The reader whose special interest is Latin American economic development may wish to refer to three of the papers which attempt to categorize developing countries according to obstacles to development (J. K. Galbraith), export growth and import substitution (W. Arthur Lewis), and size and policy orientation (Barend A. deVries). Other direct references to Latin America are infrequent.

The twenty-four papers which are included in this work are grouped under the headings of obstacles to development, savings, taxes, and foreign exchange.

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The Department of Economic Affairs of the Pan American Union should be congratulated for its study of *Latin America's Foreign Trade: Problems and Policies.* In 93 pages it covers Latin America's foreign trade problems, the evolution and prospects of Latin American exports, and the trade policies developed by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). But it is Chapter IV ("Possible Fields of Action in the Inter-American Sphere") that is the particularly significant and impressive part of this study. Here the staff sets forth the "action programs" that Latin America can pursue to promote the expansion of exports from that area. Of special interest are the material and recommendations contained in part IV, section I ("National Organization for the Diversification and Promotion of Exports"): "A much higher priority must be given to export expansion and diversification in the national planning and organization for development of the countries in the area." (p. 58). The emphasis placed on "export promo-

tion." by this study is long overdue. Well done.

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D. M. P.


In this volume the plantation system is analyzed in historical perspective from the early colonial days down to the present. The whole system was based on complete specialization in the production of a crop for the exclusive market of the mother country. Any colonial crop that was to make a reasonable profit, therefore, had to have low bulk, high value, and a regular demand that existed or could be created. Also, in view of the long sea voyage, it had to be nonperishable.

Large scale production of a tropical or subtropical field crop fulfilling these conditions required adequate land and adequate labor. The former was available almost everywhere in the Americas, but indigenous labor was scarce. Indentured white labor, much in vogue during the seventeenth century, gave way rapidly to Negro slaves, who were much cheaper. By 1720 Negro slave labor was universal on the plantations, and Europeans were employed only as skilled workmen. But by the middle of the nineteenth century the existing pat-