

## BOOK NOTICES

### GENERAL

*The Two Americas. Dialogue on Progress and Problems.* Edited by WILLIAM MANGER. Foreword by EDUARDO FREI MONTALVA. New York, 1965. P. J. Kenedy & Sons. A Wisdom and Discovery Book. Pp. 144. \$4.50.

A Foreword by President Eduardo Frei of Chile introduces this series of lectures, published to celebrate the 175th anniversary of Georgetown University. The contributors include three presidents (Frei, José Figueres, and Alberto Lleras Camargo), and three with important service in the Pan American Union (Lleras Camargo, William Manger, and Arturo Morales-Carrión). Five of the participants have held professorial rank (Frei, Wayne Morse, Manger, Arthur P. Whitaker, and Morales-Carrión) and two are farmer-politicians (Figueres and Morse). The Foreword largely consists of a survey of the new Chilean administration's plans. One of these is that "all Chilean families will live in their own homes" (xi). (As long as there are cities and apartment houses, how can this be done?)

The opening chapter by William Manger recites the highlights of the 175 years of inter-American affairs from the time that Francisco Miranda visited North America in 1784 to the Alliance for Progress, in order to establish the platform for the ensuing dialogue. Senator Morse recalls that Latin America's problems of poverty, misgovernment, and social injustice are not new. His statement that United States efforts to provide democracy and prosperity in the Caribbean "can only be regarded as a signal failure" (p. 38) has current validity in the prevailing state of affairs in Haiti, Cuba, and Santo Domingo. He has sharp words for military regimes. Figueres asserts that Latin America must choose among extreme conservatism, the worldwide Communist movement, or as a more hopeful possibility social democratic reform.

Felipe Herrera surveys historic and contemporary economic developments in the hemisphere. He makes solid points favoring freer regional trade and organizations leading to ultimate economic integration. Lleras Camargo argues for special political and commercial treatment from the United States. He dwells at length on business interests that obstruct the Alliance, and the failure to generate a revolutionary spirit to advance its program. Yet at the end he exalts the United States as "the country most conscious of its responsibility to humanity" (p. 144).

As usual in a lecture series there is some duplication. Each contributor comments on the Alliance for Progress; three debate economic disparity; several touch on the Marshall Plan, the role of the military, and economic integration. Also events have overtaken several of the recommendations.

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*Historia 3.* By JAIME EYZAGUIRRE *et al.* Santiago, 1964. Universidad Católica de Chile. Illustrations. Notes. Bibliography. Index. Pp. 449. Paper.

The magazine *Historia*, edited by the Instituto de Historia de la Universidad Católica de Chile, under the direction of Jaime Eyzaguirre, has rapidly attained a primary position among the Hispano-American publications of this type. The third number definitely confirms it.

It opens with an article by Monsignor Carlos Oviedo Cavada on "Sínodos y concilios chilenos, 1584(?) - 1961" (pp. 7-86), which will henceforth be an indispensable reference for the essentially exhaustive information and the prudent conclusions that it contains. Later on (pp. 87-163) Gonzalo Vial Correa offers us some interesting guidelines and viewpoints for the study of racial attitudes during the colonial period, in his "Teoría y práctica de la igualdad en Indias." Walter Hanish