

## BOOK REVIEWS

### GENERAL

*Handbook of Latin American Studies*, No. 28. *Humanities*. Edited by EARL J. PARISEAU and HENRY E. ADAMS. Gainesville, 1966. University of Florida Press. Indices. Pp. xvi, 424. \$20.00.

The decision of the *Handbook* editors in 1964 to divide the Latin American field into the Social Sciences and the Humanities and to devote the volume in alternate years to one of these groupings is herewith put on trial. The result, in the opinion of this reviewer, is highly satisfactory. The two-year span has advantages and disadvantages, but the former seem far to outweigh the latter. Editors and contributors are given the opportunity for a somewhat broader perspective in their selection of the several thousand books and articles to be listed as truly significant. The number of entries may be cut down, but this is not always an unmixed misfortune, for the ones which make the grade are likely to be more meaningful.

The Humanities volume is devoted to the fields of art, history, language, literature (prose fiction, poetry, drama), music, and philosophy. History is accorded 153 pages, literature, its closest rival, 92 pages. The editors in their Introduction have carefully detailed the major changes present in this Volume 28. D. Lincoln Canfield has replaced Daniel Wogan as head of the Language section and Daniel Reedy, the veteran Irving Leonard in Literature. Sometimes the changes touch newer subdivisions within sections, with occasional additions to the contributors and staff or minor shifts of responsibilities as to area, this particularly in History.

There are three more comprehensive Introductions than *HLAS* ordinarily presents, and these are particularly valuable. Donald Robertson offers "The *HLAS* and the History of Art in Spanish America, 1948-1965: A Synopsis"; Canfield, "Latin American Linguistics: A review of the State of Research"; and Charles Gibson, "Spanish American Historiography: A Review of Two Decades." Historians will welcome Gibson's excellent analysis, pointing up trends not only in United States historiography, but also in that emanating from Latin America and Europe.

It should be noted that the familiar Earl J. Pariseau, who is off to another assignment, has passed on the baton of editorship to Henry E. Adams, after having worked with the latter in the preliminary

stages of preparation of this volume. There is compelling evidence to assure scholars that the fine bibliographical traditions of the *Handbook* have come to rest in very competent hands.

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JOHN FRANCIS BANNON

*Continuity and Change in Latin America.* Edited by JOHN J. JOHNSON. Stanford, 1964. Stanford University Press. Notes. Index. Pp. xiii, 282. Cloth. \$6.75. Paper. \$2.95.

Now available in paperback are the valuable papers of the so-called Scottsdale Conference of 1963 sponsored by the SSRC-ACLS Joint Committee on Latin American Studies. Organized by John J. Johnson for the purpose of examining the process of change in Latin America, the conference produced this volume containing nine papers. Eight are by such well-known Latin Americanists as Richard Adams, Frank Bonilla, Gilbert Chase, Fred Ellison, Lyle McAlister, Kalman Silvert, Paul Strassmann, and Charles Wagley, and one by the British sociologist, R. P. Dore, on "Latin America and Japan Compared."

Johnson's introductory comments underline those established factors of diversity and tension, rural and urban, industrialization and nationalism. Five of the papers deal with frequently cited if not well understood elements on the contemporary political scene. Wagley contrasts "the peasant" of a Guatemalan Indian community with his counterpart from an Amazonas mestizo settlement and from this contrast projects a broad view of peasant life in all of Latin America. Adams reviews the complex varieties of rural laborers and underlines the thesis of change in the Latin American countryside but without suggesting the direction and purpose of this change. McAlister analyzes the military with particular attention to its relation to the modernization process and its social responsibility. Strassmann studies the businessman's mentality and places a large share of the blame for Latin American stagnation on the security-oriented industrial community. Bonilla stresses the failure of the cities and the politicians to understand Latin America's most rapidly growing social group, the urban worker, and emphasizes this element's strategic role in any process of change.

Ellison turns his attention to the frequently neglected intellectuals and writers, who have gained both self-confidence and self-doubts since World War II, and attempts to explain this group's increasingly leftist and extremist political orientation. Chase continues these themes in his study of the artist, by relating artistic trends to ideological attitudes and particularly to nationalism and by examining the impli-