

by osmosis" or his view of dictatorship as "the historic punishment for the failure of democratic revolutionary movements."

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The Papers of Woodrow Wilson. Volume I: 1856-1880. Volume II: 1881-1884. Edited by ARTHUR S. LINK *et al.* Princeton, 1966, 1967. Princeton University Press. Notes. Indices. Pp. xxxii, 715; xviii, 680. \$15.00 each.

The recently published and highly controversial attempt of Sigmund Freud and William C. Bullitt to psychoanalyze Woodrow Wilson lends special interest to a new edition of his writings. The identities of the general editor and his staff, together with the impressive initial statement of goals and procedures, guarantee a series of volumes of the high standard being set by modern editions of the published writings of Adams, Jefferson, Madison, and other early Americans. Latin Americanists will not expect to find much if anything of value in the early volumes of the series, but by the time Link and his cohorts reach 1913, they should have polished their editorial techniques to a high finish. Even between volumes one and two an improvement in the subject entries of the index is noticeable.

D. M. P.

The Alliance for Progress. Key to Latin America's Development. By J. WARREN NYSTROM and NATHAN A. HAVERSTOCK. Princeton, 1966. D. Van Nostrand Company. Maps. Notes. Bibliography. Index. Pp. 126. Paper. \$1.45.

La Alianza para el Progreso: Esperanza y frustración. By HERNANDO AGUDELO VILLA. Bogotá, 1966. Ediciones Tercer Mundo. Pp. 81. Paper.

Anyone wishing quick insight into the problems facing the Alliance for Progress and the friction which it has helped to produce in hemispheric relations might well start with these two

pamphlets. All three authors have had direct experience in the field—the Americans as teachers, editors, or writers, the Colombian as a member of the Panel of Nine (the "Nine Wise Men") under the Alliance itself. Both books sketch the historical background of the Alliance and summarize its purposes and early activities in relatively straightforward manner. Both recognize that the Alliance has met with some success but has also fallen short of many of its original goals.

The principal differences between the books and their chief value to the reader lie in their explanation of the Alliance's failures and in the general atmosphere surrounding their judgments. Nystrom and Haverstock emphasize the need of experimentation in new problems of cooperation, the difficulty of reconciling rapid development with self help, and the vast problems of changing relatively static societies. Their general attitude is hopeful, discreet, a bit bland. To Agudelo Villa, however, the Alliance is "una revolución deformada" (p. 63) which has lost sight of its original goals. President Kennedy appears often in his pages, President Johnson almost never. In explaining the decline of the Alliance, Agudelo Villa gives most prominence to the insufficiency of American financial aid, the lack of truly multilateral direction, and the regrettable tendency of the United States to use financial aid as an instrument of policy. All three authors would probably agree that the Alliance has been basically pragmatic in nature, but their definitions of pragmatism would differ widely.

Probably neither book gives sufficient weight to Latin American shortcomings. While discoursing at some length on the population explosion and its effect on the Latin American standard of living, Agudelo Villa has nothing to say on any sort of birth control or planned parenthood. (Neither do the Americans.) Both books briefly recognize the obstacles posed in Latin America by reactionary privilege and corruption, but neither attempts any very penetrating analysis.

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