

PPP. Dated as this book must inevitably become, it gives a broad and intelligent basis for understanding British Guiana for many years to come.

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The Alliance for Progress. Problems and Perspectives. Edited by JOHN C. DREIER. Baltimore, 1962. Johns Hopkins Press. Index. Pp. xviii, 146. \$3.95.

This volume was born of a lecture series sponsored by the School of Advanced International Studies of Johns Hopkins University. The five contributors, Milton S. Eisenhower, Raúl Prebisch, José Figueres, Teodoro Moscoso, and Dean Rusk, and editor John C. Dreier need no introduction to readers of the *HAHR*. In order the authors concern themselves with the historic, economic, political, and social aspects of the Alliance for Progress and finally the Alliance in the context of world affairs. At the end of the volume is a copy of "The Charter of Punta del Este."

There are several things to recommend this volume. Dreier did an excellent job as editor. It is well printed. It can be read quickly. And the least worthwhile contribution—that by Mr. Eisenhower—comes first. Having disposed of that, one has enjoyable and interesting, if not particularly enlightening reading until he comes to Secretary Rusk's statement, which concludes the volume and which, for reasons suggested below, is less than satisfying.

The two best reasons for including Mr. Eisenhower's contribution that occur to this reviewer are that he is the brother of a former president of the United States and that he is himself president of the institution that sponsored the series. Certainly it is clear that he knows little about the people and problems of Latin America, despite his junkets there in the not too distant past. But it is to Mr. Eisenhower's credit that he manfully, if not always convincingly, defends the proposition that the policies of his president-brother did not in fact lead to the need for the Alliance for Progress, as some of us believe, but actually set the stage for the U.S. commitment.

Mr. Prebisch states his position concisely and with conviction. Nowhere to this reviewer's knowledge does he say so much in so few words. Students will find what he has to offer quite valuable both as representative of the point of view of a responsible sector of Latin American society and as a jumping off place for more intensive examination of Latin America's economic strength and weakness.

"Pepe" Figueres is so generous of his time, writes so much, and

speaks so often that he cannot be expected to be original at all times. This particular contribution has not anything new in it but is good as intelligent constructive criticism of the United States and United States relations with Latin America.

Teodoro Moscoso, despite the constraints of public office, manages to state the goals of the Alianza straight-forwardly. His obvious faith in the possible contributions of improved education systems will find warm supporters in many circles.

Dean Rusk's contribution does him no credit. His last paragraph reads in part, "When we succeed in our Alliance . . . many will look back in later years and say with pride, 'I lived during the Alliance for Progress.' " Such sweetness and light sentiments may be fine for Mrs. Smith's address to her bridge club but not for a man who must confront the most dangerous enemy and the toughest problems that the United States has ever known. Earlier Rusk declares that "Our . . . destiny . . . is irrevocably joined to the destiny of our sister republics of the New World," which may be true, but I submit that our sister republics should be made to understand in firmer words than Rusk uses that if the hemisphere does not remain united they will suffer more than we will right up to the moment that our destiny is upon us. Elsewhere, Rusk cites ten examples—three in Mexico and none in Brazil—of outstanding achievements by individuals and groups in the various republics before the Alianza got under way. And he then writes "These and thousands of other examples serve to illustrate the range and effectiveness which is possible for public and private initiative within a free society." If these other thousands of examples actually exist the State Department should follow up with a list of them. Such a list would be useful for those of us who are at times at pains to defend private enterprise and public responsibility in Latin America.

This volume will be read by a relatively broad sector of the reading public. Dean Rusk is perfectly capable of tough mindedness. Why did he choose this occasion to make himself appear namby pamby?

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Historiografía soviética iberoamericanista, 1945-1960. By JUAN A. ORTEGA Y MEDINA. México, 1961. Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México. Facultad de Filosofía y Letras. Seminario de Historiografía Mexicana Moderna. Notes. Pp. 193. Paper.

Related to the significance of Professor Juan A. Ortega y Medina's important contribution to Latin American historiography is an an-