

for the colonial period is mentioned. (Nearly all, by the way, may be found in the Law Library of the University of California, Berkeley.) Though it would seem elementary to have done so, it is obvious that the compiler did not consult a specialist on Brazilian history while preparing these subsections.

The *Guide* does include several useful appendices. One lists holdings of the ninety-eight Brazilian periodicals in the humanities and social sciences which appear in the well-known Zimmerman *Guide to Current Latin American Periodicals*, but does not go beyond that compilation and therefore omits many publications which are of particular use to students of Brazilian history and literature. Two other appendices indicate the Library of Congress classification system for Brazilian history and literature, while the final appendix gives class numbers by subject. There is an "index of libraries" mentioned in the text, but curiously not of materials discussed.

In the absence of any better guide this one will be of some help to librarians and specialists in the field of Brazilian studies.

University of Washington

DAURIL ALDEN

A Survey of United States-Latin American Relations. By J. LLOYD MECHAM. Boston, 1965. Houghton Mifflin Company. Index. Tables. Maps. Chart. Pp. 487.

With the publication of this new book by Professor Mecham we now have for the first time a textbook on United States relations with Latin America that completely covers the subject. Latané and Stuart remain basic texts, but they are outdated, and even when they appeared they did not deal with current policy. Bemis' fine book on our Latin American policy omits any discussion of our relations with individual countries. Mecham devotes one half of his book to the evolution of American policy and the other half to our relations with particular Latin American countries.

In the first part of the book Mecham discusses the origins of American policy, traces the evolution of the Monroe Doctrine and Pan Americanism, and describes our relations with Latin America since 1933. He adds little new information but he makes some good points, especially in dealing with Pan American conferences, the Good Neighbor policy, and the matter of responsibility in international affairs. His knowledge of Latin America enables him to show the irresponsible reaction of Latin American leaders to European threats to this hemisphere. They refused to cooperate in defense preparations, for example, until the outbreak of World War II. Mecham's country-by-

country survey of our relations is solid, for he is impartial and able to consider objectively the mistakes made by both the Americans and the Latin Americans.

Mecham could improve the next edition of this standard text by including material from E. David Cronon's book on Josephus Daniels in Mexico and Robert H. Ferrell's article in the March 1965 issue of the *Journal of American History* on the Clark Memorandum, and also by considering the impact of the European naval race on Theodore Roosevelt's policy.

University of Missouri

WALTER V. SCHOLLES

The United States and Inter-American Relations, a Contemporary Appraisal. By GEORGE WYTHE. Gainesville, 1964. University of Florida Press. Notes. Index. Pp. 251.

Shall the United States achieve its policies in Latin America "through the use of military and economic power in a manner that will leave a running sore, or on the basis of understanding and cooperative policies that will inspire respect and continuing cooperation"? This is the central question posed in this thought-provoking book. The author's purpose is to have a "frank and free wheeling discussion of some of the more significant aspects of Inter-American relations." His discussion of the overthrow of the Guatemalan government in 1954 "by an invasion from Honduras having the moral and *perhaps* material backing of the United States," is less than frank. It has been common knowledge and is publicly admitted that the CIA gave material backing to this invasion force. Yet with few other exceptions the author has discussed sensitive issues with candor and understanding.

Dr. Wythe notes significant changes in public opinion. "In the United States," he says, "there has also been a growing sentiment that the rule of non-intervention has become too absolute and inflexible." This radical change in United States policy materialized in the Dominican intervention and the tremendous efforts on the part of the United States and a few Latin American countries to create a permanent Inter-American Military Force. In questions of foreign aid the author points out the velocity with which the law of diminishing returns works. Sometimes there actually exists a negative relationship between the resources employed and the results obtained. As he states, "One of the main difficulties in the past has been the tendency to assume that if \$50,000 can be used to advantage, \$5 millions will do one hundred times as much good. Actually, the expenditure of