

An interesting and useful feature of the study is the seven case histories which conclude it. They include studies of the Nicaro nickel development, the Cuban Telephone Company, the Habana Hilton Hotel, and four other enterprises of recent (i.e. pre-1959) development. Spanish words are misspelled in a few instances and accents are uniformly omitted.

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*The Family and Population Control. A Puerto Rican Experiment in Social Change.* By REUBEN HILL, J. MAYONE STYCOS, and KURT W. BACK. New Haven, 1965. College and University Press. Appendices. Index. Pp. 481. Paper. \$3.45.

The appearance of this volume in a softbound edition will certainly be welcome in light of the growing concern over demographic problems in Latin America and elsewhere. The authors and their many collaborators discuss Puerto Rico's demographic characteristics, set forth their research project and discuss the methods used, describe the results, and then design and carry out an experiment based on the research findings promoting family planning. They report the outcome of the experiment and make suggestions for the establishment of official programs and policy towards population control.

This is an important work for several reasons. It furnishes an example of sociological methodology which includes an actual testing of hypotheses under field conditions, producing a variety of conclusions and data which will be useful for comparative work elsewhere. It also explores the validity of certain "time-honored" assumptions concerning cultural values and population control in Latin America, such as the importance of *machismo* and the influence of the Roman Catholic Church. It is this latter area that historians and others not concerned with the major focus of this work will find most interesting.

*The Andean Republics. Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador, Peru.* By WILLIAM WEBER JOHNSON and THE EDITORS OF *LIFE*. New York, 1965. Time, Inc. *LIFE* World Library. Illustrations. Appendix. Index. Pp. 160. \$2.95.

This volume, the most recent of *LIFE World Library*, is an excellent work in every respect. The end-paper maps are readable and enlightening. The black and white photographs are attractive, and some of the many color pictures are surpassing in their beauty.

A work of this type cannot, of course, go into great detail; it must necessarily summarize. A careful reading has failed to disclose an unjustified generalization or a mistake in facts. Only one question of any importance arises: Is not Colombia also an "Andean Republic?" Since it is omitted, the title might more properly be *Four Andean Republics*.

The content includes brief sketches of the Indian background and the region's geography, the conquest by Spain, the colonial period, the revolution, and brief histories of the four republics. The most rewarding sections are the last two, "A Cultural Quest" and "Agitation from the Center." The latter describes current conditions and suggests possible future developments.

For one who knows little of Spanish-Indian Latin America and wishes to learn something of it in a general sense, the reviewer can suggest no book superior to this. *LIFE*, the author, and those who assisted him are to be congratulated.

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*Un testigo en la alborada de Chile, 1826-1829.* By EDUARDO POEPPIG. Translated by CARLOS KELLER. Santiago, 1960. Editorial Zig Zag. Illustrations. Notes. Bibliography. Index. Pp. 507.

This is a profusely illustrated and excellently edited translation of the first volume or Chilean portion of *Reise in Chile, Peru und auf dem Amazonenstromen während der Jahre, 1827-1832*

(2 vols., Leipzig, 1835). It places in ready circulation the travel notes of a very perceptive German natural scientist. Excellently trained in medicine at Leipzig and widely traveled in Europe, Cuba, and the United States, Eduardo Poeppig provides a wealth of detail for the early history of Chile, not only of physical aspects but also of social and political problems. Poeppig's biographer, the German geographer Friedrich Ratzel, called his descriptions superior to those of Humboldt, and they certainly justify placing them alongside Humboldt as an inspired and faithful student of the New World. Justifiable also is the claim of his translator that much of the history of the 1820s will have to be rewritten on the basis of a better knowledge of his work. Among historians only José Toribio Medina has utilized extensively his findings. What will particularly attract the student of Chile is that this is no travelogue written from the vantage point of Santiago or Valparaiso or based on a few conversations with Chilean statesmen and politicians. Rather it is a portrait of the countryside and of Chile from south to north and is based on contact with the people, including the most humble. The translator has added valuable aids: occasional notes of clarification on political or economic detail; a wide selection of sketches by Juan Mauricio Rugendas dating from the 1830s and numerous photographs taken by the translator himself; and a long index of proper names, places, and subjects.

*El doctor José Barros Pazos en la patria y en el exilio (1808-1877)*. By MARÍA CELINA BARROS Y ARANA. Buenos Aires, 1963. Instituto de Historia Argentina de la Facultad de Filosofía y Letras de la Universidad Nacional de Buenos Aires. Pp. 328.

Through painstaking research in family and public archives a granddaughter has restored one of the secondary figures of Argentina's period of national organization to full historical splendor. After a Chilean exile

in the 1840s, Barros Pazos returned to Buenos Aires to become director of schools, a post subsequently filled with more flamboyancy by Domingo F. Sarmiento, and rector of the university, also later occupied with more fame by Juan María Gutiérrez. Along with most of this post-Rosas generation he also had an active political career as delegate to the provincial conventions of 1854 and 1860 as minister of government under Valentín Alsina, as member of the Supreme Court in 1862 under Mitre's presidency, and finally just before his death as president of that court. The writer has delved beneath the surface, however, to uncover in personal letters and papers the poems and anecdotes of the private man. In such a combination lies the strength of this excellent biography.

*Política exterior argentina, 1930-1962*.

By ALBERTO CONIL PAZ and GUSTAVO FERRARI. Buenos Aires, 1964. Huemul. Bibliography. Index. Pp. 277.

This "manual," so the authors hope in their preface, will supply basic information on Argentine foreign relations now so unsatisfactorily provided for in pamphlets, a few out-of-print foreign works, and several Argentine juridical treatises. Within this framework the book successfully completes its mission. A clear, concise narrative carries the reader through the implications for Argentina of the Depression, the Second World War, the *peronista* "Third Position," and the present deadlock between East and West. Of particular interest are lengthy discussions of the Roca-Runciman Pact, Lend-Lease consultations with the United States in 1941-42, Hull's violent pressures on Argentina in 1943-44, postwar relations with England, and Arturo Frondizi's policies toward Fidel Castro. The authors attempt to keep their private biases in the background although it is clear that they are nationalists and conservatives. A broadly selected bibliography makes