

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

developed, and a few important dissertations on the subject seem to have been overlooked.

The essay by Daniel R. Goldrich is a description of a questionnaire research project on the political orientations of Panamanian and Costa Rican secondary-school students that he carried out to determine the extent to which failure to control for response set could affect the overall findings. The author defines response set as the systematic response by the respondent to the format in which the questionnaire or interview items are presented rather than to the intended substance of the items. He demonstrates convincingly how failure to control for response set can lead to substantially invalid interpretation of data, and then shows how a questionnaire can be drawn up to take this factor into account.

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A Concise History of Latin American Culture. By PEDRO HENRÍQUEZ UREÑA. Translated and with a supplementary chapter by GILBERT CHASE. New York, 1966. Frederick A. Praeger, Publishers. Bibliography. Index. Pp. ix, 214. \$5.50.

This translation of *Historia de la cultura en la América Hispánica* (México, 1947), (reviewed in *HAHR*, May 1948, 239-40), will help to meet the growing demand by English readers for penetrating commentary on broad aspects of Latin American culture. The translator has successfully bridged this span between cultures by adding numerous notes designed to bring the work up to date, to clarify references that might puzzle an American reader, and to point out English translations of works cited. Further, Chase has edited the unpolished text of Henríquez Ureña and placed some long lists of writers and works in footnotes. The new thirty-one-page bibliography of books in English, listed by country and topic, will be a valuable guide for the non-specialist. The most important added feature is the final chapter, entitled

“The Approximate Present [1945-1965],” in which the broad focus of the original eight chapters is applied to the years since 1945 with authoritative observations on architecture, painting, and music.

The addition of an extensive topical index to supplement the “Biographical Index” would have increased the usefulness of the manual, and a consistent procedure for indicating dates, titles, and translations would have improved many passages. Chase’s reasons for omitting some paragraphs and footnotes of the original are not apparent.

The “Translator’s Preface” states that the text was prepared for a course, “The Cultural Heritage of Latin America.” “A concise survey of the historical development of Hispanic American culture from a humanistic point of view, neither overemphasizing nor neglecting political, economic, and social factors, was needed” (p. v). This *Concise History* provides in condensed form, now easily accessible to the English reader, information and commentary on the intellectual and aesthetic maturation of Latin America. In addition to being an excellent textbook, it will appeal to readers interested in establishing an acquaintanceship with the cultural history of Latin America.

D.S.

Spanish-American Literature in Translation. Volume I: *A Selection of Prose, Poetry, and Drama before 1888.* Edited by Willis Knapp Jones. New York, 1966. Frederick Ungar Publishing Company. Bibliography. Index. Pp. xv, 356. \$7.50.

If this book circulates and receives the attention it should, Spanish-American literature must surely gain readers. The translations are amazingly good, and mostly shy away from that grim and stilted English that Hemingway unhappily decided would catch the lilt of Spanish. Worth special mention are the translations of the *Araucana*, Sor Juana’s sonnet “This trickery of paint which you perceive” and Estanislao