

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