

ture. Virtually worthless sections on religion and magic show that covert culture cannot be investigated by surveys.

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*Economic Policy Revolution and Industrialization in Latin America.* By PEDRO C. M. TEICHERT. University, Miss., 1959. Bureau of Business Research, University of Mississippi. Tables. Bibliography. Pp. xviii, 282. Paper. \$7.00.

This book is useful for the factual information the author has assembled on certain specific developments in Latin America—such as state enterprises in Uruguay, the Salte and Lafer plans in Brazil, and the merchant marine of Argentina. As for the rest, it is not an impressive work. It is unsystematic and repetitive, and it contains a good deal of loose reasoning as well as a fair number of inconsistent statements. These shortcomings are most apparent when the author is handling questions of interpretation, general ideas, and theoretical propositions. Continuity of argument is often lacking because extraneous factual material is introduced or because attention is shifted from the central question to some overlapping propositions of marginal relevance.

The economic policy revolution featured in the title of the book is the well-known trend towards economic diversification and industrialization in Latin America. The author writes about these developments with strong feeling and high optimism, using such phrases as tremendous growth, rapid change, booming economies, and the tapping of vast resources. There is no doubt that Latin American countries have been making economic advances in recent years. But there are problems as well, and although Mr. Teichert mentions some of them, he is apparently not interested to explore them. For this reason, his views on Latin American industrialization seem less realistic than

those of many other writers who have dealt with the same subject.

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*Morazán y la federación centroamericana.* By ARTURO HUBERTO MONTES. Mexico City, 1958. Libro Mex Editores. Prologue by LUIS ANDRÉS ZÚÑIGA. Illustrations. Bibliography. Pp. 381. Paper.

Montes proposes in this book to better acquaint Honduras with her patriotism, Morazán. He succeeds in this task. His style exhibits painstaking research. This at times burdens the reader with overly-detailed incidents and unimportant matters. The heavy documentation of the family history of Morazán detracts from the real value of the book. But, in spite of this shortcoming, the author has produced a book of great merit because he has incorporated documents of much value.

Montes shows a keen knowledge of constitutional law and its relationship to the socio-economic conditions of the day. His interpretation of the failure of the Central American Union shows great understanding. On page 232, he says, "The first constitution of the United States of Central America was an exact copy of the constitution of the United States of America . . . this was a grave error . . . because the historical, sociological, political, economic, and cultural factors (of Central America) were not taken into account."

He is not biased, for on pp. 267-268, he details the role of the clergy in the fight for separatism—a fact most writers fail to mention. The account of Morazán's death was done superbly. It has drama, meaning, and action.

Montes has contributed an important work to further the study of Central American unity.

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*Rödskind och madonnor. Latinamerikansk resa i rum och tid.* By ERIK HJALMAR LINDER. Stockholm 1958.

Gummessons bokförlag. Pp. 214. Illustrations. Paper.

As the title implies, "Red-skins and madonnas. Latin American journey in space and time," this travelogue by a well-known Swedish intellectual deals mainly with Indo-America. The famous tourist "musts" pass in revue: Teotihuacán, Chichicasteango, Macchu Picchu, Tiahuanaco. . . . The author has wisely complemented his personal impressions with some historical reading. As his literary style is distinguished and undoubtedly possesses a personal touch, the result is a really good travel book.

There is no just reason to blame Mr. Linder for not having been able to provide us with more than a few glimpses of the continent he has hastily visited as a 100% tourist or to give any original interpretations of culture and man in Latin America. His very Protestant outlook evidently influences his judgment of people and events. Traces of the Leyenda Negra are easy to discover in his comments on Spain in America. The final account of the author's visit to Brasília, somewhat apart from the rest of the book, is a very well done reporting job.

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*A Short History of American Foreign Policy and Diplomacy.* By SAMUEL FLAGG BEMIS. New York, 1958. Henry Holt.

This volume is essentially the author's, *A Diplomatic History of the United States*, (Fourth Edition, 1955) telescoped to two-thirds of its former size and carried forward to 1958. The organization, style, and maps of the earlier volume combine to provide sober and solid diplomatic fare.

Eight of the thirty-three chapters in the work deal primarily with Latin America, as do thirteen of the forty-two maps and two of the three charts and tables. The space devoted to Latin America divides about evenly at 1899. Professor Bemis finds very few occasions to quarrel with the way that the

United States has conducted its relations with the Latin America republics.

The volume reflects both the advantages and the pitfalls of the author's close acquaintance with the reliance on official correspondence, treaties, and agreements. He analyzes such sources with expert hand, but his confidence in them evidently encourages him to slight such factors as foreign investments, foreign trade, international lending agencies, technical assistance projects, and cultural exchange programs. He completely ignores the National Security Council as a foreign policy maker.

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*Soldiers and Governments. Nine Studies in Civil-Military Relations.* Edited by MICHAEL HOWARD. London, 1957. Eyre & Spottiswoode. Index. pp. 192. Cloth. 21.

This is a collection of essays on the problem of militarism. The introductory chapter attempts to formulate the problem as posing the threat of the Garrison State, while the remaining essays deal with the political role of the military during selected periods in the histories of Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, Japan, Spain, Latin America, and the United States. As is frequently true of the single book to which a number of authors have contributed, the nine chapters are uneven in merit, non-comparative, and—in some senses—incomparable.

The Latin American essay is supplied by Professor R. A. Humphreys of the University of London. He points out that a serious gulf separates the norm of "civil, republican, democratic, and representative" (p. 151) government, as announced in the texts of most of the written constitutions of the Americas, from the fact of military dictatorship in many of the countries of the area. The divergence is illustrated by references to recent and current political events in the Dominican Republic, Nicaragua, Venezuela, Argentina, and Paraguay. Three observations might be made concerning Professor