

“they represented every opinion except the prevalent opinion in Russia” (III, 490-491).

The staff of the Division of Research and Publication is again to be complimented on these additions to *Foreign Relations*.

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*New World Theme*. By HENRY A. WALLACE, JAY ALLEN, and LEWIS MUMFORD. (San Francisco: Grabhorn Press, 1943. Pp. 33. \$10.00.)

This is a private edition, handsomely printed, limited to two hundred copies, of Vice-President Wallace's address of May 8, 1942, entitled "The Price of a Free World." Bound with it are comments by Jay Allen, a journalist, and the musing of Lewis Mumford, writer and critic, neither of whom adds much to the general theme. The work was published at the expense of James Ladd Delkin. The essence of Mr. Wallace's pronouncement, so far as Latin America is concerned, is contained in the following passages:

I say that the century on which we are entering—the century which will come out of this war—can be and must be the century of the common man. . . . Everywhere the common man must learn to build his own industries with his own hands in a practical fashion. . . . No nation will have the God-given right to exploit other nations. Older nations will have the privilege to help younger nations get started on the path to industrialization, but there must be neither military nor economic imperialism. The methods of the nineteenth century will not work in the people's century which is about to begin. India, China, and Latin America have a tremendous stake in the people's century. . . . Modern science, when devoted wholeheartedly to the general welfare, has in it potentialities of which we do not yet dream. . . . Cartels in the peace to come must be subjected to international control for the common man, as well as . . . adequate control by the respective home governments. . . . With international monopoly pools under control, it will be possible for inventions to serve all the people instead of only a few.

Better than most men of our day Mr. Wallace sees the economic and technical forces of the modern world and the powers who control them. He has presented an attractive vision of the future. It remains to be seen whether corporate capitalism and technology can be made to contribute to the welfare of the peoples of the world to a greater degree than they have contributed in the past. The signs of the times are not altogether encouraging. The forces of special privilege are strong, the prospects of the leaders devoted to the people are not brilliant. In respect to Latin America, we do not have the thorough knowledge of the immediate past and the present necessary

to shape the policies of the future; on the contrary, we confront a situation in which funds for research on Latin-American subjects are controlled by a small group apparently wholly untouched by Mr. Wallace's splendid vision. Three years of effort have not succeeded in obtaining support for a program of research on the impact of foreign capital and technology on Latin-American civilization. On the vital theme of the distribution of the benefits of the Industrial Age between foreign capitalists and technicians on the one hand and the people of Latin America on the other we still have little light. The individual efforts of a few scholars whose time and energies are largely occupied in teaching are not enough. This reviewer ventures to suggest the advisability of a research foundation to support investigation on this important subject.

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*Economic Problems of the Caribbean Area.* (New York: Latin-American Economic Institute, 1943. Pp. 60. \$0.75.)

This is a digest of the proceedings of a conference held in New York, May 1, 1943. The speakers dealt mainly with the three island nations and some of the European colonies. Little attention was given to the eight mainland countries bordering upon the Caribbean. To have done more would have required a longer session and perhaps additional experts.

Judged by the summaries, the contributions of the various participants, as is usually the case with such conferences, were quite uneven. Some talked in vague and general terms; others seemed to glimpse fundamentals. Now and then bits of information were presented, and a number of remedies were suggested; but no permanent plan of research nor any continuing plan of action was proposed. The first and fundamental need is two-fold: (1) an intensive study of the impact during the last fifty years or so of corporate capitalism and technology on the Caribbean region and (2) a minute examination of the ownership of Caribbean resources and public services. Some organization should undertake this task. The funds of foundations to which scholars might ordinarily look for support of such projects seem to have fallen under the control of a sort of cartel interested primarily in literature, art, and anthropology.

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