presented by participants at the November 1976 Conference on Conflict, Order, and Peace in the Americas. Of greatest interest to Latin American scholars is the exchange by Arnold Harberger and Enrique Iglesias on the roots of maldevelopment with its examination of the current economic status of the continent. Other dialogues, between Jacques Chonchol and William Colby and between Kenneth Boulding and Johan Galtung, debate with occasional new insight the old themes and theories which seek to pinpoint blame for maldevelopment, whether it be through external, internal, or even mutual dependency factors. What often emerges from the readings is less lively interchange or debate than one might hope for; yet the series of presentations offers new portraits of a more dynamically growth-oriented Latin America than one might expect.

University of Arizona

DAN EISENBERG


This is an inquiry into the social praxis of the Latin American state. The author, who is a Chilean, is writing of the failure of the state in general and of the Chilean socialist experiment in particular. The two targets of attack are the rise of military authoritarianism throughout much of Latin America and the state of dependency created by capitalism. As the author states in the introduction, this book is a nonsystematic attempt to discuss the nature of the state in Latin America. This reviewer would certainly agree with that assessment and also add that the book fits with the highly abstract nature of a discussion within the social praxis, and not much new is contributed in either a methodological or theoretical sense to an understanding of the state. For a better explanation of the rise of the authoritarian state in Latin America, one would gain more from empirically grounded research that is less concerned with the socialist praxis.

University of Texas, El Paso

RICHARD BATH


To be sure, the second printing of Rivera's book offers an enlarged edition and not a revised edition. All of the earlier material was retained and only a postscript was added. Other technical changes include a new publisher and going from paperback to hard cover, thus increasing the price substantially. The earlier material discusses the ethnic diversity of Latin American people, sex roles, education, occupations, the supernatural (including formal religion), political structures, as well as other topics. The new chapter looks at Latin America in the 1970s, focusing on trade, social and political integration, and population growth and its impacts on employment and migration. With the exception of two chapters on policy recommendations and "anti utopia," which exhibit more literary freedom than sociological imagination, the book remains an important contribution to the growing sociological literature on Latin America.

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CELESTINO FERNÁNDEZ