

Instead of confining their attention to the Indian to rhetoric conceived in Lima, they are at last considering living with the Indians, becoming as nearly as possible a part of their culture, so as to discover the best means for inducing these non-citizens to become Marxist-Leninist revolutionaries.

For all their experiments conducted through the years in missions and other settings, Spaniards largely failed to make the Indians Christians. The new experiments contemplated in Peru seem little more likely to achieve their goal, especially in view of the fact that those conducting them expect total success in a matter of a few years at the longest.

The established system with its appalling injustices makes one fervently wish that there were something promising to be discovered in Latin America's sub-culture or revolutionary culture. Alas, the more this reviewer reads the works of the revolutionary culture, such as the present book, and finds them at worst hollow, pretentious and cant-ridden, at best passionately sincere and dedicated but highly derivative and totally lacking in historical perspective and balance, the more he tends to grit his teeth and to summon up patience in contemplating the established culture.

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*Los antecedentes constitucionales argentinos (La historia de la constitución)*. By JUAN CARLOS PEREIRA PINTO. Buenos Aires, 1968. Editorial El Coloquio de Económicas. Notes. Pp. 328. Paper.

This is a textbook for students of early Argentine constitutional history. In less than 200 pages, the author describes the successive institutions of government from the revolution of May, 1810, to the Constitution of 1853. There is some effort to place these descriptions in social-economic context, principally through references to other secondary sources, but the work is mainly valuable as a textual analysis of the various laws and constitutions. The last 130 pages of the book are devoted to an exhaustive Appendix, including the full texts of the principal organic laws from the *Acta del Cabildo de Buenos Aires* of May 25, 1810, to the present amended version of the Constitution of 1853. (Perón's 1949 Constitution is omitted. A non-political justification for the omission is that the work stops with the adoption of the Constitution of 1853; amendments to that document are included simply to round out the presentation.) Of particular interest is Chapter IX, on the origins of the provincial governments and on their earliest (pre-1825) constitutions. The author's footnotes include many references to the literature of Argentine political history.

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*Tapirapé: Tribo tupi no Brasil Central*. By HERBERT BALDUS. São Paulo, Brasil, 1970. Companhia Editôra Nacional and Editôra da Universidade de São Paulo. Appendix. Bibliography. Index. Pp. 507. Paper. Cr.\$50.00.

The Tapirapé River flows into the Araguaia from the west at a point approximately 10 degrees 40 minutes south of the Equator. Tampiitaua, a Tapirapé Indian settlement located on the Tapirapé River, was visited by ethnographer Herbert Baldus on two field trips, in 1935 and 1947. The results of these expeditions were reported in the *Revista do Arquivo Municipal* (XCVI-CV, CVII-

CXXIV, CXXVII, São Paulo, 1944-1948) and in *O Estado de São Paulo*, October/November, 1947. The publication of the present volume not only makes these results more accessible, but also provides an opportunity for Professor Baldus to amplify his observations and to share with his readers the wealth of information which he has gathered over a period of some thirty-five years devoted to studying the past and the present of the indigenous population of Brazil. Also included are the results of a medical examination of the Tapirapé administered by Dr. Haroldo Cândido de Oliveira, Baldus' companion on his 1947 field trip; and anthropometric data organized by Emilio Willems, based on measurements of the entire adult Tapirapé population—thirty-one individuals—taken in 1948 by Harald Schultz. Chapters are devoted to such topics as the physical setting, the name and provenience of the tribe, contact with whites, contact with other Indians, demography, physical appearance and adornment, the village and the house, subsistence, nutrition, industry, and life cycle of the individual, social organization, religion, games and handicrafts, numbers and concept of time, health, and the visitor-tribe relationship. The bibliography gives a clue to the years of thought and research which inform the author's appreciation of Tapirapé culture.

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CHARLES L. EASTLACK

*Dollar Diplomacy Modern Style: Chapters in the Failure of the Alliance for Progress.* By SIMON G. HANSON. Washington, 1970. Inter-American Affairs Press. Tables. Pp. 189. \$7.95.

In his book on the Alliance for Progress, Hanson has few kind words for either North or South Americans. Labeling the Alliance "Dollar Diplomacy Modern Style," he charges that the United States constantly interfered in the internal affairs of the Latin American countries. President Kennedy, who had no knowledge of the people with whom he was dealing, failed in his attempt to buy their friendship, and although money poured into Latin America, North American business interests emerged as the sole beneficiaries. Nor, in the author's opinion, do the Latin Americans deserve any praise. He excoriates them for indulging in self-pity and for refusing to do anything to help themselves. Furthermore, they did not envision the Alliance as a cooperative undertaking; rather, they would have preferred that the United States "throw the money over the transom and go away."

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WALTER V. SCHOLES

*América Latina: Ensayos de interpretación económica.* By ANDRES BIANCHI *et al.* Santiago de Chile, 1969. Editorial Universitaria. \$3.60.

This collection of essays written by a distinguished group of Latin American economists, while expressing differences in emphasis, are all of the same school of thought. The purpose of the collection is to discuss the methods to be employed in order to stimulate economic growth in "underdeveloped" countries, as opposed to the writings of "developmental economists" in "developed" countries writing about "developed" countries.

The themes that are dominant involve the problem of substitution and the problem of structural friction. The need for a continuous increase in the rate of capital investment is emphasized by Prebisch although Santa Cruz disagrees with