

identified as the positive is stressed wholeheartedly. Though Reindorp purports to examine clichés critically, he deals in the most common of accepted generalizations. Still, sincerity is apparent and the writing leavened by a benevolent attitude of tolerance. The volume might have been written in 1948, but today it is surprising.

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*Datos básicos de población en América Latina, 1970.* Washington, [1970]. Unión Panamericana, Secretaría General de la OEA, Departamento de Asuntos Sociales. Tables. Notes. Pp. 115. Paper. \$0.50.

This modest publication presents a great deal of useful information cheaply and in a form as plain as a Model T Ford. Concerning each country of Latin America it lists practically all basic demographic information for 1960, 1970 (or other years close by), and projections for 1980. This information includes population—total, urban, and rural—density of habitation; percentage under 15; birth, death, and growth rates; life expectancy; percentage of illiteracy; pupil-teacher ratios; doctors, patients, and hospital beds per 10,000 inhabitants; and much more. For good measure, the islands of the former British West Indies are included. Sources are scrupulously specified.

Even today some Latin American statistics are apt to inspire a raised eyebrow. Still it is undeniably desirable to have even partly reliable data in systematic form at one's fingertips.

D. M. P.

*Models of Political Change in Latin America.* Edited by PAUL E. SIGMUND. New York, 1970. Praeger Publishers. Pp. xiv, 338. Cloth. \$9.00. Paper. \$3.95.

Paul E. Sigmund and Praeger obviously intend this book of readings for courses in Latin American history

or government. But the first premise, as stated in the Introduction, may be faulty: "Teachers and students of contemporary Latin American affairs, in the United States and elsewhere, have been aware of a lack of basic Latin American source materials" (p. v). Perhaps so. But the present *HAHR* editors have seen a score or more of such anthologies come across their desks in the past five years. And I would imagine that many a Latin Americanist (together with his publisher) has been disillusioned by the few sales and small royalties these collections have garnered. Still, there is probably always room for an excellent new one. Is this it?

The documents purport to illustrate and explain political change in nine Latin American countries, through revolutions (Mexico, Bolivia, and Cuba), military rule (Brazil, Argentina, and Peru), and constitutional democracy (Venezuela, Colombia, and Chile). Most documents come from the 1960s, though a few on Mexico go back to the beginning of the 1910 Revolution. If the inside cover blurb is to be believed, the author intends to present "all sides of the current debate over political, social, and economic change in the region."

The documents do not live up to that advertisement. On Mexico, for example, the book includes Madero's Plan of San Luis Potosí, Zapata's Plan of Ayala, excerpts from the 1917 Constitution, and Cárdenas' oil expropriation decree—hardly an explanation for three decades of revolutionary change. The selections from Charles C. Cumberland, Robert E. Scott, Frank Brandenburg, and Pablo González Casanova may be new to Paul Sigmund but are old stuff to long-time Mexicanists. And the final documents on the student strike of 1968 refer to a "revolt." Nothing in the student plans or actions justifies that interpretation of their strike.

Some selections could be useful for assigned readings from library reserve shelves. I doubt, however, if the entire book should be required reading for

either graduate or undergraduate students.

R. E. Q.

*Mining and Petroleum Legislation in Latin America.* 2nd ed. Washington, 1969. Pan American Union, General Secretariat, Organization of American States. Pp. xiii, 329. Paper, \$5.00.

Like the *Datos básicos de población* noted above, this collection is a good sample of the useful cataloguing work being done by the Pan American Union. It is a summary and updated revision of material published in two volumes about a decade ago. The mining laws now in force are systematically summarized but not reprinted verbatim. Among the subjects which figure prominently are methods and requirements for obtaining concessions, taxation, and other obligations of concessionaires.

D. M. P.

*Arquitectura latinoamericana 1930/1970.* By FRANCISCO BULLRICH. Buenos Aires, 1969. Editorial Sudamericana. Illustrations. Bibliography. Pp. 222.

The Argentine architect who produced this "panorama," as he calls it, restricted the view to only seven countries—Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Chile, Cuba, Venezuela, and Mexico—in order to concentrate upon the work of architects in whom the "new architecture of Latin America" is visible. The volume was prepared for the tenth Congress of the International Institute of Architects in Buenos Aires. It should be used together with the same author's smaller but more extensive book *New Directions in Latin American Architecture* (1969). Readers wishing to know the buildings should consult the Argentine edition with 282 photographs and 70 plans. An opening chapter reviews the pre-Columbian, colonial, and pre-1930 conditions for the appearance of the "new architecture," which is set forth in 24 pages

for Brazil, 17 for Argentina, 7 for Uruguay, 6 for Chile, 6 for Cuba, 6 for Venezuela, and 16 for Mexico. The presentation of the buildings is clear and informative, with critical comments by the author, who is an architectural historian as well as a practicing architect well known in this country and in Europe.

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*Foreign Relations of the United States. Diplomatic Papers. 1946.* Vol. III: *Paris Peace Conference: Proceedings.* Vol. IV: *Paris Peace Conference: Documents.* Vol. V: *The British Commonwealth; Western and Central Europe.* Vol. VII: *The Near East and Africa.* Washington, 1969, 1970. United States Government Printing Office. Notes. Indexes. Pp. xl, 882; viii, 956; xiv, 1109; viii, 941. \$5.25. \$5.50. \$6.00. \$5.25.

The Paris Peace Conference of 1946 was called to consider peace terms for Italy, Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Finland. The government of Mexico asked for representation at the sessions which were to draft the Italian treaty but was turned down on the grounds that the Moscow Agreement had made no provision for this. Several other nations, all in the Caribbean area, expressed interest in the Italian treaty, mainly for protection from claims by Italian nationals.

None of these nations seems to have protested strongly at being left out. However, Brazil did take part in the conference to the extent of proposing amendments to the Italian treaty, providing committee members, and consulting with the United States on a variety of matters. The Brazilian Foreign Minister complained politely to Secretary Byrnes that after Brazil's contribution to the war, it had been left off the reparations commission. Byrnes replied soothingly that perhaps Brazil "would get more reparations through seizure of German assets in Brazil than through any other system of allocation." But the Foreign Min-