

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.

MICHAEL J. FRANCIS

University of Notre Dame

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

Studies Number 2. Notes. Tables. Bibliography. Index. Pp. 75.

A brief, informative summary of how, where, and by whom Latin American politics is studied in American universities. Some of the conclusions reached are fairly obvious, and the information does not go beyond the mid-1960s. The bibliography is a useful checklist of American books and articles dealing with Latin American governments.

D. M. P.

Aproximaciones a la literatura hispano-americana. By SALVADOR BUENO. La Habana, 1967. Instituto del Libro. Pp. 221. Paper.

In this little volume Salvador Bueno has published a collection of eighteen essays about literary subjects ranging in time from the *Popol Vuh* of the sixteenth century to the poetry of Gabriela Mistral in the twentieth. The essays were written originally for publication in newspapers or for public lectures between 1951 and 1967. They present topics of undeniable interest, but unfortunately, Bueno's approach to his subjects is calculated only to serve the needs of the general reader or beginning students of Latin American literature and contain practically nothing of interest to specialists or even to reasonably well-informed readers. The author's goal is modest—simply to provide basic facts and a modicum of literary interpretation and criticism—and this he achieves in articles which are usually sound and well written. In the United States, precisely because of these qualities, they might be most useful in undergraduate survey courses on Latin American literature as a supplement to the anthologies which are commonly used.

M. E. S.

America's First Civilization. Discovering the Olmec. By MICHAEL D. COE. New York, 1968. American Heritage Publishing Company in association with the Smithsonian Institution.

Illustrations. Maps. Figures. Appendix. Index. Pp. 159. \$4.95.

Michael Coe is one of the best of the young American archaeologists now working in Mexico and without doubt the best writer among them. It was only natural, therefore, that the *American Heritage* editors, in collaboration with the Smithsonian Institution, should call upon him to write on the Olmec civilization.

Coe traces not only the history of the Olmecs, but also the history of Olmec studies. There are digressions, and much of the book deals with other areas and other peoples. The logic of including a reproduction of the Aztec calendar stone, for example, escaped me, though I must admit that it is attractively reproduced. All of the art work—maps, photographs, line drawings, charts, etc.—is up to the high standard maintained in *American Heritage*.

The prose does not read like *echt* Coe, however, and I suspect that the editors touched it up considerably to fit their notions of what the general public likes to read or can read. Still it is a beautiful work, and if history writing must be popularized, it could not have been under more happy circumstances.

R. E. Q.

Situación social y económica de los Aztecas durante los siglos XV y XVI. By FRIEDRICH KATZ. México, 1966. Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México. Instituto de Investigaciones Históricas. Notes. Bibliography. Pp. vii, 208. Paper.

Friedrich Katz is a Professor of Latin American History at Humboldt University in the German Democratic Republic who has specialized in both pre-conquest and twentieth-century Mexico. His doctoral dissertation on socioeconomic conditions among the Aztecs in the fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries was published in Berlin in 1956 (reviewed in *HAHR*, May 1958). The present volume is substantially a translation of that work, with