

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, Chichicastenango, 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.

MAGNUS MÖRNER

University of Stockholm

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.

JOHN J. JOHNSON

Stanford University

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