

a war which the hydrogen bomb has made improbable been used for economic aid, we would have waged a more intelligent war against Communism than we have."

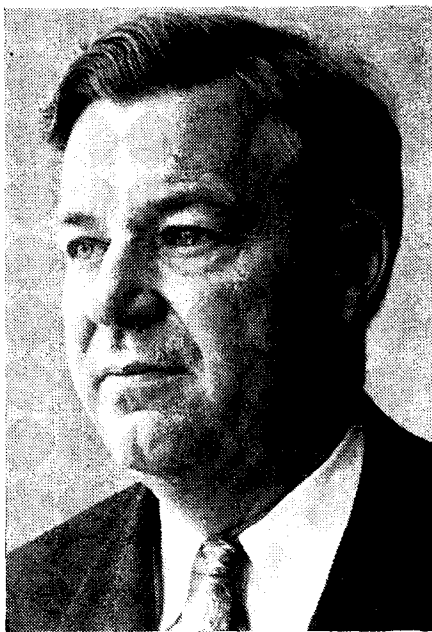
**T**HIS has been well recognized in Washington in recent years. Without abandoning technical aid, the disposition now is to channel government economic funds for loans to other governments into roads, river transport, airfields, and other transportation facilities which will help expand the economy, and also into the more rapid development of private enterprise.

That government-to-government loans are not the final answer, Mr. Bowers demonstrates in his chapter "Yankee Capital and Chilean Economy." With regard to the opportunity for investment in Latin American countries, he concludes,

All that [Yankee] capital requires is the assurance of fair play, without discrimination, with freedom from prejudice. When foreign capital enters any country it is under the obligation to observe strictly that country's laws. . . . On the other hand, they have a right to reasonable profit on their investment, and should be free from discrimination and prejudice.

But there is much more to Ambassador Bowers's book than this. As its reader, you will meet the leaders and the VIPs he knew and entertained during his fourteen years in Chile, as well as the "little people" he visited and demonstrates that he knows so well. You will learn much about Chile and Chileans, the government and politics, the sunsets on the frozen peaks of the Andes, the lovely lake region and forested and snow-capped mountains of the south, where you are apt to think you are in another Switzerland or in Bavarian Alpine community. You will ramble with the author through a number of Chilean cities and along "the road to Quilota." You will learn about Nazi intrigues during the war and the Communist machinations afterward. And you will read of Ambassador Bowers's master diplomatic stroke when he arranged for Eleanor Roosevelt to head the American delegation to the inauguration of the current President, Carlos Ibañez.

Ambassador Bowers writes with the facility of his long years of practising authorship of such notable works as "The Tragic Era," "Jefferson and Hamilton," "My Mission to Spain," and "Party Battles of the Jackson Period," but, more important than that, with the genuine affection he felt for Chile and the Chilean people.



—Pix.

Gunnar Myrdal—" . . . illuminating."

## The World's Economy

**"Rich Lands and Poor,"** by Gunnar Myrdal (Harper, 168 pp. \$3), offers new insights into the reasons for the wide and still widening economic gap between highly developed and underdeveloped countries. The book is reviewed by Eugene Staley, Senior International Economist at Stanford Research Institute.

By Eugene Staley

**T**HIS is one of those seminal books in which new and illuminating ways of thinking are brought to bear on a complex subject. In the rapidly growing literature of the field the absence of an adequate theoretical framework to tie together the masses of economic, social, and political facts that are relevant to development problems is often deplored. Myrdal's small book (it is based on lectures he gave in 1955 at the invitation of the National Bank of Egypt) puts forward some concepts and hypotheses that bring us several steps nearer to a usable framework for a general theory of development and underdevelopment. This is its major significance.

Gunnar Myrdal is an eminent Swedish economist who is perhaps best known in this country for his study of our Negro race-relations problems, "An American Dilemma."

In "Rich Lands and Poor" he first paints a factual picture of economic inequalities in the world. There is a small group of highly developed countries which are quite well off

and a much larger group of underdeveloped and extremely poor countries. The richer countries are on the whole firmly settled in a pattern of continuing economic progress. But among the poorer countries economic progress is much slower. Some are even losing ground, if income per person is the test. Consequently, economic inequalities between developed and underdeveloped countries have been increasing. The underdeveloped countries, which are developing more slowly, make up much the larger part of the world; also, population growth has been more rapid in these countries than in the small group of richer countries.

How can we account for these great international inequalities and for their tendency to grow? The inherited theory of international trade and general economic theory do not help us much, says Myrdal. They were never worked out to explain economic underdevelopment and development. They are strongly influenced by two assumptions which are seriously misleading.

One is the assumption that every disturbance tends to provoke a reaction which leads back towards stable equilibrium. In contrast to the stable equilibrium assumption Myrdal expounds "the principle of circular and cumulative causation." Economic and social life are full of vicious circles or—when things are moving in the favorable direction—upward spirals. Thus, disparities once established between rich and poor regions or countries tend to become greater, unless measures are taken to counteract the normal play of market forces.

The other misleading assumption is that a theoretical analysis can be rationally restricted to "economic factors." In reality, says Myrdal, the so-called non-economic factors are among the main vehicles by which circular causation and cumulative processes of economic change are made effective. To leave them out leads to wrong conclusions. The distinction between factors that are "economic" and those that are "non-economic" should be replaced by a distinction between "more relevant" and "less relevant" factors. The dividing line will not be the same for different problems.

Myrdal's analysis, combined with his stated value premises, which favor economic egalitarianism and political democracy, brings theoretical support to "welfare state" policies, to national economic planning for the purpose of economic development, and to international policies designed to assist underdeveloped countries by trade and aid much more substantially than today.

# Justinian's Reign

**"Constantinople: Birth of an Empire,"** by Harold Lamb (Knopf, 334 pp. \$5.75), is an account of the great city during the sixth-century reign of Justinian. Our reviewer, C. A. Robinson, Jr., is professor of classics at Brown University.

By C. A. Robinson, Jr.

**H**AROLD LAMB'S "Constantinople: Birth of an Empire" is a fascinating account of the magical city during the reign of Justinian the Great (A.D. 527-565). The passionate feeling which he has for his subject comes through easily and smoothly to the reader, for he is an exceptionally gifted writer, with a flowing style, and speaks with the authority of one who has read in the original sources and often visited Constantinople itself.

If Lamb's book has a weak spot, it is his first chapter, where he brings us in the most general terms through the centuries from imperial Rome and the refounding of Byzantium as Constantinople to the division of the Empire, the fall of the western half and the survival of the eastern. That done, his story becomes absorbing, for it contains a diversity of subjects that have always interested mankind.

Almost every conceivable problem faced Justinian. An initial handicap, as Lamb brings out vividly, was his wife Theodora, who began life as an actress and prostitute, but soon be-

came the imperious partner of an absolute autocrat. There was also the city mob, divided into two factions known as the Greens and the Blues and ever ready to riot against the government. Had not Theodora resolutely stood at his side, Justinian might have lost his throne on the day when the crowds filled the streets, shouting Nika, "Conquer."

Several thousand people were slain in the insurrection, and much of the city was destroyed. This gave Justinian the opportunity to rebuild his capital and to erect that architectural wonder, the Church of Hagia Sophia. Lamb is a competent guide when it comes to Byzantine art, and his book has a frontispiece in color and twenty-two halftone illustrations, as well as two maps.

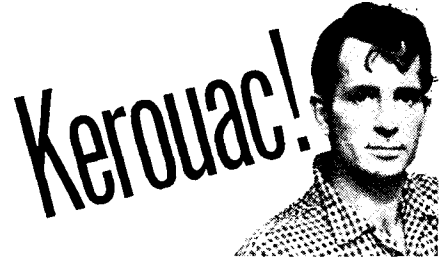
As one who believed in imperial absolutism, Justinian dedicated himself to restoring unity within the Mediterranean world and the Christian Church. He was convinced, moreover, that a united empire and a universal church should be accompanied by a common law. This led to his greatest achievement, and Rome's most precious gift to posterity, the codification of the Roman Civil Law, the *Corpus Juris Civilis*, whose study at Bologna in the twelfth century gave rise to the modern university.

Lamb also re-creates for us those far-off days which were filled with church councils, the persecutions of Monophysites and other heretics, the Arian controversy, and the attempts to reach a reconciliation with the Pope of Rome. We get, too, the ruinous taxation, the court life and corrupt bureaucracy, the teeming port, and the ever-present fear of barbarian invasion.

Perhaps Lamb devotes too much space, however, to Count Belisarius and the eunuch Narses, Justinian's expert generals, and their partial, temporary reconquest of the West, even though the occupation of the Ostrogothic capital at Ravenna in northern Italy made a lasting contribution to art. At any rate, the military effort was pathetic, because plague, famine, war and invasions had reduced population to the point where mobility had almost ceased.

With Justinian's death, the Eastern Roman Empire entered a new and wonderful phase, which was Greek rather than Latin, though it was blended with Oriental elements. This was the medieval Byzantine Empire. When finally "the garrison of civilization" fell before the Turks in that terrible year 1453, Constantinople had discharged its chief function in history, and western Europe was ready once again to defend its way of life.

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### FRASER YOUNG'S LITERARY CRYPT NO. 769

A cryptogram is writing in cipher. Every letter is part of a code that remains constant throughout the puzzle. Answer No. 769 will be found in the next issue.

J MBR HTBQJEJFC QV AF

BAXF QV BYRMFT

UTVZUQXL, BYC J CJC.

J RBJC J CJCY'Q WYVM.

—RBZOFX DXFZFYR.

Answer to Literary Crypt No. 768

Nothing can come out of nothing, any more than a thing can go back to nothing.

—Marcus Aurelius.