ital, building an economic infrastructure for commercial agriculture (credit, transportation, and disciplined labor), recruiting immigrants, modernizing law codes, and asserting a distinctive foreign policy. García Laguardia insists that even now liberalism is "vigente" and "un ejemplo" (p. 35).

Some historians have tendencies either toward adulation of leaders or the un-critical collecting of documents. This book avoids the first, but not the second. The compiler apparently was unaware of various dissertations, books, and articles which could have comprised introductory bibliographic comments for every section. The anthology contains no evidence that the many-sided program accomplished its goals: illiteracy is still widespread, the clergy remains a scapegoat for national problems even in 1978, few Europeans migrated to Central America, positivism stimulated no more artistic creativity than had existed before, and the efforts of Barrios to forge isthmic unity brought his death.

Specialists may find the documents useful as reference and a few may search out the hinted nationalism of some liberals and their faith in law to create change. But even García Laguardia admits that Indian laborers did not like any liberal ideas very much.

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The 1930s in Peru was indeed a tumultuous period, both politically and economically. Students of the period have been handicapped by the dearth of good monographs, particularly any dealing with economic policy.

Caravedo Molinari's slim volume on the impact of industrial expansion on the Peruvian bourgeoisie and ruling classes is therefore most welcome. Caravedo sets out to discover the origin, nature, composition, and attitudes of the Peruvian bourgeoisie in the period 1933–1945. He is primarily concerned with the growing divisions between the rising industrial groups and traditional coalition of agro-exporters and the great landowners.

The principal thesis which emerges is that industrialization (and modernization) precipitated divisions within the ruling groups and radicalized many intellectuals, students, and some middle-sector elements who joined APRA and the Communists. Presidents Oscar Benavides and Manuel Prado (1939–1945) both favored the industrialists (though Prado much more than Benavides) as can be seen in their policies of currency exchange, tariffs, credit, labor, agrarian reform, and government participation in the economy.

This is an interesting book which provides new insights into political party and governmental attitudes toward industrialization as well as a new perspective on the impact of economic differentiation on the Peruvian oligarchy, 1933–1945.

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