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HISPANIA

VOLUME XXX

FEBRUARY 1947

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HISPANIA

Staff (1947)

EDITOR

HENRY GRATTAN DOYLE (1945-1947)

The George Washington University, Washington, D.C.

EDITOR'S ADVISORY COUNCIL

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Stanford University

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829 N. Tyndall Avenue, Tucson, Arizona

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(1946-1948)

138 Haven Avenue, New York 32, N.Y.

RUTH JACKSON VOLMAN (1947-1949)

University of California, Davis, California

ADVERTISING MANAGER

DONALD D. WALSH (1945-1947)

The Choate School, Wallingford, Connecticut

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF TEACHERS OF SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE

The 1946 Annual Meeting of the Association was held at the Hotel Mayflower in Washington, D.C., on Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, December 29, 30, and 31, 1946. Registration of members present from thirty-six states made an all-time record, with well over two hundred in attendance at the sessions. There were many comments about the excellence of the program, the fine facilities offered the convention, and the great enthusiasm shown in the work of the Association.

The tentative program, which had been sent to all members in November, had to be changed, with respect to the program which was to have been given at the Pan American Union, due to the sudden death of Dr. Leo S. Rowe, Director General of the Union.

The meeting began with the registration of members, from one to four on the afternoon of Sunday, December 29. Much credit is due to the efficient handling of the registration by secretaries sent from the Greater National Capital Committee of the Washington Board of Trade. The Hispanic Foundation of the Library of Congress held an Open House for the members beginning at two o'clock on Sunday and many availed themselves of the opportunity of seeing the exhibits which had been arranged.

Registration was continued on Monday morning at the Mayflower, and at noon, many groups gathered informally in the hotel's dining-rooms. At four o'clock the Annual Business Meeting of the Association was held, with a large amount of business being transacted. The Annual Banquet was held that evening in the Chinese Room of the Mayflower, with one hundred thirty-nine attending. At the speaker's table were Ambassador Luis Quintanilla, President and Mrs. Leavitt, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Grattan Doyle, Señora Amanda Labarca of Chile, Dr. and Mrs. Waldo G. Leland, Mr. Francisco Aguilera, Miss Elsie I. Jamieson and Mr. Graydon S. DeLand. Dean Doyle acted as toastmaster and introduced, first, Mr. Francisco Aguilera, Assistant Director of the Hispanic Foundation and President of the Washington Chapter of the Association. Mr. Aguilera's witty remarks of greeting were greatly enjoyed. A charming response was given by Miss Elsie I. Jamieson, First Vice-President of the Association. The principal address of the evening was given by Dr. Luis Quintanilla, the famous writer, Special Delegate of Mexico to the Pan American Union, with the rank of Ambassador. The Presidential Address, "Spanish and Portuguese in the Years Ahead," was given by Dr. Sturgis E. Leavitt. A Spanish "Community Sing" was enjoyed by everyone to close a very pleasant evening.

The Program Sessions, all held in the East Room of the Mayflower, started at nine A.M. on Tuesday. The Committee on Program, consisting of Henry Grattan Doyle, William Berrien, and Otis H. Green, had arranged an exceptionally fine group of papers and the work of the Committee went far to make

the meeting a memorable one. There were but two departures from the program as printed: Dr. Laurel H. Turk and Dr. F. Dewey Amner read the papers of Dr. Wilfred A. Beardsley and Dr. William E. Bull, who were unable to attend the meetings.

The meetings of the Executive Council and of the Business Meeting are reviewed in detail elsewhere in this issue of HISPANIA.

Detailed reports, which follow, show the Association's membership to be at an all-time high, with 3,500 members on the rolls by the time this report is in print. Financially, the Association is in excellent condition.

The Twenty-Eighth Annual Meeting will long be remembered as one of the finest which the Association has ever held.

THE BUSINESS MEETING

The Business Session of the Association was held on Monday, December 30, 1946, at four o'clock in the Chinese Room of the Hotel Mayflower. President Sturgis E. Leavitt presided.

The reports of the Secretary-Treasurer were distributed in mimeograph form, followed by detailed explanation and questions from the floor. *Reports adopted.*

The Auditing Committee (Mr. Canfield, Chairman, Mrs. Zimmerman) reported that it had examined the accounts submitted by the Secretary-Treasurer and that it had found the books in agreement with the statement of finances previously issued. *Report adopted.*

The Editor of HISPANIA, Henry Grattan Doyle, reported to the membership with regard to the content during 1946, as well as to problems concerning advertising and the increasing costs of publication. *Report adopted.*

The report containing recommendations sent up from the Executive Council was read by the Secretary. All items in the report, following discussion, were *adopted.*

President Leavitt gave an extended report on the Section for Voluntary Organizations in the United Nations, reading excerpts from an excellent survey of the work accomplished by the Association's delegate during 1946, Mr. Joshua Hochstein. (See recommendations of the Council for the Association's part in the UN for 1947.) *Report adopted, with thanks.*

The Committee on Resolutions (Mr. Hespelt, Chairman, Mr. Williams) made its report, published elsewhere in this issue. *Report adopted.*

Election and installation of officers for 1947 was postponed, pending the computation of the results of the balloting by mail by Association members who did not cast their ballots during the sessions of the Annual Meeting. (See recommendations of the Council.)

The Business Session, attended by about one hundred members, adjourned at five-thirty o'clock.

GRAYDON S. DELAND
Secretary

RESOLUTIONS

The Committee on Resolutions presented the following Resolutions, which were adopted:

1. The American Association of Teachers of Spanish and Portuguese, assembled at its annual meeting, December 29-31, 1946, wishes to record its deep sense of loss sustained during the year that has passed in the death of the following distinguished men who were the Association's members or its friends:

John D. Fitz-Gerald, one of the founders of the Association, several times its president, who shared the fruits of his scholarship and of his many contacts with foreign scholars with his fellow-members of the Association at almost all its annual meetings.

Rudolph Schevill, another of the founders of the Association, world-renowned Cervantine scholar and editor, beloved teacher whose high standards of scholarship inspired many younger men to follow his example,

Leo S. Rowe, the Association's valued friend, who for the last quarter of a century has been the directing genius of the Pan American Union, that great social instrument for better understanding among the nations of our hemisphere, and

Pedro Henríquez Ureña, another valued friend, author and critic of inspired insight into the nature and ideals of the various peoples which make up the Western World, who interpreted eloquently the North to the South and the South to the North.

2. The Committee has the happier duty of expressing the Association's sincere and hearty thanks to those who have directed the affairs of the Association during the past year and have contributed so generously of their time and effort to make this meeting a delightful experience which we shall not soon forget. We feel particularly indebted to:

The President of the Association, Professor Sturgis E. Leavitt, our esteemed leader during the past two years;

The efficient Secretary-Treasurer of the Association, Professor Graydon S. DeLand;

The Committee on Program, the indefatigable Dean Henry Grattan Doyle, Professor William Berrien, and Professor Otis H. Green;

The Committee on Local Arrangements, consisting of Dean Henry Grattan Doyle and his associates, who have made our visit to Washington so pleasant and profitable; and

The managements of the Mayflower and the Statler hotels, who have contributed much to making our stay pleasant and comfortable.

To these and to all others who have helped to make this meeting such a great success we extend, in the name of the Association, our very heartfelt thanks.

E. HERMAN HESPELT
ROBERT H. WILLIAMS
Committee on Resolutions

MINUTES OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The Annual Meeting of the Executive Council of the American Association of Teachers of Spanish and Portuguese was held at 6:00 P.M., December 28, 1946, at Jene's Restaurant, 1707 De Sales Street N.W., Washington, D.C. President Sturgis E. Leavitt presided. The other Council members present were: Miss Jamieson, Mrs. Zimmerman, Mrs. Frikart, Mr. Doyle, Mr. Canfield, Mr. Turk, Mr. Williams, Mr. Pitcher, and Mr. DeLand. Miss Shelley, unable to be present, had appointed Miss Jean Robertson to act as her proxy. Miss Gardner and Mr. Colburn had instructed the Secretary to appoint proxies to act in their behalf. Mr. DeLand therefore invited Mr. Julio del Toro to hold the proxy of Miss Gardner and Mr. Glenn Barr to hold the proxy of Mr. Colburn. There were therefore thirteen in attendance at the meeting of the Council. No proxies were appointed for absent members who had not appointed proxies, there being a quorum present.

The Auditing Committee was appointed: Mr. Canfield, Chairman; and Mrs. Zimmerman. The Resolutions Committee was also appointed: Mr. Hespelt, Chairman; and Mr. Williams. The following actions were taken:

Voted: that the Council authorize its Secretary to approve or reject the Constitution of the new Salt River Valley Chapter of the Association (centered in and around Phoenix, Arizona), when such Constitution shall be submitted to him.

Voted: that, upon the recommendation of the Editor of HISPANIA, the following persons be appointed as Associate Editors of HISPANIA for the three-year term 1947-1949, inclusive: William Berrien, Harvard University (reappointment); Melissa A. Cilley, Agnes Scott College; and Ruth Jackson Volman, College of Agriculture, University of California.

Voted: that, upon the recommendation of the Editor of HISPANIA, Hayward Keniston, University of Michigan, be appointed to the Editor's Advisory Council, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Lawrence A. Wilkins.

Voted: to continue for the year 1947, a salary of \$600 to be paid to both the Editor of HISPANIA and the Secretary-Treasurer of the Association, and a salary of \$100 to the Advertising Manager.

Voted: that the following persons be recommended for election to Emeritus Membership in the Association, as provided for in Article III of the Constitution: Charles Philip Wagner of the University of Michigan, and Milton A. Buchanan of the University of Toronto.

Voted: to table the matter of certain changes in the seal and in the medal of the Association.

Voted: that the Council recommend the appointment of Sturgis E. Leavitt as delegate of the Association to serve on the Executive Committee of the National Federation, through the Federation Meeting of 1949, replacing John D. Fitz-Gerald, deceased.

Voted: that the Council recommend that the Association, as one of the constituent associations of the National Federation of Modern Language Teachers, approve a proposed name-change in the Federation to read as follows: "National Federation of Modern Language Teachers Associations."

- Voted:* that the Standing Committee on Honorary Members be put on a rotating basis, with regular terms of office. The Council recommends that Henry Grattan Doyle and William Berrien be appointed to the Committee for a term of five years; that Clifford M. Montgomery and Sturgis E. Leavitt be appointed to the Committee for a term of four years; that J. Horace Nunemaker and Arturo Torres-Rioseco, present members of the Committee, serve for a term of three years; that Grace E. Dalton and Edith Cameron, present members of the Committee, serve for a term of two years; that Homero Serís and George W. H. Shield, present members of the Committee, serve for a term of one year. The Council further recommends that one of the members in his last year of service, be designated by the President of the Association as Chairman of the Committee.
- Voted:* that the Council suggests to the Committee on Honorary Members for their consideration, the names of Francisco Villagrán and Pablo Martínez del Río, both of Mexico.
- Voted:* that the Council recommends that appropriate steps be taken to commemorate the Four Hundredth Anniversary of the birth of Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra, and that the President appoint a committee of three persons to formulate plans for appropriate action.
- Voted:* that the Council recommends that the 1947 Annual Meeting of the Association be held at Detroit, Michigan in December, in conjunction with the meetings of the Modern Language Association of America. It was suggested that the meeting take place on Sunday and Monday, December 28 and 29, 1947.
- Voted:* that the membership of the Association be canvassed, through a questionnaire in HISPANIA, as to preferences regarding place of the Annual Meeting of the Association after 1947. The questionnaire would also seek to ascertain the members' preferences as to meeting separately or in conjunction with meetings of the Modern Language Association.
- Voted:* that there be published in the February 1947 number of HISPANIA, the following proposed Amendment to Article VII, Section 1 of the Constitution of the Association: "Each active member of the Association shall pay as Annual Dues, a sum fixed at a regular Annual Meeting of the Association." This proposed Amendment, having been duly published in HISPANIA, will be brought up at the 1947 Annual Meeting for action.
- Voted:* to authorize the Editor and Treasurer to pay the new rates for the printing of HISPANIA for November 1946, and to accept the proposed changes in the Association's contract with The George Banta Publishing Company of Menasha, Wisconsin.
- Voted:* to give the Editor and Treasurer authority to reduce the number of pages of HISPANIA, if financial conditions shall require such action during the calendar year 1947.
- Voted:* that a committee of three be appointed (the members to be from New York City or vicinity, and one of whom shall be the delegate of the Association), to consider the part the Association should play in the Section for Voluntary Organizations, in the United Nations, and make recommendations to the Executive Council at its next Annual Meeting. In the

meantime, the delegate of the Association, or some member of the Committee, or its representative, will attend the meetings, and, after consultation with the other members of the Committee, make such reports to the President of the Association as are deemed necessary. Pending a decision of the Association regarding its active participation in the Voluntary Organization, the delegate will not be expected to initiate any action. The Committee as appointed will consist of: Joshua Hochstein, *Delegate*; Hymen Alpern, and E. Herman Hespelt, *Chairman*.

Voted: that the results of the mail balloting, plus the results obtained from the voting at the Annual Meeting, be computed not later than January 15, and that these results be published in the next issue of HISPANIA.

The meeting of the Executive Council adjourned at 11:00 P.M., after deciding to omit the second scheduled meeting which had been arranged for 1:00 P.M. on December 31, 1946.

GRAYDON S. DELAND
Secretary

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF TEACHERS OF
SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TREASURER
PERIOD: DECEMBER 17, 1945-DECEMBER 23, 1946

Balance as of December 17, 1945:

Bonds	\$ 999.00	
Cash in Banks	7,662.14	\$ 8,661.14

Receipts:

Dues for 1945	20.00	
Dues for 1946	2,204.95	
Dues for 1947	4,104.86	
Dues for 1948	174.50	
Dues for 1949	6.00	
Dues for 1950	2.00	
Dues for 1951	2.00	
Two Life Memberships	100.00	
Advertising in HISPANIA	2,329.05	
Advertising in 1945 <i>Directory</i>	630.98	
Advertising in 1947 <i>Directory</i>	14.00	
Sale of 1945 <i>Directory</i>	95.50	
Interest received	25.03	
Sale of Medals	563.01	
Sale of HISPANIA back numbers	221.55	
Bonds purchased	1,480.00	
Miscellaneous receipts	16.77	11,990.20
		<hr/>
		\$20,651.34

Disbursements:

HISPANIA, printing, mailing and addressing (November, 1945, February, May, August, 1946)	\$ 5,574.70	
Bonds purchased	1,480.00	
Printing of 1945 <i>Directory</i>	766.00	
Clerical expense	724.40	
Medals purchased	620.48	
Salary of Editor	600.00	
Salary of Secretary-Treasurer	600.00	
Salary of Advertising Manager	100.00	
Printing	276.13	
Annual Meeting, 1945, balance	312.37	
Annual Meeting, 1946, on account	154.15	
Postage and express	514.71	
HISPANIA back numbers bought	68.55	
Bank charges	19.66	
Refunds	33.70	
President's expenses, 1945	7.12	
Office supplies and equipment	101.32	
Advertising Manager's expenses	75.65	
Editorial expense	37.40	
Editor's expenses	191.74	
Miscellaneous expenses	102.76	12,360.84
		<hr/>
Actual Balance, As of December 23, 1946		\$ 8,290.50

Distribution:

War Bonds, Series "F"	\$ 2,479.00
Savings account #22495	2,330.41
Building and Loan account #1898	193.42
Checking account	3,287.67
	<hr/>
	\$ 8,290.50

Summary:

On hand, December 17, 1945	\$ 8,661.14
Receipts, 1946	11,990.20
	<hr/>
	20,651.34
Expenses, 1946	12,360.84
	<hr/>
On hand, December 23, 1946	8,290.50
On hand, December 17, 1945	8,661.14
	<hr/>
Decrease in cash	370.64

(Note: This operating loss is due chiefly to the fact that nearly 1,200 members of the Association had not paid their 1947 dues when the books were closed on December 23, 1946, eight days before the deadline for payment set up in the Association's Constitution.)

meantime, the delegate of the Association, or some member of the Committee, or its representative, will attend the meetings, and, after consultation with the other members of the Committee, make such reports to the President of the Association as are deemed necessary. Pending a decision of the Association regarding its active participation in the Voluntary Organization, the delegate will not be expected to initiate any action. The Committee as appointed will consist of: Joshua Hochstein, *Delegate*; Hymen Alpern, and E. Herman Hespelt, *Chairman*.

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BALANCE SHEET

December 23, 1946

<i>Assets</i>	<i>Liabilities</i>
War Bonds, Series "F" (cost)\$ 2,479.00	Bills Payable:
Cash in banks 5,811.50	November 1946 His-
HISPANIA back numbers stock, estimated 1,000.00	PANIA, estimated\$ 1,750.00
Accounts receivable 1,300.00	Annual Meeting, 1946 estimated 300.00
Office equipment, estimated 150.00	Printing, 1947 <i>Directory</i> 700.00
Supplies on hand, estimated 75.00	Miscellaneous bills 100.00
	Prepaid dues, 1947 4,104.86
	Prepaid dues, 1948 174.50
	Prepaid dues, 1949 6.00
	Prepaid dues, 1950 2.00
	Prepaid dues, 1951 2.00
	\$ 7,139.36
	Net worth 3,518.14
<u>\$10,657.50</u>	<u>\$10,657.50</u>

Respectfully submitted,
GRAYDON S. DELAND, *Treasurer*

December 23, 1946

MEMBERSHIP FIGURES

(Year-End Comparisons)

	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941
Active						
Life	37	39	39	40	40	41
Annual	2,847	2,575	2,479	2,018	1,858	1,503
Libraries	517	472	427	374	336	301
Honorary	39	30	31	33	34	33
	<u>3,440</u>	<u>3,116</u>	<u>2,976</u>	<u>2,465</u>	<u>2,269</u>	<u>1,878</u>

GAIN AND LOSS

Membership, December 17, 1945	3,116
Lost, 1946	421
	<u>2,695</u>
New, 1946	745
	<u>3,440</u>
Membership, December 23, 1946	3,440

STATE RANKINGS (does not include Libraries)

	1946	1945		1946	1945
1. New York	454	444	27. Georgia	32	31
2. California	224	226	28. Louisiana	32	30
3. Illinois	187	175	29. Oregon	32	28
4. Texas	171	149	30. Iowa	27	28
5. Ohio	143	150	31. West Virginia	22	20
6. Pennsylvania	116	110	32. Kentucky	21	14
7. Massachusetts	110	77	33. Maryland	21	22
8. Michigan	96	85	34. Alabama	17	13
9. Indiana	94	96	35. Nebraska	15	17
10. Florida	94	82	26. Arkansas	14	17
11. New Jersey	87	80	37. Mississippi	14	12
12. Missouri	85	76	38. South Carolina	14	14
13. Virginia	63	50	39. Rhode Island	12	10
14. FOREIGN	53	38	40. New Hampshire	11	6
15. Kansas	52	53			
16. Washington	52	52	UNDER 10 MEMBERS		
17. Minnesota	50	48	41. Maine	9	6
18. Wisconsin	44	41	42. South Dakota	8	6
19. District of Columbia	43	43	43. Idaho	7	8
20. Arizona	42	31	44. Montana	7	8
21. New Mexico	42	37	45. Vermont	7	4
22. Connecticut	41	34	46. Wyoming	7	7
23. Colorado	40	37	47. Delaware	7	5
24. Oklahoma	39	27	48. Nevada	5	4
25. Tennessee	39	26	49. Utah	4	1
26. North Carolina	35	32	50. North Dakota	3	3

STATES WITH FEWER MEMBERS THAN IN 1945:

California, Ohio, Indiana, Kansas, Iowa, Maryland, Nebraska, Arkansas, Idaho, Montana.

All others show gain or no loss.

About 65-70 per cent of our members are from high schools.

Eleven per cent of our members are also members of the Modern Language Association of America.

"THE DAY IN WHICH WE PLAY OUR PART"

"... Today is your day and mine, the only day we have, the day in which we play our part. What our part may signify in the great whole, we may not understand, but we are here to play it, and now is our time. This we know, it is a part of action, not of whining. It is a part of love, not cynicism. It is for us to express love in terms of human helpfulness. This we know, for we have learned from sad experience that any other course of life leads toward decay and waste. . . ."—DAVID STARR JORDAN, quoted by ROY W. CLOUD, in *Sierra Educational News*, January, 1947.

GREETINGS AT ANNUAL DINNER

FRANCISCO AGUILERA

*Assistant Director, Hispanic Foundation, Library of Congress,
Washington, D.C.*

Señoras, señores:

Tengo el honor de saludar a los profesores aquí reunidos, en nombre del Capítulo de Washington. Para quien, como yo, trabaja en una biblioteca atestada de libros, es un alivio hablar en nombre de un capítulo. ¡Bienvenidos sean, todos y cada uno de ustedes!

Entre las hojas de nuestro Capítulo, el recuerdo de esta erudita y gentil invasión será como la flor que se queda entre las páginas de un libro. En el año 2047, cuando se celebre el quinto centenario del nacimiento de Cervantes, aquellos de nosotros que aún sigan vivos abrirán el libro y contemplarán la flor disecada con *nostalgia*, si fueron profesores de español, con *saudade*, si fueron profesores de portugués.

Si a alguien le parece extraño que el representante oficial de una entidad estadounidense (tal como el Capítulo de Washington) hable, en una ceremonia oficial, en español y no en inglés (que sigue siendo el idioma oficial de los Estados Unidos), se le debe recordar que aquí en Washington se oye el español casi tanto como el inglés en universidades, oficinas públicas, bibliotecas, tranvías y cocktail lounges. Llegará el día en que gran parte del *folklore* de Washington esté compuesto en español. Que esto sirva de lección a aquellos "educacionistas" de que habla Henry Grattan Doyle, que sostienen que el español no tiene aplicación o utilidad más que para el comercio.

Permítanme un recuerdo personal. Hace muchos años llegó a Santiago de Chile José Ortega y Gasset y dió una serie de conferencias. Los críticos se peleaban en los periódicos discutiendo las características de la oratoria de Ortega y Gasset. Unos lo consideraban un conferencista para filósofos; otros, un conferencista para poetas; otros, un orador para las damas. Yo, como todo chileno no analfabeto, tercié también en la polémica, con un artículo en que llegaba a la conclusión de que Ortega era un orador para las masas, para las mesas, para las misas, para las mozas y para las musas.

Pues bien, distinguidos amigos, cuando del portugués o el español se trata, los miembros del Capítulo de Washington sostenemos con ahinco que el español y el portugués son idiomas para las masas, para las mesas, para las misas, para las mozas y para las musas. La presencia de ustedes en Washington reafirma nuestra fe.

Por ello, gracias.

"So long as there are earnest believers in the world, they will always wish to punish opinions, even if their judgment tells them it is unwise, and their conscience that it is wrong."—WALTER BAGEHOT, *Literary Studies*. (Quoted in HENRY L. MENCKEN, *A New Dictionary of Quotations*, New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1942.)

SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE IN THE YEARS AHEAD*

STURGIS E. LEAVITT

University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina

SOME of you are aware that this is the second time Su Más Atento y Seguro Servidor has tried to present in person a presidential pronouncement. It is to be hoped that the second attempt will be more successful than the first. But, remembering what happened last year, the official in question is inclined to believe with Calderón that this world about him may be only a dream. We shall see.

The first attempt, a year ago, brought forth only the typewritten speech—and that by a series of lateral and forward passes of strange complexity. Here is the story, beginning in Chapel Hill, at the point where the speech was typed and duly corrected:

The wife of the President took the manuscript from the feeble and feverish hands of the author, lying ill and cross with the flu. She cranked an unwilling car, skidded dangerously over icy roads, and breathlessly handed the document to an English professor of the University of North Carolina, whose foot was already in the stirrup for Chicago. Explicit directions were given for the delivery of the manuscript to the Secretary of the Association of Spanish Teachers, but why they were not carried out will never be known. On the train the North Carolina professor casually remarked to a Duke University professor that he had the valuable document in his brief-case. Later, the Duke professor happened to mention this fact to a Vanderbilt University professor, who attached little importance to the statement until just before the banquet, when he chanced to hear the Secretary say, with some degree of emphasis, possibly profane, that he needed the President's speech as part of the established program. Then, the Vanderbilt professor remembered that he had heard a Duke professor say that a North Carolina professor had brought the speech to Chicago. One important detail the Vanderbilt professor did not recall—the name of the North Carolina professor who had the speech in his possession. At this juncture a woman stepped into the picture, a professor from the Woman's College of the University of North Carolina at Greensboro. She had the brilliant idea of phoning the clerk at the Modern Language Association headquarters and asking him for the names of all

*The President's Address at Twenty-Eighth Annual Meeting of The American Association of Teachers of Spanish and Portuguese, Washington, D.C., December 29-31, 1946.

the guests from Chapel Hill staying at the hotel. The obliging clerk looked them up, and among them the Vanderbilt professor selected a name that sounded like the one he had heard. Thereupon, he took a taxi, and by the rarest chance, by *la fuerza del sino*, comparable to some of the happenings in *Don Alvaro* of romantic fame, he found the North Carolina professor. He got the manuscript, skidded dangerously over icy streets, and breathlessly handed the precious document to the Secretary just in time to be read at the banquet. The play counted as a touchdown, but it could easily have been disallowed. A watchful official would have seen that the ball was out of bounds on several occasions.

In that speech, printed later in *HISPANIA*, a popular magazine of the first magnitude which reveals a master editorial hand, the importance of friends and allies was emphasized. Some of these friends and allies are here tonight. One of them has gone from us. We mourn the loss of Dr. Leo S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union. Many of us recall with profound satisfaction a personal acquaintance with this genial spirit, and think of his many kindnesses, his unfailing encouragement and unqualified goodwill.

The situation in the educational world is a little different from what it was a year ago. At the present moment there are widespread rumors that large numbers of students are entering our colleges and universities. Some of you can bear witness to the truth of these statements. Some of you may have read something to this effect in the newspapers. In these numbers there are apparently enough Spanish students to go around, enough to occupy our undivided attention for some time to come. With these students, great opportunities and great responsibilities present themselves.

We have ample evidence that the large majority of these students are serious. They are looking for something authentic, for the real thing, for "the goods," for "straight stuff." In foreign languages they hope to find more than the old-time grammar drill, translation exercises, and routine composition. They should get it.)

In the present emergency it is manifestly the duty of the older generation of teachers to be of all possible assistance to the new generation of teachers. And it is also the duty of all Spanish teachers, in high school and in college, to encourage younger men and women to enter the profession. We know that the Army and Navy, as well as business firms, following the example of big-time football coaches, will soon be scouting far back into the high schools. We must see that these scouts get a little competition, that encouragement is given to young men and young women to continue Spanish and make it a career. Not that we can compete with the business and service scouts in promising princely salaries, mink coats, and Cadillacs. We can,

however, offer riches of another kind, the languages and literature of Latin America and the Iberian peninsula. (If these subjects are well taught, the future teachers will be amply repaid. Here again, it is up to us to provide the real thing for our students, both practically and culturally.)

(No one knows what new methods of foreign language instruction will ultimately be accepted as more or less standard practice.) Much has been said about the advantages of a modified ASTP procedure, but before coming to final conclusions we shall have to await the results of scientific testing. In this connection it is most encouraging to note the experimental work in methods, hours of instruction, and mechanical aids, now being carried on in different parts of the country. (In all the institutions where these experiments are being conducted the teaching of modern foreign languages is an exciting experience to teachers and students alike. Is it too much to predict that in years to come the teaching of Spanish and Portuguese will continue to be exciting to both teachers and students?)

In our emphasis on the spoken language there is some danger that the cultural side may be neglected. If Spanish instruction in the years ahead devotes itself exclusively to practical aspects, it will get off the track, and find itself in a treadmill far from the main line. And if it concentrates wholly on Latin America, to the neglect of the mother country, Spain, it will also be off on a tangent, though not necessarily in a treadmill. Even those who have devoted considerable attention to the achievements of our neighbors to the South will hardly be in favor of slighting the traditional values of the literature of Spain. On the contrary, it seems clear that in the years to come the horizon of Spanish instruction will be broadened to a degree unthought of a few years ago.

(Not that the practical side of Spanish and Portuguese should be despised, or its possibilities overlooked by those who would spell CULTURE with capital letters in Neon lights.) The practical side of these languages is an asset which is continually piling up to our credit, and we should proceed to invest it. As the airlines and steamship companies extend their facilities, and as United States business contacts expand, so the demand for skilled personnel becomes greater and greater. We have an important part to play in this program.

But just where do the Spanish and Portuguese teachers come in? What contacts do they have with business executives? To what extent are they training the personnel? Do they know what training is expected of the representatives selected for the Latin American trade? Do they know what kind of people are wanted by these business firms?

In the future, ways and means will be found to lift the teacher out of his ivory tower and the executive from his swivel chair, and bring both together

into intimate contact.) This happy turn of events will be accomplished as soon as space and time are available on our several campuses. Perhaps before.

But first, a little research will be necessary. It may not be the orthodox type of research, but it will find answers to the following questions: What firms in the state, city, or community, have business relations with Latin America? Who are the men directing these activities? Do these men visit Latin America? Do they have meetings and exchange ideas? Do they feel the need of a better acquaintance with the language, customs, and history of the people with whom they deal? Will they be interested in attending an intensive language and area school if one can be set up for their benefit?

The following course will pay off in dividends to all concerned. Name of the course: Latin American Orientation. Course number, 1947. Prerequisite: Successful business experience, and a salary in five figures. Course description: This course is designed for one or more executives whose business is with Latin America. Length of course, optional. Tuition, high enough to keep instruction on a superior level. The program will be conducted by the Departments of Geography, History, Economics, Political Science, and Foreign Languages. Executives will at all times be expected to keep in intimate contact with a person who knows a great deal about Latin America. Instruction will be concentrated on one country, or several, and will consist of all the information the executive can absorb. The only limit is the executive's mental capacity. Footnote: Eventually, the executive will be expected to endow a Latin American chair in the university.

With all our enthusiasm for executives, for area study, for Spanish and Portuguese, it is distinctly to our advantage to have tolerance for other languages and other disciplines. They, too, deserve a place in the sun. We can all go along together. By the same token we shall not be too devastatingly critical of the requirements for the Ph.D. degree, nor too scornful of the need for traditional scholarship, nor too impatient of the value of research. There is much good in the old-time religion. It was good enough for father, wasn't it? It was good enough for scholars like Crawford, Luquiens, Schevill, and Fitz-Gerald. Perhaps a measure of it will be good enough for us. We can have a burning passion for Spanish and Portuguese, for new methods, for wider horizons; but we shall not fail to recognize that other subjects, other languages, other methods, and even narrower horizons, have their loyal supporters, too.

There are people who see things happening to the humanities in schools and colleges, and give way to a feeling of depression. Sometimes they even let this discouragement result in a complex, and are lost before they start. It does not seem likely that in the years ahead the members of this Asso-

ciation will surrender to any such negative attitude. The subject they teach is too vital, too necessary to the future of the United States, too important to international understanding. And so, rash as it may seem to attempt to express the feelings of others without a previous vote of confidence, a Gallup poll, or a show of hands, your President is confident that he is expressing the sentiments of the Association in voicing a deep-rooted faith in the future of Spanish and Portuguese, and the same faith in the humanities. May they live long, and prosper.

. . . Looking forward to next summer it may be hoped that "acceleration" beyond the six-week period, at least in undergraduate courses, may be reduced to a minimum. "Acceleration," which turned out to be one of the minor horrors of war, was, in less horrible form, no new idea at Columbia. For forty years we have "accelerated" at a rate which experience has shown to be the limit of human endurance, beyond which point the diminishing returns set in rapidly. The concessions to acceleration made in the Summer Session of 1946 were mainly with a view to helping our own undergraduates, particularly pre-engineering students, to straighten out their records for entrance upon the Winter Session. We make no attempt to furnish an opportunity for students all over the country to pick up a few points.

Desirable as it is in my opinion to do no more of this than is absolutely necessary, one idea did develop which merits continuance. The short intensive three-week courses in foreign languages appear to be justifying themselves educationally and serve the convenience of those students who, whether rightly or wrongly, wish to maintain almost continuous classroom activity or who welcome an opportunity to get a required subject out of the way or gain a useful tool for study. Mathematics is another subject that might lend itself to this sort of intensive treatment with similar useful objectives. Such small groups of courses in June and in August-September should, together with the full six-week program, satisfy all the needs of students in the next few years. In saying this no judgment is passed upon the special and temporary problems of such schools as those of Law and of Business.—From the 1946 Annual Report of Harry Morgan Ayres, Director of the Summer Session, Columbia University.

"Where the press is free and every man able to read, all is safe."—THOMAS JEFFERSON, Letter to Charles Yancey, 1816. (Quoted in HENRY L. MENCKEN, *A New Dictionary of Quotations*, New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1942.)

SPANISH AMERICAN LITERATURE IN 1946*

DONALD DEVENISH WALSH

The Choate School, Wallingford, Connecticut

THE year 1946 has been saddened for us by the deaths of four great figures in literature: Alcides Arguedas, Antonio Caso, Armando Alonso, and Pedro Henríquez Ureña.

Alcides Arguedas was one of the earliest and most outspoken *indianistas*. *Pueblo enfermo*, written in 1909, is a landmark in sociology and one of the most searching studies ever made of the Indian problem; his novel, *Raza de bronce*, published ten years later, is probably the most famous of all *indianista* novels. Sociologist, historian, novelist, and diplomat, Arguedas is highly honored and widely known; he is one of the great Bolivians of all time.

Antonio Caso devoted his life to the study and teaching of philosophy. His strong opposition to positivism shaped a whole generation of Mexican philosophers. His was a life of selfless consecration to truth and reason, and with his death America has lost one of her great thinkers, writers, and teachers.

Armando Alonso was one of Chile's outstanding journalists and literary critics. For many years a contributor to *Atenea* and to *El Mercurio de Santiago*, Donoso will be long remembered and honored as well for his essays on Goethe, Rubén Darío, and Sarmiento, and for his many studies of modern Chilean literature.

Though Pedro Henríquez Ureña was born in Santo Domingo, he is closely associated with cultural life in Mexico and Argentina. A founder of the Mexican Ateneo, he was for fifteen years a stimulating teacher and guide to the scholars and writers of the present generation in Mexico. For the past twenty years, as Director of the Instituto de Filología in Buenos Aires, he played an equally important part in the scholarly life of Argentina. The breadth and intensity of his interests made him an authority in many fields of linguistics and literature, but it is for his tireless guiding and fomenting of scholarship in others that Pedro Henríquez Ureña is mourned throughout Spanish America.

Several important literary prizes have already been announced this year. In Chile, the Gran Premio Nacional de Literatura went to Eduardo Barrios, not for any recent novel, but for his whole literary achievement, and

* A paper read at the Twenty-Eighth Annual Meeting of The American Association of Teachers of Spanish and Portuguese, Washington, D.C., December 29-31, 1946.

above all for three novels, *El niño que enloqueció de amor*, *Un perdido*, and *El Hermano Asno*, published a generation ago and still unquestioned masterpieces of the American psychological novel. The Premio Atenea was won by Marta Villanueva de Bulnes for her first novel, *No sirve la luna blanca*, which she wrote under the pseudonym of Luz de Viana. In the Concurso Literario de Santiago, two prizes were awarded: the fiction prize went to Jacobo Danke's *La taberna del perro que llora*, a collection of eight fantastic tales; the poetry award went to Jerónimo Lagos Lisboa's *La pequeña lumbre*, a volume of verse that expresses, in outwardly formal perfection, an inner warmth of love for humble beings and familiar, homely things.

The Premio de la Municipalidad de Buenos Aires was awarded to Miguel Etchebarne's *Lejanía*, a collection of poems treating minor and provincial themes in familiar style and traditional forms.

Gustavo Rueda Medina's *Las islas también son nuestras*, a gently ironic story of tedium and love on a tropic isle, won the Premio Lanz Duret for the best Mexican novel of the year. In 1945, this prize went to *Pensativa*, by Jesús Goytortúa, who was honored again this year when the fiction award of the Premio Ciudad de México went to his latest novel, *Lluvia roja*, which ranks as high as *Pensativa* in style, plot, and interest. The non-fiction award went to the poet Salvador Novo, for his *Nueva graneza mexicana*, in which, under the guise of a tour of the capital city, Novo writes of its wealth and variety of present attractions and departed glories. The newly created Letras de México prize, "El libro del año," went to *Martí, escritor*, by Andrés Iduarte, our distinguished colleague at Columbia University. Professor Iduarte's devotion to Martí in no way mars the lucidity and balance with which, after a titanic labor of research, he has appraised the literary work of Cuba's "Apostle of Liberty." The award fittingly honors both the author and his subject.

The outstanding publishing venture in Latin America continued to be the "Colección Tierra Firme," published in Mexico by the Fondo de Cultura Económica. This series of studies of Latin America by Latin Americans has been augmented this year by several volumes that maintain the high quality of the series: Germán Arciniegas's *Este pueblo de América*, the illuminating and imaginative account of the rôle of the common people in American history; Luis Alberto Sánchez's *¿Existe América Latina?*, a study of Latin American problems and responsibilities by an unfailingly stimulating critic; Octavio Tarquinio de Sousa's *José Bonifacio, emancipador del Brasil*, a biography of the scholar and statesman who helped found the Empire of Brazil; Justino Zavala Muñiz's *Battle, héroe civil*, a life of the great Uruguayan democrat; Moisés Poblete Troncoso's *El movimiento obrero latinoamericano*; Alejo Carpentier's *La música en Cuba*; and Héctor Velarde's *Arquitectura peruana*.

In 1933, the Mexican poet Bernardo Ortiz de Montellano published *Sueños*, and shortly after this he wrote a letter to four friends, fellow-members of the "Ulises" and "Contemporáneos" group, suggesting that they use the poem *Sueños* as a point of departure for a statement of their poetical beliefs. The answers to this letter, from Jorge Cuesta, José Gorostiza, Jaime Torres Bodet, and Xavier Villaurrutia, have recently been published in a slender volume called *Una botella al mar*, and they furnish an illuminating study of the fulfillment of these poetic concepts, and in some cases, of deviation from them.

Cuaresmas del Duque Job y otros artículos is a selection by Francisco González Guerrero of the prose writings of the great Mexican precursor of modernism, Manuel Gutiérrez Nájera.

The distinguished Mexican critic, Julio Jiménez Rueda, in his *Herejías y supersticiones en la Nueva España*, has made an exhaustive study of heterodoxy in Colonial Mexico and has presented the fruits of his research with his characteristic clarity and brilliance.

Santiago en América is a unique and delightful mixture of geography and hagiography. Its author, Rafael Heliodoro Valle, is a noted poet and bibliographer, and the present work is a kind of poetic catalogue of all the Santiagos in America, and of the deep and noble influence of the Apostle in helping shape the legends and aspirations of the New World.

Jesús Silva Herzog, editor of *Cuadernos Americanos*, has written an *Ensayo sobre la Revolución Mexicana*, a challenging study of the Revolution and of all that must still be done to fulfill its ideals.

The *Autobiografía* of José Clemente Orozco is written in pungent and straightforward prose. It is an event for anyone interested in Mexican culture and history, literary as well as artistic.

Antonio Castro Leal has made a definitive edition of the *Poesías completas* of Luis G. Urbina, whose melancholy, ironic, sensual verse makes him one of Mexico's great poets, and perhaps the most typically Mexican of them all. In addition, Castro Leal has edited two fundamentally important studies by Urbina: *La vida literaria de México* and *La literatura mexicana durante la Guerra de Independencia*.

México eterno is at first glance not a literary work at all, but a collection of magnificent photographs of Mexico by Hoyningen-Huene. But the photographs are accompanied by texts written by Alfonso Reyes, which in itself makes the book a literary event.

Victoria Ocampo, founder and publisher of *Sur*, and one of the most remarkable cultural forces in South America, has published the third volume of her *Testimonios*, biographical and critical essays which have their greatest fascination in the glimpses they reveal of the author's always unexpected, contradictory, and stimulating personality.

A frequent contributor to *Sur*, and one of the outstanding young Argentine writers, Enrique Anderson Imbert, has published *Ibsen y su tiempo* and *Las pruebas del caos*, a collection of his elaborately wrought essays and fantasies.

The late Ignacio Prudencio Bustillo was one of the finest stylists of Bolivia, and Carlos Medinaceli, Bolivia's foremost critic, has collected the philosophical essays of Bustillo in *Páginas dispersas*, a volume which is the most important literary work of the year in Bolivia.

Enrique Ruiz Vernacci's *Introducción al cuento panameño* presents an exciting and vigorous new group of *cuentistas*, previously unknown outside of Panama.

Among noteworthy biographies of the year, in addition to those mentioned, are three Argentine volumes. Two of them deal with great Argentine democrats: Ricardo Piccirilli's life of Rivadavia and Pablo Rojas Paz's life of Alberdi, while Luis Franco's *El otro Rosas* sheds new light on the nineteenth-century tyrant. From Ecuador comes Neptali Zúñiga's *Atahualpa o La tragedia de Amerindia*, the best biography of the last Inca Emperor, and a moving memorial to Inca civilization.

An Anthology of Spanish American Literature, prepared under the auspices of the Instituto Internacional de Literatura Iberoamericana, under the general editorship of Professor E. H. Hespelt of New York University, is a landmark in the study of Spanish American literature in this country. Extending in time from the *Cartas de relación* of Cortés to Neruda's *Residencia en la tierra*, the *Anthology* offers a generous and authoritative selection of four centuries of Spanish American prose and poetry, chosen and presented with a rare combination of accuracy and imagination. Its appearance is an exciting and praiseworthy event.

The short story is as usual well represented. In addition to the prize-winning collections, there are several volumes worthy of special mention: from Argentina, Alberto Menasché's *Historia de gatos y otros cuentos*, sly, witty tales of animal foibles; from Chile, Gonzalo Drago's *Una casa junto al río*, three deeply moving stories of faith in life, and *Cristián y yo*, a collection of the short stories of Augusto D'Halmar, one of the most illustrious figures in Chilean fiction; from Mexico, Francisco Rojas González's *Cuentos de ayer y de hoy*, a selection from the published stories of one of Mexico's most skillful and vigorous *cuentistas*; *De la noche al día*, a promising first volume of stories by Luis Spota, the well-known journalist; and two excellent anthologies, selected by José Mancisidor: *Cuentos mexicanos del siglo XIX* and *Cuentos mexicanos de autores contemporáneos*; from Venezuela, Francisco Andrade Álvarez's *Claroscuro*, Ada Pérez Guevara's *Pelusa y otros cuentos*, and Andrés Mariño Palacio's *El límite del hastío*, psychological stories by a young and very talented writer.

After several years' delay, Augusto Céspedes's *Metal del diablo* has been published in Buenos Aires. This Bolivian novel, a thinly-disguised attack on Patiño, the "Rey del Estaño," suffers by comparison with the author's *Sangre de mestizos*, which described so movingly the agonies of the Chaco War.

Alejandro Magrasi's *La Caá Yari*, an Argentine novel of forest magic and suffering in the Province of Misiones, deals in part with the exploitation of hired laborers, and it will recall at once Horacio Quiroga's classic story, *Los Mensú*. Argentina has shown an increasing interest in the detective story, at the level of pure escapist entertainment and at the higher level of pure reasoning and deduction. Some of her most distinguished writers have tried their hand at this sublimated detective-story writing, and among the most successful of such attempts is *Los que aman, odian*, by Silvina Ocampo and Adolfo Bioy Casares. *Los Robinsones* is the first published novel of Roger Plá. In it, he brings together four young *porteños*, each alone like Crusoe on his island, and he shows through their lives how a liberal society can be transformed and deformed by fascist demagogues.

In *La mujer domada*, Mariano Azuela has told the story of a provincial girl, drawn to the capital by the lure of a literary career, who returns to her native village disappointed though not wholly disillusioned by her failure. Although the characterization of the heroine, Serafina, is somewhat faulty, *La mujer domada* adds another touch to the varied picture of modern Mexico that her most famous novelist has been painting for nearly thirty years.

The greatness of José Rubén Romero's novels comes in good part from their lack of artifice. He has the gift of telling a story simply, directly, drawing on his own experiences, not making literature in any formal sense. In his latest novel, *Rosenda*, this autobiographical element is strong, and the deeply moving story of his heroine, Rosenda, is one of his noblest "creations," and one of the best Spanish American novels of the year.

Another Mexican novel, José Gómez Robledo's *Don Justo*, deals with a professor and his class in literature. The action of the novel itself is a kind of fourth dimension superposed upon the classroom discussion of literature—not a great novel, or even a wholly successful one, but it has a special interest for us because of its setting.

Published drama as usual lags behind performed drama and behind other branches of literature. But the great Uruguayan poet, Sarah Bollo, has written a remarkable play in verse, *Pola Salavarrieta*, whose protagonist is a famous Uruguayan patriot of revolutionary times. From Mexico come three plays. Agustín Lazo's *Segundo imperio* is in five acts, each one a moment in the tragic story of the Empress Carlota. Though not completely

successful as theater, it does give ample proof of the author's unusual dramatic power and brilliant writing. *Un loro y tres golondrinas* is a farce with overtones of tragedy, a distinguished work by Ermilo Abreu Gómez, one of the subtlest and most original writers in Mexico. Bernardo Ortiz de Montellano's *El sombrero* is a puppet-play that deals with an Indian legend of the Evil One. It is the title-piece in a volume that contains also a poem, *Martes de Carnaval*, and a second play in verse, *La cabeza de Salomé*. The illustrations by Alfredo Zalce make this one of the most Mexican and most beautiful books of the year. Manuel Galich's *El canceller Cadejo* first appeared serially in 1940 in a student publication in Guatemala. It is a grotesque and fantastic farce, whose protagonist becomes a dictator and the scourge of his people. The obvious parallel with the career of the Guatemalan dictator, Ubico, prevented its formal publication for six years. The farce is one of the best works of Galich, who is a pivotal figure in the Guatemalan theater.

In the field of poetry, there is a wealth of material, new and old, by unknown and by famous poets. *Voz de la tierra* is the third book of poems by the Mexican Margarita Paz Paredes, sincere, emotional verse, filled with love of the land and the joy of existence. *Romances de Norte y Sur* contains the best and most representative poetry of Claudia Lars of El Salvador, one of the dozen great women poets of Spanish America. And to meet the sudden world interest in Gabriela Mistral, we have an authorized *Antología*, published by the Editorial Zig-Zag, and a *Biografía de Gabriela Mistral* by Norberto Pinilla, whose recent death we mourn. Another great Chilean, Pedro Prado, has published a volume of poems, *No más que una rosa*, and Juan Negro has written *Vasto ser*, the fourth volume by this outstanding young Chilean poet. Peru's Alberto Ureto has published his *Antología poética*, a collection of his poems from 1911 to the present. *Canto de amor*, rich in imagination, emotion, and music, is the best poem of Carlos Rodríguez Pintos, the greatest of the contemporary poets in Uruguay.

For his anthology of new Mexican poetry, *Sonrisa del alba*, Manuel González Ramírez went to the literary reviews and poetry magazines, and he thus gives us a welcome and comprehensive view of the youngest poets, who have not yet been published separately or included in more formal anthologies. Another collection that sheds light on a rich and neglected field of poetry is Pedro Juan Labarthe's *Antología de poetas contemporáneos de Puerto Rico*. Several volumes of new poetry are especially noteworthy: *Al norte de la sangre*, love poems by the Venezuelan Ana Enriqueta Terán, and two works of first-rank importance by her compatriot, Juan Beroes, *Libro de los sonetos* and *Prisión terrena*. A brilliant work of bold images and compelling sincerity is *Estancias de soledad* by the Chilean Mila

Oyarzún, and *Desde lejos* is the first volume of another woman poet, and a most original one, the Argentine Olga Orozco.

A book of verse far removed from the "ivory tower" is *De pie* by the young Bolivian, José Federico Delos, who openly attacked the cruelty and oppression of the Villaroel regime in this poetic call to arms.

A work of fundamental importance for students of folk-music and poetry in America is Ernesto Mejía Sánchez's *Romances y corridos nicaragüenses*, a selection of popular ballads and songs, most of them with musical notation, and preceded by a historical study of the Spanish ballad in America.

I have not included in this paper translations from Spanish American literature, but I must mention one book that is a literary event in both languages: Muna Lee's *Secret Country*, translations of thirty poems of Jorge Carrera Andrade, Ecuador's most famous poet. His poetry lends itself exceptionally well to translation, since in his work concept is more important than form, and Muna Lee has translated him with perfect understanding and with a poetic skill that matches, and at times exceeds, that of the poet himself. This slender volume must be ranked with that small group of translations that are true re-creations of great literature in a new language.

AMERICAN FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND INQUIRY MYSTIFIES REGIMENTED FOREIGNERS

"Just before the war one of our foreign students came with obviously perturbed soul to visit me. On that day he heard two instructors, dealing with a minor point of historical interpretation, offer opinions that were not only divergent but actually contradictory. The boy was sincerely anxious to know why we permit such things in American institutions. I tried to explain that these men were true scholars, and that it is possible and even common in our country for scholars to approach a given body of fact and draw different conclusions. The boy refused to be comforted. Nothing in his regimented experience had prepared him for any such flexibility of thought. He was resolute in his conviction that somebody—I suppose he had me in mind—should arbitrate every point of dispute or difference and then enforce uniformity of utterance. He went from me mystified, troubled, lamenting that the American system is 'most confusing to the student'."—FRANCIS P. GAINES, *President, Washington and Lee University*, in "Philosophers All: A Gamble with Destiny," *Association of American Colleges Bulletin*, vol. XXXII, no. 4 (December, 1946), p. 475.