

chronic lying from the farm workers, the author reviews the history of the land and people, and in a generalization applied to all of Latin America concludes that, "South American history is a squalid tale of stasis, betrayal, the abuses of tyrants, the empty and evil rhetoric of demagogues, the rape of the masses" (p. 41).

The true worth of Latin culture and society, its ambiente, Thomsen discovers in the individual. In a disjointed and "vaguely chronological" fashion, he presents the stories of Ramón Prado, his partner and "the biggest liar I ever met, and the most honest man" (p. 78); Dalmiro, an ancient white-haired *machetero* offering his last cow for the love of a young woman; Victor, a beautiful black man who was the worst of thieves; and Santo, a young lover who devoured hummingbird hearts. While Latin society is hopeless in a material sense, the author concludes that spiritually it is a rich symphony of the color, the beauty, and the enigma of the people.

The author's observations range from the mundane to the philosophic. His style is difficult, but his conclusions provocative. This is an excellent selection for those wishing to move beyond the "facts" of Latin America.

University of Arizona

ROGER P. DAVIS

*Pintura y escultura en Nicaragua.* By JORGE EDUARDO ARELLANO. Managua, 1977. Biblioteca Banco Central de Nicaragua. Illustrations. Notes. Bibliography. Pp. 214. Paper.

It is ironic to be reviewing a 1977 publication from the Library of the Central Bank of Nicaragua and to note the name of Alberto Chamorro as representative of the minority party on the editorial commission. Number 20 of the Bulletin is devoted to a history of the plastic arts in Nicaragua. The patronage of the Central Bank for such a publication is, however, not so surprising since in 1975 the bank acquired the major collection of Nicaraguan painting that had belonged to Enrique Fernández Morales. Despite obvious limitations, the greatest of which is the poor quality of the reproductions, this history provides valuable information on all periods of Nicaraguan painting, folklore, and sculpture. It documents and discusses groups such as Praxis, the primitivist painters of Solentiname, and the muralist movement. There are extensive discussions of individual painters and sculptors such as Roberto de la Selva, César Izquierdo, Genaro Lugo, Carlos Montenegro, and others. The volume is a valuable testimony to the vitality of the plastic arts during the "difficult days."

Stanford University

JEAN FRANCO

*Ritos de uma Tribo Timbira.* By JULIO CÉZAR MELATTI. São Paulo, 1978. Editora Atica. Map. Bibliography. Pp. 364. Paper.

This volume deals with the Krahó Indians, a subgroup of the Eastern Timbira which comprise a portion of the Jê linguistic family. The work is based largely on Melatti's doctoral dissertation (1970), with additional material added from a field session in 1971. The author attempts mainly to describe and analyze some forty of the rites carried out by the Krahó. Unfortunately, the treatment—which is a valuable and interesting addition to our ethnological knowledge of this group—is very irregular in both quantity and quality from instance to instance. Although Portuguese is the lingua franca utilized among the various groups of Timbira, it would seem possible that something literally may be lost in translation, in that the author indicates that he picked up only a limited number of phrases and nouns ("no verbs"). Despite its apparent shortcomings, this work may well serve as a basis for aug-

mentation of the ethnological and ethnohistorical research and, perhaps, for comparative work among the various initial subjunct groups making up the Timbira family. As an interesting initial incursion into the daily practices and psychology of the Krahó, the book is to be lauded for its contribution; as a definitive work, it is lacking. Future investigations in the area will undoubtedly help to refine Melatti's six field sessions, the results of which are contained in this publication.

Illinois State Museum

BASIL HEDRICK

*Force and Persuasion: Leadership in an Amazonian Society.* By WARD H. KRACKE. Chicago, 1979. The University of Chicago Press. Map. Illustrations. Graphs. Appendix. Glossary. Notes. Bibliography. Index. Pp. xvii, 322. Cloth. \$21.00.

Anthropologists justify their study of small, exotic societies by maintaining that in such societies social processes are simpler and thus more easily observed. This approach is epitomized in the work under review, an anthropological study of leadership in two small settlements of Kagwahiv Indians in the Brazilian Amazon. The settlements were so small (under twenty people) that it was possible over an eleven-month period to observe interaction between leaders and followers in a very systematic way, and, in addition, to conduct a series of in-depth interviews with two headmen and most of their male followers. The result is an unusually intimate portrayal of leaders in action in small, face-to-face communities.

Divided into three sections, the book deals first with the culturally defined role of headman, then considers group organization and group dynamics, and finally presents an analysis of the personality factors involved in leader-follower interaction (over one-third of the book). In dealing with personality, the author, an anthropologist with training in psychoanalysis, uses an orthodox Freudian approach in which parental identification and unresolved Oedipal conflicts are stressed.

Although somewhat marred by a tendency to minimize post-pacification changes in Kagwahiv institutions, this book is a significant contribution to the comparative study of leadership.

University of Connecticut

SETH LEACOCK

*Consumer Behavior in Latin America: Income and Spending of Families in Ten Andean Cities.* By PHILIP MUSGROVE. Washington, D.C., 1978. The Brookings Institution. Tables. Graphs. Figures. Appendixes. Notes. Index. Pp. xxiii, 365. Cloth. \$16.95.

This book analyzes the results of household surveys conducted during 1966-1969 in ten cities in Chile (Santiago), Colombia (Barranquilla, Bogotá, Cali, Medellín), Ecuador (Guayaquil, Quito), Peru (Lima), and Venezuela (Caracas, Maracaibo). The data were collected by reasonably uniform procedures under an ambitious project that has also provided data for Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, and Paraguay. Much of this material has been reported earlier in numerous country and comparative studies, but project coordinator Philip Musgrove has provided a valuable service by summarizing it under one cover and extending the analysis. Well written though this book is, readers must struggle to cope with a quantity of data too large to absorb in one reading. Much of the analysis will be unintelligible to those not familiar with economic theory and econometric analysis.

As Musgrove himself recognizes, studies of urban consumer behavior need to be complemented with similar studies in rural areas where consumption patterns and responses