

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.

J. C. M. OGELSBY

University of Western Ontario

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