

orthodox economics as suit his purpose or convenience. In the main he seems to be saying that orthodox economics is a subordinate and unimportant discipline, despite its demonstrated achievements in predicting and controlling economic phenomena such as unemployment and the trade cycle. He also appears to be denying the important advisory role of economists in achieving unprecedentedly high levels of economic development. Moreover, he neglects the abundant orthodox literature on invention, innovation, and technological change.

The book's particular weakness for students and laymen is that it gives an erroneous conception of the nature of the economic problem and the possible contribution, modest though it may be, that economists can make to the solution of Latin American problems. The author's approach permits him to indulge in assertions and *obiter dicta* ignoring relevant evidence or even contradicting data. He recognizes the result of his methods in the topic sentence of his conclusion: "This book is much more an expression of opinion than it is a rigorous report of research findings." Readers should take this sentence quite literally.

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Library Guide for Brazilian Studies. By WILLIAM VERNON JACKSON. Pittsburgh, 1964. University of Pittsburgh Book Centers. Map. Tables. Appendices. Notes. Bibliography. Indices. Pp. 197. \$7.00.

This volume is an attempt to remedy the lack of adequate guides to library resources in the United States for Brazilian studies. Originally prepared for the Eighth Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials (1963), the *Guide* describes holdings in seventy-four libraries as of about July 1964. Major divisions are general materials (such as manuscripts, government publications, bibliographies, and the woefully few newspapers), humanities, science and technology, and social sciences including history and law.

The subsections on history and law are disappointing in a number of respects. The user will search in vain for indications of the availability of such basic sources as the *Anais* and *Documentos Históricos* series formerly published by the Biblioteca Nacional, the *Publicações* of the Arquivo Nacional, or (with very few exceptions) the publications of the various state historical societies and state archives. The subsection on law is equally incomplete, for although various collections of legislation and decisions are reported for the national period, not a single one of the codes, calendars, or collections of laws

for the colonial period is mentioned. (Nearly all, by the way, may be found in the Law Library of the University of California, Berkeley.) Though it would seem elementary to have done so, it is obvious that the compiler did not consult a specialist on Brazilian history while preparing these subsections.

The *Guide* does include several useful appendices. One lists holdings of the ninety-eight Brazilian periodicals in the humanities and social sciences which appear in the well-known Zimmerman *Guide to Current Latin American Periodicals*, but does not go beyond that compilation and therefore omits many publications which are of particular use to students of Brazilian history and literature. Two other appendices indicate the Library of Congress classification system for Brazilian history and literature, while the final appendix gives class numbers by subject. There is an "index of libraries" mentioned in the text, but curiously not of materials discussed.

In the absence of any better guide this one will be of some help to librarians and specialists in the field of Brazilian studies.

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A Survey of United States-Latin American Relations. By J. LLOYD MECHAM. Boston, 1965. Houghton Mifflin Company. Index. Tables. Maps. Chart. Pp. 487.

With the publication of this new book by Professor Mecham we now have for the first time a textbook on United States relations with Latin America that completely covers the subject. Latané and Stuart remain basic texts, but they are outdated, and even when they appeared they did not deal with current policy. Bemis' fine book on our Latin American policy omits any discussion of our relations with individual countries. Mecham devotes one half of his book to the evolution of American policy and the other half to our relations with particular Latin American countries.

In the first part of the book Mecham discusses the origins of American policy, traces the evolution of the Monroe Doctrine and Pan Americanism, and describes our relations with Latin America since 1933. He adds little new information but he makes some good points, especially in dealing with Pan American conferences, the Good Neighbor policy, and the matter of responsibility in international affairs. His knowledge of Latin America enables him to show the irresponsible reaction of Latin American leaders to European threats to this hemisphere. They refused to cooperate in defense preparations, for example, until the outbreak of World War II. Mecham's country-by-