

choices—owner, renter, sharecropper, worker—in the Peruvian context such a category is almost meaningless. Similarly, it may seem significant that, compared with United States data from Warner's study, a surprisingly high proportion of Peruvian civil servants have had university-level professional training, until one recalls that Latin American universities are organized to offer practically nothing but professional studies. Some of these pitfalls are recognized and openly considered in this study, and others are implied, but all enhance its usefulness enormously.

In sum, *The Government Executive of Modern Peru* is a practical and welcome addition to the literature. It is as tightly drawn as possible in the circumstances and attains its carefully delimited goals.

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La reforma agraria en el Perú. By ROBERTO MACLEAN Y ESTENÓS. México, 1965. Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México. Instituto de Investigaciones Sociales. Cuadernos de Sociología. Notes. Pp. 266. Paper. \$36.00 (Mex.).

As a social science work, Roberto MacLean's jeremiad on the evils of latifundism and the need for agrarian reform in Peru must be judged pretty much a period piece. It represents that recent and not altogether vanished era in which "sociology" was deemed to consist largely of opinions on social problems, delivered in essays and lectures. Even though many readers may feel that his heart and sympathies are in the right place, his book suffers from many typical shortcomings of the genre.

Polemical in tone, it is rather poorly organized, and documentation is often lacking or inadequate. Moreover, neither the valuable CIDA study of Peruvian land tenure nor the fairly extensive body of relevant literature by foreign scholars was utilized, though both would have provided a solid basis for a number of points which MacLean was concerned to make. Idiosyncratic passages are found here and there, as in his effusive tributes to Leguía (under whom he held important posts). The highly capitalistic plantations of the coast are repeatedly referred to as "feudal," and an assortment of erroneous identifications, possibly typographical in origin, detract from the credibility of the general presentation. The Odrísta party, for example, is referred to as the UNO (correct) and the ONU (incorrect). At one point the BID is correctly identified, but elsewhere it is improperly identified as the Banco Internacional de Desarrollo. Since the prominent Texan industrialist LeTourneau is called a French

entrepreneur, the significance of the LeTourneau project in Peru is totally missed.

More seriously, the analytical frame of reference employed is, to say the least, unsophisticated, and in a number of instances it is completely inadequate for the complexities of the problems under discussion. Nowhere does MacLean satisfactorily treat the difficulties of developing the interior regions of Peru. He virtually ignores the bearing of severe transport problems and deficiencies of market organization on the prospects for agricultural progress. He clearly does not understand the workings of the foreign exchange market and what is involved in devaluation, while his occasional references to wage levels suggest an equal lack of understanding of labor market behavior. For that matter, despite an extended discussion of bonds as a means of compensation in land expropriation cases, he does not really raise the relevant economic issues involved. In several places he tends to equate payment in bonds with payment in cash on the astonishing grounds that the former, being negotiable, could be readily sold for cash in the Peruvian capital market. If there exists in Peru a capital market with such liquidity, it has thus far managed to escape detection by any economist who has ever visited the country!

With all its defects, the book does have some value. Particularly interesting are the descriptions of the Catholic Church's contributions to agrarian reform in Peru, the (nonanalytical) reports of various recent land invasions by the peasantry, and the material presented regarding efforts to block agrarian reform (as well as the means by which some landowners have sought to profit from land reform). There is also a description of recent agrarian reform legislation.

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Huaylas. An Andean District in Search of Progress. By PAUL L. DOUGHTY. Ithaca, 1968. Cornell University Press. Cornell Studies in Anthropology. Illustrations. Maps. Tables. Figures. Notes. Glossary. Bibliography. Index. Pp. xxvii, 284. \$12.50.

For the past eight years I have heard about and seen for myself the remarkable rapport existing between the Paul Doughtys and the people in the Peruvian mountain town of Huaylas. This book reflects their mutual affection and regard, and it benefits therefrom. The Doughtys lived in Huaylas for a year and a half, and many times since then Huaylinos have visited them. Such intensive involvement makes the role of the investigator an important factor in observation