

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

del Campo's *Faust*, nicely rendered in the tall-tale style of America's frontier humor.

To the charge that Spanish America has no theater, Willis Knapp Jones offers proof on both sides. Something theatrical did exist, and it finds its way into the last section of the book. That its value is more historical than aesthetic is also quite evident.

All in all, this book is a felicitous and highly representative selection of works and authors. This reviewer's only major lament, which I hope will be shared by other English-speaking readers, is that the anthology teases and tantalizes because its offerings are so short. If the resultant frustrations become a clamor for more translations, we cannot but benefit twice from this highly readable volume.

J.P.D.

Los Estados Unidos y América Latina (1930-1965). By HERNÁN RAMÍREZ NECOCHEA. Santiago, 1965. Editora Austral. Notes. Pp. 298. Paper.

The author's title of professor in the University of Chile lends specious authority to this survey of inter-American relations. Actually it is just another party-line, machine-made production, attacking the "super-imperialism" of the United States as the source of most hemispheric and world troubles. After the Great Depression brought down American interventionism from its peak, the influence of labor and the conscience of the intellectuals produced the Good Neighbor Policy, but it was really motivated by fear and conceived in hypocrisy. Export-Import Bank loans, for example, were simply "an efficient instrument of pressure which the Government at Washington could operate . . . in conformity with its plans" (pp. 61-62). This being the case, it is not surprising to learn that the United States was really defending capitalist imperialism in World War II, not democracy and peace (pp. 103-104).

Ramírez Necochea's methods are well illustrated in the section dealing with the overthrow of Jacobo Arbenz in

1954. Here he could have made something of a case for his thesis with objective evidence, but instead he relies solely on an account of Guillermo Toriello and (for an appearance of fairness) carefully selected quotations from Hubert Herring's textbook, omitting any details which might favor the American government or United Fruit. In the last sections he passes lightly over Castro, declaring that Washington followed a hostile policy toward him from the outset. The Alliance for Progress appears as a "modern version of the old Dollar Diplomacy," (p. 219) administered by Teodoro Moscoso, "a servant of imperialism, while his country, Puerto Rico, remains captive" (p. 221).

With tracts like these masquerading as scholarship, one can hardly blame Americans for their reluctance to seek out Latin American views of hemispheric history.

D.M.P.

Public Papers of the Presidents of the United States. Harry S. Truman, 1952-53. Washington, 1966. United States Government Printing Office. Illustration. Appendices. Index. Pp. xlii, 1334. \$9.00.

Like the volume immediately preceding this one in the series of presidential papers (noted in *HAHR*, February 1967, p. 136) this potpourri of official messages, informal remarks, and press conferences contains little about Latin America except bland good wishes. Some of Truman's off-hand comments on other subjects make entertaining reading, but no one will ever use these papers to prove that the President knew or cared much about inter-American problems.

D.M.P.

American Foreign Policy: Current Documents, 1963. Washington, 1967. United States Government Printing Office. List of documents. Tables. Index. Pp. lxxiii, 1380. \$4.75.

The volumes in this series, published annually since 1956, have not been