

help the new ambassador, Elsworth Bunker. He endeavored to find a political solution, first flying to Puerto Rico to discuss with Bosch the possibility of the ex-president's returning to the Republic, and then helping Antonio Imbert to set up a provisional government. Imbert soon controlled most of the country outside of the rebel-held portion of the capital, and Martin was still trying to bring about an agreement between him and the rebels when McGeorge Bundy and three other high officials arrived from Washington with a new plan for a government headed by Bosch's friend, Antonio Guzmán. Martin left the country soon afterward. Bundy's efforts failed, and it was not until several months later that a settlement was reached through the patient and skillful diplomacy of Ambassador Bunker and the other members of the OAS peace mission.

The book gives an interesting picture of political and social life in the Dominican Republic and helps one to understand what happened in 1965. Martin criticizes some aspects of American policy. He thinks that the civil war might not have occurred if the American Embassy had kept in close touch with the politicians and the military, and that it might have been stopped in the first days of the revolt if Ambassador W. Tapley Bennett, Jr. had acted on the rebel leaders' request for help in arranging peace talks. Martin suggests that the State Department might have made more convincing efforts to show that there was imminent danger of a Communist take over, and that it was a mistake to maintain a pretense of neutrality between the contending factions when in fact we could not be neutral. He points out that the apparent inconsistencies in American policy can be explained by the need to explore all possibilities, but he was clearly not happy about them. On the other hand he has "no doubt whatsoever that there was a real danger of a Communist takeover" (p. 705), and that the United States had to act when it did without waiting on the cumbersome procedures of the OAS. "What we did in Santo Domingo," he writes, "was better than what we said" (p. 708).

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Labor Migration and Economic Growth. A Case Study of Puerto Rico.

By STANLEY L. FRIEDLANDER. Cambridge, Mass., 1965. The M. I. T. Press. Figures. Tables. Appendices. Bibliography. Index. Pp. ix, 181. \$6.00.

This study is a first-rate macroeconomic analysis of the characteristics of Puerto Ricans migrating to the United States and the consequences of this migration for the economic development of Puerto

Rico. It is divided into a theoretical analysis of the role of emigration in development and an empirical analysis of the data available for Puerto Rico. Friedlander argues: "In order for emigration to have a substantial effect on economic growth, two conditions were found to be essential: (a) the size of the emigration must be sufficient to affect significantly the rate of population growth; and (b) the migrants must be unskilled, uneducated, and for the most part redundant workers" (p. 157).

The emigration did indeed affect the rate of population growth, since 84% of the emigrants were in the 15 to 44 age group. The same age group left on the island was thereby reduced by some 34%, and the rate of natural increase declined from around 3% in 1947 to 0.6% during the decade 1950-1960. The emigration of these people permitted an increase in per capita income and lessened the pressure on schools, thereby permitting educational levels on the island to rise. Almost half of the group which migrated were in the labor force at the time of migration, compared with only 31% of the island population as a whole, thereby reducing the potential size of the Puerto Rican labor force by almost 50%. The huge capital investments which took place in Puerto Rico at this time did not themselves reduce unemployment, but migration did. The infusions of capital did help increase labor productivity to an annual rate of approximately 6.7% during the decade 1950-1960. This increase in labor productivity was also markedly affected by the emigration of redundant, largely unskilled labor.

With this excellent analysis of the migration data available at the national level it would now be worthwhile for someone to undertake a study of the effects of emigration on smaller units within Puerto Rico—for instance, a few rural communities. There are several indicators presented in the book which do not support Friedlander's notion that the emigrants were disproportionately unskilled, poorly educated people and for the most part redundant laborers. For many communities the effect of emigration may be quite different from that which appears to be the case for the island as a whole. He cites evidence that the migrants were better educated than the people of the same age and sex who did not migrate (p. 103). He also reports (p. 89) that the occupational classification of farmers and farm managers decreases through migration more than farm laborers and foremen (62.2% as compared with 38.6%). This might indicate a loss of the more skilled, better educated rural people through emigration than he finds to be generally the case at the national level. That is, the rural villages may be losing a disproportionate share of their

local middle and upper class through emigration, whereas these people do not show up as middle class at the national level.

In my opinion, this study is an extremely valuable contribution to the literature both in migration and in economic development, and it should serve as a useful base for more detailed microstudies.

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Trouble in Guyana. An Account of People, Personalities, and Politics as They Were in British Guiana. By PETER SIMMS. New York, 1966. International Publications Service. Illustrations. Map. Bibliography. Index. Pp. 198. \$7.50.

Although the title of this volume should not surprise readers, the subtitle is at least partially misleading. Simms' book is clearly meant for the general public rather than the professional student of Guianese affairs. Yet only the almost totally uninformed will find the background material on the history of British Guiana prior to 1953 enlightening. The author has used only a few sources and those not too well. He does succeed, however, in delineating those elements in Guianese society which have served to fragment the population along racial lines into two major groups—East Indian and Negro—and several smaller groups.

Simms is at his best examining events between 1953 and the mid-1960s. This, the main portion of the volume, was written after a visit to the country and discussions with the principal figures in events Guianese. The political thought of Cheddi and Janet Jagan is traced from its origins through and past their first electoral success in April 1953. The 133 days in power in 1953 are described in detail. And the ridiculous spectacle of the majority People's Progressive Party (P.P.P.) acting as if it were a minority party and not in power is told in such a way as to leave no doubt in the reader's mind that Simms is not an admirer of the Jagans. As the author follows events from 1953 to the 1960s, it is shown that the Jagans and the P.P.P. have not learned the necessary relation between responsibility and power. An explanation of Cheddi Jagan's public "performances" in and out of British Guiana leaves the further impression that he has no real understanding of the power structure in the world at large.

Simms carefully examines the political role of Forbes Burnham, both within the P.P.P. and as leader of his People's National Party. All the significant men and women in the less important parties are