

concealing the identity of informants is annoying. Examples of this include chapter II, note 48; III, 50; VI, 8, 15, 20, 33; VII, 58; VIII, 38.

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Latin-American Catholicism. A Self-Evaluation. A Study of the Chimbote Report. By WILLIAM J. COLEMAN. Maryknoll, New York, n.d., Maryknoll Publications. World Horizon Reports, 23. Notes. Index. Pp. v, 105. Paper. \$1.00.

This is a brief analysis and summary of the report on the state of Catholicism in Latin America prepared by the Inter-American Catholic Action Week meeting held in Chimbote, Peru, in 1953. There emerges from the report a picture of Catholic fear and suspicion of the new economic and social forces in Latin America, such sentiments perhaps resulting from lack of Catholic control over these forces. Hence the Chimbote meeting, in addition to studying present conditions, attempted to determine the most useful expedients for reactivating the Church and achieving for it a position of leadership so as to bring about the re-Christianization of Latin America. The re-Christianization concept seems to be based on the questionable and romantic notion that Latin America was once ideally Christian. Although frequently candid and objective in approach, the book abounds in controversial statements of which two examples must suffice: "It is admitted on all sides that the Catholic element of Argentina defeated the dictator, Peron, . . ." (p. 26); ". . . laicism and missionary Protestantism, [are] both movements with a common result in Latin America—practical, materialistic atheism, with its natural outcome, atheistic communism" (p. 40).

The author's brief sketch providing the historical background of the Church's position in Latin America is reduced to the simplicity often found in apologetic religious pamphlets. For those content to obtain their informa-

tion from this type of source, the present book has some value.

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Los orígenes de la Guerra de la Triple Alianza. By PELHAM HORTON BOX. Buenos Aires, 1958. Ediciones Nizza. Introduction. Appendices. Bibliography. Pp. 321. Paper.

One of the best of all books on Paraguay and on the War of the Triple Alliance, this volume was first translated by Pablo M. Ynsfran in 1935. Not content with his excellent rendition from the English, the translator has added extensive explanatory notes. The second edition of this translation is particularly welcome since the first is very difficult to obtain. Although more recent research has superseded parts of the Box account, it remains the volume one must turn to first in the study of the War of the Triple Alliance.

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Nuevas aportaciones a la investigación folklórica de México. Enero de 1956. Mexico City, 1958. Sociedad Folklórica de México. Pp. 133.

In these *Nuevas Aportaciones* the Folklore Society of Mexico offers the results of some of the interesting investigations which have been carried on by its officers and members since a similar volume was issued in 1953. Outstanding from a technical standpoint are: the general survey of the field of folklore in Mexico to 1956; a detailed analysis of the requisites of an informer—the human element—in the collection of folklore; a study of the characteristics by which folkloric work may be differentiated from the scholarly; and another, of the details by which nationalistic elements may be recognized. Of more general interest are "A Calendar of Mexican Fiestas," "Folklore in the Region of Chalma," and "Popular Beliefs in the 18th Century," based on documents in the