

photography in the last century in Latin America, and some of its possible uses for scholarship.

Obviously, the photographs appearing on the screen are the main attraction. Levine emphasizes, and the photos corroborate, that “Europeanization” and “progress” caught and held the eye of the photographers. Through their photos, they sent an ideological message. Much to Levine’s credit, he has tried to balance his visual display by including a generous assortment of photos of “ordinary” people, some portraits, others showing them within their environment. The narration concedes that the numerous photographic archives Levine consulted throughout Latin America and the United States are not as well balanced in their depiction of society as his documentary is.

Viewers will find that few of the myriad photos have been identified by location and time. The scene is Latin America; the time ranges across the last half of the nineteenth and into the first decade of the twentieth century. The lack of more precise time/space locations raises problems of viewer orientation. The logical defense for Levine’s approach is that he provides an “impressionistic” visual introduction to the nineteenth century. He accomplishes that goal magnificently. But a methodological problem persists, to be resolved, I am sure, as historians gain further experience with compilation documentaries.

The conclusions these photographs drove home to me were the great racial variety of the people; the prosperity characteristic of those people who looked most European; and the importance attributed to the cities and modernization. While the message is not news to scholars, the medium transmitting it may be. The documentary is introductory, and students may well find both message and medium innovative. In the videotape I watched, the narrator spoke Spanish.

As a visual introduction to nineteenth-century Latin America and its history, *Imágenes de Reinos* boasts excellent photos and a concise, informative, interpretive narration. I salute Levine as a pioneer who literally broadens our vision.

University of California, Los Angeles

E. BRADFORD BURNS

*Debt and Development in Latin America*. Edited by KWAN S. KIM and DAVID F. RUCCIO. Notre Dame: University of Notre Dame Press, 1985. Tables. References. Notes. Appendixes. Pp. xi, 226. Cloth. \$24.95.

The debt crisis, as Albert Fishlow states in his address “Revisiting the Great Debt Crisis of 1982” in this collection of lectures presented at Notre Dame, is Latin American. Mexico brought the threat of default to front-page headlines. Latin America bears the highest debt burden relative to export earnings, and initiated 90 percent of the early rescheduling of bank debt. Fishlow fears the conventional wisdom—that growth of the industrial economies, depreciation of the dollar, and lower interest rates will contain the crisis—may prove unfounded. The

upsurge of Latin American exports during the decades before 1980 will not resume if the industrial countries turn to protectionism.

Betting the free trade era could continue, Mexico joined the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs in the summer of 1986. Judging from co-editor Kwan Kim's "Industrial Development in Mexico: Problems, Policy Issues, and Perspectives," joining GATT continued the opening to trade that Mexico began in the 1970s. Reducing barriers to trade, Kim suggests, caused a near-tripling of Mexico's imports between 1977 and 1981. He gives less weight to the burst of spending that followed the discovery of oil.

Mexico's swelling of imports also derived from a real appreciation of the peso, which, in "Wages and Employment in International Recessions: Recent Latin American Experience," Victor Tokman shows followed the oil finds. Tokman argues that, in Mexico and other large Latin American countries, growth of real wages during periods of payments difficulties does not raise unemployment. (Incidentally, many of the regressions Tokman reports on page 91 err seriously, and should be redone before being cited to support hypotheses.)

In contrast to some of the larger countries, small open economies in Latin America were unable to avoid wage compression during world recessions, according to Tokman's data, as the terms of trade turned against their commodity exports. By one measure, during the years 1980–82 the world price of manufactures fell 7 percent compared to a 45 percent plunge in the price of commodities. At the same time, real interest rates in small, primary-product countries soared. Larry Sjaastad, in "Exchange Rates and the Real Estate of Interest," documents the rise in real interest rates for Uruguay and Chile, and links it to the change in relative prices, as follows: the rise of the dollar against European currencies in the early 1980s depressed prices of traded goods relative to the CPI in the United States. Since Chile's economy is open, prices in Chile also fell relative to the CPI here. Inflation in Chile fell below ours. Arbitrage, however, kept nominal interest rates (adjusted for any expectations of depreciation of the peso) in Chile equal to those in the U.S., plus a risk premium. Consequently, Chile's real rate of interest, which is the nominal rate minus the rate of inflation, jumped above even the high levels in New York. Sjaastad's hypothesis, that real appreciation of a major currency against others boosts real interest rates in small open economies, warrants testing. It might prove even more fruitful for before the late nineteenth century, when gold appreciated against silver and London set nominal interest rates for Latin America.

Remarks about other papers must be brief. Alain de Janvry surveys policies in Brazil, Argentina, and Chile to argue that successful development requires articulation between wage goods and production. Ricardo Ffrench-Davis analyzes Latin America's debt and wants further import-substituting industrialization. A short introduction by the editors and an address by Raúl Prebisch on "Power Relations and Market Laws" open the book.

These are good lectures, with stimulating ideas. Normally, however, lectures are not used for subjecting ideas to careful tests, tests that might persuade skeptics; these are no exception.

University of Florida

DAVID DENSLOW

*Promise of Development: Theories of Change in Latin America.* Edited by PETER F. KLARÉN and THOMAS J. BOSSERT. Boulder, Westview Press, 1986. Cloth. \$36. Paper. \$16.95.

Peter Klarén and Thomas Bossert bring together in this edited volume a collection of theoretical statements about the process of uneven development in Latin America. The book includes an introduction and a conclusion written by the authors, plus four sections of reprinted texts, each devoted to a different school of thought. Part one presents seminal contributions to the “modernization” framework. It includes articles by Seymour Martin Lipset, Kalman H. Silvert, John J. Johnson, and Jacques Lambert. The second section is devoted to dependency and Marxism as revealed in the writings of André Gunder Frank, Celso Furtado, Fernando Henrique Cardoso, Enzo Faletto, and Ernesto Laclau. Parts three and four deal with corporatism (Howard J. Wiarda, Ronald C. Newton) and bureaucratic authoritarianism (two articles by Guillermo O’Donnell).

The purpose of the volume, the authors say (p. xi), is to provide “a single source for Latin Americanists who hope to interest and instruct their students in the rich theoretical traditions and debates in Latin American studies.” On the basis of my own classroom experience with this text, I can say that it largely, but not entirely, achieves its goal.

The introduction to the book, called “Lost Promise: Explaining Latin American Underdevelopment,” offers the reader a useful summary of what is to come. The authors successfully place each theoretical tradition in comparative perspective, summarizing the theoretical antecedents and the subsequent critiques of the various schools of thought. Summary statements also introduce the four major themes, noting the significance of the selected articles and their relationship to the other topics in the volume. The first chapter, and the introductions to each section, are clearly written in a nontechnical style accessible to an undergraduate audience.

Whether or not *Promise of Development* provides a “single source” for those of us who teach Latin American studies depends on each instructor’s intellectual interests and the objectives of his or her particular course. I, for one, found that the selection of articles provided a satisfactory treatment of the political questions but could have given more attention to economic theory (as in the work by Arthur Lewis, Walt Rostow, and Raúl Prebisch) and related topics (e.g., the modes of production analysis). A curious omission is any mention of the world-systems per-