

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,

Conventions, International Acts, Protocols, and Agreements are unusually full and interesting.

There is only one special article, "Latin American Periodicals Dealing With Labor and Social Welfare." This is a welcomed innovation. The *Handbook* should not include brief monographs or special articles which are better in the numerous reviews and periodicals. But the particular article included, written by Gustavo-Adolfo Rohen y Gálvez, is appropriate and should prove most useful because of the excellent list of periodicals which it includes on labor and social welfare. The subject index and the index of periodicals with which the writer closes the article are extremely useful.

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*Chile. An Economy in Transition.* By P. T. ELLSWORTH. (New York: The Macmillan Company, 1945. Pp. ix, 183. \$3.00.)

Chile, during the last twenty-five years, has been subjected to many types of investigators. The author of this little volume, however, confines himself largely to fiscal and trade developments of the 1930's. These he presents in seven brief chapters, well supplied with statistical tables and charts, and further bolstered with a substantial appendix of the same materials. His study is based primarily on legislative enactments and reports such as *Estadística chilena* and various official publications, supplemented by several months of personal investigation in Santiago and other Chilean centers. He also draws upon the monographs of Fetter and McBride and an occasional article in the *Quarterly Journal of Economics* or the Santiago newspapers.

The author's first two chapters and the closing one touch upon social and political conditions of more general interest. Personalities, such as Alessandri, Ibáñez and Gustavo Ross, play little part in his narrative. On the other hand the ups and downs in trade and public finance, and the bearing thereon of legislative and executive decree, are given full treatment. Economic principles are much in evidence, as is fitting, but even the casual reader will appreciate the author's effort to supply an adequate background to his technique. One may gain with little effort a fair appreciation of the close relationship between the government and the banks, of its measures to control exports and imports, to encourage local manufactures and building operations, and to stimulate better methods of farming.

Chile is primarily an agricultural country, but it frequently has to import wheat and meat from neighboring Argentina. It is a land of extensive vineyards, but at times must agree to receive French wines

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