

BOOK REVIEWS

GENERAL

Political Leaders of Latin America. By RICHARD BOURNE. Baltimore, 1969. Penguin Books. Political Leaders of the Twentieth Century. Notes. Bibliography. Index. Pp. 306. Paper. \$1.65.

So little is written about political leaders and political recruitment in Latin America that one welcomes a book on the subject. Richard Bourne, a correspondent for the Manchester *Guardian*, became interested in the politics of Latin America when the Brazilian government gave him a fellowship to spend six months in Brazil during 1965. Two years later Bourne spent two more months in Brazil, Chile, Argentina, and Paraguay collecting material.

The book consists of a 44-page introductory essay on politics in Latin America, biographical essays on six politicians, a 17-page concluding summary, about 50 footnotes, and a short, poorly selected bibliography. Every Latin American scholar will wonder why the six politicians selected were Che Guevara, Alfredo Stroessner, Eduardo Frei Montalvo, Juscelino Kubitschek, Carlos Lacerda, and Evita Perón. Bourne thought that each of these represented a type of Latin American politician. Perhaps he could have made a better selection, but this cross-section represented the types which he wanted to discuss.

Bourne describes Che Guevara as a romantic revolutionary trying to make the world correspond to his dreams; Alfredo Stroessner as the old-fashioned man on horseback who has acclimated himself to the modern world and its democratic phraseology. Eduardo Frei appears as the middle-class intellectual who was able to combine traditional Christian values with socially progressive programs; Juscelino Kubitschek as the typical centrist, pragmatic, democratic politician. Carlos Lacerda is the typical personalistic caudillo, continually shifting his position, but always remaining the caudillo; Evita Perón is the woman breaking into politics, with her husband the Colonel creating Peronismo, one of the few indigenous political movements ever developed in Latin America.

Every specialist will find many of Bourne's judgments controversial. For example, he calls the U.D.W. leaders "professional moralists" and writes that Kubitschek "stood four-square as a democrat." I would disagree with both of these value judgments,

but this is a Penguin paperback intended for wide circulation, and perhaps the author's judgments do not really matter. Bourne discusses much that is important about Latin American politics and emphasizes much that is not well understood, especially that politics is a very respectable occupation in Latin America and gives valuable returns in prestige and finances to its practitioners. He has a sympathetic feel for Latin America, and this is reflected in his writing.

As with all books written by enthusiastic converts to the field, many silly errors have crept in, but not enough really to harm the book. (A U.S. scholar will wonder perhaps how Bourne could write Theodore when he meant Franklin [p. 42] but this is probably only a reflection on how poorly U.S. history is taught in the U.K.)

For what it is intended to be, this is an interesting book.

Marquette University

HARRY KANTOR

The Movement toward Latin American Unity. Edited by RONALD HILTON. New York, 1969. Frederick A. Praeger. Praeger Special Studies in International Economics and Development. Map. Tables. Figures. Notes. Pp. xvi, 561. \$12.50.

Integrating Latin America economically, politically, culturally, or in any other way evidently borders on the impossible. Integrating forty papers ranging from engineering studies to reports on the status of medical libraries in Latin America into one meaningful volume is no small task either, as Ronald Hilton can no doubt attest.

The volume under review is an outgrowth of a conference on Latin American integration (especially *economic* integration) convened in Palo Alto, California, by the California Institute of International Studies during 1968. It is divided into eight parts under the headings of Historical Background, General Problems, Economics and Banking, Industry, Law and Politics, Communications, Science and Culture, and Regional Studies. Predictably, the papers are of very uneven quality; several are excellent by any test, most are at least informative, but a few, to put it charitably, should have been deleted had it been politically possible to do so. Nonetheless, the book as a whole is enlightening and useful and offers a little something in the way of facts, analysis, or opinion for nearly anyone with an interest in Latin America.

The general flavor of the papers is one of hope well laced with doubt. Most authors seem convinced that important gains are *possible* via economic (and political and cultural) integration, but few are