

successfully implanted, would have increased these very evils by the multiplication of bureaucracy.

For all its solid documentation, the book seems to lack design. The author feels that the Federal movement was something more than a squabble for office and a clash of personalities, but he offers the reader full detail on the latter, and almost nothing in the way of a clear outline of Spanish politics in the years 1868-74. As for social and economic matters, they are barely alluded to. He states in the introduction that it is not his aim to study the origins of twentieth-century republicanism, but his most interesting conclusions have to do precisely with the legacy of a movement which failed as a political party. Thus he sees the Federals as the first political movement in Spain which attempted systematically to educate public opinion to the abuses of the existing regime. He also sees them as having inaugurated "that particular rationalist brand of anticlericalism which was to become another thread in the republican tradition." As for Pi himself, his emphasis on municipal sovereignty greatly influenced Spanish anarchist theory, and his austere, incorruptible personality, coupled with his cry for social justice, made him a hero to the anarchist masses of later decades.

Having reviewed the Puzzo book at greater length in the *AHR*, I will comment only on points that I would assume to be of special interest to Latin Americanists. It has the great merit of placing in one short book a clear account of the main economic and ideological interests of all the powers during the Spanish Civil War and the opening years of World War II. It summarizes the diplomacy and the military intervention of the European powers, the United States, and Mexico. Since by definition the author is dealing with the "Great Powers" he does not treat at all the attitudes of the Latin American countries other than Mexico, nor such matters as the asylum issue in Madrid embassies and the presence of some Latin American combatants on each side.

Knox College

GABRIEL JACKSON

*Contribución al estudio de la arqueología e historia de los valles Quijos y Misagualli (Alto Napo) en la región oriental del Ecuador S.A.* By PEDRO IGNACIO PORRAS GARCÉS. Appendix on ceramics by EMILIO ESTRADA ICAZA. Quito, 1961. Editorial Fénix. Illustrations. Bibliography. Pp. lv, 172. Paper.

This work is one of the latest additions to the growing shelf of Amazonian archaeology. Although Father Porras is not a profession-

al archaeologist, his twenty years' experience in the *Oriente* as a missionary and his scientific patience and dedication make of this volume an important document for the prehistory of a region where "progress" is apparently destroying what time was able to preserve.

Contrary to the title, the historical references are rather meager, except for the identification of the primitive site of the Spanish city of Baeza. There are, however, anthropological and linguistic data of some interest. Thus, it seems that *quichua* was introduced into the region in colonial times by the missionaries; and, for some unknown reason, present day colonizers are intensifying the process. Yet—as also in the coastal section of Ecuador—archaeological findings indicate a complete absence of Incaic influences. This is confirmed by Emilio Estrada in the Appendix, in which he analyzes the pottery collected by Father Porras, and identifies it as Panzaleo II and III. Taking into account the latest findings of Evans and Meggers in the Alto Napo, Estrada thinks that the Quijos culture described by Father Porras belongs to Panzaleos who fled east from Inca aggression.

It should be noted that of the ten archaeological explorations conducted by Father Porras, seven were made possible by his Order—the Josephine Fathers—two by the *guayaquileño* Estrada, and only one by the Casa de la Cultura of Quito. Estrada also financed the publication of this volume. Perhaps, in some circles culture means only poetry and fiction—not infrequently of the Marxist variety. Anyway, one gets the impression that Guayaquil is not only Ecuador's biggest city and its economic capital, but that sooner or later the port city will also become the country's main cultural center.

Universidad de Puerto Rico

ADAM SZÁSZDI

*Ten Keys to Latin America.* By FRANK TANNENBAUM. New York, 1962. Alfred A. Knopf. Index. Pp. ix, 237. \$4.95.

Within the context of a seemingly small volume, Professor Tannenbaum succeeds in presenting an outstanding interpretation of the nature of social change in today's Latin America. The author's long career of more than forty years spent in studying and writing about the area gives him special credentials for setting forth his views.

Placing this region on a vast chessboard, the author examines the ten facets of Latin American culture which he rightly considers as the essential keys to understanding its problems. First he lists the land, with all its contrasts and identities, and shows how geographical accidents have resulted in separatism and localism. Follow-