography. xxv, 288 pp. Cloth. \$37.50.

The genre of the historical dictionary has played a major role in contemporary Portuguese historiography. During the later years of the Estado Novo, the massive, four-volume *Dicionário de História de Portugal* (1963–71), edited by Joel Serrão, introduced a whole series of important themes and topics, particularly in contemporary Portuguese history, that had never been directly addressed before.

This new *Historical Dictionary*, prepared by Douglas Wheeler, the dean of modern Portuguese historiography in North America, makes a signal contribution of a different sort. It provides something that has heretofore been sorely lacking:

a brief, lucid, and clearly focused guide in English to the key names, institutions, and themes in Portuguese history, treated reliably and objectively within a compact 288 pages.

The book actually provides even more than that. It begins with an 11-page historical chronology and a 28-page narrative summary of Portuguese history, the dictionary items per se occupying 155 pages. There follows an excellent 100-page, multilingual bibliography of all phases of Portuguese history, very carefully divided by subject, even including such themes as cooking and gardens. This provides the best and most up-to-date general bibliography available outside Portugal and bears as much value as the dictionary itself.

The volume in toto constitutes an excellent compact reference guide to Portuguese history that will prove useful to students and other interested readers, as well as to more specialized researchers. Wheeler has added yet another major contribution to the area of Portuguese studies, which is already indebted to him for so much.

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*Hispanic Culture in the Southwest.* By ARTHUR L. CAMPA. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1993. Photographs. Maps. Notes. Bibliography. Index. xiii, 316 pp. Paper. \$22.95.

*Folklore and Culture on the Texas-Mexican Border.* By AMÉRICO PAREDES. Edited by RICHARD BAUMAN. Austin: University of Texas Press, 1993. Notes. Bibliography. xxiii, 287 pp. Cloth. \$32.50.

The clashing, blending, and survival of indigenous and European cultures in the southwestern United States has inspired considerable ethnographic scholarship. Among such studies, the contributions of Arthur L. Campa and Américo Paredes stand almost without peer. Their works seek a broader perspective and strive to make folklore vital to understanding society along the Mexican-U.S. border.

Campa's *Hispanic Culture in the Southwest* was his last book; he did not live to see its original publication in 1979. A synthesis of more than 40 years' work, *Hispanic Culture* retains much of its persuasive power. After discussing the problem of labeling the Spanish-speaking people of the region in chapter 1, Campa provides a very impressionistic history of them in chapters 2 through 17. The last 11 chapters deal with various aspects of Hispanic culture and folklore of the Southwest. And Hispanic it is, for Campa continually argues that although indigenous elements are important, it is the Spanish influences that have shaped Mexican American culture.

Unfortunately, the book shows its age. Aside from a new foreword by Richard L. Nostrand, the text has not been updated to include the substantial number of publications on the subject that have appeared in the last 15 years. The background