

Chile y la soberanía en el mar. By SERGIO TEITELBOIM V. Santiago, 1966. Editorial Andrés Bello. Bibliography. Pp. 219. Paper. \$2.80 (Chil.).

Essentially this monograph states the case for the two hundred mile limit of territorial waters adjacent to Ecuador, Peru, and especially Chile (which has the longest coastline of the three, and in which the author is most interested). He reviews ideas, agreements, and disagreements held from early times to the present concerning the high seas, territorial waters, contiguous waters, and the continental shelf. Some of these debates have been the work of individual countries, some of regional groups and international organizations such as the Hague Court and the United Nations. The book also contains special chapters on sovereignty of the seas, international maritime law, the Declaration of Santiago by Chile, Ecuador, and Peru (1952), and the particular importance of the fishing industry to the west coast countries of Latin America, especially Chile. The author cites occasions when individual countries or regional groups have altered territorial limits for specific reasons, e.g., control of customs, establishment of health measures, or, as in the Panama Declaration of 1939, an attempt to establish a neutral zone in wartime.

At present there is no universally accepted agreement on territorial limits, and the juridical question is complex. Obviously the economy of Chile and the other west coast countries could be further developed if oil and mineral wealth on the sea bottom were discovered and exploited, or perhaps various mineral elements or plankton protein could be extracted from the sea and converted into usable products. Furthermore, the development of an extensive fishing industry would supplement agriculture and mining.

Teitelboim's bibliography and footnotes include works by writers of various nationalities. Those who do not read Spanish can obtain some references in English—Charles G. Fenwick's work and the United Nations reports. Also one chapter ("Territorial Waters and Beyond") in C. Neale Ronning, *Law and Politics in Inter-American Diplomacy* (New York and London, 1963) gives a condensed discussion in English of some of the issues of this involved problem, citing additional sources.

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Education and Social Change in Chile. By CLARK C. GILL. Washington, 1966. U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Office of Education. Notes. Bibliography. Pp. vii, 143. Paper. \$.55. (Distributed by the U. S. Government Printing Office.)

The Development of Education in Venezuela. By GEORGE I. SÁNCHEZ. Washington, 1963. U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Office of Education. Notes. Bibliography. Pp. x, 114. Paper. \$.55. (Distributed by the U. S. Government Printing Office.)

Authors Gill and Sánchez have captured the enthusiasm and spirit for educational reform and development in these two fascinating countries. The excellent organization of detailed material presented is well set forth, with accurate supporting data and real insights and interpretations into some of the main problems facing these countries. The books should supply the reader with reasonable knowledge of the changing educational scene, as it moves from a struggle for quantity to the development of high quality education at all levels. Apart from this essential shift in emphasis is the realization that these countries will reach their future economic and social goals only as education becomes a close partner with other forces involved in overall development. As the authors point out, newly created educational planning agencies are busily engaged in studying manpower and ways of enabling education to supply all parts of the nation's labor force with properly qualified personnel. This is a new goal for education in Latin America which has tried for too long a time to serve choice professional careers without regard to more essential manpower needs.

These books touch lightly on the challenge that faces both of these countries as they develop a more effective educational system. In the educational sector the term "incentives" embraces many things: cultural motivation, employment opportunity, vocation counseling, the availability of instructional materials, aptitude testing, placement services, scholarships, grants in education, and others. However, through some attention to all or a portion of these, the governments of Venezuela and Chile will come to grips with a basic problem of educational progress—stimulating the desire of each individual to stay in school long enough to reach his potential and take his appropriate place in the economic world. How to increase the holding power of the school at all levels is the paramount problem to be resolved before development goals can be fully realized.

These excellent studies should be of real value to the Latin American reader who is interested in educational development. Although there are many articles on the subject, few composite studies such as

these are available, since most of them are for confidential use by foundations or government agencies and not for public consumption.

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Modernismo in Chilean Literature: The Second Period. By JOHN M. FEIN. Durham, 1965. Duke University Press. Notes. Appendices. Bibliographies. Indices. Pp. x, 167. \$6.00.

Professor Fein has divided his study into four chapters and four appendices: Chapter I, The Second Period of *Modernismo* in Chile; Chapter II, *Revista cómica*, Periodical of Transition; Chapter III, *Pluma y lápiz*, the Movement's Workshop; and Chapter IV, Francisco Contreras, Theoretician of *Modernismo*. The appendices consist of Contreras' introduction to *Raúl*, an index to the *Revista cómica*, a bibliography of Contreras, and a general bibliography.

Chapter I gives us a panoramic view of the leadership and trends of the second period. The first period, consisting only of Rubén Darío, had a leader without followers, whereas the second period comprised a school without a leader. Three poetic currents are noted in this period, *decadentismo*, *criollismo*, and humanitarian poetry. The aesthetic conclusion of *modernismo* seems to have come in 1908 with the publication of Pedro Prado's first book, *Flores de cardo*. In 1905, when *Cantos de vida y esperanza* appeared, the descent from the ivory tower had already been accomplished in Chile.

The *Revista cómica* was published from August 1895 to March 1898. Its stated purpose was to "reír y llorar con las cosas diarias, sin odios para nadie, sin adulos para nadie . . . y sin pretensiones" (pp. 42-43). It afforded a climate of tolerance towards experimentation, and the bulk of its material was non-*modernista* in content. *Pluma y lápiz*, one of the least known organs of *modernismo* in Chile, was published from December 1900 to July 1904. It served as an outlet for young, untried authors, and it was more of a general than a literary review. It contained a strange mixture of cosmopolitanism and isolationism, the feeling that *modernismo* in Chile had little literary contact with other countries. A new *Pluma y lápiz* appeared briefly in 1912.

Fein portrays Francisco Contreras as one of the most productive and least understood of the Chilean *modernistas*. He was editor of the Spanish American section of the *Mercure de France* for twenty-two years. His column in the *Mercure* is considered his greatest literary contribution, and Contreras did more than other writers of the period to spread Latin American literature in France and in Europe.