

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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*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

United States and the exodus of the nation's blacks to Latin America. Merk does not successfully link this letter directly to the Tyler administration.

R.A.G.

*El laboratorio USA del neocolonialismo.* By Z. ROMANOVA. Moscow, 1970. Editorial de la Agencia de Prensa N6vosti. Tables. Pp. 126. Paper.

In this skillful polemic, Romanova marshals substantial evidence documenting the adverse results of the United States' involvement in Latin America. The marxist assumptions cause less distortion than those which naively speak only of "aid" to that region. The sources are largely the informative reports published by or for the United States business community. While emphasizing the various forms of corporate investment, the work is most suggestive when relating the results of investment, military assistance, technical exports, and ideological propaganda. Romanova provides a challenging view of the United States' role in Latin America which must be read critically, but is not easily refuted.

J.T.

*The Economic System of Mexico.* By JOHN B. ROSS. Stanford, 1971. California Institute of International Studies. Map. Tables. Bibliography. Index. Pp. xv, 131. Cloth. \$5.00.

Ross has written a concise statistical description of the development of Mexico's agriculture, industrial, and financial sectors since 1940. His main emphasis is placed upon the role of the government in the guidance of these sectors toward the achievement of the goals set forth in the Mexican Constitution of 1917, and his concluding chapter on economic growth and human welfare in today's Mexico provides a good summary of the progress made and the problems yet to be overcome. Although limited treatment is given to any one particular topic, the book is well documented, with additional references for interested readers.

R.S.

*Democracy in Mexico.* By PABLO GONZÁLEZ CASANOVA. Translated by DANIELLE SALTI. Foreword by IRVING LOUIS HOROWITZ. 2d ed. New York, 1970. Oxford University Press. Tables. Indices. Pp. xvii, 245. Cloth. \$7.95.

A translation of *La democracia en México*, reviewed in the *HAHR*, 48:3 (August 1968), 511-513.

R.G.

*Social Change and Social Character in Mexico and the United States.* By MICHAEL MACCOBY. Cuernavaca, México, 1970. Centro Intercultural de Documentación Cuaderno, 55. Tables. Graphs. Pp. 334. Paper.

This book of essays is divided into sections on empirical studies of cognitive style, methods of teaching and therapy, psychanalysis and religion, with the longest section on the social character of Mexicans and North Americans. The essays are reprints from journals, copies of presented papers, and original papers in English or Spanish, or both.