

United States and the exodus of the nation's blacks to Latin America. Merk does not successfully link this letter directly to the Tyler administration.

R.A.G.

*El laboratorio USA del neocolonialismo.* By Z. ROMANOVA. Moscow, 1970. Editorial de la Agencia de Prensa N6vosti. Tables. Pp. 126. Paper.

In this skillful polemic, Romanova marshals substantial evidence documenting the adverse results of the United States' involvement in Latin America. The marxist assumptions cause less distortion than those which naively speak only of "aid" to that region. The sources are largely the informative reports published by or for the United States business community. While emphasizing the various forms of corporate investment, the work is most suggestive when relating the results of investment, military assistance, technical exports, and ideological propaganda. Romanova provides a challenging view of the United States' role in Latin America which must be read critically, but is not easily refuted.

J.T.

*The Economic System of Mexico.* By JOHN B. ROSS. Stanford, 1971. California Institute of International Studies. Map. Tables. Bibliography. Index. Pp. xv, 131. Cloth. \$5.00.

Ross has written a concise statistical description of the development of Mexico's agriculture, industrial, and financial sectors since 1940. His main emphasis is placed upon the role of the government in the guidance of these sectors toward the achievement of the goals set forth in the Mexican Constitution of 1917, and his concluding chapter on economic growth and human welfare in today's Mexico provides a good summary of the progress made and the problems yet to be overcome. Although limited treatment is given to any one particular topic, the book is well documented, with additional references for interested readers.

R.S.

*Democracy in Mexico.* By PABLO GONZÁLEZ CASANOVA. Translated by DANIELLE SALTI. Foreword by IRVING LOUIS HOROWITZ. 2d ed. New York, 1970. Oxford University Press. Tables. Indices. Pp. xvii, 245. Cloth. \$7.95.

A translation of *La democracia en México*, reviewed in the *HAHR*, 48:3 (August 1968), 511-513.

R.G.

*Social Change and Social Character in Mexico and the United States.* By MICHAEL MACCOBY. Cuernavaca, México, 1970. Centro Intercultural de Documentación Cuaderno, 55. Tables. Graphs. Pp. 334. Paper.

This book of essays is divided into sections on empirical studies of cognitive style, methods of teaching and therapy, psychanalysis and religion, with the longest section on the social character of Mexicans and North Americans. The essays are reprints from journals, copies of presented papers, and original papers in English or Spanish, or both.

The scope of the essays is exciting. They cover alcoholism, games, peasant modes of thought, and concepts of love emanating from studies undertaken with Erich Fromm in a Mexican village. These essays show the use of psychoanalytic theory and psychological instrumentation in interpreting individual personality, and the anthropological perspective in describing national character. The essays on cognitive style expand the cognitive developmental literature, utilizing cross-national and rural-urban comparisons. The perspectives on teaching and religion illustrate a blend of classical psychoanalytic theory and radical, or modern, sociological thought à la Ivan Illich.

The author, Michael Maccoby, presents to us in this book a tour de force of multidisciplinary study and theorizing in social science.

G.J.M.

*La violencia en Guatemala como fenómeno político.* By GABRIEL EDGARDO AGUILERA PERALTA. Presentation by CARLOS LÓPEZ. Cuernavaca, México, 1971. Centro Intercultural de Documentación Cuaderno, 61. Tables. Bibliography. Pp. 169. Paper.

This is a conscientiously balanced relation of the principal guerrilla and terrorist groups operating in Guatemala from 1960 to 1970. It utilizes some definitions suggested by various authors, comparing the status of Guatemala with that of various nations as to conditions of violence, terror, and revolution. It is admittedly non-sociological, and concerns itself almost entirely with the identification of, brief histories of, and ideologies of the groups in question. It ought to be of use to anyone concerned with finding some order in the events of this decade, and also provides an extensive bibliography of documents and books on the subject. The study itself seldom goes beyond its documentary material.

There are no conclusions of significance beyond those which would occur to most fairly impartial observers,—i.e., that there is a real revolution in process, that it is not currently going very well for the revolutionaries, but neither is there any indication that a successful end is in sight for either set of protagonists. It is a useful tool for the history of contemporary Guatemala, but it offers no new interpretive material, nor extensive new details on any of the groups discussed.

R.N.A.

*Asang: Adaptations to Culture Contact in a Miskito Community.* By MARY W. HELMS. Gainesville, Florida, 1971. University of Florida Press. Map. Graph. Tables. Illustrations. Appendices. Bibliography. Index. Pp. viii, 268. Cloth. \$10.00.

Students of Central American populations will welcome this, the first modern social anthropological study of a Miskito population. It combines some historical materials with a good account of the current social organization and cultural life of a single Miskito Community. The coverage is fairly standard, and is particularly valuable on matters pertaining to the changing relations of the Miskito with other population segments.

The Miskito are not a clear-cut cultural derivative of any currently identifiable indigenous social unit. While their language is clearly of indigenous origin, the particular nature of their social organization and mode of adaptation has been