

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.

Cornell University

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."

University of Missouri

WALTER V. SHOLES

*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