

convinced that these are *probable*. Most papers dwell rather extensively on the problems and obstacles to be overcome; proposed solutions are rare.

Briefly scanned, some of the better papers may serve to bring out the flavor of the conference. Donald Solar argues *against* integration on the grounds that it will tend to widen the income gap between the existing industrial centers and the poverty-plagued rural areas within the countries themselves and thus push real economic integration and development even further into the future. This, he says, will "enhance the ability of existing governments to resist nationalistic forces bent on redistributing rural wealth and restructuring agrarian society in favor of the unrepresented masses. Also . . . production for a continental market will adversely affect industry's ability to absorb an adequate share of the rapid growth of the labor force and will inhibit or preclude the growth of industrial centers away from the capital cities" (p. 128).

Matthew Edel thinks that integration can be helpful, but like Solar is worried about the possible negative effects of integration upon income distribution. Ronald Krieger points up some advantages of abstaining from currency unification until a degree of economic homogeneity is achieved. He feels that the Central American Common Market is closer to this stage than the Latin American Free Trade Association. Walter Krause and F. John Mathis address the problem of economic disparities among countries within the groupings and suggest four answers of resolution, some of which are being tried: subregional integration, sectoral integration, intraregional financing, and "the exercise of leadership" (à la LAFTA's Council of Ministers).

In all, this should prove a most useful reference work. It is a pity that there is no set of offerings on agriculture and its problems, but both LAFTA and CACM give this sector scant attention, so that the sin is not original with this volume.

Louisiana State University

ROBERT A. FLAMMANG

Latin America: Problems in Economic Development. Edited by CHARLES T. NISBET. New York, 1969. The Free Press. Tables. Notes. Pp. x, 357. Cloth. \$8.95. Paper. \$4.95.

Among the many recent books of collected readings on Latin America relatively few deal specifically with economic problems. *Latin American Issues*, edited by Albert Hirschman, is one notable

exception, but that was published in 1961 and, while still of value, is now somewhat dated. This volume, edited by Charles T. Nisbet, should serve to fill this gap. Nisbet has brought together in this volume fifteen recent articles which span remarkably well the range of economic problems confronting Latin America. Ten of the selections date from 1967 and 1968, while only one predates 1965.

One can always quibble as to the composition of a book of readings: why were certain readings or authors included rather than others; why were certain topics not included; why were certain works reprinted in abridged form? "An Economic Analysis of Internal Migration in Brazil" by Gian S. Sahota and "Productivity Growth in Latin America" both involve mathematical applications which are likely to prove unduly abstruse to the noneconomist. The writings of only two Latin American economists are included, Oswaldo Sunkel ("The Structural Background of Development Problems in Latin America") and Edmundo Flores ("Latin American Land Reform: Meaning and Experience"). Why omit writings of Celso Furtado, Roberto Campos, or Raúl Prebisch, to mention just a few noted Latin American economists who were overlooked? With regard to Prebisch, Nisbet has chosen to present his views as synthesized and evaluated by Werner Baer, in an article dating from 1962 which shows its age. Extended references to economic planning and regional economic integration are absent, as are references to Cuba. At most, Cuba is merely mentioned a half dozen times.

In several instances, Nisbet has grouped under one heading a survey article and a country study. Thus T. Paul Schultz' comments on demographic conditions in Latin America are followed by Sahota's analysis of internal migration in Brazil. Also Werner Baer's summary of the export pessimism in Prebisch's writings gives away to Nathaniel Leff's study of export stagnation and autarkic development in Brazil. Raymond Mikesell's remarks on Latin American inflation are followed by Alexandre Kafka's evaluation of Brazilian inflation, and Albert Hirschman's discussion of the misconceptions concerning import-substituting industrialization leads to Leland Johnson's excellent analysis of import substitution in the Chilean automobile industry. Johnson's study merits additional comment. By way of introduction, he tells us that "assembling cars in Chile—like growing carrots—is a seasonal business" (p. 271). He then goes on to relate government policy decisions to both the seasonality of production and the overcrowding in the industry. This article should be re-

quired reading for any Ph.D. candidate planning to conduct an industry study in Latin America.

In another selection Solon Barraclough and Arthur Domike summarize and compare the major findings resulting from the detailed studies of agrarian structure carried out in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, and Peru by the Inter-American Committee for Agricultural Development. The volume concludes with an exchange of three articles on the problems of evaluating economic performance in Latin America, two by Keith Griffin and, one by Leland Johnson.

The Nisbet reader will undoubtedly be welcomed by those teaching advanced undergraduate and graduate courses on the economic development of Latin America. A need for a reader has existed and this volume admirably meets that need. This volume should also appeal to the noneconomist who is interested in sampling a cross-section of opinion on Latin American economic development.

McGill University

MYRON FRANKMAN

Latin America: Underdevelopment or Revolution. Essays on the Development of Underdevelopment and the Immediate Enemy. By ANDRE GUNDER FRANK. New York, 1970. Monthly Review Press. Notes. Pp. \$8.50.

Latin America: Underdevelopment or Revolution is a collection of essays by political economist Andre Gunder Frank, written primarily for the *Monthly Review* and other (although not exclusively) left-wing journals. While it is a dreary and exceedingly repetitive book, it does make a point. North American writers (and some Latin Americans as well) are so anxious to emphasize political and economic development, democratic reform, and the growth of the middle sectors that they minimize the impediments to both development and reform which are implicit in the structure of the international system.

Much of the overall thesis of the book is summed up in Chapter 23, "Destroy Capitalism, Not Feudalism." In it the author argues that Latin America's socio-economic structure, rather than being feudal, is more accurately understood as constituting the underdeveloped sector of the exploitative capitalist world system, in which physical force, capital, and commerce are monopolized by the developed countries. "Power, like everything else in the 'provincial' rural sectors," he states, "is intimately related to urban and inter-