

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

book lies in some of the author's well-balanced opinions. For example, he believes that the unequal distribution of income in Latin America is very important in limiting the purchasing power of lower- and middle-income groups which is needed for economic development, but that this cannot be remedied by drastic equalization (presumably through heavy progressive taxation). Instead he favors measures to reduce consumption and increase investment among those with higher incomes. He places commendable emphasis on the role of institutional structure in affecting development and on the need to reform the structure, broadly defined, as a prerequisite for economic progress. He also emphasizes structural analysis in his discussion of the common markets and the Alliance for Progress. As he says: "*El proceso de desarrollo no es sólo de cambio económico. Es la sociedad entera la que debe ponerse en movimiento. Fundamentalmente, el cambio debe ser social.*"

WILLIAM WITHERS

Queens College

The Development of Agriculture and Forestry in the Tropics. Patterns, Problems, and Promise. Rev. ed. By JOHN PHILLIPS. New York, 1967. Frederick A. Praeger. Map. Tables. Appendices. Glossary. Bibliography. Index. Pp. 221. \$10.50.

Phillips, who has served as professor of botany and of agriculture and as forester, conservationist, agriculturist, and ecologist, makes two outstanding contributions in this book. One is a world-wide comparative study emphasizing the underdeveloped economies in the tropics and hotter subtropics, in which the technical material and charts are invaluable.

The other is his insistence on awareness not only of economic and technical challenges, but also "those springing from the background and way of life of the local peoples." He stresses the persistence of culture and the importance of proper motivation in introduc-

ing new ways where change appears justified.

Phillips, whose main area of work and study is Africa, knows personally only three Latin American countries, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, and Peru. An index check reveals that Brazil, Argentina, Chile, and Mexico appear only in some comparative charts.

The preface to the second edition indicates that it has not been substantially revised. Many of the tables have not been updated; a new bibliography has been added to rather than incorporated with the old one. A recent trip to the United States put the author in touch with current thought concerning education, extension, and development in the tropics, but he found no reason to modify any of the points made in the first edition (1961).

JOHN BIESANZ

Wayne State University

Financing Latin American Housing. Domestic Savings Mobilization and U. S. Assistance Policy. By SEAN M. ELLIOTT. New York, 1968. Frederick A. Praeger. Praeger Special Studies in International Economics and Development. Tables. Notes. Appendix. Glossary. Bibliography. Pp. xii, 216. \$12.50.

There is a subtle bias introduced into the study of housing in Latin America, because the implicit and explicit standards of judgment derive from the experience of middle-class styles of life. Middle-class North Americans live in spacious houses with good plumbing, heating, and lighting. They expect nothing less for Latin Americans. Both North American advisors and the middle-class *técnicos* in Latin American bureaucracies measure the "housing gap" by the failure of the poor to acquire the sanitation, services, and elbow room which few in Latin America can afford. Illuminating investigations by John Turner of the Harvard-MIT Joint Center for Urban Studies represent one of the few cases in which a scholar has transcended his culture-bound approach. Turner is a leading advocate of self-