

out the area by thinkers like Gabino Barreda, Miguel Lemos, Raimundo Teixeira Mendes, and Alcides Arguedas. Not all, however, were optimistic; Arguedas saw no possibility of incorporating large numbers of Indians in the progress of the nation.

Positivism gave birth to a reaction against the crass materialism it represented; José Enrique Rodó was the prophet of a new Latin America that could be strong and powerful like the United States without ceasing to be Latin American. Writings of José Martí and Manuel González Prada complete the last section of the book; the emphasis is on the concept of what José Vasconcelos called the "cosmic race," considered by that generation of thinkers to be basic to the solution of Latin America's problems.

The compilation of a completely satisfactory anthology is a difficult, if not impossible, task; hard decisions must be made as to whose work and how much of it to include. In this case no one could quarrel with the eminence of the writers selected or even their representativeness. But this reviewer questions whether both Hidalgo and Morelos were essential or both Bolívar and Rodríguez and the last two in such length. Also all significant strains of thought do not seem to be included in depicting Latin Americans' search for truths, realities, solutions. The liberal-centralist position is ably expressed through Mier and Bolívar, but not that of the liberal-federalists or monarchists who also expressed what seemed at the time valid solutions to the problem of government. Liberalism in general is well-covered, but not the opposing conservative body of thought, equally sure of the validity of its ideas to assure the states' progress and prosperity. These questionings aside, this is a useful volume, bringing together the thought of Latin Americans deeply interested in the condition and problems of their states and peoples and their groping for solutions.

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Manual de análisis demográfico. By ARMAND MATTELART. Santiago de Chile, 1964. de Michele Henry de Mattelart. Index. Tables. Map. Pp. 524.

This is a volume on the techniques of population analysis, highly technical in nature and directed at the advanced student of demography. It is divided into three major parts. The first part discusses age, sex, and marital status; the second vital statistics. Both parts include sections on the evaluation of the quality and completeness of data. The third part deals with population estimates and projections. Chilean data are liberally used as the content of illustrations and examples.

The presentation is frequently labored and the typographical style sometimes confusing to the reader who tries to decipher formulas. The reasoning behind many of the calculations is abdicated in favor of the student's perspicacity. Nevertheless this work is highly useful on at least two counts: the wide coverage of the materials presented requiring painstaking research for which the author is to be commended; and the fact that these materials are being made available in Spanish, which may make this volume a standard reference work. The bibliographical entries in the numerous footnotes are very valuable, but unfortunately there is no general bibliography at the end of the volume. Some of the chapters are followed by a bibliography which contains references in addition to those used in footnotes.

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The Monroe Doctrine, Its Modern Significance. Edited with an Introduction by DONALD MARQUAND DOZER. New York, 1965. Alfred A. Knopf. Notes. Bibliography. Pp. 208. Paper. \$2.50.

Like other volumes in the Borzoi series of paperbacks on Latin America this is an anthology of essays held together by a historical introduction, brief prefaces to each essay, and a note on sources. The essays begin in the

period of Roque Saenz Peña and Elihu Root and end with an extract from the United States Senate debate of 1962 on the Cuban crisis and an analysis of Soviet views on the Monroe Doctrine. Specialists may raise eyebrows at a few of Professor Dozer's introductory statements, but his essay gives a concise summary of the Doctrine's vicissitudes and is particularly useful for the recent period. Dozer has carefully balanced his choice of excerpts between United States and Latin American writers and has added a Canadian, a Japanese, and other extra-American views for cosmopolitan flavor. His volume would make admirable supplementary reading for courses in American diplomatic history or hemispheric affairs but for one thing—its price. In comparison with other paperbacks of this size, binding, and type face the Borzoi series does not give very good value for the money.

Signal 250! The Sea Fight Off Santiago. By A. G. M. Azoy. New York, 1964. David McKay Co., Inc. Bibliography. Index. Pp. 207. \$4.50.

Colonel Azoy has written a most readable account of the battle between the American fleet under command of Rear Admiral William T. Sampson and Commodore Winfield S. Schley and the Spanish fleet led by Admiral Pascual Cervera at Santiago Bay, Cuba. He relates in good fashion the events which led to the engagement between the two fleets and the subsequent battle. Particularly interesting to this reviewer was the haphazard fashion by which the Americans obtained information concerning strength and whereabouts of the enemy. We had no organized espionage force at all and employed such persons as an ensign disguised as a British tourist, who visited Cádiz and San Juan in search of the Spanish fleet. Another example of poor coordination in intelligence occurred when the commander of the *Marblehead* established contact with the Cuban rebels at Cienfuegos but was unwilling to tell other commanders what he had learned about Spanish ships at the Cuban port. In

contrast to our disorganized state "Spain enjoyed the advantage of a highly skilled and efficient espionage agency that kept the Cuban loyalist government constantly aware of our moves against the island colony."

Approximately twenty-five pages in the book are devoted to an account of the overwhelming victory achieved by the American fleet against the hapless Spaniards. The battle was not much of an affair. The Americans held their opponents against the rocky coast and proceeded to pound them unmercifully until all of the ships were useless. Azoy states that "one Spanish cruiser received the heaviest concentration of gunfire ever visited upon a single ship in the history of naval warfare."

Signal 250! is a well-written brief narrative. The author has an excellent style and the volume should be of great interest to the average reader. Certainly Azoy will agree that the work is not the final word concerning the Battle of Santiago or even a well rounded account of the affair. The volume may stimulate someone to do a more serious and lengthy study.

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Roosevelt and the Caribbean. By HOWARD C. HILL. New York, 1965. Russell and Russell. Notes. Index. Bibliography. Pp. 233.

Professor Hill's classic study, first published in 1927, is here reprinted from the original plates without any changes. Although Hill used no manuscript sources except the Theodore Roosevelt papers, his work holds up very well, perhaps because he kept his narrative close to the published sources and avoided "educated guessing." Subsequent works such as Howard K. Beale, *Theodore Roosevelt and the Rise of America to World Power* (for the Venezuelan crisis of 1902) and Dana G. Munro, *Intervention and Dollar Diplomacy in the Caribbean, 1900-1921*, to say nothing of at least a half dozen articles, have added details and suggested varying interpretations of