

production in 1965 emphatically did not help Brazil's stabilization effort or increase her export earnings (p. 78).

Finally, Edel analyzes the sources of agricultural stagnation, bringing together a great deal of material (mostly secondary) in a very interesting and useful fashion. But again the conclusions are not nearly so clear as he appears to think. Nothing indicates that faster agricultural growth has been associated with better land distribution patterns. Why has Brazil's agriculture performed adequately and Argentina's inadequately? Not because of the former's improved tenure system.

The case for land reform—as Edel points out—can be made quite independently of the “adequacy” criterion in the restricted structuralist sense. Agriculture's ability to meet rising demands without price increases may be important for short-run stabilization programs, but this criterion is much too partial to evaluate agriculture's overall performance.

The appeal of structuralism has been its simplicity. Exactly because the model is so simple, it is also short on policy tools. This makes it ultimately not very helpful for governments. The futility of structuralism comes through, albeit obliquely, in Edel's very useful if somewhat unpolished study.

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*Modernization and Coercion.* By MARIO BARRERA. Berkeley, 1969. University of California. Institute of International Studies. Politics of Modernization Series. Tables. Figures. Notes. Appendices. Bibliography. Pp. vii, 58. Paper. \$1.50.

*Developmental Processes in Chilean Local Government.* By PETER S. CLEAVES. Berkeley, 1969. University of California. Institute of International Studies. Politics of Modernization Series. Tables. Figures. Notes. Bibliography. Pp. vii, 63. Paper. \$1.50.

*Social Stratification in Peru.* By MAGALI SARFATTI LARSON and ARLENE EISEN BERGMAN. Berkeley, 1969. University of California. Institute of International Studies. Politics of Modernization Series. Tables. Notes. Appendices. Bibliography. Pp. ix, 407. Paper. \$3.50.

*Latin America: The Hegemonic Crisis and the Military Coup.* By JOSÉ NUN. Berkeley, 1969. University of California. Institute

of International Studies. Politics of Modernization Series. Tables. Notes. Bibliography. Pp. vii, 73. Paper. \$1.50.

*Chilean Christian Democracy: Politics and Social Forces.* By JAMES PETRAS. Berkeley, 1967. University of California. Institute of International Studies. Politics of Modernization Series. Notes. Pp. ix, 61. Paper. \$1.50.

This small group of studies is part of the "Politics of Modernization" series published by the Institute of International Studies at Berkeley. All but one deal with some aspect of Latin American society or politics. Ordinarily it would be impossible to consider five separate studies in a brief review, but four of these are very short, and they all share certain characteristics which can be discussed jointly.

Each of these five works shows a great deal of imagination and a willingness to apply new approaches to the study of modernization. But they also give evidence that the "Politics of Modernization" series is a house organ for the Institute of International Studies at the University of California. None of them is quite the finished product one expects from a careful reviewing process involving outside evaluators who demand matured conceptions and completely self-contained manuscripts. Several of the studies (Larson and Bergman, and Nun) were completed a number of years before publication, but not reworked to take into account important changes in the situations to which they address themselves. Some (Petras, Nun) are early versions of work that has appeared meanwhile in more finished form. One (Barrera) is an interesting glance at the use of coercion in the modernization process, but it does not go much beyond a first statement of the problem. Only Cleaves' glimpse of Chilean local government seems fairly complete in its present form. Since these studies appear in multilith, it is hardly surprising that none of them has an index, but several do not even have an adequate bibliography.

In short, the publications in this series should not be judged in the manner of books or even long articles, but as working papers which offer new but not always fully realized ideas which in time may result in more formal presentations. Within these limitations, they can be of decided interest to the student of Latin America and of development politics.

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