Factual presentation is excellent, viewpoints are well developed and fairly presented, and meaningful insights are advantageously incorporated. The book is easy to read, and should appeal to a wide audience of professionals and interested laypersons.

University of Iowa

WALTER KRAUSE


Dr. Fred Lowe Soper (1893–1977) built a long and distinguished career in the field of international public health administration. He served with the Rockefeller Foundation in South America for twenty-three years (1920–1942), chiefly in Brazil where he led the fight against yellow fever. Soper also played a key role in discovering and publicizing from 1932 to 1938 the so-called “jungle yellow fever,” a version that contrasts sharply with the traditional “urban” variety in that it is not spread by Aedes aegypti mosquitoes, infects animals (monkeys) as well as humans, and attacks isolated rural communities. One of Soper’s greatest achievements from 1939 to 1942 was the eradication from northeastern Brazil of the extremely dangerous Anopheles gambiae mosquito, an import from Africa that spreads malaria. Dr. Soper crowned his memorable career by serving as Director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau from 1947 to 1959.

Dr. Soper’s memoirs are a useful source for the growth of international health agencies, the Rockefeller Foundation, and the modern history of yellow fever. The book might have marginal value for students of Brazilian history for the period from 1920 to 1942. Unfortunately the lack of an index and a bibliography will limit the usefulness of the volume for scholars.

Ohio State University

DONALD B. COOPER


This volume can best be described as a photojournalistic account of the activities of a Mexican American family from Pharr, Texas. The authors trace four months in the lives of the Hernández family, David and María and their seven children, both in their hometown setting during their yearly summer migration and while working in the sugar beet fields of Minnesota. While the topic is interesting and migration has played a significant role in the Mexican American community, its treatment in the present book leaves much to be desired.

To be sure, the photographs are well-done, providing an overview of the daily activities of each family member. The written account, while necessary to explain the photographs, is not of comparable quality, and much of it is overly simplistic. For example, the following is found next to a photograph of Margarita, one of the eldest Hernández daughters: “Margarita is eighteen, a year younger than María. She is a sophomore at PSJA High School. She attends the afternoon session—her first class begins at twelve-twenty” (p. 28).