

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

casting guerrilla warfare in its proper historical perspective. Beginning with the Spanish experience against Napoleon, they proceed through Clausewitz and Mao to Guevara. Guerrilla warfare, which is inseparable from political considerations, is carried out for three purposes: resistance to invasion, insurrection, or furtherance of the aims of a foreign power. The most profitable avenue for the United States in this field seems to be counter guerrilla action. A successful counter guerrilla program must involve separation of the guerrillas from their civilian support, their military defeat, and the reestablishment of internal security. The initial step necessitates creation of a friendly power base through an honestly administered reform program. Unfortunately, the authors assert, in such regions as Latin America radical reform has the greatest appeal. Finally, Paret and Shy appraise U.S.-supported aggressor guerrillas and concludes that these forces would require overt support; this would pose the peril of escalation to greater violence. Consequently, such measures are not, as sometimes portrayed, a cheap panacea for the Cold War. After many of the overenthusiastic pronouncements concerning guerrilla warfare, the authors' principal contribution lies in their realistic, balanced historical assessment.

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Cultural Aspects of Delusion. A Psychiatric Study of the Virgin Islands.

By EDWIN A. WEINSTEIN, M.D. New York, 1962. Free Press of Glencoe. Tables. Bibliography. Pp. 215. \$5.00.

A psychiatrist discovers the significance of *culture*! A suggestion that social scientists should not neglect the study of delusions in determining the mainsprings of *culture*. These are the main impressions. As the title indicates, it is an inter-disciplinary study, promising new insights. Psychiatric case studies, made during two and a half years practice of his profession in the Virgin Islands, are taken as micro-

cosms of the relationships of the disciplines involved. This is supplemented by references to standard works and his casual, non-professional, experiences while in the Islands.

Only one chapter is devoted to history, as such. This represents no new original research, although, it does attempt to highlight those historical events which account for the origin and development of the present ethnic groups in the Virgin Islands.

Five "culture groups" are distinguished in the Virgin Islands: 1. "native" (U.S.) Virgin Islanders—mostly descendents of Negro slaves; 2. British Virgin Islanders—little different culturally from the former, except in degree; 3. French—of European stock, but recently immigrated from the French island of St. Barthélemy; 4. Puerto Ricans—of mixed racial stock, also, recently immigrated; 5. "Continental"—mostly temporary residents from mainland U.S. Dr. Weinstein finds that there is a significant difference in the content of delusions, according to the ethnic group involved. For example: "The highest incidence of delusions, confabulations and hallucinations about children was noted among British and American Virgin Islanders and the lowest in the French and Puerto Rican groups" (pages 187-8). Other differences were noted with regard to food, sex, race and color, religion, death, violence, etc. Except for the "continentals," one subject, at least, prevades all the groups—concern with *obeah* (witchcraft). This appears to link the common culture of the Virgin Islands with other groups in the Caribbean area, and distinguishes it from either typically Latin or Anglo-American cultures.

It is possible to find many deficiencies in the study: the small number of cases involved—total of 148 cases (the French group is represented by only 12 males and 4 females); only informal attempts at correlating the cultural features exhibited by the psychiatric patients with the "normals" of the group from which they come; evidence that the problem of semantics,

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