

seem to be reasonably stable and competent. In Guyana, which also became independent in 1964, strife between Negroes and East Indians and the radicalism of some political leaders make the outlook less promising. Most of the Windward and Leeward Islands were given local self-government in 1967 as members of the West Indies Associated States, while the British government continued to be responsible for defense and foreign relations and for an indefinite amount of financial support. British Honduras, pending independence, was given a somewhat similar status. Several groups of smaller islands are still British colonies.

The economic situation, as Sir Harold describes it, seems less encouraging. There are brighter spots, but in much of the region it is difficult to see how the rapidly increasing population can maintain even its present low standard of living. The outlook would be worse if the special concessions which now favor the sale of colonial products to the mother countries were withdrawn. Industrial development is discouraged by limited markets and lack of capital and skilled labor. Sir Harold suggests that the promotion of the tourist trade, which has done so much for the Virgin Islands and the Bahamas, may offer the best hope for many of the other islands.

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Die Arbeiterbewegung in Lateinamerika: Chronologie und Bibliographie, 1492-1966. By CARLOS RAMA. Bad Homburg von der Höhe, 1967. Verlag Gehlen. Beiträge zur Soziologie und Sozialkunde Lateinamerikas. Notes. Pp. 294. Paper.

Carlos Rama does not suggest that Christopher Columbus discovered labor unions in the Americas. If the author begins his chronology and bibliography of the labor movement of Latin America with the year 1492, it is partly because he gives the term *labor movement* (Arbeiterbewegung) a much wider interpretation than most labor historians in this country. For him it encompasses much more than the structure, growth, and activities of organized wage earners. He literally includes the efforts of *any* group of working people who have attempted in the past to change their social, economic, or political status. The slight surprise in the title of the book is also due to the abbreviated label which the German translators gave to the original French edition of this work (1959). Had they retained its designation *Labor and Socialist Movements*, the title might have been more descriptive of the contents.

The present volume, however, is more than a simple translation

into German. With the aid of the staff and the facilities of the Center for Social Research at the University of Münster, Germany, many errors were eliminated which appeared in the original French edition. Moreover, the chronological listing of historic events was expanded to 1966 in the German version. A similar updating of the bibliography is still in progress and will be published later as a special supplement. Nevertheless, the bibliography sections now available do contain a number of publications since 1936. For instance, some of the recent contributions of Robert J. Alexander, the eminent North American observer of Latin American labor relations, are mentioned, as well as references on the Cuban Revolution of Fidel Castro.

Despite the incomplete treatment of bibliography since 1936, the book is a gold mine of references on Latin American political movements and labor history. Those seeking more complete information on Latin American labor may want to use this paperback side by side with another 1967 publication, a country-by-country treatment in English—Morris and Córdova, *Bibliography of Industrial Relations in Latin America* (Cornell University).

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Constructive Change in Latin America. Edited by COLE BLASIER. Pittsburgh, 1968. University of Pittsburgh Press. Tables. Notes. Index. Pp. xxiii, 243. \$7.50.

This volume is a by-product of the first in a series of faculty seminars on Latin America introduced in late 1965 at the University of Pittsburgh's Center for Latin American Studies. The brief introductory essay by Cole Blasier, the director of the Center, skillfully summarizes the conclusions of the eight contributors, but his efforts to demonstrate the unity of these diverse conclusions are somewhat labored. Despite the title, "constructive change" is the major concern only of the three economists—John Powelson, Dwight Brothers, and Richard Thorn. Blasier argues that their essays "form the core of the volume."

Powelson, in his essay "Toward an Integrated Growth Model," analyzes the key issues that divide North American and Latin American economists—whether the terms of trade are moving against Latin America, whether structural rigidities make inflation necessary to economic development, whether foreign private investment is the best stimulus to economic development, and whether economic integration is primarily trade-creating or trade-diverting. After siding with the North American economists on all these issues, Powelson ar-