

1910 and 1913 he was three times a representative of the United States in Latin America, including Argentina and Chile. In 1919 he undertook "a one man intervention" of Cuba. He was named the first ambassador to Cuba, effective February 14, 1923. Roughly one-third of the volume is devoted to detailing his official duties and contributions, primarily in the fields of judicial and electoral reform, in the Philippines and Cuba. There are occasional glimpses of his reactions to outstanding personalities in those republics.

In the preparation of the volume the author had access to the extensive files that Crowder had compiled during his long and active career. This reviewer is not qualified to judge how much these materials add to the account of Crowder's role as a soldier. The materials as used in this volume do not contribute significantly to our information of the Philippines or Cuba during the periods that the hegemony of the United States over them was both real and apparent. Moreover, it is unfortunate that Mr. Lockmiller was not more aware of the social, economic and psychological difficulties and mass frustrations that people experience in seeking to give firmer bases to a new nation, as Cuba was and the Philippines were striving to be when Crowder knew them.

JOHN J. JOHNSON

Stanford University

España en América. Estudios, ensayos y discursos sobre temas españoles e hispanoamericanos. By FEDERICO DE ONÍS. Madrid, 1955. Ediciones de la Universidad de Puerto Rico. Indexes. Pp. 853.

This book of essays was collected by the author, and published under the patronage of his students and friends as a gesture of admiration and appreciation at the time of his retirement from Columbia University, where he had spent 38 years. The essays vary greatly in content, and show Dr. Onís' outstanding critical abilities to excellent advantage. They interpret various phases of Spanish and Spanish American literature and culture.

Dr. Onís states in his preface that his greatest debt to his mentor, Miguel de Unamuno, under whom he was trained, was his introduction to the Spanish American field. This interest later crystallized in the preparation of the finest anthology of Spanish American poetry ever published, and the best bibliographies concerning the writers of these poems. For years Dr. Onís has been the leading Spanish exponent of Spanish American culture in the United States: through his many courses offered in this field, through his public lectures, his publications, his personal enthusiasm, and his many personal contacts.

JOHN A. CROW

University of California
Los Angeles

Estado de la industria, comercio y educación de la provincia de Yucatán en 1802 y Causas de la pobreza de Yucatán en 1821. Introduction by VICTOR M. SUAREZ. Mérida, 1955. Ediciones Suárez. Pp. 104. Paper.

This small volume represents the second of a publishing venture presenting materials on nineteenth-century Yucatecan intellectual, social and economic conditions. Suárez contributes a bibliographical essay on these two studies reproduced in an attractive format. The 1802 item first appeared in the *Gazeta de Guatemala*. The 1821 product also originated as a series of articles, this time in *El Yucateco o El Amigo del Pueblo*, for the press meanwhile had arrived in the peninsula. Both studies reflect a liberal attitude although there are differences concerning such matters as whether the Indian has the mental capabilities of other races. Both are valuable sources for information on Yucatan at the close of the colonial era and at the very beginning of the national period.

JAMES HANRAHAN

A History of the Monroe Doctrine. By DEXTER PERKINS. Boston, 1955. Little, Brown & Company. Illustration. Notes. Bibliography. Index. Pp. x, 462. \$5.00.

In this book Professor Perkins again proves his right to be internationally

recognized as the world's foremost authority on what he calls "the great American dogma." He has done this by revising his one-volume study of the Doctrine, published in 1941 under the fuller title *Hands off: A History of the Monroe Doctrine*, with the material since 1938 rewritten and the story brought forward in two additional chapters.

These chapters deal with a variety of matters. There is discussion of the United States' rejection of von Ribbentrop's argument that the Monroe Doctrine precluded our taking an active interest in Hitler's European plans. There is explanation and justification for the extension of the conception of the Doctrine to include Canada, Greenland, and even Iceland. The Chapultepec Conference is noted and the influence of its decisions charted, both within the hemisphere and with respect to the San Franciscan Conference and the United Nations. Finally, Professor Perkins reviews the position of the Doctrine today with particular respect to our increased concern for Europe and Asia, which relegates Latin America to third place, and the use of the Doctrine in the struggle against international communism.

This reviewer has only one adverse criticism to make, and even that is in a sense complimentary. I recognize the limitations of space and subject matter, but would have enjoyed a fuller discussion of the relation of the Doctrine to the decisions taken at Chapultepec and the subsequent actions taken in connection with the 1954 Guatemalan crisis. The "internationalizing" of the Doctrine seems to be important enough to justify a wider excursion into what might be thought peripheral territory.

CLEMENT G. MOTTEN

Temple University

Historia de la colonización agrícola en Argentina. By ROBERTO SCHOPFLOCHER. Buenos Aires, 1955. Editorial Raigal. Bibliography. Index. Illustrations. Pp. 96. 10 Argentine pesos.

Historia de los saladeros argentinos. By ALFREDO J. MONTOYA. Buenos

Aires, 1956. Editorial Raigal. Index. Illustrations. Pp. 107. 10 Argentine pesos.

These works are two of four that have appeared in a new collection called Colección Campo Argentino. Ten more volumes are scheduled to appear, several of them of historical interest. If the high quality of those volumes already published is maintained in the remaining volumes, the set will be perhaps the most important contribution yet made to the social history of Argentina.

Schopflocher's book takes the story of agricultural colonies in Argentina from the "first colony" of Fuerte Sancti Spiritu, founded by Sebastian Cabot in 1527, to the immigration mission sent to Europe by the Argentine government in 1948—over four centuries of history in a small volume, whose story flows rapidly and delightfully in spite of statistics and parading of other historical data.

The same praise can be accorded Montoya's book, which covers the period from 1603 (when the first meat was shipped from Buenos Aires to Brazil and the Guinea coast) to 1908 (when the last *saladeros* disappeared, because of the increasing volume of chilled beef being sent to Europe).

Stripped of the verbiage so commonly found in Latin American works, endowed with sound historical research, and presented in exceedingly attractive format, these small volumes are a heartening contribution to the neglected field of social history of South America.

FRITZ L. HOFFMANN

University of Colorado

Jamaica. The Portrait of an Island.

By W. ADOLPHE ROBERTS. New York 1955. Coward-McCann, Inc. Illustrations. Index. Pp. 247. \$4.00.

This Portrait is about two-thirds narrative history; the rest is travelog and guidebook even to recommending hotels. There is no scholarly apparatus. By mentions in the text, or occasionally by recognition of ideas, one gathers that the author had read a fair number of the standard English language histories of Jamaica, including those few