

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