

*American Imperialism and Anti-Imperialism.* Edited by THOMAS G. PATERSON. New York, 1973. Thomas Y. Crowell Company. Bibliography. Maps. Pp. 149.

Focusing upon the ambitious period of American empire-building during the 1890's, this well-edited collection includes excerpts from major works by distinguished historians, such as La Feber, Leuchtenburg, Hofstadter, Beale, Pratt, McCormick, Williams, May, Lasch, and others. Conflicting viewpoints are presented on such issues as: the extent to which an imperialist-motivated elite carved public opinion by appealing to nationalism and racism, the relative strength or weakness of President McKinley, the Pratt thesis on the conflict between business and expansionist philosophy, and reasons for the failure of the anti-imperialist movement. Economic historians should find ample ground for discussion in the selection from McCormick on economic imperialism, which argues that the conscious quest for markets produced annexation of areas such as the Philippines, not for its colonial value, but merely as a stepping-stone to the markets of the Orient. This argument is provided in direct refutation of Hofstadter's psychological crisis of the 1890's, which postulates that imperialism resulted from irrational and emotional decisions.

Of special interest to Latin American scholars will be the investigation of why options chosen by the McKinley administration provided a rationale for later intervention in the Caribbean, especially Cuba. The editor's well-written introduction coupled with short biographies of each author, maps, a chronology of the 1890's, and a selective bibliography make this volume an excellent supplementary text for courses dealing with historical issues in American imperialism. In stressing the conflicting interpretations in the imperialism debate, Professor Paterson goes a long way toward demonstrating the historical origins of twentieth century America's imperialist foreign policies.

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*Estudio económico de América Latina 1973.* By the COMISIÓN ECONÓMICA PARA AMÉRICA LATINA, United Nations. New York, 1974. United Nations. Tables. Figures. Pp. 352. Paper.

This volume is the latest in a series of economic surveys published annually by the U.N. Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) since its foundation in the late 1940s. The 1973 survey is divided into three major parts. The first describes the position of