

*Relaciones inter-raciales en América Latina, 1940-1960.* By JUAN COMAS. México, 1961. Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México. Cuadernos del Instituto de Historia. Serie Antropología. No. 12. Bibliography. Indices. Pp. 77. Paper.

With racial tensions predicted to increase in Latin America a survey of race relations and current (1940-60) studies on this area of human relations is timely and necessary. Mexican sociologist Juan Comas' study, sponsored by UNESCO, was originally published in the *Revue Internationale des Social Sciences* (Vol. XIII, Num. 2, 1961). Previously UNESCO had published in 1958 studies on race relations in many areas of the world but omitted Latin America; thus, as Comas observes, reflecting the attitude of many of the Latin American elite who hope that if ignored the problem will disappear.

The study of race relations in Brazil, Central America, and Mexico is fairly well advanced. Above all, it is encouraging to note that more studies are being carried out by Latin Americans who are recognizing the peculiarities of the social tensions among the racial groups in their own areas. Much is still to be done in the Andean and La Plata areas. Comas is weakest when he deals with the Caribbean. He apparently accepts R. Beals' erroneous classification of Santo Domingo (*sic*) within those areas of predominantly European settlement. Although he visited Puerto Rico in 1959 he fails to mention the studies of a new group of writers, including E. Seda, C. Rosario, E. Padilla. The extensive bibliography does not pretend to be complete and additions are requested. One might suggest F. Tannenbaum, M. Mörner, H. Hoetink, and A. Rosenblatt.

THOMAS MATHEWS  
University of Puerto Rico

*Essays in Federalism.* Edited by the INSTITUTE FOR STUDIES IN FEDERALISM. Claremont, California, 1961. Claremont Men's College. Charts. Notes. Index. Pp. 220. \$4.50.

This volume, the first in a series of projected works on federalism to be published by the Institute for Studies in Federalism, is a collection of five essays prepared by members of the faculty of Claremont Men's College. The first essay, by George C. S. Benson, President of the College and longtime exponent of decentralized government, extols the virtues of decentralization virtually without regard for the possible benefits of centralized political authority. Martin Diamond analyzes *The Federalist* papers with respect to their references to the advantages of federalism and concludes, unhappily, that their authors failed to take seriously the advantages of decentralization. Harold F. McClelland's essay purports to show how these advantages can be preserved today through a reorganization of the system of federal grants to states. Procter Thomson attempts to apply some of the techniques of economic analysis to the "optimum area problem" in intergovernmental relations.

Of greatest interest to readers of this journal is an essay by William S. Stokes on the four so-called federal republics of Latin America. The main point that he makes is, not surprisingly, that federalism in Latin America, because of its tendency toward overcentralization, has never existed in the form known to North Americans. Moreover, Stokes sees no prospects for a reversal of this tendency; on the contrary, centralization, he emphasizes, assumed a highly exaggerated form in Argentina and Brazil under Perón and Vargas respectively, in Venezuela in recent years, and to a lesser degree in Mexico under the continuing Revolution. Nor do any of these countries, though now with generally more liberal regimes than before, show any inclination today toward decentralizing political power, a fact which Stokes regards as inimical to individual freedom and responsibility and hence to the attainment of democratic institutions. Although this essay contains nothing new to the Latin Americanist, it is an accurate analysis of an important, and to

Stokes unfortunate, political phenomenon in Latin America which the less knowledgeable would find highly instructive.

Concerning the volume as a whole, this reviewer feels that it lacks objectivity; if, however, it was meant to present only the case for decentralized government, it has served its purpose well.

HORACE V. HARRISON

University of Maryland

*Foreign Trade and Capital.* Ed. by PAUL D. ZOOK. Dallas, 1962. Southern Methodist University Press. Charts. Index. Pp. viii, 102. \$3.00.

This book assembles papers by seven authors first presented at conferences on international trade at Southern Methodist University in 1960 and 1961.

In the first of these Theodore W. Schultz, University of Chicago, holds that there is opportunity for economic development in backward countries in the gap between their resources and those of the advanced countries. Poor countries put too little emphasis on human capital, i.e., the skills and knowledge needed for effective employment of available resources, and too great emphasis on such nonhuman capital as plant and equipment, constituting a misallocation that keeps the backward countries from achieving optimum economic development.

In the second paper James G. Maddox, North Carolina State College, urges the underdeveloped countries to step up both their total and per capita output, but concedes this is not easy. Even where it is possible to develop production capabilities, there remain the problems of finding markets for the simple manufactures these countries find it possible to produce. Prospects for agricultural produce are better, and efforts toward agricultural education, especially with respect to farming methods, pay higher dividends.

Then, according to Lee R. Martin, University of Arkansas, the full productive capacity of the backward countries will not be achieved until it is made possible to transmit and apply

effectively the existing but too often unused technology.

Walter Krause, State University of Iowa, doubts the effectiveness of previous foreign aid programs of the United States and suggests that a program concentrating special assistance in specific countries that seem to offer the best prospects for development would achieve more satisfactory results than past programs which attempted to provide assistance to all countries.

Erik Thorbecke, Iowa State University, points out that economic integration has taken the form of regional associations of nations. While recognizing the disadvantages in this procedure, he concludes that the advantages in terms of economic welfare probably more than offset the disadvantages.

Mariano Alcocer, Director of the Economics Department of the Banco Nacional de México argues for the free trade zone which he believes will bring about a diversification of export products and an enlargement of the market within Latin America.

Eric Baklanoff draws a comparison between economic developments in Argentina, Chile, and Mexico. Mistaken policies, he believes, have hampered economic growth in Argentina and Chile, while in Mexico the creation of social capital and emphasis on human development have resulted in a good rate of economic growth.

The aforementioned conferences at which these papers were presented was sponsored by the Jno. E. Owens Memorial Foundation.

HARRY STARK

University of Miami,  
Coral Gables

*Guerrillas in the 1960's.* By PETER PARET and JOHN W. SHY. New York, 1962. Frederick A. Praeger, Inc. Published for the Center of International Studies, Princeton University. Princeton Studies in World Politics. No. 1. Charts. Notes. Bibliography. Pp. 82. \$3.50.

Authors Paret and Shy perform a useful service in their little volume by