

Inter-American Affairs, 1944. An Annual Survey: No. 4. Edited by ARTHUR P. WHITAKER. (New York: Columbia University Press, 1945. Pp. vi, 284. Maps. \$3.00.)

The high quality and practical usefulness of this fourth volume of annual surveys of Latin-American affairs are seen in its expert editing by Professor Arthur P. Whitaker, the excellent organization of materials (Pan America in Politics and Diplomacy, Canada, Economic Developments in Latin America, Labor and Social Welfare, Cultural Relations, Summary and Prospects, and Appendices), and in the uniformly interesting presentation of each of the sections. Scholars and laymen will be as delighted as with previous volumes in this series to discover that a great deal of important factual detail on the Western Hemisphere can be integrated and evaluated in an intelligent and readable fashion.

Although the high standards of the entire volume make it presumptuous or even unfair to single out any one or two sections for special attention, it appeared to this reviewer that Dr. Whitaker's "Pan America in Politics and Diplomacy" and Dr. Miron Burgin's "Production, Trade, and Transportation" were particularly useful. Dr. Whitaker quite justifiably focused primary attention on the problem of Argentine relations, and in his keenly analytical presentation he has given us the best short account yet published on this unfortunate muddle. Most of his footnote references are to American newspapers and periodicals, probably for the very good reason that Argentine sources are not available to the average reader and the scholar is already familiar with them. Dr. Whitaker's final two sections, which deal with internal upheavals and the relationship of the American nations to the Dumbarton Oaks proposals, help to throw the 1945 developments in these fields into clear perspective. It might be regarded by some as a little unfair to call President Carías of Honduras a dictator unless the term is defined. Some would argue that he was elected by a popular majority in a fair election and that he governs under executive authority that is limited both by law and organized pressure groups. Professor Whitaker wisely does not attach too great importance to the article by Hernané Tavares de Sá in the August, 1944, issue of *The Inter-American*—an article which exaggerates the danger of declining cordiality in United States-Brazilian relations under the Good Neighbor Policy (pp. 61-62). Journalist Tavares de Sá's fixation on this point was known to some scholars at least a year before he was supposed to have gathered the material leading to the conclusions expressed in his article.

Dr. Burgin's contribution to the section on economic development was sound and realistic. In giving proper attention to developments in 1944 in production, trade, and transportation, the author logically could

not be expected to analyze completely all phases of the entire problem, and it is therefore probably unfair to regret that a more extended evaluation of the government corporation as a political-economic institution to effect a transition from an extractive to a modified industrial economy in many of the Latin-American republics was not given.

Dr. Sanford A. Mosk, who introduces a new feature to the series in his "Main Currents of Economic Thought," was likewise able to devote only a small amount of space to the corporations (p. 151). The addition of Dr. Mosk's chapter on economic thought logically opens the way for similar sections on contemporary political thought and perhaps social or cultural thought as well.

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Handbook of Latin American Studies: 1942. No. 8. A Selective Guide to Material Published in 1942 on Anthropology, Archives, Art, Economics, Education, Folklore, Geography, Government, History, International Relations, Labor and Social Welfare, Language and Literature, Law, Libraries, Music, and Philosophy. Edited by MIRON BURGIN. (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1943 [1945]. Pp. xv, 521. \$4.00.)

An indispensable tool to the student and research worker, and to the bibliographer and librarian as well, in the vast field of Latin-American studies, this volume of the *Handbook*, belated as it may be, is most welcome. Although the title page carries the date 1943, this eighth volume in the series was not printed and distributed until this year, due largely perhaps to the exigencies of the war just ended. Each issue of the *Handbook* has grown in volume and has improved in quality and organization. It is not a comprehensive, but a selective, list, with descriptive and critical notes on significant items in the various disciplines represented.

The editor points out that it was necessary to omit at this time the sections on Spanish-American Language and on History of the Caribbean Area Since Independence, but he expresses the hope that the omission will be made up in the next volume. A similar gap in the section on Spanish-American Art which was left in the *Handbook* for 1941 is filled in the present issue.

The general statements preceding the various sections are agreed that there was a noticeable decrease in activity in all fields and that the inescapable impact of the all-consuming conflict just ended is evident in practically all the publications. References to the war, or to war incidents, are strangely absent in the literature for the period covered. The sections on International Relations since 1830, and on Treaties,