

on the medical anthropology of Spanish-speaking communities. His observations of political behavior and his speculations about the social determinants of that behavior are provocative. And finally Rubel has clearly and sensitively portrayed the dilemma of the young Mexican-American man caught between conflicting goals and values of Anglo and *chicano* cultures.

Langley Porter Clinic

MARGARET CLARK

*Problemas de la urbanización en Guatemala.* Prepared by the SEMINARIO DE INTEGRACIÓN SOCIAL GUATEMALTECA. Guatemala, 1965. Ministerio de Educación Pública. Tables. Appendix. Pp. 290. Paper.

Latin America's urban population—that is, communities with at least two thousand people—doubled during the 1950s, while rural areas registered only a twelve-percent increase. The “population explosion,” therefore, is affecting primarily the larger cities of Latin America, especially the megacephalic national capitals. Guatemala fits this pattern neatly. Her capital dominates the country with a population of 572,937, twice what it was sixteen years ago and thirteen percent of the national total. Quezaltenango in the highlands is second with 45,195; Puerto Barrios on the Atlantic coast and Escuintla on the Pacific slope are the only two other cities having twenty thousand or more. Urbanization as treated by the essays in this book is limited to Guatemala City.

On June 17-18, 1965, the Seminar for Guatemalan Social Integration celebrated its ninth anniversary by holding a conference on urban problems. Specialists from the University of San Carlos dominated the program. Its rector, Jorge Arías B., presented the opening essay, “Urban Concentration and Internal Migrations.” The reference material was drawn from Leonard Reissman's *The Urban Process* (Glencoe, New York, 1964) which outlines four components for a “theory of urbanization,” namely: (1) urban growth, (2) industrialization, (3) middle-class dominance, and (4) nationalism as a unifying political ideology. After defining terms and methodology, the seminar chose to concentrate on the first component. Although aware of the need for more scientific investigation, the panelists nevertheless speculated on the reasons for rural migrations to the city and the possible relationship between industrialization and urban growth. They further described and evaluated the subhuman conditions in at least four of the city's twenty-two marginal areas (the *colonias*), the public health problems that have resulted, and the

impact of the new migrants upon existing physical facilities, especially the potable water supply.

Strongly influenced by Rodolfo Quintero's *Antropología de las ciudades latino-americanas* (Caracas, 1964), the seminar concluded that Guatemala City has an "artificial" or "false" urbanization in that it is not stimulated by industrialization. On the contrary, there is a scarcity of demand for labor in the city, and the labor surplus creates such problems as unemployment and delinquency. To prevent any further unhealthy migration to the city, the seminar agreed that agrarian reform was basic; that agricultural-pastoral productivity should be encouraged to keep farmer-migrants on the land; that a more balanced regional distribution of industry should be undertaken; and that decentralization of administration, permitting municipalities more self-government and responsibility, was highly advisable.

All in all, these exploratory essays served their purpose in pointing out real problems facing national planners, while at the same time questioning the methods and procedures of the past.

George Washington University

MARIO RODRÍGUEZ

*The Puerto Rico Labor Relations Act: A State Labor Policy and Its Application.* By FRED BARELA. Río Piedras, 1965. Universidad de Puerto Rico. Editorial Universitaria. Appendix. Bibliography. Indices. Pp. 241. Paper.

This investigation of the Puerto Rico Labor Relations Act is unique in that it was written as a Ph.D. dissertation by the principal actor in the events described. Barela served on the staff of the National Labor Relations Board from 1944 to 1947 and then used that experience as chairman of the Puerto Rico Labor Relations Board from 1947 to 1962.

The first part of the manuscript covers the Act, passed in 1946 just as Puerto Rico was making its first attempts to carry out "Operation Bootstrap." With greater autonomy for Puerto Rico and with a move toward a more industrialized society, there was a great need to supplement the area covered by the NLRB with coverage for the areas excluded by the U. S. act. The PRLRA copied many provisions of various state acts and added other provisions because of the unique relations between Puerto Rico and the U. S. government.

Barela has well traced the development and evolution of the Act under his own chairmanship, with special emphasis on the three most numerous types of cases. The largest and most varied classification