

*Born to Hunger.* By ARTHUR HOPCRAFT. Boston, 1968. Houghton Mifflin Company. Index. Pp. x, 257. \$4.50.

This is an elegant book without the usual "parade of statistics" about problems of the deprived countries of the world. The author's journey begins in Africa where Tanzanian, Ugandan, Kenyan, and Botswanan village and bush life are depicted. The basic difficulties of getting people to plant crops in rows, use cattle dung for fertilizer, cooperate in farming where holdings are fragmented, and even eat fish from nearby lakes are being attacked, but in an exasperatingly slow manner.

Latin America is portrayed as an area where ridiculously large numbers of dollars are used to import foodstuffs by basically agricultural countries. Starving rural folk are creating shanty towns in urban areas with severe enough problems to remind the author of Calcutta as potential minefields of discontent. Especially serious growth problems exist in Brazil, where satellite settlements have penetrated the interior around Brasilia.

Inefficient agricultural practices in Bolivia, Colombia, and Venezuela come under hard scrutiny. An encouraging report is made of a Bolivian breakthrough in breeding the saponin out of quinoa to make that plant suitable as a wheat substitute. The rapid disintegration of family structure is discussed in detail for Colombia. Jobless fathers who abandon homes and families whose children must beg and steal breed daily violence. The efforts of government agencies are still minor in the face of such problems. Yet hopeful pictures emerge now and then, such as that of new agriculture fostered in Venezuela by private industry and government agrarian reform.

Caribbean statistics might lead us to believe that things are improving in Jamaica, for example, where per capita income has doubled since the 1950s. Bauxite exports have increased average wages tremendously, as is often the case with industrial achievements, but

real wages have risen for only about 5,000 people. Some 2,000,000 others still live from hand to mouth.

In the concluding chapters, aid for trade and other opportunistic types of assistance from developed countries are criticized as too much tied to political shifts. Unfortunately, the prospects of future aid seem rather dismal when one realizes that for five successive years the industrialized nations have steadily decreased assistance in proportion to their incomes.

Although the bright spots chronicled in this book are far outnumbered by the bleak ones, the former do exist, especially where people show readiness to apply the idea that their own rich must help the poor and that the only escape from misery in poor countries must result largely from their own efforts.

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*Pan-Americanism from Monroe to the Present, A View from the Other Side.* By ALONSO AGUILAR. New York, 1968. Monthly Review Press. Notes. Appendices. Index. Pp. 192. \$6.95.

We have long needed scholarly studies of inter-American relations by Latin Americans. Such works might present the "other side" of bilateral negotiations with the United States, too little studied by Americans for lack of documentary sources or of interest. They might examine the local effects in Latin America of American businesses, business methods, and business values. They might reevaluate the policy decisions of U.S. presidents and Secretaries of State, building on the already considerable research of American scholars, but adding fresh perspective and insight.

Unfortunately this little polemic does not fill the bill. Originally published for Mexican readers by *Cuadernos Americanos*, it has now been translated—presumably for the same American masochists who acclaimed C. Wright Mills' simplistic diatribes. Alonso Aguilar, a professor of economic planning and Latin American development at the Na-

tional University of Mexico, has used his academic training to retell the old one-sided story with the aid of carefully selected anti-Yanqui quotations and evidence, sometimes inaccurate and often taken out of context.

Thus we learn that the United States of Monroe's day "was not really interested in strengthening the independence of Latin America" and that the Monroe Doctrine might well be called the "Adams Doctrine" (p. 25). Polk rationalizes the Mexican War with the same doctrine. After using the "Maine" episode to justify its intervention of 1898 in Cuba, the United States hypocritically forces a protectorate on the Cubans through the Teller [*sic*] Amendment. More recently, anti-Communism is nothing but a mask for Wall Street and the CIA, and the Alliance for Progress is "an alliance for the preservation of the status quo" (p. 12). The Bay of Pigs figures prominently; the missile crisis of 1962 is not mentioned.

The record of inter-American relations, Heaven knows, is painful for both sides to read. But United States scholars have made serious efforts to study it with objectivity. It is time for Latin American scholars to grow up a little.

D. M. P.

*Republican Foreign Policy, 1921-1933.*

By L. ETHAN ELLIS. New Brunswick, 1968. Rutgers University Press. Illustrations. Bibliography. Index. Pp. ix, 404.

Those familiar with Ethan Ellis' intensive account of American foreign relations under Frank B. Kellogg may wonder if he has now expanded that study to include Kellogg's predecessor and successor. As Ellis quickly makes clear, however, his intentions are more modest than before. Rather than sifting through State Department documents and over a score of private collections, he has contented himself with secondary sources and private writings of the three secretaries concerned. There are no footnotes; the

approach is general; and the conclusions are fairly orthodox.

Latin American affairs are covered in two chapters, one devoted to Mexico and Nicaragua and the other to problems of intervention, boundary controversies, and other matters. Much of the first chapter is a condensation of material in the author's earlier book. Indeed, since most Latin American crises of the Republican period occurred during Coolidge's administration, students of inter-American relations should consult Ellis' study of Kellogg, supplemented by other more detailed works than this. The book will make an excellent collateral reading assignment in an undergraduate survey course on American diplomacy.

D. M. P.

*Documents on Disarmament, 1967.*

Prepared by the UNITED STATES ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY. Washington, 1968. United States Government Printing Office. Notes. Index. Pp. xvi, 820. Paper. \$2.50.

As the title indicates, this is a collection of documents, primarily speeches, dealing with disarmament during the year 1967. The major interest for the Latin Americanist is the large number of statements from Latin American countries and the United States relating to the Latin American nuclear-free zone. Although rather tedious reading, they do provide a basic outline of the problems which emerged during these negotiations.

The documents are arranged chronologically, but since the government can afford to do extensive indexing, the book is easy to use.

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*The Study of Latin American Politics in University Programs in the United States.* By R. A. GOMEZ. Tucson, 1967. University of Arizona Press. The Institute of Government Research, Comparative Government