

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-

gues that Latin America's questionable economic theories are nonetheless consistent with its long-term development aims, explaining that noneconomic variables (i.e., sociological and political ones) are an integral part of Latin America's economic growth problem. Hence he urges "an integrated model of economic growth" for the unique Latin American milieu.

Dwight Brothers takes a laissez-faire view of the foreign private investment issue in his "Private Foreign Investment in Latin America: Some Implications for the Alliance for Progress." He believes that it is ill-advised for Washington to provide artificial stimuli—that encouragement of the foreign private investor must be the sole responsibility of the host government.

Richard Thorn's "Alliance for Progress: the Flickering Flame" is a brief economic history of the program through 1965. The establishment of economic and social goals, he believes, more than compensates for the disappointing progress thus far. He views achievement of economic and social goals as primarily a political problem. Hence he urges the *Alianza* to establish a political identity apart from United States foreign policy and to become deeply embroiled in Latin America's domestic politics.

Sociologists Fernando H. Cardozo and José Luis Reyna document the extraordinary growth of the service sector and the curious lag of the manufacturing sector in Latin America's industrialization process in their "Industrialization, Occupational Structure, and Social Stratification in Latin America." They feel that Latin America's emerging industrial society will be quite unlike that in the United States and Western Europe, and they reject the simplistic view of Latin American society as consisting of an enormous, poverty-stricken mass held in bondage by a small wealthy class. They appear overly optimistic, however, about the immediate prospects for social integration.

As always, anthropologist John P. Gillan has something useful and interesting to contribute concerning cultural values. His essay on the Guatemalan lower classes points up the high value which they place upon physical labor, land reform, and improving their standard of living. Their women, he shows, are more independent than those of higher status. Germán Arciniegas examines the historical roots of participation by intellectuals in the politics of Latin America.

Political scientist James Malloy's "Revolution and Development in Bolivia" is an imaginative, persuasive interpretation of the course of Bolivian history between 1952 and 1964. He shows how the development of the National Revolutionary Movement (MNR) into a

nationalist, popular, reformist party in the post-Chaco War era led directly to its 1952 revolutionary triumph. He attributes its failure to the period immediately following, however, when irreconcilable interest groups caused progressive party fragmentation. As a consequence, the MNR leadership lost its grip on political processes and economic policy. As conflicting political demands broke down the consensus, and as consumption demands overwhelmed investment needs, an inexorable decline began which culminated in the military coup of 1964.

Although there are no historians among the contributors, all of them skillfully weave history into the methodology of their respective disciplines. Hence this volume achieves its objective of improving understanding via the interdisciplinary approach. The Pittsburgh Center is to be commended for a worthwhile publication. Readers of this one will look forward to additional by-products of its faculty seminars.

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Social Change in Latin America. Edited by RICHARD P. SCHAEDEL. Atlanta, 1968. Southern Regional Education Board. Seminars for Journalists. Bibliography, Pp. ix, 88. Paper.

Richard P. Schaedel has brought together a collection of five papers on Latin American social change presented to a conference of Southern journalists at the University of Texas. They provide concise and entertaining summaries of much contemporary research which should be of use to the layman and the undergraduate student.

In the most penetrating of the essays, Gino Germani contrasts the process of modernization in Latin America with that of Europe and the United States. Germani contends that, in contrast to the latter areas, the rapid development of the middle classes in Latin America since 1930 has produced a "premature" modernization. By this he means that the rise of a consumption-oriented middle class and a welfare-oriented working class tends to place such demands upon weak economies that the overall modernization process is retarded.

This development is exacerbated by the presence of groups, still large, on the margins of modernization—the rural and urban poor. Such groups produce a dichotomous social structure characterized by "mass participation in the urban areas (with insufficient industrialization) and persistent marginality in the periphery and in the rural areas." These phenomena, he feels, lead to "crises in participation" where the marginal masses are available for political mobilization by