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behind, but *Hispanidad* appeals to the deepest of Latin-American emotions. Franco could disappear from the scene without affecting this basic fact. After reviewing the activities of Spanish Fascism briefly, Mr. Bradford remarks: "All of these enterprises are legitimate. Their danger to America lies in the fact that Spain is at the moment in the hands of a man who is in the hands of Hitler, or dangerously close to it" (p. 101). And also: "Falangism is like Nazism and Fascism: it is a purely opportunist program employing the slogans that sell best" (p. 106). Unfortunately, this view is not correct. The basic philosophy of Falangism and *Hispanidad* calls for a return to Spain's Middle Ages, with the Catholic Church as the cultural dictator.

In one other point Mr. Bradford shoots wide of the mark. In trying to make it appear that Falangism is opportunist, he remarks: "It works with any other outfit that offers it something. It worked with the Communists when the Berlin-Moscow pact was in effect" (p. 106). The author can have little excuse for making that statement, especially since he calls Falangism the "greatest single threat to the unity of the American nations." It is a matter of record that the Communists carried on Nazi-Fascist-Falangist propaganda while Russia and Germany were allies, and not *vice versa.*

Mr. Bradford complains frequently that the liberals are accused of being Communists. That is true. But the fault lies with the liberals. They may expect to be libeled as long as they lend themselves to Communist leadership.

Finally, a word to the beginners in Latin-American history. Do not take Mr. Bradford's background history seriously. It is almost invariably inaccurate.

BAILEY W. DIFFIE.

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Hispano América en guerra? A la juventud hispanoamericana. By FELIPE BARREDA LAOS. (Buenos Aires: Linari y Cía., Soc. de Resp. Ltda., 1941. Pp. 258. Paper, $2.00.)

This book is not to be considered a pre-Pearl Harbor message of Hispanic "neutrality" and "solidarity" to be dismissed in the light of the present reality. That it is dedicated to the youth of Hispanic America is symbolical of its durability.

The plan for the creation of an Inter-American Economic and Financial Institute had its direct antecedents in the proposals made by a number of delegates, including the author as a delegate from Peru, at the Pan-American Conference at Montevideo, 1933. In the

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Statement of Motives he claimed the authorship for the project of the Inter-American Bank and insisted that the seat of the bank be in Buenos Aires, never in the United States. The Final Act, however, recommended only that the seat be in a Latin-American country (Resolution XXXVIII, Clause IX). Action on the plan was to be taken by the Third Pan-American Financial Conference. But that conference was not held, and the Meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the American Republics, Panama, 1939, approved the establishment of the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee which held its first meeting in Washington, November 15, 1939. On May 10, 1940, the committee approved the establishment of the Inter-American Bank with its seat in the United States. The author's child had developed in the direction he feared and opposed. Not that he would own parentage: "They have created in the United States an American Bank whose aims are very different and even opposed to the aims for the economic liberation and organization of Hispanic America which we, who were the authors of the beneficial initiative, proposed to be fulfilled" (p. 226). His plan still had had no action taken on it. In 1941 he presented it to the youth of Hispanic America.

Divided into five chapters, the book proceeds in a political style from a Pan-Americanism of neutrality and solidarity to a Rooseveltism of unilateral decisions and imperialist aims and ends with the plan for the economic consolidation of South America. Particularly outrageous to him are our black lists and our lend-lease aid for rearmament, the one proscribing not merely economic activities but political ideologies as well, the other menacing the balance of power in South America. The tendency shown here toward defending and furthering Argentine interests is apparent throughout the book. It is indicated in the plan with its suggestion of dependence on the Argentine rather than inter-dependence for the South American countries. Accepting the view that the threat of Nazi world domination ended with the failure to invade England, the author sees no reason for prolongation of the war. He does not object to a Nazi-dominated Europe, and rather admires the corporate Italian state. The danger, he reiterates, is world domination by the Democracies.

In urging the rôle of neutrality and pacificism for Hispanic America, the author appeals to the authority of Pan-Americanism, patriotism, a common heritage, economic similarities, and a common antagonism toward the United States. The rôle is not merely a passive one, but an active one of trying to return to the world its lost

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equilibrium. It is a Christian crusade in which Hispanic America aided by the Pope can not fail to succeed.

The same appeals, minus the religious one, are used to establish the need of reviving the continental nationality and of legally merging the individual nationalities into a continental Hispanic nationality. The author would thus divorce citizenship from nationality. It seems to this reviewer that to separate the feeling of nationality from the fact of citizenship would be a difficult feat. Spiritual unity thus having been aroused and isolated in neutrality, material unity should be developed by the National Economic and Commercial Councils functioning with the Inter-American Economic and Financial Institute, the institute to have its seat in Buenos Aires. At this point the argument is supported by references to the Conference at Montevideo so that the uninformed reader is left with the erroneous impression that Buenos Aires was approved as the seat of the institute by the conference.

If it could be assumed on the basis of the author's appeals to its authority that Pan-Americanism is widely and profoundly respected in Latin America, the book would be most heartening, despite its tone of hostility toward the United States. But the author is a lawyer (practicing in Peru and the Argentine), and precedent would be of importance to him even if he were not pleading his own case.

EDITH M. FOX.

Ithaca, New York.

The Japanese in South America. An Introductory Survey, with Special Reference to Peru. By J. F. NORMANO and ANTONELLO GERBI. (New York: The John Day Company, 1943. Pp. x, 135. Paper, $1.25. Cloth, $1.75.)

For a number of years speculation about Japanese infiltration into Latin America has been rife, especially since the outbreak of the present conflict. Most of it has been based on inadequate information, even in official circles of countries with large Japanese colonies. In recent months studies of the problem in some of the countries have been made by government agencies, but the information so gleaned has not been available to the public. The appearance of a reliable book on the subject is, therefore, particularly welcome.

This little volume by Dr. Normano of the Latin American Economic Institute, and Dr. Gerbi, Director of Research of the Banco de Crédito del Perú, does not answer all the questions, but it goes the first mile, and the authors, together with their sponsors (the Institute of Pacific Relations and the Latin American Economic Institute), are

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