

ture. Virtually worthless sections on religion and magic show that covert culture cannot be investigated by surveys.

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Economic Policy Revolution and Industrialization in Latin America. By PEDRO C. M. TEICHERT. University, Miss., 1959. Bureau of Business Research, University of Mississippi. Tables. Bibliography. Pp. xviii, 282. Paper. \$7.00.

This book is useful for the factual information the author has assembled on certain specific developments in Latin America—such as state enterprises in Uruguay, the Salte and Lafer plans in Brazil, and the merchant marine of Argentina. As for the rest, it is not an impressive work. It is unsystematic and repetitive, and it contains a good deal of loose reasoning as well as a fair number of inconsistent statements. These shortcomings are most apparent when the author is handling questions of interpretation, general ideas, and theoretical propositions. Continuity of argument is often lacking because extraneous factual material is introduced or because attention is shifted from the central question to some overlapping propositions of marginal relevance.

The economic policy revolution featured in the title of the book is the well-known trend towards economic diversification and industrialization in Latin America. The author writes about these developments with strong feeling and high optimism, using such phrases as tremendous growth, rapid change, booming economies, and the tapping of vast resources. There is no doubt that Latin American countries have been making economic advances in recent years. But there are problems as well, and although Mr. Teichert mentions some of them, he is apparently not interested to explore them. For this reason, his views on Latin American industrialization seem less realistic than

those of many other writers who have dealt with the same subject.

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Morazán y la federación centroamericana. By ARTURO HUBERTO MONTES. Mexico City, 1958. Libro Mex Editores. Prologue by LUIS ANDRÉS ZÚÑIGA. Illustrations. Bibliography. Pp. 381. Paper.

Montes proposes in this book to better acquaint Honduras with her patriotism, Morazán. He succeeds in this task. His style exhibits painstaking research. This at times burdens the reader with overly-detailed incidents and unimportant matters. The heavy documentation of the family history of Morazán detracts from the real value of the book. But, in spite of this shortcoming, the author has produced a book of great merit because he has incorporated documents of much value.

Montes shows a keen knowledge of constitutional law and its relationship to the socio-economic conditions of the day. His interpretation of the failure of the Central American Union shows great understanding. On page 232, he says, "The first constitution of the United States of Central America was an exact copy of the constitution of the United States of America . . . this was a grave error . . . because the historical, sociological, political, economic, and cultural factors (of Central America) were not taken into account."

He is not biased, for on pp. 267-268, he details the role of the clergy in the fight for separatism—a fact most writers fail to mention. The account of Morazán's death was done superbly. It has drama, meaning, and action.

Montes has contributed an important work to further the study of Central American unity.

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Rödskind och madonnor. Latinamerikansk resa i rum och tid. By ERIK HJALMAR LINDER. Stockholm 1958.