

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.

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

Humphreys' chapter. First, what he says is no doubt true. Next, it has long been known to be true. Finally, it has been stated and restated in a great number of previous books and articles on Latin American politics. The possibility that this little volume might fall into the hands of a reader innocent of that earlier literature should not be discounted. Nevertheless, this reviewer cannot avoid the conclusion that it is to be regretted that the essay says little to the less innocent. Beyond condemnatory references to cynical or sinister motives believed to have been entertained by individual dictators, no attempt appears in the chapter to advance an explanatory theory of militarism in Latin American politics.

GEORGE I. BLANKSTEN

Northwestern University

*Sydamerika.* By ERIK BACH. Copenhagen, 1957. Det Udenrigspolitiske Selskab og det Danske Forlag. Pp. 84. Paper.

Issued in a series of pamphlets on international politics published by a Danish agency. Consequently only 20th Century South American history is dealt with in this account apart from a very laconical general introduction. The part devoted to Argentine developments occupies almost a third of the space.

The impact of geographical conditions on political development in the different countries is duly stressed by the author and his account is mainly accurate. The founding of the University of San Marcos in 1651 (p. 77) must be due to a misprint. But when he fails to mention Juan Vicente Gómez in an account of 20th Century Venezuela, however short, it is a real sin of omission. The same must be said to be true of his leaving out Rojas Pinilla in an account published in 1957. No maps.

MAGNUS MÖRNER

University of Stockholm

*The United States in World Affairs, 1958.* By RICHARD P. STEBBINS.

New York, 1959. Harper & Brothers, for Council on Foreign Relations. Illustrations. Maps. Chronology of World Events. Index. Pp. x, 479. \$6.00.

A thankless task, that of describing United States foreign policy against the backdrop of world political and economic events, has been undertaken for the ninth time by Richard P. Stebbins. He is more at home with Europe than with Latin America (the western hemisphere is termed "Forgotten"). The outline largely remains true, but the many details are often in error.

Mr. Stebbins generally is sympathetic to Latin America's oft-repeated (but not thereby necessarily valid) claims on the United States. In some instances his presentation thus is editorialized, to his own disadvantage. And he has restricted his research to State Department publications, thereby depriving himself of the possibly greater understanding available from the use of other materials.

On the whole, the book is useful for the intelligent layman and for the overspecialized academician. The goal clearly is general information, not the offering of a research tool, and it should be judged by this criterion.

PHILIP B. TAYLOR, JR.

Tulane University

*The Victor and the Spoils. A Life of William L. Marcy.* By IVOR DEBENHAM SPENCER. Providence, Rhode Island, 1959. Brown University Press. Frontispiece. Bibliographical Note. Index. Pp. xii, 438. \$8.00.

William L. Marcy had the misfortune to be active in political life in the golden years of Clay, Calhoun, Jackson, and Webster. He began his political career in New York, where he served as governor in the 1830's, and then went to Washington as Secretary of War under James Polk. But not until the 1850's, when lesser men dominated United States politics, did he achieve genuine stature. Serving as Secretary of State under Franklin Pierce in the