

ner; the delegates from other Latin American countries present at the PAF of L conventions represented no real forces. After 1927, given by Taft as marking the end of the PAF of L, the political enemies of Luis N. Morones destroyed the CROM. Another factor in the demise of the PAF of L was the distrust with which the more radical labor leaders have always viewed the AF of L, despite its fine anti-imperialist record, a distrust fostered to this day by the Communists.

It is regrettable that a number of minor errors in spelling the names of Latin American leaders and labor organizations mar what is otherwise a good account of the relations of the AF of L with labor in Hispanic America.

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Campaña nacional centroamericana contra los filibusteros en Nicaragua, 1856-1956. By GUILLERMO MAYES, h. Preface by RAFAEL BARDALES B. Tegucigalpa, 1956. Ministerio de Educación Pública. Dirección General de Educación Media. Appendices. Bibliography. Pp. 58. Paper.

This is for the youth of Honduras. Its existence is certainly justified. Five of the six earlier accounts upon which it is based, along with some documents from the *Revista de la Biblioteca y Archivo Nacional*, would be largely unavailable to the audience addressed, outside the capital city.

Mayes writes clearly and with great detachment. He presents a well-rounded account of the William Walker intervention, without going into detail. His is a Central American approach rather than one strictly Honduran, though he emphasizes somewhat as might be expected the role played by General don Florencio Xatruch. From the name of the latter, he suggests, other Central Americans have come to call the Hondurans *catrachos*.

Walker's greatest crime is presented as the reinstatement of slavery in Nicaragua. Even today, one wonders whether the center of Central America is not

ahead of Walker's native land in the field of human relations.

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Montevideo y Buenos Aires a mediados del siglo XIX. By AMÉDÉE MOURE. Translation and notes by JOSÉ M. MARILUZ URQUIJO. Buenos Aires, 1957. Editorial Perrot. Colección Nuevo Mundo, No. 11. Illustrations. Notes. Pp. 62. Paper.

This volume adds another name to the list of foreign travelers who recorded their impressions of Uruguay and Argentina, and Dr. Mariluz Urquijo should be congratulated for his discovery and documented biographical sketch of the obscure visitor, Dr. Amédée Moure. Moure, a French physician and spiritualist, arrived in Montevideo in 1847, moved on to Buenos Aires, Corrientes, and Mato Grosso, and, with the permission of Dr. López of Paraguay, explored the Paraguayan River (1851-1854). In 1857 he published a series of articles on South America in the *Revue Espagnole* of Paris. Two of these articles, in Spanish translation, appear in the present work. The first is a compact description of all phases of Montevideo life, including a critical appraisal of the foreign element. The theme of the other is Holy Week in Buenos Aires. While Moure here reveals his anti-Catholic bias, his observations on religious practices and the absence of a true religious feeling cannot be lightly dismissed. Both selections deserve the attention of social historians.

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Search for a Latin American Policy. By THOMAS W. PALMER, JR. Introductory note by DEXTER PERKINS. Foreword by FRANK TANNENBAUM. Gainesville, 1957. University of Florida Press. Index. Pp. 217. \$4.50.

This work by the late Thomas W. Palmer, Jr., is in effect reviewed by Dexter Perkins and Frank Tannenbaum

in an Introductory Note and a Foreword, respectively. Mr. Perkins writes that "I know of no other work that gives a clearer idea of the significance of the republics to the south of us in our foreign relations, or a more interesting and penetrating picture of the problems that we face there at the present time." Mr. Tannenbaum states that the book "will be characterized by critics as a study in realism. . . . But it is a realism informed by a deep sympathy with the needs and difficulties of the people of Latin America and an awareness of their urge to shape the world to fit their own notions of right and good. . . . No one I think will lay down the book without a sense of gratitude for the deeper understanding which will have come to him."

The book reviews the recent history of inter-American political and economic relations in general, and devotes separate chapters to policy aspects of developments in Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, and Guatemala. The realistic point of view of the author is exemplified by his judgment of the current attitude of Latin Americans toward the good neighbor policy of the 1930's: "Now it appears to many of them in retrospect that the era of good will was only an illusory interlude in an enduring continuum of basically distant relations between the two Americas. Both in terms of specific economic neglect and in terms of general American misunderstanding and disregard, Latin Americans feel much as they did before" (p. 121).

Special emphasis is here given to the importance of Brazil in the Americas. It is suggested that "Brazil rather than Argentina is the long-range key to influence and control in South America" (p. 202), and the hope is expressed that in order to promote the acquisition of knowledge of Brazil among a larger number of individuals in the United States it would be desirable to establish "an Institute of Brazilian Studies in some cosmopolitan center of the north-eastern United States" (p. 201).

BRYCE WOOD

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Wilson's Foreign Policy in Perspective.
 Edited by EDWARD H. BUEHRIG.
 Bloomington, 1957. Indiana University Press. Pp. 176. \$4.50.

This book is composed of five essays on Woodrow Wilson's foreign policy which originally were delivered as lectures at the University of Indiana in 1956. All provide interesting interpretations of facets of Wilson's policy, and as befits a centennial celebration, they all to some degree defend the Wilsonian record. Samuel Flagg Bemis contributed the most critical of the essays in his brief but provocative, "Woodrow Wilson and Latin America." Stressing Wilson's inability to comprehend the difference between Anglo-American and Hispanic American concepts of democracy, Bemis points out the essential failure of what Arthur Link has termed "missionary diplomacy." The fiasco of Wilson's Mexican policy is briefly examined along with the increasingly frequent interventions in Central America and the Caribbean. However, Bemis balances these unfortunate episodes against Wilson's efforts at establishing a Pan-American Liberty Pact. While Bemis regards Wilson's policy as a failure in terms of immediate results, he sees in it a great moral vision, a dream that eventually flowered into the Pan-Americanism of a happier day. Yet when one puts aside the rose-colored glasses of the optimist, the essential ineptness of Wilson's actions in Latin America remains visible, and indeed, overpowering.

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ARGENTINA

Juan Francisco Seguí. El hombre de la constitución. By JOSÉ RAFAEL LÓPEZ ROSAS. Santa Fe, Argentina, n. d. Librería y Editorial Castellví. Illustrations. Bibliography. Pp. 214. Paper.

The author has created a brief and readable biography of one of the little known figures of the post-Caseros scene in Argentina. The focus of the study