

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