

from the lands of the Yungas (near La Paz), not from the tropics of Cochabamba, though schemes to profitably people these latter zones date to at least colonial times. Post-1952 modernization campaigns, sponsored and spontaneous colonization, and the Alliance for Progress brought this dream to fruition, while the “shock” treatments of the world economy in the 1980s conclusively speeded desperate peasants into the concentric cocaine networks of Santa Cruz, Medellín, and Miami. This hidden process, then, was rife with paradox. It may also indicate a general pattern, for researcher Jo Ann Kawell (see, for example, *NACLA* 22:6) has found a similar historical dynamic in Peru’s infamous Huallaga valley, source of most of the world’s traded coca paste. The policy implications, as Sanabria suggests toward the end of his book, are complex, since in the face of such historically-embedded agrarian survival movements, U.S.-prompted crusades to repress the trade (of the late 1980s) or drives to implant “alternative” development (as in Macadamia nuts) are destabilizing, illogical, futile, or unjust. Historians may also be drawn to Sanabria’s portrayal of intensifying “capitalist development” around coca (mindful of our earlier debates) or just to knowing the futures (here, not promising) of Andean subjects so often pursued.

Most of the text, however, minutely follows household, village, and migratory strategies and allied social science concerns, tempered by human voices. Sanabria tends to pessimistically judge the impact of illicit coca growing on peasant well-being, and not surprisingly blames coca for the deterioration of potato cultures. Yet in other ways commodification and drugs are not necessarily read as solvents of time-honored Andean lifestyles. Many counterintuitive ideas get launched here, though some will seem overly complex; for commercial bonanzas, legal or not, always generate a multiplicity of winners, losers, and in-betweens. An epilogue (post-1985) and theoretical conclusion bring the study up-to-date, though neither is strictly linked to the historical issues raised. In short, this is a fine contribution to peasant studies, recent Bolivian history, and to serious analyses of the drug trades. Now drug history in earnest can cultivate this compelling field.

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Brazil: Culture and Politics in a New Industrial Powerhouse. By RONALD M. SCHNEIDER. Boulder, Colo.: Westview Press, 1996. Illustrations. Maps. Tables. Notes. Index. xiii, 255 pp. Cloth, \$65.00. Paper, \$22.95.

As well as any book I know, Ronald Schneider’s *Brazil* fulfills Fred Praeger’s original conceptualization of the Westview series *Nations in the Modern World* as a collection of comprehensive country reviews in authoritative, readable books that nonspecialists could turn to as basic sources to gain insight into the country at hand. In developing a profile of Brazil, Schneider provides the reader first with a comprehensive overview of the physical and human topography of the country that calls attention to its continental dimensions. The core of the book is a synthesis of Brazil’s political history from incep-

tion to the present. In the section dealing with contemporary Brazil, he captures the dynamics of Brazil's transition from authoritarianism back to democracy as well as any account I have seen, and in such a way that the neophyte can easily grasp the complexity and the incongruities that make up its political economy. Once Schneider has established the foundations of modern Brazil, he surveys the developments in Brazilian culture which make that country a unique national state in Latin America. Lastly, he flags for the reader the significance of Brazil in the modern world: its emergence as a regional actor dominant not only within the South American continent today, but of increasing significance on the world scene.

The particular strength of this book is the mass of material the author synthesizes in such a way that the reader can grasp the importance of Brazil (a country whose size, diversity, and complexity place it in a category apart from all other countries in Latin America) as an emerging power in the Western Hemisphere. While Latin American specialists know that in the Western Hemisphere Brazil alone matches the continental dimensions of the United States, few others are prepared to recognize Brazil's potential as an emerging and vibrant economy, society, and political system with the capacity to extend its influence far beyond its borders during the coming century. But even Latin Americanists who are not Brazilian specialists will profit from this book, for it opens up a cultural and political world in the Americas that is both profoundly different from that of the hemisphere's Spanish-speaking countries and poorly understood by those accustomed to think of Brazilian politics as simply a variant of Hispanic American patterns and processes. In the past, Brazil has approached the threshold of becoming a regional power only to enter into crisis. But Schneider makes clear that Brazil has now become a powerhouse with sufficient economic weight to make its influence felt throughout South America. Through MERCOSUL (Mercado Comum do Sul), Brazil has become a country to be reckoned with in the realignments that have come to characterize post-Cold War international relations.

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Brazilian Images: The 1940s Photography of Genevieve Naylor. By ROBERT M. LEVINE. New York: Reznikoff Artistic Partnership, 1996. Video. 29 Minutes. VHS Format. \$80.00.

In 1995, Brazilian historian Robert Levine was fortunate to come across the catalog of a small exhibit of photographs by the American Genevieve Naylor that had only come to light after her death in 1989. In the 1940s Naylor had participated in an OIAA assignment to document Brazil for the U.S. government's education and publicity departments, which planned to use the images as part of a campaign to inform Americans about the Brazilian people's potential as wartime allies. Over 1000 photographs from this project had been in storage and in the possession of Naylor's son, Peter Reznikoff. Their fortuitous discovery and the subsequent contact between Levine and Reznikoff have resulted in a short docu-