

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-

ister would not be put off with this open hint; he "emphasized the psychological and political effect . . . of Brazil's exclusion" (III, 67). Doubtless the Mexicans, at least, felt the same way.

If the Latin Americans could hardly get a toe in the door at Paris, it is not surprising to find them wholly absent from the volumes on the British Commonwealth (mainly Canada and India), central Europe, the Near East, and Africa.

D. M. P.

Intervention in Latin America. Edited and with an Introduction by C. NEALE RONNING. New York, 1970. Alfred A. Knopf. Borzoi Books on Latin America. Notes. Bibliography. Pp. vi, 220. \$3.95.

Although historians have welcomed Lewis Hanke's Borzoi series of anthologies on Latin America, a good many of the books emphasize recent events too much to be of maximum usefulness in a history course. This is true of C. Neale Ronning's collection of writings on intervention. The problem dates back at least to the promulgation of the Monroe Doctrine and came to a climax during the first two decades of the twentieth century. Nevertheless, about half of the readings apply to the period since 1945, and the unhappy Dominican intervention of 1965 bulks larger than any other subject considered. Doubtless it is natural for the Latin Americans to inquire: "But what have you done to me *recently?*" Still, one may hope that the Dominican adventure was an atavism, not to be soon repeated. As it recedes toward the horizon, the emphasis placed on it here may quickly "date" the book.

That objection aside, Ronning has done an excellent, sensitive job in presenting the complexities of the intervention problem. Put simply, the dilemma is this: How can the governments of the hemisphere reconcile the theoretical equality of sovereign nations with the practical power—politi-

cal, economic, charismatic—of the United States? No one has found a completely acceptable answer, perhaps not even a plausible one; but minds such as those of Francisco García Calderón, Manuel Ugarte, Luis Quintanilla, John F. Kennedy, J. William Fulbright, Luis M. Drago, and Alberto Lleras Camargo have attacked the problem; and Ronning presents us with some of their ratiocinations.

It would have been easy to fill the collection with fire-breathing, but even in representing Ugarte, Quintanilla, and Juan Bosch, Ronning has chosen relatively mild, well-reasoned excerpts, intended to convince the yanqui, not flay him alive. Americans (North Americans, that is) are underrepresented, but when they appear in the persons of such as Kennedy, Fulbright, and J. Fred Rippy, they have something to say. Rippy in particular brings postwar noninterventionism down to earth by showing its fundamental inconsistency with the widespread use of foreign aid.

The emphasis on recent developments and on Latin American opinions leaves an important gap—the reactions of the interventors during and after the period of their policy's greatest extension. A half dozen excerpts from Leonard Wood, Woodrow Wilson, Enoch Crowder, Henry J. Stimson, or possibly some marine engaged in occupying Haiti or Nicaragua might further highlight the exasperating contradictions and entanglements which appear whenever strength and weakness meet.

D. M. P.

Indian Art and History: The Testimony of Prehispanic Rock Paintings in Baja California. By CLEMENT W. MEIGHAN. Los Angeles, 1969. Dawson's Book Shop. Baja California Travel Series. Illustrations. Map. Tables. References. Pp. 79. \$10.00.

Situated within deep canyons in the central part of Baja California are one hundred or more rock shelters which contain rock paintings of such varied subjects as human figures, deer, moun-