

United States. Professor Whitaker sees the most important reflection of nationalism now as "the explosion of an ambiguous popular-authoritarian nationalism among the underdeveloped peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, abetted by the national imperialists of the Soviet Union" [p. 14]. The introductory survey justifies itself not as just another walk through well-travelled roads, but as an attempt to derive some historical relevance from Europe for contemporary Latin America. The Argentine example is treated with Professor Whitaker's accustomed sweep and virtuosity when writing of that country, but in this reviewer's opinion weakened abruptly in the short interpretation of post-Perón happenings. It is very questionable that ex-President Frondizi was "never more the nationalist" than when engaging in the economics of austerity, or indeed that that policy ever worked very well. This quarrel with the author's view is not a mere factual disagreement. The suggestion may be made that Frondizi was following neo-corporatist policies which were essentially anti-national, raising the entire issue of whether Latin American nationalism can be well discussed without taking into account the extremely strong resistance to the full emergence of the secular nation-state. A most reasonable case can be built for the argument that the inability of Argentina, Chile, and Uruguay to maintain self-sustaining levels of economic growth after their initial "take-off" is precisely because of their failure to pursue effective policies of "humane" national integration, a political commitment which this reviewer would indeed tend to define as the essence of political development for the level of social complexity at which the more advanced Latin American states now find themselves.

The concluding survey of "continental nationalism" permits the author many passing comments of much more than passing policy interest on such matters as Castro, Brazilian foreign policy, and the effects of populism on foreign affairs. Professor Whitaker concludes that nationalism of the conventional type "is still the dominant force in the key countries," and that whatever the inconveniences of this fact, nationalism is in balance an asset to the United States in the cold war as "the most effective of all barriers against penetration of the area by the Sino-Soviet bloc."

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*El porfiriato. La vida política exterior. Parte segunda.* By DANIEL COSÍO VILLEGAS. Vol. VI of *Historia moderna de México*, edited by DANIEL COSÍO VILLEGAS. México, 1963. Editorial Hermes. Pp. 967.

Part I of *La vida política exterior* dealt with Mexican diplomacy relating to the republics of Central America. This volume is concerned with the relations between Mexico and the United States and the nations of the Old World. About half of the book is occupied with the confrontation of the restored republic and the *porfiriato* with the United States over the following main issues: (1) financial claims of each nation and its nationals deriving from earlier relations, (2) border frictions arising from the movement of bandits, revolutionaries, and wild Indians across the frontier, (3) the related issue of the recognition of the Díaz regime after the Revolution of Tuxtepec, (4) the submergence of these problems in a great new movement, the pacific economic penetration of Mexico by the United States, and (5) the control of anti-Díaz activities on the American side of the border.

The main theme of the second half of the book is the establishment of diplomatic relations and the negotiation of treaties of peace, amity, and commerce between Mexico and the countries of Europe, particularly Spain, France, and England, during the period 1867-1885. The controlling influence in these delicate and involved dealings was a set of principles enunciated by Juárez in 1867 and upheld by his successors. These were: (1) diplomatic relations with Mexico had in effect been broken by all those nations which had in one way or another participated in the Intervention or which had recognized or cooperated with the government of Maximilian, (2) treaties and conventions which had been signed prior to the Intervention with those nations including those dealing with financial claims were no longer in effect, (3) reestablishment of relations and negotiation of new treaties would recognize no special privileges for foreigners, and (4) the initiative for reestablishment of relations rested with the European nations concerned.

In the main, Mexican foreign policy was successful. The nation avoided war with the United States, which could easily have developed out of any one of several crises, without sacrificing honor; relations were established and treaties signed with European powers without unpalatable concessions; above all, Mexico achieved the status of a respected equal in the community of nations. These accomplishments were made possible by two interrelated factors. First, after the resolution of the power struggle among the liberals and the triumph of Díaz, basic ideological unity was achieved within Mexico's leadership, political stability established, and the bases laid for economic development. In short, Mexico could no longer be bullied. Second, the expanding capitalism of Europe and the United

States saw in Mexico an opportunity for economic penetration that eclipsed old disputes and encouraged amicable relations.

Lic. Cosío belongs to the historical school which advocates letting the "facts" speak for themselves. And this they do through the media of diplomatic dispatches; official and private correspondence, pronouncements, and records; newspapers and periodicals; books, articles, and other sources employed by historians. In the main they speak with only a trace of a Mexican accent and of Cosío's inflection. There are no notable heroes or villains, and guilt, blame, and credit are equally shared among Mexicans and foreigners. As a matter of fact, the reviewer would like to have seen some sections of the volume devoted to summary and interpretation. They would be particularly welcome to the reader who lacks the time or the inclination to consume some 900 pages of narrative. Diplomacy is related in balanced proportions to the internal affairs of Mexico and her diplomatic neighbors, and Cosío's observations on this relationship in his preface are worthy of note. The volume contains a valuable bibliographic essay and a list of sources which indicate the great range and depth of research on which it is based.

This writer agrees fully with reviewers of early volumes that the *Historia moderna de México* is a monumental work judged either quantitatively or qualitatively. It is probably the most impressive product of modern Mexican historiography, and this volume maintains the high standards of preceding ones. One cannot help but marvel at and envy a person who serves as the unofficial *patrón* of a large section of the Mexican historical profession, discharges important teaching and administrative duties at the Colegio de México, serves as consultant to the Mexican Foreign Office and the Banco Nacional de México, and at the same time finds the time, energy, and inspiration to direct and contribute to an undertaking of this magnitude.

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*Política agrícola. Ensayo sobre normas para México.* By RAMÓN FERNÁNDEZ Y FERNÁNDEZ and RICARDO ACOSTA. México, 1961. Fondo de Cultura Económica. Tables. Index. Pp. 269. Paper.

The number of academic textbooks and other writings on the economics and politics of agriculture is fast multiplying these days throughout Latin America, testimony to the rising concern for planning the rapid growth of output and trade of agricultural commodities and for determining the role of agriculture in an industrializing