

for research effort, their book is directed to "college students and interested laymen." Intelligently conceived and competently written, it will doubtlessly be widely adopted as an auxiliary text to provide a needed cross-cultural perspective in the ever-popular criminology courses to which students flock in large numbers.

Six "societies" receive chapter-length treatment: the Eskimo, Mexico, India, the Soviet Union, Sicily (for the Mafia), and England; briefer attention is devoted to eight others. Sources are necessarily secondary and standard. "Interested laymen" knowledgeable in any one of the regions covered will find little new in content for their area, and most of them will probably want to quarrel a bit with the Cavans' presentation. Mexico is described as "an agricultural land . . . dotted with small folk villages" (p. 44). The "transplanted" peasants of Mexico City's slums are therefore presented as disorganized former "folk," despite the fact that the authors' chief source (Oscar Lewis) has repeatedly and vigorously attacked this interpretation. It is easy to see, nonetheless, why they persist in their more old-fashioned view; otherwise Mexico (in company with India) would fit less conveniently between the Eskimo and the Soviet Union. Such are the hazards of pedagogy, which daily tempts all of us into questionable generalization.

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Mexico City. By ROBERT PAYNE. Photographs by DICK DAVIS. New York, 1968. Harcourt, Brace and World. Illustrations. Index. Pp. 212. \$12.95.

Robert Payne, an English-born poet and journalist, juxtaposes his hundred pages of text with a similar number of Dick Davis' full-page photographs of Mexico City and its immediate environs. The result is a warm impressionistic scenario of little tangible value to the scholar, but nevertheless

a pleasant literary and visual experience.

The narrative begins with the Conquest, touches upon the colonial period, and then jumps inexplicably from "The Viceroy's" to "Juárez and Maximilian." With the execution of the Hapsburg emperor the chronological approach is abandoned for a topical presentation of subjects which interest the author and which lend themselves nicely to Dick Davis' probing camera. The subjects range from the Basilica of Guadalupe (and the Juan Diego episode) to the new National Museum of Anthropology. The textual commentary, interspersing legend and lore freely with historical fact, advances no new theses. Most of the selections are sensitive and penetrating and can be enjoyed equally by those who have never visited the Mexican capital or those with many years of residence in the Valley of Anáhuac.

Few academicians will consent to pay \$12.95 for this handsome volume. Many may like to receive it as a gift or as a review copy, thumb its pages at leisure, and place it alongside their favorite oversized volumes.

MICHAEL C. MEYER

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The Landing at Veracruz: 1914. The First Complete Chronicle of a Strange Encounter in April, 1914, When the United States Navy Captured and Occupied the City of Veracruz, Mexico. By JACK SWEETMAN. Annapolis, 1968. United States Naval Institute. Illustrations. Maps. Notes. Appendices. Bibliography. Index. Pp. xvi, 221. \$8.50.

Whether this is the "First Complete Chronicle" of the American landing at Veracruz in 1914, as the author proclaims, is a moot question. Not much is added to the reviewer's own account in *An Affair of Honor*. Perhaps the chief new contribution is the inclusion of material based on extensive interviews with survivors of the landing. But there are no Mexican or Spanish-language sources, so that "complete"

is hardly the adjective to describe the book. For good or for bad, it is amateur history writing—the author's father was a participant in the events at Veraacruz, and the younger Sweetman followed his father's footsteps in a military career. There is a fine map of the water front which I wish I had had for my own book. All in all, it is a useful book, if not the last word on the subject.

R. E. Q.

Revolutionary Cuba: A Bibliographical Guide, 1966. By FERMÍN PERAZA. Coral Gables, 1968. University of Miami Press. Index. Pp. xiv, 188. \$7.50.

The University of Miami and the director of its Center for Advanced International Studies, Mose L. Harvey, add to the already large debt which Latin Americanists owe them by the publication of this comprehensive guide to titles dealing with the revolutionary ferment that is contemporary Cuba. The publications date chiefly from 1966 and the years immediately preceding. The *Guide* is excellently edited by Fermín Peraza, for many years the compiler of the *Anuario Bibliográfico Cubano*.

Listing of the titles is alphabetical by author; 695 titles are included for 1966. The format of the bibliography has been converted from Spanish to English, though, understandably, the large majority of the titles listed are in Spanish. Numerous titles in English, French, and Portuguese are included. Full bibliographical information is given, but no evaluations.

The current *Guide* is well supplemented by a more recently published bibliography, *The Cuban Revolution: A Documentary Bibliography, 1952-1968*, edited by Jaime Suchlicki and issued by the same Center. The University of Miami is thus establishing a claim to preeminence in providing highly useful scholarly tools.

RUSSELL H. FITZGIBBON
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Chronology of Venezuelan Oil. By ANÍBAL R. MARTÍNEZ. London, 1969. George Allen and Unwin. Maps. Appendices. Bibliography. Index. Pp. 207. 40s. (Brit.).

One may well wonder for what sort of readers this chronology was put together. Tired businessmen? Undergraduates preparing term papers? Professors writing lecture notes? Panelists in a guessing game? Most or all of these would have benefited more from a conventional history, offering a systematic narrative and description and going out on the limb to make judgments.

Instead Martínez has chosen to present his readers with the raw materials of a monograph: an almost apologetic introduction, well laid out maps and tables, a useful bibliography—and, at the center of these, a great sequence of events stretching from 1128 (“The *Fuero Viejo de Castilla* declares that no one could work mines in the ‘land property of the King.’” p. 19) to December 31, 1967 (production figures and a natural gas agreement). As Martínez himself admits, it is difficult to distinguish between milestones and ornamentation. As he does not admit, his dates and data will require further research by a genuine historian, since he gives no documentation.

It appears that the non-book has reached England too.

D. M. P.

The Peruvian Coup d'Etat of 1962: The Overthrow of Manuel Prado. By ARNOLD PAYNE. Washington, 1968. Institute for the Comparative Study of Political Systems. Political Studies Series. Charts. Tables. Notes. Bibliography. Pp. 85. Paper.

The purpose of Arnold Payne's monograph is “to analyze the significance of the coup d'état which deposed the government of President Manuel Prado on July 18, 1962.” In order to achieve this purpose, Payne makes a distinction between the “typical” and the “significant” coup d'état. The