

9, "American Academic Ethics and Social Research Abroad," is powerfully written, with controlled passion, concerning the consequences to future research arising out of the "Project Camelot" affair. (To this could now be added the as yet unassessed implications of C.I.A. financial support for press, student, labor, and educational organizations.)

Happily the new edition reduces the amount of jargon. The preoccupation of the author with building typologies continues. For all the reordering of the chapters, the omissions of old and the insertion of new ones, it cannot be said that the book is up-to-date. A rewritten paragraph on the Brazilian military's role in presidential politics ends at the time of Quadros, thus eliminating Goulart, Branco, and Costa e Silva. In a section on Argentina, there is considerable about Frondizi, but not about Illia or Onganía. Statistics on Uruguay are no more recent than 1956. And for this effervescent and dynamic continent, to be four or ten years behind the times is to be tardy indeed.

The author's evaluations are less didactic, more balanced, and hence at once of greater use and force than was the case in the first edition. A mellowing is notable in the omissions of earlier critical commentaries on the institutions and the people of Latin America. Organizationally, the volume is quite uneven: Argentina gets by far the most attention; several original chapters retained intact are but brief sketches of local *mores*; other chapters are lengthy discussions in depth of hemisphere-wide problems. However, both kinds contain valuable data and trenchant insights. Arthur P. Whitaker contributes a highly laudatory preface.

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*La rebelión de los machetes en América Latina.* By DUKARDO HINESTROSA. México, 1965. B. Costa-Amic, Editor. Bibliography. Pp. 203. Paper.

Dukardo Hinestrosa is a young Colombian journalist with a heart, and his

heart rather than his intellect dominates this set of *viñetas* about Latin America. Divided into two parts—"Panorama actual de los pueblos Latinamericanos" and "Proceso histórico de los movimientos populares en América Latina"—the book contains outlines of the general problems characteristic of the area in the first and then illustrates the contemporary scene in each country (including Puerto Rico and the Guianas) in the second. In the latter the author has used examples from the past to illuminate his argument and, as it is largely concerned with politics and economics, it might be more just to talk of "movimientos *impopulares*."

The heroes of this book are not the machetes, the rural and urban masses, but the men who would give inspiration to the rebellion. The ghosts of Jorge Gaitán and Emiliano Zapata filter through the pages leading the masses toward a better life, which the author, an obvious humanitarian socialist, suggests can be achieved by a breakdown of the traditional society. He vigorously attacks the oligarchs, the businessmen, the military leaders, and the Church. He does not spare the United States government or its citizens who invest in Latin America, and he also attacks those who seek to bring about social change through total control by the State. In Hinestrosa's Latin America private initiative will not be stifled, and the State will cooperate with and aid individuals in their projects.

The reader should be warned that this book is not to be read for its historical accuracies. The chapters dealing with individual countries are stimulating and challenging. But the author has a cause to plead, and he is not concerned with the correctness of his interpretation. He perhaps goes too far, e.g., when he implies that foreign companies in concert with the Dominican oligarchy planned the overthrow of Juan Bosch. In order to substantiate his position he apparently feels that economic imperialism had to be present; yet he would have been just as effective if he had used the

ample evidence available to show that clerics and military leaders were involved in bringing down Bosch.

It is also interesting to note that he does not have any opinions on the economic program espoused by Lachlan Currie, an advisor to Hinesrosa's own government. It is easy to call for agrarian reform, but what is to be done for the vast number of people who now live in urban areas? Or for those who continue to stream into the city from the countryside? The author has no answer and barely discusses this immense problem.

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*Readings in Latin American Civilization: 1492 to the Present.* 2nd ed. Edited by Benjamin Keen. Boston, 1967. Houghton Mifflin Company. Glossary. Pp. x, 533. Paper. \$4.95.

The second edition of this book differs only slightly from the first. Seven of its eight parts contain the same selection of readings. In Part Eight, "Latin America in the Twentieth Century," the editor has added a chapter on the Cuban Revolution and ten other new items. The book continues to have value as supplementary reading for survey courses in Latin American history, but several examples will demonstrate that the new material does not always represent impartial or authoritative opinion. Jesús Silva Herzog, as a socialist critic of the Mexican Revolution, can hardly give a balanced evaluation of the Revolution's achievements. Samuel Shapiro is not an expert on the Bolivian Revolution. James Reston's short newspaper article contributes but little to our understanding of American reaction to Jacobo Arbenz' regime in Guatemala. None of the selections in the chapter on Cuba was written by a genuine authority on Cuban history.

Another disappointing feature of the work is the absence of any reference to Chile's experiment with Christian Democracy. Given the emphasis on social and economic reform in Part

Eight, this omission is rather surprising. (Originally reviewed in *HAHR*, November 1955).

T.G.P.

*The Economics of Development. An Annotated List of Books and Articles Published 1959-1962.* By ARTHUR HAZLEWOOD. London, 1964. Oxford University Press. Index. Pp. xii, 104. Paper. \$2.00.

This bibliography will be of considerable use to those who wish to make comparative studies involving Latin America and other parts of the world. Since there are only eight entries (out of 732) pertaining explicitly to Latin America, it is clearly far from comprehensive for that area. One reason is that it is limited to books and articles written in English.

D.M.P.

*Comparative Politics and Political Theory. Essays Written in Honor of Charles Baskervill Robson.* Edited by EDWARD L. PINNEY. Chapel Hill, 1966. University of North Carolina Press. Notes. Pp. xiii, 215. \$6.00.

This book consists of ten essays grouped under what the editor has classified as the normative, conceptual, institutional, behavioral, and methodological dimensions of politics. Two essays are on Latin American subjects.

The essay by Federico G. Gil and John D. Martz is on Latin American integration, covering principally the problems and progress of the Latin American Free-Trade Association and the Central American Common Market. The essay is a well-written, balanced account of integration efforts, synthesizing many of the available articles and books on the subject. The work of the Inter-American Development Bank and some of the 1965 proposals to improve the institutional mechanisms of integration are interestingly described. The specialist will be disappointed that there is not more depth on any particular aspect of integration. Also no theory on the process of integration is