

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-