

BOOK NOTICES

Initialed notices were written by Richard N. Adams, Adán Benavides, Jr., Duncan K. Blair, Clark C. Gill, Richard Graham, Roger A. Griffin, Guy J. Manaster, James McLeod, Thomas F. McGann, María Morris, Richard Smith, Mark Szuchman, and John Tutino, all of the University of Texas, Austin.

Latin American Affairs. Edited by RAYMOND CARR. London, 1970. Oxford University Press. St. Antony's Papers, 22. Pp. 157. Cloth. \$5.75.

The first of these five unrelated essays, "Society and Mass Rebellion in Eighteenth-Century Peru and Bolivia," by Oscar Cornblit, asserts the thesis that "the increasing efficiency of the bureaucracy was producing an ever higher degree of tension in the social body . . . [and that] all the upheavals . . . in 1780 . . . were triggered by these attempts to strengthen the central administration." The deep antagonism of the Indians thus was catalyzed by the Spanish effort "to mobilize the lower sectors of the population" in a rebellion that got quite out of hand. Verdict: thesis not proven in 36 pages, but deserves further treatment.

Ezequiel Gallo's paper, "Agrarian Expansion and Industrial Development in Argentina, 1880-1930," is a neat revisionist critique of Argentine economists and economic historians who have tended to lay the blame for Argentina's alleged lack of industrialization up to 1930 on the large landowners and on the industrializers' lack of political clout. Gallo shows that in fact Argentine industrialization made great strides precisely during periods of high exports, and that "disprotection" was not a negative factor to industrialization.

Peter Flynn, in "The Revolutionary Legion and the Brazilian Revolution of 1930," argues that historians have neglected the attempts of some revolutionaries in 1930 "to formulate political, social, and economic aims" and to replace the power of the states with "a genuinely supra-state, national party of reform." The short-lived effort is examined in useful detail.

"Labour and Politics in Chile" is a considerably dated description of unions and their linkages with the political parties, as of the mid-1960s, showing the numerical importance but fragmentation of organized labor, which is characterized by "radicalism, isolationism, and independence."

The essay by Juan Martínez-Alier, "The Peasantry and the Cuban Revolution from the Spring of 1959 to the end of 1960," based on research in the correspondence between the Agrarian Reform Institute and Provincial Delegations, shows that Cuban agricultural laborers saw the landowners and *colonos* as their enemies, and radicalized Castro's agrarian reforms far more than was the intent of original revolutionary doctrine.

T.F.M.

Historical Dictionary of Panama. By BASIL C. and ANNE K. HEDRICK. Foreword by A. CURTIS WILGUS. Metuchen, New Jersey, 1970. Scarecrow Press. Latin American Historical Dictionaries, 2. Bibliography. Pp. vi, 105. Cloth. \$5.00.

Anyone wanting a handy guide to prominent Panamanian political and literary figures, unusual Panamanian expressions and customs, Panamanian geographical

locations, and basic data on political parties and international relations of Panama will welcome this book. It contains approximately 800 entries listed alphabetically.

However, the authors' promise to provide factual information on events is largely unfulfilled, unless these are construed to be entirely electoral. Economic events and institutions, in particular, are neglected.

A dictionary is not generally considered the place for interpretation, yet one cannot but notice that the perspective on international occurrences is North American rather than Panamanian. Highly favorable entries under the two Roosevelts and the Monroe Doctrine reveal the authors' bias.

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CHARLES STANSIFER

Caracas colonial. By GRAZIANO GASPARINI. Buenos Aires, 1969. Centro Editor de America Latina. La urbanización en América latina. Tables. Maps. Illustrations. Figures. Graphs. Pp. 122. Paper.

Graziano Gasparini, justly renowned for his excellent studies of Venezuelan architecture, has given us a delightful essay on the growth and development of Caracas during the colonial period. Beginning in the earliest years of the settlement of Venezuela, Gasparini clearly places the development of Caracas within the context of Venezuela's territorial expansion. Wisely, he chooses to avoid the entanglement of founding dates and the unfortunate mania for proving first foundations.

Although divided into six chapters, the book falls into two major blocks. One covers the early colonial period through the sixteenth century and the other goes from the eighteenth century through independence. In his descriptions Gasparini utilizes a judicious selection of the secondary literature and manages to touch on all the important attributes of *caraqueño* urbanism. Nevertheless, in spite of the catholicity of his approach, Gasparini is at his best discussing physical growth and patterns of urbanism. There are a number of fascinating and useful plates showing maps and vistas of Caracas.

In sum, this is a fine introduction for any student interested in the urban development of Caracas.

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Fruits of Propaganda in the Tyler Administration. By FREDERICK MERK with the collaboration of LOIS BANNISTER MERK. Foreword by JOHN TYLER. Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1971. Harvard University Press. Illustrations. Tables. Index. Pp. x, 259. Cloth. \$9.00.

The first two essays of this volume and most of the 122-page documents section support the dust jacket's claim that the book "explores . . . the use of the President's secret fund . . . to gain domestic support for his [foreign] policy." They focus primarily on the Maine boundary question. The third essay (previously published as an article) deals with Robert J. Walker's widely published letter of 1844, in which he sought to convince Northerners to support the annexation of Texas on the ground that it would lead ultimately to the end of slavery in the