

beings and could make valuable contributions as immigrants to America.

It should be pointed out that these examples of bombastic prose were dashed off during a period when Good Neighborism was emotionally as well as politically in vogue. But that is no excuse for befuddling the reader by calling the Liberator and the Protector "las dos grandes creaciones de la influencia bioantogeográfica de Latinoamérica" (p. 75). Nor can one defend oversimplifying Bolívar's political philosophy to "the liberation of peoples, the creation of republics essentially democratic, the foundation of large nations, and the integral unification of the great world of Columbus" (p. 117). Guevara has repeatedly demonstrated intellectual worth as folklorist and biographer. It is unfortunate that he has chosen to impair his reputation by peddling best-forgotten panegyrics of yesteryear.

MICHAEL T. HAMERLY

University of Florida

Toward an Integrated Theory of Development: Economic and Noneconomic Variables in Rural Development. By WILLIAM F. WHYTE and LAWRENCE K. WILLIAMS. Ithaca, 1968. Cornell University. New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations. Notes. Appendix. Pp. 89. Paper. \$1.50.

Despite the prestigious reputation of its senior author (who has held the Career Research Award, National Institute of Mental Health, for two consecutive five-year periods) this is a slight work. It is a pamphlet rather than a book, and not a very weighty pamphlet at that, printed in large type. There is some ground for suspicion of padding.

Ironically, and despite its title, the work itself is not well integrated. Its table of contents constitutes a miscellany rather than an organized whole. Moreover, it announces no basis, theoretical or otherwise, for its own internal organization. A possible integrative formulation is buried within the work

rather than employed to organize its contents.

The work's principal contribution lies in the emphasis which it gives to the integration of psychological science into the field of development. However, its bibliography, even in this section, is next to nonexistent. It makes no mention of McClelland's pathbreaking work in this field, even though it does use (without credit) his concept of the "need for achievement."

It is to be hoped that Gresham's Law is not applicable to the study of the psychological aspects of economic development.

F. T. B.

Problemas del subdesarrollo económico latinoamericano. By ALBERTO BALTRA CORTÉS. Buenos Aires, 1966. Editorial Universitaria de Buenos Aires. Notes. Pp. 94. Paper.

This small volume of fewer than a hundred pages, written simply and with great clarity, is essentially for the lay reader who desires an introduction to the facts and problems concerning economic developments in Latin America. It should be of considerable value for general education, but it adds little to our knowledge in the fields discussed. It relies heavily on data presented in the CEPAL publication, *El desarrollo económico de América Latina en la postguerra*.

Professor Baltra Cortés of the University of Chile, who is also a senator and a figure of some political importance, follows a concrete factual approach describing the underdevelopment of Latin America in terms of comparative income, food consumption, housing, health, and educational statistics. The first six of twelve chapters offer a comprehensive description of the relative underdevelopment in Latin America. Succeeding chapters discuss foreign commerce, the institutional obstacles to economic development, agricultural reform, foreign investment, the Alliance for Progress, and the common markets.

Perhaps the chief significance of this