

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.

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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.

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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