

course of action, and tensions in the Caribbean persisted.

In 1960, these tensions assumed an even graver aspect with the attempted assassination of President Betancourt and the support extended by the Soviet Union to Cuba. The Sixth (San José) Meeting of Foreign Ministers held in August unanimously condemned the Dominican government for "acts of aggression and intervention against Venezuela," and that government withdrew from the conference. At the Seventh (San José) Meeting which followed, a relatively mild resolution against "extracontinental intervention" resulted in the withdrawal of Cuba.

The summary briefly describes each crisis, then at greater length reviews the discussions and decisions made by the instrumentality of the OAS exercising jurisdiction in the dispute. Based exclusively upon official sources, the narrative summarizes the policies of all states—Cuba and the Soviet Union included—with commendable accuracy. The authors avoid polemics and present the U. S. position with restraint. The interpretation of events is left largely to the reader, partly, one suspects, in order to avoid stating conclusions that would reveal weaknesses in the inter-American organization or a failure of U. S. policy.

Although adding nothing significantly new to available sources, the documents reproduced constitute a valuable and convenient collection well worth having. Of particular interest are the extracts of speeches made before the Council and at the foreign ministers' conferences.

Despite its merits, this official history does not alone constitute an entirely satisfactory treatment of the subject. For livelier discussions that also provide a broader perspective, one should consult Mechem's *The U. S. and Inter-American Security* and the summaries of U. S. foreign policy for 1959 and 1960 published by the Council on Foreign Relations.

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America and the World Revolution and Other Lectures. By ARNOLD J. TOYNBEE. New York, 1962. Oxford University Press. Bibliography. Pp. 231. \$4.75.

This volume consists of three sets of university lectures delivered by the author, with the goal of presenting contemporary international problems and possible solutions based on historical evidence.

In "The Present-Day Experiment in Western Civilization," delivered at McGill University, the author considers the impending danger of mass-annihilation. He concludes that a world state with a democratic parliamentary constitution is the solution. However, given the urgency of the problem, he adds that the world state must come quickly, at the expense of democratic constitutional norms, if necessary. He foresees the possibility of an individual upon whom supreme power over the world will rest.

The University of Pennsylvania lecture, "America and the World Revolution," dealt with the American Revolution as the inspiration for subsequent revolutions throughout the world. Professor Toynbee noted that arch-revolutionary America has become arch-conservative and that she has insulated herself from the majority of the human race. The author feels that to resume her historical revolutionary role, America must lower her principal barrier, which is affluence, and mix with the poor world majority. In this light, he concludes, the Peace Corps is a desirable step.

The economies of several Latin American countries were reviewed at the University of Puerto Rico. Affirming that the Hemisphere's anxiety is for social justice, Toynbee considered whether United States aid is based on a sincere belief in this worthy goal or whether it is merely a means to forestall violent action and thus protect vested interests. He concluded that the answer is not clear but that the Alliance for Progress program appears to leave the United States upholding social justice.

The noted scholar readily admits that history does not offer perfectly analogous models for present problems, hence

various solutions may be available. Some readers will agree in part with the conclusions reached, while others may dismiss them as conjecture. The true value of the work lies in the thought provoked by Professor Toynbee's reasoning and presentation, so that in disagreeing another solution may take form. The author has surely accomplished this purpose.

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BACKGROUND-

Plantas cultivadas y animales domésticos en América Equinoccial. Tomo I. Frutas. By VÍCTOR MANUEL PATIÑO. Cali, 1963. Imprenta Departamental. Maps. Illustrations. Index. Pp. 547.

The appearance of this first of a projected five-volume study of the economic plants and animals of tropical America by Victor Manuel Patiño is something of a landmark in Latin American agricultural history. Patiño, a Colombian agronomist and former Guggenheim Fellow, has spent the past fifteen years gathering material for this **ambitious** project, and the result seems almost certain to be the definitive work in this broad and neglected field for many years to come. In this introductory volume on "fruits" alone, Patiño's bibliography runs to an exhaustive seventy pages and he considers 113 different species, mostly "tree-crops." For each species the author attempts to establish the geographic range at the time of the conquest, the time and manner of its spread to other parts of the American tropics during the European period, and something of its economic significance to the people and economies of the different areas where it is grown. Principal emphasis is on the colonial period, where the documentation is richest. Patiño's discussions of the coconut (38 pages), cacao (66 pages), and the pejibaye palm (77 pages) are particularly detailed and each will stand as an authoritative statement. The lack of good maps and illustrations, especially of the unfamiliar minor fruits, may be lamented, but

the documentation and interpretation is of the highest quality. This is a first-order contribution to the cultural history of the Americas, and one looks forward with high anticipation, to the four remaining volumes, some of which are already in manuscript.

As an appendix there is included an interesting eleven-page document from the Archivo Central del Cauca, Popayán, concerning the payment of the *diezmos* in cacao in the cacao-growing district of Timaná in the upper Magdalena valley. The date is 1805.

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Antigüedad del hombre en México y Centroamérica. Catálogo razonado de localidades y bibliografía selecta, 1867-1961. By LUIS AVELEYRA ARROYO DE ANDA. México, 1962. Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México. Cuadernos del Instituto de Historia. Serie Antropológica. No. 14. Maps. Appendix. Bibliography. Indices. Pp. 72. Paper.

This monograph, as its title implies, contains a listing of archaeological sites in Mexico and Central America which have remains relating to the earliest American Indians and their cultures. There is a short discussion of the system of classification of cultures used by the author, a description of types of sites included, and an explanation of the format of the paper. A selected bibliography pertaining to the sites listed is included. There also is a short appendix dealing with the recent finds at Valsequillo, Puebla.

Only sites assigned to the Paleoindian or Mesoindian phases are included. In the Paleoindian category are included localities of late Pleistocene age attributed to nomadic hunters of animals now extinct. The Mesoindian phase designates cultures of advanced collectors and semi-sedentary, incipient agriculturists whose remains constitute a transition between Paleoindian hunters and the beginnings of the high pre-Hispanic civilizations.

Seventy-five sites are catalogued; 70 are in Mexico, 5 in Central America.